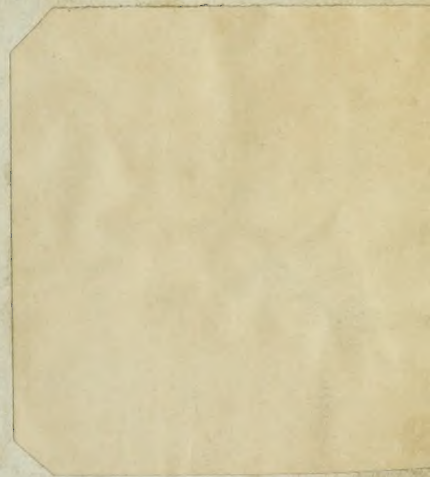


2 Vols in one
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FRONTISPIECE.



*O native Isle! fair Freedom's happiest Seat,
At thought of thee my bounding Pulses beat:*

I

*At thought of thee my Heart impatient burns,
And all my Country on my Soul returns. Lord Littleton.*

ENGLAND DISPLAYED.

B E I N G

A New, Complete, and Accurate Survey and Description
O F T H E
K I N G D O M of E N G L A N D,
A N D
P R I N C I P A L I T Y of W A L E S.

C O N T A I N I N G,

I. A full and ample Account of whatever is remarkable in every COUNTY, CITY, *Town, Village, Hamlet,* and Parish in ENGLAND and WALES.

II. Description of the various Manufactures and other useful Arts established in different Parts of this Kingdom.

III. Accounts of the Nature and Produce of the various Kinds of Land, with a complete History of the modern Improvements in Agriculture, Gardening, &c.

IV. An historical Account of all the Forts, Castles, Roman Military Ways, Docks, Harbours, Creeks, Bays, &c. with the Particulars of their ancient and present State.

V. A full Description of all the natural and artificial Curiosities of this Kingdom; such as Rocks, Mines, Caverns, Lakes, Grottos, Fossils, Minerals, Abbeys, Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

VI. A faithful Narrative of all Improvements made in the Roads, Rivers, and Canals of this Kingdom, for the Convenience of Travelling, and the Benefit of Inland Navigation.

The whole forming such an accurate and comprehensive Account of this Country, as has never yet been published, and will be equally entertaining and instructive.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN:

Each of whom has undertaken that Part for which his Study and Inclination has more immediately qualified him;

The Particulars respecting ENGLAND, revised, corrected, and improved,

By P. R U S S E L L, Esq;

And those relating to WALES,

By Mr. O W E N P R I C E.

Historia vero testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vite.

Cic. de Orat. Lib. ii. § 9.

V O L. I.



By the King's Authority.

L O N D O N:

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MDCCLXIX.

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THERE is perhaps no country in the world that better deserves to be known, than the kingdom of England; it has long been famous for mines, medicinal waters, antiquities, manufactures, commerce and fertility. The works of nature and art are here displayed in the utmost profusion, while the traces of the busy hand of improvement, guided by genius, and supported by industry, are visible in every corner of this flourishing Island.

And yet all the descriptions hitherto published are very defective, and the modern improvements almost totally disregarded. Indeed the far greater part of these improvements have been made since the principal books of this kind were published; and succeeding writers have been little better than copiers of the imperfect accounts and errors of their predecessors.

But it is not our intention to point out here the faults of former writers: they are already sufficiently conspicuous, and will serve as beacons for us to avoid the rocks on which they have miscarried.

The Authors of this Work, animated by the most laudable curiosity, and impressed with the warmest attachment to their native country, have made the knowledge of its internal advantages their peculiar study, and some of them have travelled to its remotest borders, to gratify the passion so laudably inspired.

Having completed their agreeable tour, they have carefully digested their materials, and now cheerfully submit them to the public eye, fearing no censure, as they have sincerely laboured to deserve none, and courting no applause but what their labours may be thought to merit.

There is indeed one particular, in which all the accounts of this island hitherto published are deficient from necessity; a want of perspective views and other plates absolutely necessary to elucidate all performances of this kind, if the authors are desirous of conveying adequate ideas to their readers.

This defect we have been very careful to supply, by giving more than thrice the number of copper-plates, exclusive of maps, to be found in any work of this kind yet extant. And on those copper-plates, which are most elegantly engraved, we have taken care to represent the most curious objects, whether formed by the hand of nature or art.

Entertainment and instruction are the principal ends of this performance; we will therefore endeavour to give the reader all the satisfaction in our power, with regard to every object that merits attention. We will lead him from one place to another, and point out the various particulars for which each is remarkable: display their government, their customs, and their privileges: we will describe the various structures, whether erected by ancient or modern artists; together with the statues, paintings, and curiosities, natural or artificial, with which many of them are decorated; we will trace the courses of the rivers which water this island, and describe the different canals, and other works of art intended to increase the benefit of inland navigation.

The trade and manufactures of each county will be fully considered; and the various improvements lately made in many of the mechanical arts particularly enumerated.

Agriculture, and every other branch of husbandry, certainly demand a particular attention. The authors have therefore traced the various improvements by which the value of lands have been of late so considerably augmented, in order to disseminate this useful knowledge over all parts of the kingdom, that every county may equally reap the advantages of these important discoveries, many of which have been long confined to the small districts where they were originally made.

If the natural history of foreign countries be thought worthy our attention, certainly that of our own deserves to be particularly regarded by the inhabitants of these kingdoms. It is indeed chiefly from the natural history that we collect the value and importance of any kingdom; because from thence we learn

its produce of every kind. The greatest care therefore will be taken to display the riches we derive from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; to describe their respective properties, together with the methods of using, improving, and manufacturing them for the various purposes of life.

Nor will the remains of antiquity be forgotten. The authors will point out the ruins of ancient structures, and often give a concise history of their building and destruction. An affecting scene! but pregnant with lessons of instruction. It should teach us to value the civil and religious liberties we now enjoy in this happy island; and stimulate us to transmit these invaluable blessings undiminished to posterity. For it should be remembered, that it was the iron hand of tyranny, and the insatiable sword of religious bigotry, that reduced many of those famous structures to heaps of rubbish, and laid the splendor of their inhabitants in the dust.

In considering such a variety of subjects, some errors and mistakes will inevitably be committed: the authors will do all in their power to avoid them; and will think themselves highly obliged to every ingenious gentleman, who will favour them with any accounts of places, either wholly omitted, or imperfectly described by preceding writers; or of any improvement lately made in agriculture, manufactures, and other curious and useful arts. For as it is intended to render this work as complete as possible; and in order to which, neither pains nor expence will be spared; so it is hoped that those gentlemen, who would wish to see the natural and artificial riches of their native country properly displayed, will lend their generous assistance to complete so useful a design.

N. B. The PREFACE, INTRODUCTION, &c. will be delivered at the Conclusion of the WORK.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas P. Russell, Esq; Owen Price, Gentleman, and J. Coote, Bookseller, have, by their Petition, humbly represented unto us, That P. Russell, and Owen Price, have been at great Labour and Expence, and have engaged several other Gentlemen not only to make an actual Survey, but also to collect and digest the various Materials, already extant, to perfect the following Work, entitled, "ENGLAND DISPLAYED, or a Complete Survey and Description of Our Kingdom of England and Principality of Wales." That they have also engaged several ingenious Artists to take perspective Views, &c. on the Spot, in order to decorate and illustrate the said Work, &c. We being willing to give all due Encouragement to this Undertaking, are graciously pleased to condescend to the Petitioners Request. And we do therefore, by these Presents, grant unto them the said P. Russell, Owen Price, and J. Coote, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Our Licence for the sole printing and publishing of the said Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms or Dominions to reprint or abridge the same, either in the like or any Size or Manner whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute, any Copies thereof, reprinted, beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent or Approbation of the said P. Russell, Owen Price, and J. Coote, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 28th Day of February, 1769, in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

ROCHFORD.

INTRODUCTORY PREFACE.

ENGLAND is an island in the western ocean, situated between the parallels of fifty and fifty-six degrees north latitude, and between two degrees east, and six degrees west-longitude. It is bounded on the north by that part of the island called Scotland; on the east by the German ocean; on the west by St. George's channel, and on the south by the English channel, which separates it from France.

The etymology of the word England, has caused a great variety of conjectures among the antiquaries; some are of opinion that it is derived from a Celtic word, which signifies a level country. Others suppose it to have been originally written Angleland, the land of the Angles, a people who came into England with the Saxons, and are thought to have given this name to the country, when after invading and reducing it, they united the kingdoms into which it was at first divided, into one monarchy.

The principality of Wales, considered as distinct from England, is formed from a Saxon word, signifying, "A land of strangers:" A name the Saxons thought proper to bestow on that part of the country to which the native inhabitants were driven by their violence, and where they supported themselves against the utmost efforts of their power.

The situation of England, by the sea washing three of its sides, renders it obnoxious to a great uncertainty of weather; and hence the inhabitants of the low lands on the sea-coast are often visited by agues and fevers. But, on the other hand, it prevents the extremes of heat and cold, to which other places lying in the same degrees of latitude and longitude are subject; and hence it becomes extremely friendly to the health and longevity of the inhabitants in general especially to those who reside on a dry soil. Nor is this all the advantages it enjoys from its situation: it is to this particular we ought to ascribe that perpetual verdure for which England is at once admired and envied by all the world; and which is occasioned by the frequent refreshing showers, and the warm vapours from the sea.

About forty-five years before the Christian æra, Britain was invaded by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, and at length became a province to the Roman empire. The Romans maintained their conquest by a military force, with which they gradually incorporated the flower of the British youth. This force was divided into different parties, which were placed at convenient stations all over the province; and the Roman general, for the time being, was supreme governor of the country.

VOL. I.

Such was the state of Britain, till about the year 426, when the interruption of the northern Barbarians into the Roman empire, made it necessary to recall the troops that were in Britain; upon which the emperor Honorius renounced his sovereignty of the island, and released the Britons from their allegiance.

When the Romans abandoned Britain, with the legions, in which all the natives whom they trusted with military knowledge were incorporated, the country being left in a feeble and defenceless state, was invaded by the Scots. The Scots were so rapacious and cruel, that the South Britons invited over the Saxons to deliver them from intolerable oppression, and drive back the invaders to their own territory, proposing to give them as a reward, the little isle of Thanet, which is divided by a small canal from the coast of Kent.

The Saxons came over with a great number of Angles, a people who are supposed to have derived their name from a place in Denmark; and having driven the Scots out of the country they had subdued themselves; and drove the natives into that part of South Britain now called Wales.

The Saxon generals became petty sovereigns of different districts, and were perpetually committing hostilities against each other, till about the year 823, when a king of the West Saxons, whose name was Egbert, became the sovereign of all England.

About the year 1011, the Danes, who had often invaded the island, and long maintained their ground in a considerable part of it, became lords of all England, under Canutus, their chief, who was crowned king of England: but in the space of twenty years, the sovereignty was recovered by Edward, surnamed the Confessor, a prince of the Saxon line.

About the year 1066, England was again invaded and subdued by William, duke of Normandy, called the Conqueror, in whose successors, though not in a linial descent, the crown has continued ever since.

Britain some time before the Roman invasion, while it was yet under the dominion of its native inhabitants, was divided into seventeen principalities, each of which was governed by a separate and independant chief.

The names of the inhabitants of these principalities, as recorded by the Romans, were 1. Cantuarii. 2. Regni. 3. Durotriges. 4. Dunmonii. 5. Belgæ. 6. Atrebatii. 7. Dobuni. 8. Catteuchlani. 9. Trinobantes. 10. Iceni. 11. Coritani. 12. Cornavii. 13. Brigantes. 14. Ottadini. 15. Silures. 16. Ordovices. 17. Dimetæ.

A

Soon

Soon after Britain was subdued by the Romans, they divided it into five parts: the first, which they called Britannia Prima, contained all the southern tract, bounded on one side by the British ocean, and on the other by the Thames and the Severn Sea. The second, called Britannia Secunda, was the same with that which is now called Wales; the third, Flavia Cæsariensis, reached from the Thames to the Humber; the fourth, Maxima Cæsariensis, from the river Humber to Severus's Wall, or the river Tine; and the fifth, Valentia, from the Tine to the wall near Edinburgh, called by the Scots, Gramefdike.

When the island fell into the hands of the Saxons, it was divided a third time: part of the territory, which the Romans divided into five parts, the Saxons divided into seven, each of which was called a kingdom, and distinguished by the names of Kent, Southsex, East-Angle, Westsex, Northumberland, Eastsex, and Mercia.

The Roman province, which was not included in this division, was Britannia Secunda, a mountainous territory, in which the ancient Britons defended themselves against all the efforts of their enemies.

This Heptarchy was subdivided into several portions, each containing a certain number of hides, a hide being supposed to be as much ground as one plough could till in one year, and each of these districts was under the government of an earlderman, or earl.

About the year 896, Alfred, successor to Egbert, as sovereign of the whole Heptarchy, rendered the commensuration of these districts more exact, and divided England into thirty-two counties, or shires, the present names of which, and their relation, both to the British principalities and the Saxon Heptarchy, will appear by the following table:

Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy.	Counties into which England was divided by Alfred.	Principalities of the ancient Britons.	
The kingdom of Kent.	1. Kent	The British principality inhabited by the Cantii.	
The kingdom of the South Saxons.	2. Suffex	Inhabited by the Regni.	
	3. Surry		
	4. Berkshire		
The kingdom of the West Saxons.	5. Hampshire	The Belgæ:	
	6. Wiltshire.		
	7. Somersetshire		
	8. Dorsetshire		
	9. Devonshire		The Durotriges: Including the district afterwards called Cornwall, the Dunmonii.
The kingdom of Northumberland, which also included, besides Durham and Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland and Scotland, to the Frith of Edinburgh.	10. Yorkshire	Including Durham and Lancashire, the Bregantes, who also inhabited Westmoreland and Cumberland.	
The kingdom of the East Saxons, which also included part of Hertfordshire.	11. Hertfordshire	The Trinobantes.	
	12. Essex		
	13. Middlesex		
The kingdom of the East Angles.	14. Norfolk	The Iceni.	
	15. Suffolk		
	16. Cambridge with Ely		
	17. Huntingdonshire		
The kingdom of Mercia, which included also the other part of Hertfordshire.	18. Derbyshire	The Coritani.	
	19. Nottinghamshire		
	20. Leicestershire		
	21. Lincolnshire		
	22. Northamptonshire, including Rutlandshire		
	23. Warwickshire		The Cattieuchlani:
	24. Bedfordshire		
	25. Buckinghamshire		
	26. Gloucestershire		The Dobani.
	27. Oxfordshire		
28. Herefordshire	The Silures who also inhabited Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire, in Wales.		
29. Worcestershire	The Cornavii.		
30. Cheshire			
31. Shropshire			
32. Staffordshire			

The three principalities, not included in this division, were those of the Otadini, the Ordovices, and the Dimetæ: the Ottadini inhabited Northumberland, with four counties in Scotland. The Ordovices, Montgomeryshire, Me-

tionethshire, Caernarvonshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire; and the Dimetæ, Caermarthenshire, Pembrokehire, and Cardiganshire.

These thirty-two counties were increased to forty, by the addition of those afterwards distinguished

tinguished by the names of Dutham and Lancashire, which are supposed to have been then included in Yorkshire; Cornwall included in Devonshire, and Rutlandshire in Northamptonshire; Monmouthshire, which was deemed part of Wales; and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, which are supposed to have been subject to the Scots. These forty, with addition of twelve, into which Wales was

afterwards divided, made the present number fifty-two.

Since the Norman conquest, England has been divided into counties, a certain number of which, excepting Middlesex and Cheshire, are comprehended in six circuits, or annual progresses of the judges for administering justice to the subjects who are at a distance from the capital. These circuits are:

Circuits.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
1. Home Circuit	Essex	Chelmsford, Colchester, and Harwich.
	Hertford	Hertford, St. Alban's, Royston, Ware, Hitchin, and Baldock.
	Kent	Maidstone, Canterbury, Chatham, Rochester, Greenwich, Woolwich, Dover, Deal, and Deptford.
	Surry	Southwark, Kingston, Guildford, Croydon, Epsom, and Richmond.
	Suffex	Chichester, Lewes, Rye, East-Grimstead, and Hastings.
2. Norfolk Circuit	Bucks	Aylesbury, Buckingham, High Wickham, and Marlow.
	Bedford	Bedford, Ampthill, Woburn, Dunstable, Luton, and Biggleswade.
	Huntingdon	Huntingdon, St. Ives, and Kimbelton.
	Cambridge	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket, and Royston.
	Suffok	Bury, Ipswich, Sudbury, Leostaff, and part of Newmarket.
	Norfolk	Norwich, Thetford, Lynn, and Yarmouth.
3. Oxford Circuit	Oxon	Oxford, Banbury, Burford, Henly, and Bicester.
	Berks	Dorchester, and Wokingham.
	Gloucester	Abingdon, Windsor, Wallingford, Newbury, Hungerford, and Maidenhead.
	Worcester	Gloucester, Tewksbury, Cirencester, and part of Bristol.
	Monmouth	Worcester, Eveham, and Droitwich.
	Hereford	Monmouth and Chepstow.
	Salop	Hereford and Leinster.
	Stafford	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.
4. Midland Circuit	Warwick	Stafford, Litchfield, and Newcastle-under-line.
	Leicester	Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, and Stratford upon Avon.
	Derby	Leicester, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby de la Zouch.
	Nottingham	Derby and Chesterfield.
	Lincoln	Nottingham, Southwell, and Newark.
	Rutland	Lincoln, Stamford, Boston, and Grantham.
	Northampton	Oakham and Uppingham.
5. Western Circuit	Hants	Northampton, Peterborough, and Daventry.
	Wilts	Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch, and Newport in the Isle of Wight.
	Dorset	Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Wilton, and Chippenham.
	Somerfet	Dorchester, Lyme, Sherborn, Shaftesbury, Pool, Blandford, and Bournemouth.
	Devon	Bath, Wells, Bristol in part, Taunton, Bridgwater, and Ilchester.
	Cornwal	Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Siddeford, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Topsham, and Oakhampton.

P R E F A C E.

Circuits.	Counties.	Chief towns.
6. Northern Circuit	York	York, Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Rippon, Pontefract, Hull, Richmond, Scarborough, Boroughbridge, Malton, Sheffield, Doncaster, Whitby, Beverly, Northallerton, and Burlington, or Bridlington.
	Durham	Durham, Stockton, Sunderland, Stanhope, Barnard-Castle, and Auckland.
	Northumberland	Newcastle, Berwick, Tinmouth, Shields, and Hexham.
	Lancaster	Lancaster, Manchester, Preston, Liverpool, and Wigan.
	Westmoreland Cumberland	Appleby, Kendal, and Lonsdale. Carlisle, Penrith, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven.

Middlesex is not comprehended; and Cheshire is left out of these circuits, because, being a county palatine, it enjoys municipal laws and privileges. The same may be said of Wales, which is divided into four circuits.

	Counties.	Chief towns.
Counties exclusive of the Circuits. North-east Circuit	Middlesex	London, first meridian, north latitude 51. 30. Westminster, Uxbridge, Brentford, Barnet, Highgate, Hampstead, Kenfington, Hackney, and Hampton-Court.
	Chester	Chester, Nantwich, Maëclesfield, and Malpas.

C I R C U I T S O F W A L E S.

North-east Circuit	Flint	Flint St. Afaph, and Holywell.
	Denbigh	Denbigh, Wrexham, and Ruthyn;
	Montgomery	Montgomery and Llenvylin.
North-west Circuit	Anglesey	Beaumaris, Llanrickmead, and Holyhead.
	Carnarvon	Bangor, Conway and Pullily.
South-east Circuit	Merioneth	Delgelhen, Bala and Harley.
	Radnor	Radnor and Prestean.
	Brecon	Brecknock.
South-west Circuit	Glamorgan	Llandaff and Cardiff.
	Pembroke	St. David's, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Denbigh, and Milford-haven;
	Cardigan	Cardigan, and Aberistwith.
	Caermarthen	Caermarthen, and Kidwelly.

I N E N G L A N D.

40 Counties, which send up to parliament	80 Knights.
25 Cities, Ely none, London four	50 Citizens.
167 Boroughs, two each	334 Burgesles.
5 Boroughs, viz. Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Highham Ferrars, and Monmouth, one each	5 Burgesles.
2 Universities	4 Representatives.
Cinque ports; Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and their three dependants, Rye, Winchester and Seaford, two each	16 Barons.

W A L E S.

12 Counties	12 Knights.
12 Boroughs, Pembroke two, Merioneth none, one each	12 Burgesles.

S C O T L A N D.

Shires	30 Knights.
Boroughs	15 Burgesles.

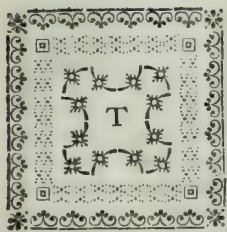
Total 558.



England Displayed.



C O R N W A L L.



HE county of Cornwall forms the western extremity of England, being bounded on the south, the west and the north, by the sea; and by the river Tamar, which separates it from Devonshire on the west. It is about seventy-eight miles in length from east to west. Its greatest breadth, viz. from the northern point of Morwinstow to

Ramhead, is forty-three miles and a quarter. But from hence the land continually grows narrower towards the west, so that near the western extremity, it is only five miles broad from Mount's bay on the south, to St. Ives' bay on the north. It is divided into nine hundreds, in which are twenty-one parliamentary boroughs, twenty-seven market towns, eighty-nine vicarages, one hundred and sixty-one parish churches, exclusive of chapels of ease, and between twelve and thirteen hundred villages. According to the most accurate computation, it is one hundred and fifty miles in circumference, and contains nine hundred and sixty thousand acres. But according to a survey made in the reign of Edward I. it contained at that time one million five hundred thousand acres; a sufficient proof that large tracts of this county have been swallowed up by the ocean. Perhaps the islands of Scilly were once joined to the western extremity of Cornwall, though since separated from it by the sea.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county are the Tamar and the Camel. The Tamar rises, in the northern part of the county, about three miles from the sea, issuing from the summit of a moor. From whence the ground, declining to the north, part of the water flows in that direction, and forms the river Turridge, which is navigable a little above the town of Bideford; while the other part of the water descending to the south, forms the beginning of the Tamar. At the distance of ten miles from its source, it becomes a considerable river, and gives name to the small parish and village of North Tamerton, where a stone bridge is built over its stream. It receives, in its course, several small streams, particularly the Atery, so that at Polstun bridge it is considerable, both on account of its width, and the rapidity of its

current. As it continues its course, the river is increased by additional streams. At Stoke-lymsland, not far south of Grey-stone, it passes under a strong stone bridge called Horse-bridge. The last bridge on this river is in the parish of Calstok, to which the tide nearly reached in the time of Henry VIII. though it was navigable no further than Morleham, about two miles below Calstok bridge, and small barks still come up to Morleham. Five miles lower the Tamar receives the Tavy on the east, and becomes a spacious harbour; and passing within half a mile of the ancient borough of Saltash, is joined by the Lynher creek and river. Then passing straight forward, forms the noble harbour of Hamoze; and after a course of forty miles from its source, falls into the sea at Mount Edgumbe.

The Camel rises about two miles north of the borough of Camelford, where its banks are famous for two considerable battles. In the first the famous king Arthur received his mortal wound, from the hand of his nephew. The other was a bloody battle fought between the Cornish and the West Saxons of Devonshire, in the year 824, in which many thousands fell on each side, and the victory at last remained uncertain.

After running about twelve miles, the Camel becomes navigable for barges. At Eglosheh it receives a plentiful addition to its stream, from the Laine. A mile further down, this river flows under the largest bridge in Cornwall, called Wade-bridge. About the year 1460, there was a ferry here when the tide was in, and a very dangerous ford when the tide was retired. To remove this inconvenience, Mr. Lovebon, at that time vicar of Eglosheh, undertook to erect this bridge; a very useful but tedious work; for besides the expence so disproportioned to his circumstances, such difficulties occurred as might have baffled the skill of more able mechanics. The ground for the foundation of some of the piers proved so swampy, that after repeated efforts, they were at last obliged to build on woolpacks. But by his own perseverance, and the liberal contributions of others, he lived to finish the work he had undertaken. It consists of seventeen large and uniform arches, extending quite across the valley. Small barks from forty to sixty tons burden, come up to this bridge, and supply the adjacent country with coals, lime, timber, grocery, &c.

About three miles below this bridge, the Camel reaches the ancient town of Padstow, where there is a pier, and a considerable

siderable trade carried on with Ireland, Wales, and Bristol. About a mile below the town of Padstow, the sea has thrown a bar of sand across the haven, by which ships of more than two hundred tons are prevented from coming in at all; and renders it even dangerous for smaller vessels, except on spring tides; and when the weather is fair.

But though the Tamar and the Camel are the largest, they are not the only rivers in Cornwall; for besides several creeks that run up a considerable distance from the sea, there are ten pretty large rivers, viz. the Lynher, the Tide, or Tidi, the Seaton, the Loo, the Duloo, the Fawey, the Fal, the Hel, the Lo, and the Heyl.

The Lynher rises among the hills, about eight miles west of Launceston; and after a course of twenty-four miles, falls into the Tamar, as we have already mentioned in describing that river. The stream of the Lynher is very small during the summer months; but during the winter, remarkable for its inundations and rapidity; frequently overflowing its banks, sweeping away, with its impetuous current, ricks, barns, houses, and other objects that oppose its passage.

The Tide, or Tidi, rises on the south side of Caradon Hill, near Leskard, and becomes navigable at a place called Tidiford. About two miles lower, it washes the ancient borough of St. Germans; and joining the Lynher, they both pass into the Tamar.

The Seaton rises in the highlands of St. Clare, about four miles north-east of Leskard; and after a course of near twelve miles, falls into the sea. At the influx of this river, there formerly stood a town of the same name; but as there are no remains of it to be seen, the whole has probably been swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea, which, if the tradition among the neighbouring inhabitants may be regarded, have been very considerable.

The Loo, or East Loo, has also its rise in the highlands of St. Clare; and having flowed about seven miles, becomes navigable at Sand-Place. After which it continues its course about three miles, and falls into the sea between two ancient boroughs, called, from the river, East and West Loo, or Low. Here is a stone bridge of sixteen arches, including two square openings made for the more commodious passage of boats loaded with wood, one hundred and forty yards long, and six feet three inches wide between the walls. Below this bridge is the creek by which small barks came up with the tide.

A mile below Sand-Place, the Loo is joined by another stream from the westward, called the Dulo, that is, the black Loo, or Water. This stream rises in the parish of St. Pinok, and directing its course nearly south, becomes navigable at Trelaunwear, about two miles from the sea; about a mile below, it joins the Loo, and both pass under the stone bridge above-mentioned into Loo Creek. The whole course of this river is about seven miles.

The Fawey, or Fowey, rises in Fawey-moor, not far from Brownwilly, one of the highest mountains in Cornwall. In its course it washes the borough of Lestwithiel, where it passes under a stone bridge of nine arches. Formerly the sea ebbed and flowed above this town, and, according to Camden, brought up vessels of good burden. At present, however, loaded barges can scarce come within a mile of it. About three miles below, the Fawey, having been increased in its passage by several small streams, becomes a deep and wide haven. In two miles more it reaches the town and borough of Fawey, or Fowey, built on its western bank; and a little below, falls into the sea between two old towers built in the reign of Edward IV. a more particular account of which will be given when we come to describe the borough of Fowey. This is thought to be the largest body of fresh water, except the Tamar, in the county of Cornwall.

The Fal is the next navigable stream. It rises about two miles west of Roche Hills, and running about eight miles in a southern direction, becomes a considerable river at the borough of Grampond, or Granpont, where it passes under a stone bridge. About a mile below this bridge, the river was formerly navigable, at least for boats; but the country has for some time been deprived of that advantage: about three miles farther, it reaches the borough and bridge of Tregony. During the last century, one colonel Trevanion undertook to make the river Fal navigable to Grampond, by means of

locks, and had nearly completed this useful design; but the expence proving too great for a single person, it was discontinued, and its advantage lost to the county. A mile below Tregony bridge, the waters, assisted by the tide, and many little brooks, form a creek about three miles long, called Lamoran creek. Here it is joined by Truro creek, a noble body of water; and meeting at the borough of Truro, forms with the tide a navigable canal for ships of one hundred tons burthen to come up to the town quay. Two miles below Truro, it joins St. Clement's creek, which is navigable for barges, as far as Trehliën bridge. About three miles below, the Fal falls into Carreg Rode, the principal branch of Falmouth harbour.

The Hel rises among the hills in the parish of Wendron, whence it runs about three miles to a village called Guyk, whether the barks come up with the tide. Hence it pursues its course about three miles, and then falls into the sea, forming a haven, which, within a mile of its mouth, is deep enough for ships of two hundred tons to ride in safety, and is about a mile wide at its passage into the sea.

The Lo, or Low, rises in the highest part of Wendron parish; and after running about five miles, reaches the borough of Helston; and about a mile below, forms a lake called the Lo Pool.

The Heyl is formed by four brooks uniting at Relubbas, and at about three miles distance, passes under St. Erith bridge, which has been built above four hundred years, and consists of three stone arches. Ships of considerable burden formerly came up to this bridge; but both the valley above, and the haven below it, has been considerably raised; the former by the sand and earth washed down from the hills and mines; and the latter by sand thrown in by the waves from the north sea: so that at present only lighters, and other flat-bottomed craft, come up with the tide of flood, and even these no nearer than about a musket-shot from the bridge. Near the mouth of the Heyl, where it is joined by a brook from the east, a harbour is formed where ships of one hundred tons may ride in safety; and small vessels go up to the village of Lannant, about a mile from the sea. At the mouth of the harbour is a bar, or bank of sand thrown up by the sea, which not only prevents large ships from entering the haven, but even stops the tide of flood for near three hours; so that the tide has flowed three hours on the coast before it enters the Heyl; and it ebbs three hours in the sea after the tide has disappeared in the river. But notwithstanding this disadvantage, many vessels frequent it, especially those laden with coals from Wales.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Cornwall.

Though there are several navigable rivers in Cornwall, yet there is not one of them improved by art, though very capable of it. A navigable cut might be easily made from Launceston to the Tamar, which flows under Polstun bridge, within a mile and a half of that town; and the Aterey, a very considerable stream, washes the walls of Launceston, and falls into the Tamar near the above bridge. From thence the Tamar flows, in a full stream, about twelve miles to Morleham, where the river is already navigable, and where the greater part of the goods from London, Exeter, and Plymouth, as coals for firing, sea-sand for manure, fir-timber for building, &c. are landed, and conveyed in carriages, through very bad roads, to Launceston. Were these difficulties removed, trade would flourish, and employment be found for many hands that are now idle.

Nature has also pointed out another improvement, of the utmost advantage to this county; we mean, the uniting the Fawey on the south coast, with the Camel on the north. The distance between these rivers is only four miles; and even in that intermediate space, there are several small brooks, sufficient to feed a canal cut through this narrow isthmus. It should also be remembered, that the distance between Lestwithiel, to which the tide flows from the south, and Parbrok, washed by the tide from the north, is only eight miles. It would be unnecessary to point out the advantages that must attend an union of these two rivers; they are too obvious to be particularized, and the difficulties that would attend the undertaking too few to discourage the attempt. We have already mentioned that an attempt was made in the last century by one colonel Trevanion, for

for rendering the Fal navigable, and that the whole miscarried for want of assistance. And we shall now add, that a similar experiment was made about the same time, on the river Lynher, in order to estimate the expence; and one lock, with its basin, twelve feet wide, and which raised the water eight feet perpendicular, was finished for sixty pounds. This encouraged the inhabitants to apply to parliament for a bill to render all the rivers in Cornwall, that were capable of it, navigable; but the session was closed before the bill passed the House of Lords; and the civil war, in the reign of Charles I. breaking out soon after, put a final period to this beneficial scheme.

A I R A N D S O I L.

As the greater part of the boundary of Cornwall is washed by the sea, the air must be moister, or more loaden with vapours, and consequently more subject to rain, than in situations farther removed from the coast. But the rains in Cornwall are rather frequent than heavy and excessive; and there are few days so thoroughly wet, as to afford no intermission; nor so cloudy, as to afford no intervals of sunshine; owing, in all probability, to the hilly, narrow, ridge-like form of this county, over which the winds make a quick, because they have a short passage; and the clouds pass over without being detained by forests, and deep valleys.

Storms are more violent in Cornwall than in the inland parts of England. At the same time the air is so impregnated with saline vapours, that it becomes very prejudicial to shrubs and trees growing near the sea coasts; and accordingly very few trees, in such situations, rise above their shelter. This sea air is pernicious to plants in proportion to their tender or robust nature, and the force with which it is driven upon them; and accordingly the young shoots of plants, after a storm, are shrivelled more or less, according as they are exposed to the action of the wind. For this reason, there are few woods on rising grounds, nor any such hedge-rows of tall trees in Cornwall, as there are in the northern counties of England, where, though the wind is sharper, it is not loaded with saline vapours.

From the abundance of mines in Cornwall, the air, in many parts of the county, is filled with mineral particles; and over some of the lodes or veins of metal, these mineral effluvia ascend so copiously, and, at the same time, consist of such inflammable parts, as to take fire. But though the atmosphere is thus loaded with saline and mineral particles, the air is very healthy: it is not charged with the putrid exhalations of bogs, marshes, or stagnating waters surrounded by thick woods. Calms are rarely known to continue longer than one day, so that the air is always in motion, and mists seldom last long.

The winters are milder here than in any other part of England; so that myrtles will flourish without the assistance of a green-house, if sheltered from the sea-winds. Showers of large hail hardly ever happen in Cornwall, and snow seldom lies more than two or three days upon the ground; and as the winters are milder, so the spring shews itself in the buds and blossoms, sooner than in other parts; though perhaps its progress is not so rapid as elsewhere. But the summers are not hotter here than in the more inland counties, owing partly to the sea breezes which keep the air cool, and partly to the reflection of the sun-beams being less from the water than from the land. Hence it happens, that the harvest in Cornwall, though the most southern county in England, is later, and the fruits have less flavour, than in the midland counties. In short, the seasons in Cornwall resemble the neap-tides, they neither ebb nor flow with any great energy; the heat of the atmosphere neither retires so far in the winter, nor advances to that height in summer, as in the inland parts; the sea-breezes equally assuaging the heats of summer, and moderating the winter colds.

The soil of Cornwall is of three kinds, the black and gritty, the shelly and slatty, and the stiff, reddish soil, approaching nearly to the nature of clay.

The highest grounds are covered with the black soil; and on the tops and sides of hills, it is so lax and cold, and its salts so dispersed by the rain and snow, that where it is dry at bottom, it produces nothing but four grass, moss

and heath; or, at best, short dwarf, commonly called Cornish furze. Where the water cannot drain off, small bogs and marshes are formed. Here the soil is deeper, and less gravelly, but yields only a thick brick turf, full of the matted roots of sedge-grass, and other marsh plants, which, when thoroughly dried, make a strong and lasting fuel. In crofts farther down from the hills, this black soil produces a good sward of grass, and affords a winter pasture for horned cattle. It will bear good potatoes, rye and oats; and serves as pasture for milch cows and sheep, especially for rearing young bullocks. Some fields produce considerable crops of barley, but seldom turn to any account when sown with wheat. It is more or less charged with gravel, and the earthy parts exceeding light; so that in a dry summer, the sun soon exhales its moisture; and in a wet summer or winter, much of the vegetable soil is, in the tilled grounds, washed away from the grain.

Great part of the Cornish soil is of a shelly, slatty earth. This is reckoned to bear better corn, especially wheat; as also a stronger spine of grass than the black soil. Drought is the greatest enemy to this porous soil; for part of its moisture escapes through its shelly foundation, and the rest is exhale by the sun-beams; so that the grass and corn always suffer after a long series of dry weather: but droughts of any continuance are so very rare in Cornwall, that the husbandmen have seldom any reason to complain.

The reddish, loamy soil, is of a closer contexture, and consequently retains the moisture of rain, and the salts it receives from the higher grounds, the putrid parts of plants and animals, and the bounty of manures, much longer than any of the soils above-mentioned. This species of soil is most common on level grounds, and gentle declivities, and the crops it produces are larger, and ripen much sooner than those on the blacker and looser soils.

These three sorts of soil are not always equally and specifically distinct from one another; but in different places are so mixed, that the black partakes more or less of the red, and the red of the black, and the slatty of either, or both; nor are they always found in separate and particular tracts, but often so intermixed, that one part of a farm shall be of one soil, and the other quite different.

Of the HUSBANDRY of Cornwall.

The art of husbandry was long neglected in Cornwall; and it was not before the reign of queen Elizabeth, that corn sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants, was produced in this country. But since that time, agriculture has been improving; the lands are better fenced; and perhaps it would be difficult to find more profitable inclosures for corn, than on the banks of the rivers Tamar, Camel, Fal, and Fawey.

Lime is greatly used as manure in the eastern parts of Cornwall; for the use of marle is little known, and still less in use. Marle is indeed found in several places, but hardly ever applied as a manure; owing, perhaps, to the plenty of sea-sand and ore-weed. An ingenious gentleman near Treloarwarren made a successful experiment on his farm, with some marle found on the spot; but his example has not yet been followed by the neighbouring farmers.

But the chief manures used in Cornwall are from the sea. Ore-weed and sea-sand are the principal resources of the Cornish husbandmen; the former is found in great plenty on the shore after storms, and certainly deserves a place among the best manures, though too much neglected in many of the maritime counties of England. Some diligence and caution is however necessary; for being a submarine plant, the wind and sun will soon exhale all its moisture. The sooner therefore it is taken from the shore, the better; and being spread on cold stiff land, and then covered with sand, it will soon dissolve into a fat oily slime, which greatly contributes to fatten and meliorate the other manures. Some indeed spread it naked and fresh from the sea, on their barley lands, about the end of March, or the beginning of April, and have generally a good crop of corn; but the weeds grow afterwards so plentifully and rank, that no wholesome grass for pasture must that year be expected.

The sea-sand used as a manure in Cornwall, is of different kinds: some of it is found mixed with slime, with spar, with shells, and with coral. If mixed with slime, it adds a considerable richness to the soil. When the sand is of a sparry, calcareous substance, and will ferment with acids, it acts as lime, and will of itself fertilize the ground in proportion to the quantity of lime it contains. The sand which is plentifully mixed with shells, and their fragments, is still more useful as a manure; for as shells are of the nature of lime, moulded and fixed by an unctuous cement, this manure will communicate at once the heat of lime, and the fatness of oil to the land it is laid upon, in proportion to the quantity of shells it contains.

But the best of all the Cornish sands, is that which is intermixed with coral. This excellent manure is principally found in Falmouth harbour, and near the adjacent shores. It is taken up by a large bag of strong canvas, having an iron hoop fixed to its mouth for keeping it open. This bag, with its proper additions, is sunk to the bottom, and dragged along till full. A barge-load of this coral sand is usually delivered for ten shillings, or less, if near the place of dredging; and where the land is good, a barge load will be sufficient to dress an acre of ground. This manure is more used for corn than pasture. The fertility of coral is owing to the same cause as that of shells; for it is of the same calcareous nature; but being more solid than shells, it conveys a greater quantity of fermenting particles to the soil: nor does it dissolve so soon in the ground as shells; but by decaying more gradually, continues longer to impart its warmth to the juices of the earth.

Another manure used in these parts of this county near the fishing towns, consists of bruised, decayed pilchards, not fit for the market, and of the refuse of the salt used for curing those fish. This manure may be justly reckoned one of the richest that can be procured in any country; it will warm the coldest land, cause it to throw forth plenty of wholesome grass, as well as corn; and by the verdure it supports, demonstrates its lasting, enlivening virtue, even for some years after it has been laid on the land. But as it is extremely hot, it is better after being formed into a compost dunghill, with heaps of earth and sand; whence, after its salts are properly digested, the whole is to be carried out and spread upon arable land.

We have been the more circumstantial in our accounts of the above manures used in Cornwall, from a persuasion that some of them may be useful in other maritime parts of this kingdom. With regard to other manures, arising from putrefaction, burning the soil, and the dung of animals, it will be needless to say any thing particular of them, as they are common in every county, and the management of them in Cornwall the same as elsewhere.

The grain principally sown in Cornwall, are wheat, barley, oats, and rye; besides which, they sow the *avena nuda* of Ray, called by the country people *Pilez*. It is a small yellow grain, answers all the purposes of oat-meal, and is accounted superior to any other nourishment for fattening calves. It will succeed on the poorest land, which has been tilled two or three seasons before with potatoes. The turnip husbandry has of late years obtained in this county; and several gentlemen have experienced the benefit of that useful root, in feeding sheep and other cattle, as well as in mellowing the land for corn. The potatoe, a still more useful root, is cultivated every where, and, if seasonably tilled, thrives best in shallow poor lands.

They have a singular custom in Cornwall of binding into sheaves the barley, and all other grain, as well as the wheat; and for the better security of their corn, while it continues in the field, the sheaves are formed into what they call *Arish-mows*. They are built up into a regular solid cone, about twelve feet high, and the ears all turned inwards, so that only the but-ends of the sheaves are exposed to the weather: the whole cone, or *arish-mow*, being finished by an inverted sheaf of reed or corn, tied to the upper rows. In all probability, the inconstancy and moisture of the weather in Cornwall first gave rise to this custom: but from whatever cause it proceeded, experience has justified the precaution, as the grain is thereby much better preserved.

We shall conclude this account of the husbandry of Cornwall with observing, that in a plentiful year some

grain can be spared for exportation; in a moderate year, there is just a sufficiency for home consumption; and in a year of scarcity, it becomes necessary to purchase from foreign countries.

Of the MINES of Cornwall.

There are mines of various substances in Cornwall, but the principal product is tin and copper. It has been long famous for the former, and still affords employment, and consequently subsistence, to the poor, affluence to the lords of the soil, a considerable revenue to the prince of Wales, who is duke of Cornwall, and an important article of trade to the nation, in all the foreign markets of the known world.

Tin is found either collected or fixed, or loose and detached: it is found collected either in a vein, which the miners call a lode; or in a horizontal layer of ore, called a floor; or interspersed in grains and bunches in the natural rock. It is found loose and detached, either in single separate stones, called *Shodes*, or in a continued course of such stones, called by the miners *Beuheyl*, which, in the Cornish language, signifies the living stream; for when a stone has no metal in it, the miners say, it is dead; or, lastly, in a powder by itself.

A floor is sometimes found at the depth of many fathoms, and the same ore is often found in a perpendicular lode for many fathoms, and then diffused into a floor. The mines in which these floors are found, are very dangerous, as the greatest care is necessary to support the vast mass of earth, rocks, &c. undermined, by digging out a horizontal stratum of ore, many fathoms below the surface. This precaution, which cannot be taken without considerable expence, was some years since neglected; and the consequence was, that the ground sunk down at once, without the least notice, and buried all that were in the mine.

Water is one of the most troublesome accidents attending the Cornish mines, every fissure that is cut through, throwing forth its water into the cavity where the miners work. It is therefore necessary to discharge this water by some adit or passage. In order to this, some hydraulic machine is necessary; that most commonly used for this purpose, is the steam engine, a contrivance too well known to need any description here.

When the ore is taken out of the mine, it is carried to the stamping mill; and if full of clammy slime, thrown into a pit called a *buddle*, to make it stamp the freer without choking the grates; but if free from slime, it is shovelled into a sloping canal of timber called the *Paſs*, whence it slides by its own weight, and the assistance of a small stream of water, into the box where the lifters work. In this box, by the great weight of the lifters, which are raised by a water wheel, falling on it, the ore is pounded, or stamped small enough to pass through the holes of an iron grate fixed in one end of the box. To render the lifters more lasting, and at the same time to increase their weight, they are shod or armed at the bottom with large masses of iron of one hundred and forty pounds weight each, called *stamp-heads*; and to assist the attrition, a rill of water keeps the ore perpetually wet, and the *stamp-heads* cool, till the ore in the box is sufficiently pulverized. From the grate above-mentioned the tin is carried by a small gutter into the *fore-pit*, where it makes its first and purest settlement, the lighter parts running forward with the water, through holes made in the partition, into the middle pit, and thence into the third, where what is called the *slime settles*, and what runs from thence is good for nothing. From these pits it is carried to the *buddle*, and thence to the *keeve*, where it is thoroughly washed from all its filth, when it is fit to be sent to the *melting-house*, and is called *black tin*.

But if *mundic*, or other semi-metals, are incorporated with the tin-ore, the whole must be burnt, and the sulphur, &c. evaporated, before the water will be able to wash away the remains of the semi-metal, and leave the tin behind; these semi-metals being specifically heavier than tin.

The tin ore being thus dressed, it is carried in sacks to the *melting-house*, where it is melted in a reverberatory furnace, with a fire of *pit-coal*; and when sufficiently melted,

melted, is poured into quadrangular troughs, or moulds of stone, containing about three hundred and twenty pounds weight of metal, which, when hardened, is called a block of tin, and carried to one of the coinage towns.

Five towns are appointed for this purpose, in the most convenient parts of the county for the tanners, to one of which they bring their tin every quarter of a year. When the tin is brought to the coinage town, the officers appointed by the duke of Cornwall assay it; and if they find it well purified, stamp the face of the block with the impression of the seal of the dutchy; which stamp is a permission for the owner to sell, and, at the same time, an assurance that the tin so marked has been duly examined and found mercantable. The stamping this impression by a hammer, is called coining the tin. Every hundred weight of tin so coined pays to the duke of Cornwall the sum of four shillings before it can be disposed of, and this raises a revenue of above ten thousand pounds a year. And from a moderate computation, it appears, that the value of the tin raised in the whole county, has, for some time past, amounted to near two hundred thousand pounds per annum, one year with another. And it should be remembered, that this prodigious revenue is produced by a narrow slip of land, of the most barren and hilly kind, without distressing the tillage, pasture, or fishery.

The mines of copper are very rich, though they have not been worked to great advantage above sixty years. The most common sort of ore is of a yellow or bruis colour; but there is some green, some blue, some black, some grey, and some red: the green, blue, and black, yield but little; the grey contains more metal than the yellow, and the red more than the grey. There are, besides, in almost all the considerable mines, small quantities of malleable copper, which the miners, from its purity, call virgin ore. This is combined and alloyed with various substances; sometimes with base crystal, sometimes with a gravelly clay, and sometimes with the rust of iron: its figure also is very various; sometimes it is found in thin plates shaped like leaves, sometimes in drops and lumps, sometimes branched, fringed, or twisted into wires; sometimes it shoots into blades cropped at the top like a dagger; and sometimes it has the appearance of hollow fillagree. It has also been found in powder almost equal in lustre to that of gold; in a congeries of combined granules; and sometimes in solid masses of several pounds weight, matured, unmixed, and highly polished.

With regard to the mining part, the copper-works do not materially differ from those of tin, but the method of dressing or preparing the metal for sale, is very different. To separate the good ore from the bad with greater advantage, certain overseers are appointed to superintend the labouring miners, and take care that all the richer sorts of ore are kept together, then raised up as unmixed as possible, and laid on the grass in distinct heaps; and because there will be some waste in breaking, the ore is taken out of the lode; and drawn up in as large lumps as the tackle of the engine will master. As soon as the ore arrives at the mouth of the shaft, it is re-examined, the best broken small with hammers, which they call spalling, or brought away to the adjacent bucking-mills, where there are persons ready to bruise it upon a rock with short bars of iron, whence it is carried to the heap of best ore; and what is not worthy of the first place, is laid by to make another sortment. The best small ore is then washed and sifted, by which means the waste, or barren stone, is discovered and thrown away. The poorer ore is carried to the stamping-mill, where it is pounded, washed, &c. nearly in the same manner as the tin ore.

The copper ore being thus dressed and sorted, is sold to the agents of the copper companies in Wales or Bristol, and shipped off for those places, where it is melted and refined.

The annual revenue to the county from the copper-mines, is at present almost equal to that of tin; having, for several years past, amounted to more than one hundred and sixty thousand pounds annually; and both seem still capable of improvement.

The water in which the copper-ore is washed, has been lately discovered to make as good blue vitriol as any in the world; and the water which comes from the bottom of the

mines, and now suffered to run off to waste, is so strongly impregnated with copper, that if detained in proper receptacles, it would produce great quantities of valuable copper, without any hazard or attendance, and without any other expence than the purchase of a much less quantity of the most useless old iron; for old iron, immersed in this water, will, in about fourteen days, produce more than its own weight of what is called copper-mud, or more properly copper-dust, whence a large proportion of pure copper may be obtained. For the vitriolic fluid in which the copper is dissolved, being more strongly attracted by the iron, will leave the particles of copper, which will then be precipitated in dust or granules; the particles of the menstruum, at the same time, dissolving, and carrying off the iron.

The advantages that would attend this undertaking may be computed, in some measure, from the following calculation made at the copper mines at Arklow in Ireland, and inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1752. "One ton of iron bars immersed in the adit, produces, in twelve months time, one tun, and nineteen hundred and a half weight of copper-mud, or dust; now each ton weight of mud, when melted, produces sixteen hundred weight of the purest copper, selling at ten pounds per ton more than the copper extracted from the ore. In these mines the proprietors had at one time five hundred tons of iron, and might, with proportional advantage, have laid in as many thousands. The softest iron is best for this purpose." But it is not every stream coming from a copper lode that will produce such a surprising quantity of copper; but the experiment will certainly answer under proper directions.

It is also probable that silver might be found, if the lodes of copper ore were properly traced and examined; for the mines of Osloquee in Peru, were at the top almost wholly copper; and every spade's breadth, as the miners dug downwards, grew more and more rich in silver, till at length the silver was found without any mixture of other metal. And in the mines of Cornwall, silver has been frequently found in the pursuit of a vein of pure copper.

Gold has also been often found, though in small quantities, in the Cornish mines; and there is the greatest reason to think, that if a proper search was made by a diligent and skilful hand, a quantity of that precious metal, sufficient to repay the trouble and expence, would be discovered.

Iron and lead are also found in several parts of Cornwall, though there are no mines of the former yet worked in the county; and only two or three of the latter.

Of the PILCHARD FISHERY.

This fishery is almost peculiar to Cornwall, and therefore must not be omitted here. The pilchards come from the north seas during the summer months in immense numbers; and about the middle of July, reach the islands of Scilly and the Land's End of Cornwall, shifting their situation as the season prompts, and their food allures them; and thus, by a tour to the warm southerly coast of Britain, they strengthen and prepare themselves, and their young ones, to return to the great northern deeps, for the sake of spawning, and securing themselves during the stormy season. The pilchards continue off and on in the south channel, principally from Fowey harbour westward; and are taken sometimes in prodigious quantities, at Mevagissy, in the creeks of Falmouth, and Helford havens; in the creeks of St. Kevran, and in Mount's Bay: some pilchards are also taken in St. Ives' bay, in the north channel. They are taken in seyne and drift-nets; and the fishermen directed to the shoals of fish by persons posted on the highlands near the shore, who discover them by the colour of the water, and make signs to the boats where to cast their nets.

When taken, the fish are brought to a warehouse on shore, where they are laid up in broad piles, and salted, as they are piled up, with bay-salt. In this manner they lie soaking twenty or thirty days, during which time a great quantity of blood, dirty pickle, and bitter, drains from the fish. When taken out of the pile, there remains a great deal of salt, &c. at the bottom, which, with an addition of fresh salt, serves for another pile.

The next process is to wash them in sea-water, in order to clear off the dirt and blood; and when dry, they put them into hogheads, pressing them down hard to squeeze out the oil, which issues through a hole at the bottom of the cask; and in this state they are sent to market.

This fishery is of the greatest advantage to the county of Cornwall: it employs a great number of fishermen in catching the fish; and many more, besides women and children, in salting, pressing, washing and cleaning; in building boats, making nets, ropes, casks, &c. The poor are fed with the offals, the land enriched with the refuse of the fish and salt; the merchant finds the gains of commission and honest commerce; the fisherman the gains of the fish. Ships are often freighted to Cornwall with salt, and into foreign countries with the fish. By an exact computation of the number of hogheads exported annually, for ten years successively, viz. from 1747 to 1756 inclusively, from the four ports of Fowey, Falmouth, Penzance, and St. Ives, it appears that Fowey exported yearly one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two hogheads, Falmouth fourteen thousand six hundred and thirty-one hogheads and two thirds; Penzance and Mount's Bay twelve thousand one hundred and forty-nine hogheads and one third; St. Ives twelve hundred and eighty-two hogheads; amounting in all to twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-five hogheads. And every hoghead, together with the bounty allowed for every hoghead exported, and the oil made from each hoghead, amounted, one year with another, at an average, to one pound thirteen shillings and three-pence; so that the cash paid for pilchards exported, has, at a medium, annually amounted to the sum of forty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-two pounds ten shillings.

BOROUGH, MARKET-TOWNS, and other Places of Note in Cornwall.

In our tour through Cornwall, we entered the county at Saltash, a borough town situated on the declivity of a steep hill, two hundred and twenty-six miles from London, but not more than three from Plymouth-Dock, to which there is a ferry over the Tamar, called the Crimble Passage. It was incorporated by a charter of king Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, and six aldermen, who are styled the council of the borough, and, with the burgeses, may chuse a recorder. The corporation claims the sole property of the oyster fishery in the whole river, except between Candlemas and Easter, which is considerable. The corporation have also jurisdiction on the river Tamar, down to the mouth of the port; and by virtue of that jurisdiction, demand anchorage and salvage from all foreign ships and vessels that enter the port; and raise a yearly revenue on boats and barges passing on the river. They have likewise all the profits of the Crimble ferry, together with the tolls of the markets and fairs, the manor of the borough being vested in them on their paying a reserved rent of eighteen pounds a year to the duke of Cornwall.

The harbour will receive ships of any burthen; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in malt and beer. Some merchants here have also ships, which are used in the fishery at Newfoundland. The church is a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Stephen, in which it stands. Here is a handsome market-house, a town-house, and a free-school. The market, which is on Saturday, is well frequented by the inhabitants of Plymouth-Dock, who resort thither to furnish themselves with necessaries; for they chuse rather to go to Saltash market in the town boat, than by land to Plymouth, because provisions are much cheaper at the former than at the latter; and at the same time, the boat brings home what they purchase without any additional expence.

The borough of Saltash sends two members to parliament, a privilege it has enjoyed ever since the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. Here are two annual fairs, one on the second of February, and the other on the fifth of August, and both for cattle.

During our short stay at Saltash, we made a very agreeable voyage to Mount Edgecombe, the beautiful seat of lord Edgecombe. It is situated on the western side of the entrance of Hamoze, and is a noted sea-mark. It stands in the center of a delightful park, and the prospect from it is

beautiful beyond description. The many ships passing up and down the winding harbour below it, together with those going up and down the English Channel, at different distances, some near the shore, and others as far off as the eye can reach, afford a scene at once remarkably beautiful and pleasing.

About six miles from Saltash, and two hundred and twenty from London, is the borough of St. Germans, so called from St. Germanus, a bishop of Burgundy, who came into England to preach against the Pelagian herefy, and settled here. It has not long enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parliament, this honour being conferred upon it in the third year of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The borough of St. Germans is situated on an irregular rock, in the form of an amphitheatre, and washed by the river Tide. It was formerly a considerable town, but now dwindled into a mean village, consisting chiefly of cottages, inhabited by fishermen; and the market, which was held on Friday, and well frequented, is now disused. There are, however, two fairs still kept here for the sale of cattle; the first on the twenty-eighth of May, and the second on the first of August. It is governed by a mayor, assisted by inferior magistrates. The mayor is also bailiff of the borough, and can make any house in the place the prison of the person he arrests.

St. Germans was once the see of a bishop, founded in honour of St. Germanus, above mentioned. In the year 936, one Conan is said to have been made bishop of this see by king Ethelstan; but the church was more amply endowed by king Canute: and about the year 1050, Leofric, bishop of St. German's and Crediton, having united both bishoprics in the church of St. Peter at Exeter, changed the seculars into regular canons, governed by a prior. At the suppression of monasteries, the yearly revenue of this priory was valued at 243l. 8s. The church, of which we have given a perspective view, is large, and not ill built, with an episcopal chair and stalls for the prebends.

In the year 1507, the family of Eliot purchased the priory house, naming it Port-Eliot, and in this ancient family it still continues. The above gentleman was a great benefactor to St. Germans; he endowed a public school, repaired the sessions-house, and beautified the church, where there is a fine monument of Italian marble erected to his memory by his widow.

The parish of St. Germans is the largest in the whole county, being twenty miles in circumference, and containing seventeen villages: it is also supposed to include more gentlemen's seats and lordships than any other in England.

Leskard, which we next visited, is about five miles from St. Germans, and two hundred and twenty-nine from London. It is an ancient borough, having sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. It is governed by a mayor and burgeses, and endowed with the power of purchasing lands, and of holding them by perpetual succession. It was first incorporated by Edward earl of Cornwall, but the charter, by virtue of which it is now governed, was granted by queen Elizabeth.

In the reign of king James I. when Carew wrote his Survey of Cornwall, it consisted of little else than the ruins of ancient buildings, which sufficiently shewed it had once been a place of consequence. It had a strong castle, and a large structure, where the ancient dukes of Cornwall kept their courts; it also enjoyed several considerable privileges, especially by favour of the Black Prince, who, as duke of Cornwall, resided here. But since the time of James I. the town has greatly recovered itself, and is now one of the largest and best built places in Cornwall. It is seated on a hill, has a market on Saturday, well frequented; is the residence of many people of fashion, and one of the stannary towns for Cornwall. The church is large, and the town-hall a handsome building, erected on stone pillars, and on the top a turret, containing a clock with four dials. Here is likewise a curious conduit, a meeting-house, and a free school. A very considerable trade is carried on here with the neighbouring towns, in boots and shoes; and large quantities of yarn, for the clothiers of Devonshire, are spun here. Here are seven annual fairs, viz. on Shrove Monday, Monday se'ennight before Easter, Holy Thursday, August 15, St. Matthew, September 21, and December 10. for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

A few

A few miles to the north of this town, in the parish of St. Cleere, is a famous piece of antiquity, which they call "The other Half-Stone." This monument at present consists of two stones separated from one another, and fixed in the ground; but by mortises in each, seem to indicate that they were originally joined together. Both are curiously carved in drapery work; and on one of them is an inscription, in very antique characters, implying, that Dun-garth, or Doniert, (one of the kings of Cornwall, who was drowned in the year 782) gave this land for the good of his soul.

Not far distant from the above monument, is a pile of rocks placed one upon another, and called Wring-Cheefe, from some of them resembling large cheefes pressed by the superincumbent weight.

This remarkable pile of rocks, which attracts the admiration of all travellers, is thirty-two feet high; and the stones towards the top, being prodigiously larger than those in the middle, or nearer the foundation, project so far over the middle part, that it has been a matter of wonder how so ill constructed a pile could, for so many ages, resist the storms of this exposed situation. Some are of opinion, that this enormous pile is the work of art, but the generality of writers think it was formed by nature. The upper stone is said to have been formerly a logan, or rocking-stone, which, while it was entire, might be easily moved with a pole; but great part of the weight, which kept one end of it in an equipoise with the other, having long since been taken away, the upper stone is now immovable. On the top are two regular basons, but part of one of them is broke off. From these particulars there is great reason to think that this pile was formerly consecrated to some religious purpose; perhaps it was one of the rock deities of the Druids.

About a mile to the northward of the village of St. Cleere, and near the above pile of rocks, is another remarkable piece of antiquity, formerly consisting of three circles, marked out by stones in their peripheries, and having their centers in a right line; but many of the stones are now taken away. The country people call this monument the Hurlers, from a vulgar tradition that the stones were once men, thus transformed, as a punishment for their hurling (a sport common in Cornwall) on the Sabbath.

From the borough of Leskard, we passed near the banks of the river to East Loo, or Low, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, about two hundred and thirty-two miles from London. This town is governed by nine burgeses, one of whom is annually chosen mayor, with a court of aldermen and recorder. It first enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parliament in the thirteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. The manor is held by the corporation of the dutchy of Cornwall, at the annual rent of twenty shillings. The town stands in the parish of St. Martin's, and the church is only a chapel of ease. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in pilchards, the fishery of which is here carried on to great advantage. The town has a wall next the sea, and on it a battery of four guns. Here is a market on Saturday, and two fairs; the first on the thirteenth of February, and the second on the tenth of October, both for cattle.

On the other side of the river is the borough of West-Low, which first sent members to parliament in the sixth year of Edward VI. These two boroughs are joined together by a bridge of fifteen arches, and one hundred and forty-one yards in length, built across the river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen; and the harbour below the bridge commodious.

West-Low, which is also called Port Pigham, is governed by twelve burgeses, one of which is annually elected mayor, and a recorder. The corporation holds the manor of the dutchy of Cornwall at the annual rent of twenty-four shillings. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Talland, in which parish it stands; but the chapel having some years since, been converted to a town-hall, the inhabitants go to Talland to hear divine service. Here is a fair for cattle, &c. on the fifth of March.

In the neighbourhood of West-Low are the remains of a Roman work, called the Giant's Hedge. It is a large mound, extending from the valley in which this borough is situated, to Leryn, on the river Fowey. It is first visible

near West-Low, and in some places is seven feet high and twenty feet wide at a medium. This risbank or mound ranges up hill and down hill indifferently, has no visible ditch continued on any brow of a hill, as intrenchments always have; there is no hollow nor pass on one side more than the others; it is about seven miles long, and tends straight from Low to Leryn creek, in a direct line to Leftwithiel.

From Low we continued our tour to Fowey, or Fawey, a borough town situated on a river of the same name, two hundred and forty miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a town-clerk, and other officers. The corporation enjoy the tolls of the fairs, and quayage of the harbour, for which they pay a reserved rent of forty shillings per annum to the dutchy. It is a large and populous town, extending above a mile in length on the east of the river. The buildings are handsome, and many considerable merchants reside here, who carry on a pretty good trade, and have a considerable share of the pilchard fishery. The church is ancient, but elegant. Here is also a free school, and a public hospital.

The harbour of Fowey is safe and commodious, and had formerly a strong fort on each side of the entrance, built by Edward IV. with a chain extended from one to the other, quite across the river. The remains of the forts are still visible, and appear as in the view annexed; but the chain has long since been taken away. The entrance is, however, still defended by block-houses mounted with cannon.

This town was formerly in a very flourishing condition, there being at one time above sixty sail of ships of war and merchantmen belonging to it, with which the inhabitants signalized themselves during several reigns. In sailing by some of the cinque ports, and refusing to strike their colours, a battle ensued, in which the Fowey men were conquerors; and, as a memorial of their triumph, quartered the arms of all the cinque ports with their own. Fowey is still a member of the cinque ports, having obtained that honour by succouring some ships of Rye that were in distress. This borough has sent members to parliament ever since the thirteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs for cattle, one on the first of May, and the other on the tenth of September.

Leftwithiel is a borough town about two hundred and thirty-nine miles from London, and five miles north-west of Fowey, situated on the same river, which was formerly navigable as high up as this town, but is now choaked up with sand, which has greatly lessened its trade. It was formerly the residence of the duke of Cornwall, and the ruins of the ducal palace are still to be seen on a rising ground at a little distance from the town. The place is well built, but not populous; and the church is a handsome structure, but the steeple still carries the marks of the civil war in the reign of Charles I. when the great hall and the exchequer, belonging to the dukes of Cornwall, were entirely defaced.

It is governed by a mayor, seven capital burgeses, and seventeen assistants, or common council; and enjoys the bushelage of coals, salt, malt, and corn, sold in the town of Fowey, together with the anchorage in that harbour, for which privilege it pays a reserved rent to the dutchy of eleven pounds nineteen shillings and ten-pence. A very considerable trade was formerly carried on here, when the river was navigable: at present, the principal part remaining is a branch of the woollen manufacture.

The place has, however, still some peculiar privileges. The common jail for all the stannaries, and their several weights and measures, are kept here: and for many years, a very remarkable cavalcade, in memory of the ancient splendor of this place, as the metropolis of a principality, was annually exhibited. The freeholders assembled on Low Sunday, when one of them, chosen by rotation, was superbly dressed in royal robes, with a crown on his head and a sceptre in his hand, and mounted on a horse richly caparisoned. In this stately manner he proceeded through the town, with a sword of state carried before him, and attended by the rest of the freeholders on horseback to the church, where he was received by the priest, and conducted to a seat erected for the ceremony. When the service was ended, he returned with the same pomp to a house appointed for the purpose, where an elegant entertainment was prepared for him and his attendants, at which he presided with

with all the dignity of royalty, being served upon the knee, with all the ceremony used to a sovereign prince. But this custom has been now laid aside many years. Here are three annual fairs for cattle, &c. viz. on the twenty-ninth of June, the twenty-fourth of August, and the second of November.

From Lestwithiel we proceeded to Grampond, and passed through the little town of St. Austle, which lies about midway between them, but has nothing remarkable. It has a small market on Fridays, and three annual fairs, viz. on Good-Friday, Whitfun-Tuesday, and the tenth of November, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

Grampond is a borough town two hundred and fifty-one miles from London, and situated on the river Fal, over which it has a stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and a town-clerk. The corporation enjoys many privileges, particularly a freedom from toll throughout the whole county. These privileges are held of the dutchy, under a reserved rent of ten pounds eleven shillings and one penny *per annum*. It sends two members to parliament, a privilege it has enjoyed ever since the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. It is a very small place, consisting only of a single street, and has no church, but a chapel of ease to the parish church, which is at Creed, about a quarter of a mile from the town. A considerable manufacture of gloves is carried on here; and the market, which is on Saturday, is pretty well frequented. It has three annual fairs for cattle, viz. on the eighteenth of January, the twenty-fifth of March, and the eleventh of June.

Some think that this was the Voluba of the Romans, because it stands upon the same river, and that its name was changed into Grampond, or rather Grandpont, the great bridge, on building the bridge across the river. John of Eltham granted the corporation the whole vale of Grampond, and all the lands of Coytfala, or Falawood, still the name of some lands near the town, and within the precincts of the borough.

Proceeding to the southward, along the banks of the Fal, we came to Tregony, a borough town situated on the same river, two hundred and fifty-six miles from London. It was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve capital burgessees. The river is navigable from this town to Falmouth. We have already mentioned, that an attempt was made in the last century to render the river navigable from this town to Grampond, by one colonel Trevanion, and miscarried, when almost completed, for want of assistance. Here is a manufacture of ferges, which employs a number of hands. The manor belongs to the ancient and noble family of Boscawen, to whom it descended in right of Edward I. A market is held here on Saturday; and five annual fairs, viz. on Shrove Tuesday, the third of May, the twenty-fifth of July, the first of September, and the sixth of November, for cattle.

Keeping still on the same side of the river, we came to St. Mawes, a small borough town two hundred and eighty-two miles from London. It stands on the west side of the entrance into Falmouth haven, but is only a hamlet to St. Just, a town about two miles distant, without either market, church, chapel, or meeting-house. It consists only of a single street under a hill fronting the sea, and the inhabitants subsist wholly by fishing. It has however enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to parliament ever since the fifth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Here is a fortification called St. Mawes Castle, built by Henry VIII. for the security of Falmouth-haven; and on the opposite side another fortification, called Pendennis castle. St. Mawes castle has a platform of guns pointing across the channel, level with the water. It has a governor, a deputy, and two gunners. Pendennis castle, on the opposite side, is said to be the largest castle in England, is regularly fortified, and has generally a strong garrison.

From St. Mawes we crossed the harbour to Falmouth, a town situated at the mouth of the Fal, two hundred and eighty-two miles from London. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, but sends no members to parliament, though the richest and best trading town in the whole county. It is so commodiously situated, that ships of any burthen

come up to its quay; and the harbour is so very capacious, that the whole navy of England may ride here in the utmost safety; being next to Milford-Haven, the best road for shipping in Great Britain. The town is well built, and its trade very greatly increased since the reign of king William III. when packet-boats were established here for Spain, Portugal, and the West-Indies. Great quantities of gold, both in specie and bars, are brought over by those vessels on account of the merchants of London, &c. but the Falmouth merchants now carry on a very considerable trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own. They have also a large share in that profitable branch of commerce, the pilchard fishery.

The church is well built, though formerly only a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Gluvias; but was constituted a parish church by an act of parliament passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Charles II. The custom-house for most of the Cornish towns, as well as the head collector, is established here, where the duties, including those of the other parts, are very considerable. Here is a large market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs for cattle, viz. on the twenty-seventh of July, and the tenth of October.

About three miles from Falmouth, and on the same side of the river, stands Penryn, two hundred and sixty-four miles distant from London. It was incorporated by king James I. and is governed by a mayor, eleven aldermen, a recorder, and a common council, who are invested with the power of trying felons in their own jurisdiction.

The town is situated on a hill, surrounded with so many gardens and orchards, that it appears like a town in a wood. A branch of Falmouth harbour flows up on both sides of Penryn, where there is a custom-house, quay, and other neat buildings adapted to trade. The adjacent country is finely diversified with rivulets, which supply the town with water. Several reputable merchants reside in Penryn, where a considerable trade is carried on to Newfoundland, and in catching, salting, and exporting pilchards.

Some years since, a woollen manufactory was established here, by a company of public-spirited gentlemen, in order to manufacture the wool produced in the neighbourhood, which before had been sold, unmanufactured, to chapmen who travel about the country for that purpose; or, what was still worse, sent clandestinely to France, in exchange for tea and brandy; to the inconceivable advantage of our rival nation, and of the most pernicious consequence to our own. This manufacture has succeeded even beyond expectation, and employs, in its different branches, above a thousand people. The goods they make for sale, and which, by repeated trials, they find they can send to foreign markets as good in quality, and on equal terms with the manufacturers in other parts of the kingdom, are coarse broad-cloths, druggets, duffes of all kinds, bays, barragons figured and plain, watered grograms, corded and figured everlastings, figured and plain duroys, plushes, durants and shalloons; besides some other particulars, not considered as standing articles. By such a variety of particulars, they are at liberty to shift their hands from one kind of looms to another, till the greater part of their workmen become capable of almost every kind of weaving. This enables them to execute any extraordinary orders they may receive from their factors; and upon the decline of sales abroad for any one assortment, transfer their labourers to another branch. By this precaution they are under no necessity of discharging any of their people, and at the same time enabled to work up all the different sorts of wool which the country produces, to the great relief of the industrious poor.

Here was formerly a collegiate church, founded by Brovescomb, bishop of Exeter, in the year 1270; and the ruins of this structure, consisting of a tower and part of garden walls, are still remaining. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas of Canterbury; consisted of a provost, a sacristy, eleven prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers; and was valued, at the suppression of monasteries, at two hundred and ten pounds, thirteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

The manor, together with the tolls of the fairs and markets, belong to the corporation, who hold them from the bishop of Exeter, under a small reserved quit-rent. The markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the fairs

fairs on the first of May, the seventh of July, and the twenty-first of December; all of them chiefly for the sale of cattle.

A very remarkable event happened here in the sixteenth century. The Spaniards, then at war with England, had found means to land in so secret a manner near Penryn, that the inhabitants had not the least intimation of their danger; but as they approached near the town, and were just going to put their cruel design into execution, the owners of a puppet-show, which happened to be then in the place, were just setting Sampson upon the Philistines; and the drums and trumpets, which were sounded on that occasion, being heard by the Spaniards, they imagined that the place was alarmed, and that a superior force was coming against them; upon which they retreated, with great precipitation, to their ships, and before another attempt could be made, were obliged to quit the coast.

Penryn sends two members to parliament, and has enjoyed that privilege ever since the first year of queen Mary's reign. King James II. in pursuance of his scheme for enslaving the nation, by putting all corporations under the power of the crown, granted this place a new charter, whereby the election of their members was vested in the magistracy only; but this was so evidently subversive of the liberty of the people, that it was never practised; and every inhabitant that pays scot and lot has a vote at the election of representatives.

From Penryn we made a pleasing voyage, by water, to the borough town of Truro. The country, on both sides, is beautifully pleasant, and finely diversified with hills, vales, and gentlemen's seats.

Truro is situated between two rivers, at the upper end of one of the arms of Falmouth Haven, two hundred and seventy-four miles distant from London. The two small rivers above-mentioned, which almost surround the place, form a large wharf, with a commodious quay for vessels of about an hundred tons burden. It was first incorporated by king John, and a new charter afterwards granted by queen Elizabeth; and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen chosen out of twenty-four capital burgesses, and a recorder. The mayor of Truro is also mayor of Falmouth, and the quaying of goods shipped or landed there belongs to this corporation. When the mayor is elected, the mace is delivered up to the lord of the manor, till sixpence for every house in the town is paid, by way of acknowledgment, and then it is returned to the mayor by the lord's steward.

The streets of Truro are regular; and the church, which is very capacious, and of the old Gothic architecture, not inferior to any in the county. The market-house is large, and well adapted to the purpose; and the town-hall, where the quarter sessions of the peace for the south and north divisions are held, is a handsome building.

This is one of the towns for coining tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here.

By a charter granted in the thirty-third year of Edward I. the tanners of Cornwall were made a distinct body from those of Devonshire; whereas, before that time, it was the custom for the tanners of both counties to meet on Hengiston-hill every seventh or eighth year, in order to consult the common interest of both parties. Two coinages yearly were also granted by this charter; and the tanners had the liberty of selling their own tin, unless the king insisted on purchasing it himself.

A further explanation of the Cornish privileges and laws was made in the fiftieth year of Edward III. and their liberties confirmed and enlarged by parliament in the eighth of Richard II. the third of Edward IV. the first of Edward VI. the first and second of Philip and Mary, and in the second year of Elizabeth; and the whole society of the tanners of Cornwall, till then reckoned as one body, was divided into four parts, and distinguished by the names of the principal tin-mines of that time. One general warden was constituted to do justice in law and equity, with an appeal from his decision to the duke of Cornwall in council only, or for want of a duke of Cornwall, to the crown.

The lord-warden appoints a vice-warden to determine

all stannary disputes every month: he constitutes also four stewards, one for each of the four stannaries, who hold their courts every three weeks, and decide by juries of six persons, with an appeal reserved to the vice-warden, thence to the lord-warden, and thence, finally, to the prince's council.

On this footing the stannary establishment continued till the reign of Henry VII. when Arthur, eldest son to that king, and consequently duke of Cornwall, made certain constitutions relating to the stannaries, which the tanners refused to observe; and indulging themselves in other irregularities inconsistent with their charters, Henry VII. after the death of Arthur, seized their charter as forfeited; but upon their making proper submission, granted them a new charter, by which all their former privileges were restored, and enlarged with this honourable and important addition, that no law relating to the tanners should be enacted without the consent of twenty-four gentlemen tanners, six to be chosen by each of the stannary divisions. This charter was confirmed by another in the twentieth of Elizabeth, when it being found inconvenient that the consent of the whole twenty-four should be required, it was declared, that, at the meeting of every convocation, or parliament of tanners, the consent of sixteen stannators should be sufficient to enact any law. Accordingly, when any more than ordinary difficulties occur, and either new laws for the better regulation of the tanners and their affairs, or a more explicit declaration and enforcement of the old ones becomes necessary, the lord-warden, by commission from the duke of Cornwall, or, if there be no duke, from the crown, issues his precept to the four principal towns of the stannary districts, viz. Launceston, Leitchwithiel, Truro, and Helston. Accordingly each town chooses six members; and the twenty-four so chosen, called stannators, constitute the parliament of tanners.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh being lord-warden, the tanners perceiving, that by the charter of Henry VII. no law could be enacted, unless the whole number of stannators concurred; proposed, that twenty-four other stannators should be chosen, six at each of the tin-courts held at every stannary, and returned by the steward: that these should be added to the former number, in order to make forty-eight members; and that the majority of that number, or as many as should assemble of that number, should be enabled to make laws. This proposal, however, did not take effect; but in the year 1674, some terms and claims insisted upon by the crown, meeting with great opposition, the stannators, who then laboured under great difficulties, named to the then vice-warden six persons for each stannary, and desired they might be summoned by the vice-warden to meet and consult with that convocation. Since that time it is usual, though not absolutely necessary, for every stannator to name an assistant; and these twenty-four assistants form a kind of standing council, and assemble in a different but adjacent apartment, in order to be at hand to inform their principals of the result of calculations, difficulties, and the state of things among the lower class of tanners, which the stannators might not otherwise be so well acquainted with. The stannators, for the more regular dispatch of business, choose their speaker, and present him to the lord-warden to be approved. Whatever is enacted by this body of tanners, must be signed by the stannators, the lord-warden, or, in his absence, the vice-warden, who then presides; and afterwards by the duke of Cornwall, or the sovereign; and when thus passed, has all the authority, with regard to tin-affairs, as an act of the whole legislature.

Such is the constitution and manner of enacting laws in the stannary parliament, which is generally held at Truro; and the many wise regulations that have from time to time been made in this court, have been of the utmost advantage to the miners and proprietors of the soil.

The chief trade of Truro consists in shipping off tin and copper ore, which abounds in the hills between this place and St. Michaels, where many mines have lately been opened, the trade for the ore of that metal having greatly increased since the copper companies of Bristol and Wales were formed.

About the end of the reign of Henry III. a convent of black friars was founded in Kenwyn-street, but there are no remains of the structure now to be seen. And at St. Probus, a little to the north-east of Truro, there was, before the conquest, a college of secular canons, which was given to the church of Exeter by Henry I.

Truro sends two members to parliament, and has enjoyed that privilege ever since the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I. this being one of the five ancient boroughs of Cornwall. The members are chosen by the corporation, and returned by the mayor.

The markets are held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and the fairs, which are principally for the sale of cattle, on Wednesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wednesday in Whitfun-week, the nineteenth of November, and the eighteenth of December.

After viewing the ancient borough town of Truro, we returned by water to Falmouth, being desirous of visiting the famous point of land called the Lizard, the farewell cape to most ships going to the southward.

Accordingly we crossed Helford-haven, and in our way visited Kynan's Cave, situated about a mile and a half to the north-west of the Lizard point. The way down to this cave from the adjacent hill, is extremely rough and narrow, the path being only a single track made by the horses which carry sand. From this path you enter a most lonely cave, the sand of which is of a mixed colour, partly blue, and partly glittering. These sands are dispersed in many turning and winding passages, among rocks, and vast masses of the cliff, the foundations of which have been washed away by the sea, and separated from the adjoining high-lands. The sandy walks lead to many grottoes, which are polished too often by the tides to afford any cavernous plants; but at the foot of the rocks, many basins, or baths of crystal water, are formed in the sands by the eddy of the waves. In some places there is sprinkled a soft unctuous incrustation, resembling bees-wax, both to the sight and touch, of which the narrow crevices between the rocks are full. This incrustation does not appear to be an exudation through the pores of the rock, but rather washed out of the crevices, and returned by the waves, till it sticks fast, and forms a kind of enamel upon the sides of the rocks. On the eastern side of this cave, the rocks in general are more gritty and crumbling; and between them some few and small veins of a white and red marbled clay, one species of which is called soap-rock, and by naturalists steatites. It has indeed been said, that all the cliffs near the Lizard consist of this earth; but this is a mistake: some, as we have already observed, is found in Kynan's Cave, and possibly more may, on a more careful search, be discovered in the adjacent cliffs. But the most pure, and, at the same time, the greatest plenty of the steatites is found about a mile farther to the north, where descending into a narrow valley, about two hundred paces from the summit of the hill, we found, on our left hand, a straw-coloured, soft, greasy clay, mixed with a brownish red, and laid bare by the tumbling down of the sod, which originally covered it. This course of clay was about a yard thick, easily cut with a knife, and compressed by the hand. As we walked a few yards farther down, the left hand cliff became a perpendicular solid face of black hard stone, at the foot of which was a channel or vein about eight feet wide, of the soap-rock, of different colours, milk-white, straw-coloured, and veined with green, darkish red and purple. There are also, in this wide course, several stony substances, of no affinity to the steatites. As we came farther down, and nearer to the level of the sea, we observed the vein of steatites, contracted into a course of fourteen inches wide, but of a more uniform consistence, the solid rock making a smooth wall for it on either side. Besides this vein, there are two or three small ones in the side of the cliff.

We have already observed, that there are different kinds of the steatites, or soap-rock, but the white is most sought after. This is a close-grained glossy clay, of a pure white colour, and readily dissolves in water; is tasteless, sticks a little to the tongue, deposits a yellowish purple settlement at the bottom, above which a

cloud of the finest parts continues suspended; mixed with oil, it becomes greasy: 'tis also too fat to make a body of colour for painting in water, and makes no effervescence with aqua-fortis. It is very absorbent, and takes spots out of silk without injuring the colour. This is carefully selected from the other sorts of clay, barrelled up, and almost wholly engrossed by people employed by the managers of the porcelain manufactures.

The principal property of this slip-earth is, that it stands the fire in a wonderful manner; and though, when taken out of its bed, it often appears of different colours, yet the scrapings of almost every kind are white, glossy, transparent, and becomes white in the fire, and even increases in whiteness the longer it is continued there. This is doubtless owing to the different portions of talc and amianthos contained in its composition, which prevents its vitrification, and renders porcelain ware more tough and tenacious.

Having thus carefully viewed the veins of steatites, and the romantic cave of Kynan, we continued our route to the famous headland called the Lizard, from whence there is an unbounded view of the English channel; but nothing remarkable, except the light-houses, erected here for the safety of ships coming in or going out of the channel. These light-houses are built in the form of a cone, and the lantern, or upper part, consists of sash-lights of the best crown-glass; each pane being one foot nine inches and a half high, by one foot five inches and a half wide. On the floor of this lantern is fixed a substantial square iron grate, barred on each side, in which a large coal fire is lighted every night, and a pair of bellows, like those used by smiths, fixed in such a manner, as to blow the fire when wanted. The lantern is covered with a coving canopy roof, in the middle of which there is a large chimney for discharging the smoke. There is a gallery railed in round the lantern, by which the windows are repaired when broken. The whole building is plastered and painted white, which renders these light-houses a useful sea-mark by day, as the light of the fires does by night.

The borough town of Helston is about nine miles from the Lizard Point, and two hundred and ninety-four from London. It is situated on the river Lo, or Cober, near its influx into the sea; and has a tolerable good harbour, where many ships take in their lading of tin.

It is a large and populous place, consisting of four streets, built in the form of a cross, and a stream of limpid water running through each. At the intersection of those streets, stands the market-house, which is a large convenient building. Here is also a guild-hall, where the assembly for the western division of the shire meet. It is also one of the towns appointed for the coining of tin. The church is capacious, and has a steeple ninety feet high, which makes a good sea-mark.

Helston has enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. being one of the five ancient boroughs of Cornwall, but was not incorporated till the twenty-seventh of queen Elizabeth, who appointed it to be governed by a mayor, chosen annually on the twenty-ninth of September; four aldermen, who are to be of the common council; and twenty-four assistants. The manor belongs to the prince of Wales, as duke of Cornwall. King John exempted the inhabitants of this place from paying toll any where, but in the city of London, and from being impleaded any where but in their own borough.

Here was formerly a priory and a castle, but few vestiges of either are now to be seen. The priory was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed, at the dissolution of monasteries, with an annual revenue of twelve pounds sixteen shillings and four-pence.

Helston has a market on Saturday; and seven annual fairs, viz. on the Saturday before Mid-Lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whitfun-Monday, the twentieth of July, the ninth of September, the eighteenth of November, and the second Saturday before Christmas day; all for the sale of cattle.

Marazion, or, as it is generally called, Market-Jew, is a small town; about eight miles west of Helston, and two hundred and eighty-four from London. It stands in
a bay

a bay of the sea called Mount's Bay, and has a harbour, very little frequented, being neither safe nor commodious. The place itself is inconsiderable, though it has a small market on Thursday, and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. on Saturday three weeks before Easter-eve, and on the twenty-ninth of September. In the reign of Henry VIII. this town was burnt by the French.

At Coluvian, a small hamlet, about a mile and a half from Market-Jew, is a chalybeate spring, remarkable for its cures in scrofulous diseases. It is diuretic, and passes off forcibly by perspiration. The bed through which the water flows, is a loose pebbly ground, mixed with a gravelly clay, blended with ochre and iron ore, whence both the taste and smell of the water proceed. It turns of a reddish purple on being mixed with a solution of galls; with green tea, a lighter purple; with oak-leaves, a blue-black, with a purple cast; and with syrup violets, it becomes a deep green. The water in the well is almost blood-warm; and when suffered to rest a considerable time, a film, or skin, of different colours, gathers on its surface.

From Market-Jew we passed over to St. Michael's Mount. This is a pretty high rock, separated by the tide from the main land. At the foot of the rock is a small town, and a pier, where ships may lie in safety. We have given a view of this famous mount on the copper-plate annexed, where the above-mentioned pier is seen. On the summit of the rock is an old castle, once a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Edward the Confessor; but some time before the year 1085, it was annexed to the abbey of St. Michael's in Normandy, by Robert earl of Merton and Cornwall. After the suppression of alien priories, it was given first to King's College, Cambridge, by Henry VI. and afterwards to Sion Abbey in Middlesex, by Edward IV. At the dissolution of monasteries, it had possessions valued at one hundred and ten pounds twelve shillings and one penny *per annum*.

Being very desirous of viewing the islands of Scilly, so long famous in history, we embarked at St. Michael's Mount, on board a small fishing-vessel, and in twelve hours landed in St. Mary's, the largest of the Scilly islands. In our passage we passed near that famous and dangerous rock called the Wolf, either from its devouring so many vessels as split upon it, or, more probably, from the dreadful howlings which the waves continually make by dashing against it. It lies about eight leagues S. W. by S. of St. Michael's Mount; and nearly in the same tract, at the distance of five leagues from St. Michael's, lies another dangerous cluster of rocks called the Rundlestone.

St. Mary's is not only the largest, but the most populous and best cultivated of all the islands of Scilly. It is three miles long and two broad, contains about six hundred inhabitants, and pays an annual rent of three hundred pounds to the earl of Godolphin, the lord proprietor of these islands.

The old town, formerly the principal place in the island, is situated at the eastern angle of a small cove or creek. Behind the town, which is now decayed, consisting only of a few poor cottages covered with thatch, are the remains of a fortress, called the Old-Town Castle.

But the cove at Old-Town being small, rocky, and exposed to the south winds, the inhabitants removed to another situation, about a mile distant, where there is a large sandy pool, and a neighbouring peninsula, which seems to have been formed by nature for a fortification. The above pool is so very capacious, that an hundred sail of ships may ride safely in it: the anchorage is good, the bottom being soft and oozy. This pool opens into the road where the largest ships may ride. At the west end of the town is a fine pier, finished, in the year 1750, by lord Godolphin, at the expence of eleven hundred pounds. It is four hundred and thirty feet long, twenty feet wide in the narrowest part, twenty-three feet wide at the pier-head, and has sixteen feet depth of water on a spring, and ten feet on a neap-tide. Vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen may lie securely in this pier, even close to the quay, or along the strand.

Above the town, on a high piece of land running off into the sea, and termed the Hew, is a small fort called Star-Castle, from its shape. It was built about the year 1593, by Sir Francis Godolphin, who was governor of these islands in the time of queen Elizabeth. The standard is displayed upon the rampart, which is connected by a foss with the governor's house.

A wide terrace is extended from the castle to the barracks, situated at the entrance into the lines, which were originally intended to have been carried entirely round the peninsula. The magazine, in which the arms and military stores are deposited, is situated contiguous to one of the bastions.

Below these lines, the town above-mentioned, called Hew-town from the peninsula, is situated. The principal inhabitants and tradesmen live in this place, and here the custom-house is erected.

Besides the fortifications already mentioned, a fort was begun in the time of Henry VIII. on a hill above the pool; but the impropriety of the situation being soon discovered, it was never finished. We also observed, on all the shores of this island where it was possible for an enemy to land, the remains of block-houses, batteries, with breast-marks reaching from one to the other. These are all modern works, and were probably erected during the civil war of Charles I. There is, however, a very large structure, called the Giant's Castle, which owes its origin to more early times.

It is situated on a promontory, which, towards the sea, exhibits the appearance of a prodigious pile of rocks, heaped on one another. This stupendous pile has also a sharp declivity towards the land, and at the foot of it a ditch crossing a neck of land from sea to sea. Beyond this ditch is a low rampart in the same direction, next a second ditch with a higher rampart; and lastly, near the summit of the crag, a wall of stone encompassing the whole, except where the natural rocks rendered any farther security unnecessary.

Who were the builders of this structure, is now impossible to be known: perhaps it may be imputed to the Danes or Saxons, and was erected during the time of their invasions. The country people, however, will have it, that it was built by the giants, and thence call it the Giant's Castle.

On a rock adjacent to this castle, is an ancient temple of the Druids. The top of the rock is cleared from all protuberances by art, and on the surface the large stones, which form the temple, are placed: it is of an elliptical form, one hundred and seventy-two feet from north to south, and one hundred and thirty-eight from east to west. On the edges of the area are nine vast stones still remaining, together with several others of a smaller size, planted in the periphery of the ellipsis. There is no uniformity in the shape of the stones, nor are they placed at equal distances, as appears from some parts where none of the stones have been removed. One stone on the edge of this temple is seven feet ten inches high above the surface of the rock, and the inner front of it twenty feet long; it is forty feet in girt, and on its surface are thirteen distinct and curious basons sunk into it; and about five paces from it is a rude pillar fallen down. A few paces nearer the center of the ellipsis, is a flat rock, having three basons on its top; and in a right line, on the other side of the center, is another flat rock, with four basons on its top. In the transverse diameter, and about two thirds from the center, towards the south, is a third flat rock, with four basons on its surface; and, in all probability, there was originally a fourth, at the same distance from the center towards the north; so that something of design appears even among this heap of rude stones. What might be the use of these basons, cannot now be known; but doubtless they were subservient to the superstition of the Druids; for the floor of this antique monument sufficiently indicates, that it was once a place consecrated to religious worship, as it could not serve as a sepulchre. Perhaps they were intended to receive and preserve, in their utmost purity, the waters that fall from the heavens, in order to be used in religious rights: this seems the more probable, as not far from the Giant's Castle, and fronting a large groupe of rock-

rock-basins, there stands a prodigious rock, of a thin pyramidal form, twelve feet at the base, and thirty feet high; probably an object of the Druid devotion.

In a cove, called Porthelik, about a mile north-east of the Giant's Castle, the body of that great sea-captain, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, after his shipwreck in the year 1707, was found, naked, and not to be distinguished from the most common sailor; and in the sand, which naturally offered its bosom for a sepulchre, it was interred. The nature of the place would have rendered it doubly inhuman, not to have buried him, whoever he was. Accordingly Horace (Ode 28. Lib. 1.) makes this the first argument to bespeak the same friendly office after a like misfortune.

Stay traveller, and let thy generous breast
Guests the sad tale, and bear my bones to rest:
See where, at hand, these sports of wind and wave,
May find the wish'd for, tho' a sandy grave.

Some time after the body was taken up, and conveyed to Westminster-Abbey; but a small pit on the sandy green still marks the place of his first interment.

The ancient sepulchres are of two kinds, distinguished by the names of Caves and Barrows. Both are very numerous in all the Scilly islands; but the most remarkable of the former is called the Giant's Cave: the mouth of it is four feet six inches wide, thirteen feet eight inches long, and three feet eight inches high. The whole cave is covered, from end to end, with large flat stones, and upon this floor is a tumulus of rubbish. The sheep in the adjacent pasture take shelter in this ancient cave. All the barrows are constructed in the same manner. The outer circles are composed of large stones placed on their ends; and the heap, within this circle, consists of smaller stones mixed with earth and clay. Most of them have a cavity in the center, covered with flat stones, by which the weight of the materials above them is supported. In some the cavity is very small, and in others so large as to compose the principal figure in the whole monument.

At our return from viewing these monuments of antiquity, we visited the church, which is situated near the beach of the cove of Old Town. It is a decent structure, built in the form of a cross, though not so old as the reformation. It has no tower, but at the west end are two covered niches for two bells.

After viewing the island of St. Mary's, we crossed the channel, which is not two miles wide, and landed on the southern point of the island of Trefcaw, called by some writers St. Nicholas's island. It is about a mile and a half long, and a mile broad; contains about forty families, and pays eighty pounds a year rent to the lord proprietor.

The first object that engaged our attention, after landing in Trefcaw, was an old breast-work, of an irregular and uneven plan. It is called Oliver's Battery, but seems to have been the work of a more early age. Not far from this battery, is a most beautiful pool of fresh water, called the Abby-pond. It is near half a mile in length, and a furlong broad, and surrounded with a delightful turf, without either briar, thistle, or flag.

On a gently rising ground, fronting the southern extremity of this pond, stood the Abby-church. The structure is now in ruins, and the greater part of the materials carried off by the peasants, with which they have erected a few mean cottages below it. The door, however, with two handsome and capacious arched openings, and several windows, still remain. They are all cased with free stone like that found in the quarries of Normandy.

The next object we intended to visit was the old castle; but being informed by the persons who accompanied us, that there was a very remarkable stone, about a musket-shot from the castle, we walked to it, and found it to be a large prodigious rock, flat on the surface, and placed a little shelving. The length of it is nineteen feet, and the breadth seven feet six inches. Round this enormous stone is a trench edged with a bank composed of smaller stones, thirty-six feet in diameter; but whether it was originally an altar, or one of the rock deities of the ancient Druids, cannot now be known.

The old castle, now in ruins, was once a large pile of building, but very badly situated to answer the intention. From the square form of the doors, &c. it does not seem to be older than Henry VIII. We have already said, that the situation of this castle was badly chosen, the steep craggy hill on which it stands being alone a sufficient defence against any enemy's landing thereabouts; and there could be little danger on the land-side, where the lines of a fortification, regularly divided into curtain and bastions, are still remaining. The impropriety of this situation, however, seems to have been soon perceived, as this was suffered to decay, and another, nearer the water's edge, was erected out of its ruins.

This fort, which is now known by the name of Oliver's Castle, stands on the eastern point of the entrance into the harbour of New Grynsey. The principal battery is only a few feet above the water's edge, so that, with guns of nine pounders, it commands entirely the mouth of that harbour. Within this battery is a round tower, on the top of which is a battery of four pounders. The ensign staff is fixed in the side of the parapet, which is about six feet high.

The church here, as in all these little islands, is small, being only twenty-seven feet long, and fourteen wide; and seems to have been erected since the reformation. The inhabitants, however, from a notion of the superior sanctity of the abbey, bury all their dead in that church.

On this island we saw the vestiges of an ancient tin-mine, the only work of this kind, as our companions informed us, now remaining in all the Scilly islands.

Here we saw the inhabitants busied in making kelp, a kind of salt dross, which they export to Bristol, and other places where there are glass-houses, kelp being a principal ingredient in making glass: it is also used in the manufactures of soap and alum.

Kelp is made from the ashes of dry ore-weed, which grows in great plenty on the rocks surrounding these islands, and principally in the months of June and July; for after that time they think it wrong to cut any more ore-weed, but let it grow till the subsequent year.

Each island has its proper limits assigned for gathering the ore-weed, nor will they suffer any to cut it beyond his own proper bounds. They go off in their boats, sometimes to a considerable distance, and at low water cut the weed, &c. from the rocks with hooks, load their boats, and return with the tide. As soon as they land with their cargo, they spread it thin upon the beach to dry, where they turn it often; and when dry, if the weather is likely to prove wet, they cock the ore in the same manner as hay, but in much smaller heaps.

When the ore is thus prepared, they form a circular shelving-pit in the sand seven feet diameter, and three feet deep, lining the sides of the pit with stones, that while they are stirring the ore-weed, no earth or sand may mix with the kelp, which would greatly reduce its value. The pit being thus finished, they place a small bush of furze, lighted, at the bottom, and throw on very lightly some of the driest ore-weed. As the fire gains strength, they feed it with fresh ore; and when a sufficient quantity is laid on, and the fire very strong, the whole has the appearance of bright glowing embers. When it is in this state, they mix and stir it with iron rakes, from one side of the pit to the other, till it begins to run, and an imperfect kind of vitrification ensues; and when the whole mass is melted, they suffer it to rest, by which means it consolidates into a large lump at the bottom of the pit, as in a mould; and when cold, it is taken out, broken into proper lumps, and packed into casks for exportation.

Great quantities of kelp are made in these islands; and we were assured, that in the year 1751, the whole value of the kelp exported from hence amounted to five hundred pounds.

As there is nothing particular in the rest of these islands, except a light-house in the island of St. Agnes, we shall not trouble the reader with a description of them; but it may not be improper to observe, that the island of Scilly, from which the whole clustre takes its name, is a small island composed wholly of cliffs and rocks, whose barrenness will not suffer any animal, except birds, to inhabit

inhabit them. It forms the S. W. promontory of these islands, and from its great height, is generally the first land seen by ships coming from the southward.

The Scilly islands were doubtless much better inhabited in early times than they are at present, the whole number of inhabitants now on all the islands not amounting to more than twelve hundred. There is also great reason to think they were formerly much larger than at present, vast tracts of land having been swallowed up by the sea, as plainly appears from hedges of stone, and other ruins visible on the sands at low water, and upon which, at full sea, there are twelve feet of water. And as these lands were every where so well inclosed, and carefully divided, the islands must have been well peopled; and if they were well peopled, they must have had towns and villages, and these towns must have been in the lowlands, for the ruins in the higher are not sufficient to afford accommodation for great numbers. These islands, therefore, are greatly sunk from what they were in ancient times; their towns and lowlands are swallowed up by the ocean, and what remains can never reach their ancient improvement. But they should not, even in their present state, be neglected, as they are of the greatest importance to the trade of England, both in peace and war. Many things, indeed, which the present age considers as necessary, are here wanting; but the inhabitants, who are strangers to the modern luxury, want nothing either for their defence, their subsistence, or the means of procuring every thing necessary to render life agreeable and happy. Though, in all probability, they can never equal the inhabitants of these islands in remote times, yet they are greatly superior to what they were some ages ago; their country, as well as their condition, have been daily improving ever since these islands have been in the hands of the Godolphin family, who are still the worthy possessors.

The present inhabitants of these islands employ themselves in husbandry, fishing, and making kelp. Their situation for the first is extremely good, from their inhabiting such little islands, where the sea-sand, and the ore-weed, together with the manure from their cattle, with a soil good for every species of grain, except wheat, some of which, however, is cultivated in St. Mary's, and plenty of stones for fences, afford the greatest encouragement to industry.

But the want of mills is a great disadvantage. There is but one grist-mill in all the islands; and this moved by the wind; so that in long calms, and other necessary deficiencies, the inhabitants are obliged to grind their corn in hand-mills at home, a convenience which almost every house is furnished with. But should a storm happen between the time the blade appears, and the harvest, great damage is done to the crop, the salt spray of the sea being driven with such violence, that it breaks and burns up every thing that is tender.

They have roots of all kinds, as turnips, carrots, potatoes, &c. together with pulse and sallads. Dwarf fruit-trees also, such as gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and all other shrubs which do not rise above the hedges, flourish here.

Husbandry is not, however, the sole employment of the inhabitants; great part of their time is spent in fishing. They catch mackrel in great plenty during their season: they also take great quantities of excellent turbot, sole, plaice, and ling; the last they cure with salt, and send it dried to many parts of England. They have also some salmon, salmon-pele, cod, pollock, and other fish, particularly pilchards, which come into their coves some time before they reach the bays of Cornwall, and might be taken in prodigious quantities, cured, and sent to market, sooner than those taken by the Cornishmen. But this advantage is totally neglected, and only a few caught to supply the wants of the inhabitants.

The air of these islands is, in general, healthy, being constantly fanned by the sea-breezes, rising from every quarter, and uninfected by any large tracts of marshy grounds; but sea-fogs are more common here than where there are large tracts of land. In the months of June and July, when they burn their ore-weed for making kelp, the air is filled with a heavy disagreeable vapour,

which is not soon dispersed. During the summer, the air is very hot, occasioned by the large tracts of sand; and in the winter, the sand is blown up from the caves in such clouds, as renders walking abroad very disagreeable.

The water from the wells, in several of these islands, is very good, for they have no running water, except after great floods.

They have most of the useful birds known in England, particularly a small bird, not bigger than a lark, of an ash-colour, called a hedge-chicker, and thought by many not inferior to the ortolan. Every species of tame poultry they have here in great perfection. Sea-birds, especially puffins, are very numerous; they build among the rocks, and are of a fishy taste.

Their black cattle are, in general, small. Ore-weed is great part of their food; and such as have been used to it will not thrive, unless they have liberty to resort to the sea shore, and feed upon that vegetable.

Their horses are small, but lively, and fit for labour, their sheep, though not large, are extremely valuable, and their flesh of a fine taste. They will feed upon the ore-weed, as well as the bullocks.

There is neither viper, nor any other venomous creature, to be found in these islands. They have, however, a species of very troublesome fly, though not poisonous. They hide themselves during the day-time, but come forth in swarms by night, spreading themselves over the kitchen, pantry, &c. and devouring every eatable that comes in their way. This fly is called a cock-roche, and has four wings of a brown tortoise-shell colour. It is an American fly, and supposed to have been brought into Scilly, by opening a surgeon's chest in one of those islands.

All the ancient historians inform us, that these islands were once very famous for their tin; and Strabo tells us, that the master of a Phœnician vessel bound hither, perceiving he was followed by a Roman, ran his ship ashore, chusing rather to risk his life, ship and cargo, than admit a partner in this traffic, by shewing him the way to these islands. The Romans, however, by persisting in their resolution, at last accomplished their design. But there are now no tin-mines in these islands; they are therefore swallowed up by the sea, unless we suppose that the inhabitants had their tin from Cornwall; or that the ancients included that county in the general name of Cassiterides, an appellation they gave to the islands of Scilly.

Before we conclude our account of the Scilly islands, we must observe, that they were the last retreat of the royal party, in the late civil war. But Cromwell knew too well the value of these islands, to let them remain in any other hands; and accordingly admiral Blake and Sir George Aske were dispatched, at the head of a body of troops, to reduce them. They landed in Trefcaw without much opposition, the king's party retiring by night to St. Mary's, where there were at that time a thousand men more, and among them a great number of officers.

The royal party being thus retired from Trefcaw, the enemy made use of the old breast-work we have described in our account of that island, in order to erect an advanced battery that might command the road at St. Mary's. This battery covered their camp, which lay on a low neck of land about a mile to the north, and, at the same time, could effectually annoy all ships coming in or going out of St. Mary's; for when the winds or tides are any thing violent, the ships must either run upon the rocks, or come very near this battery.

In consequence of this skilful disposition of the parliament's forces, the king's party were so much distressed, that one Mr. Philips was sent, with an account of their situation, to the prince, then in Holland, and the cavaliers had leave to surrender upon the best terms they could procure. Accordingly eight hundred soldiers, together with officers sufficient to head an army, surrendered themselves on terms of capitulation.

These islands, with regard to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, are subject to the bishop of Exeter, as they were, before the see was translated to Exeter, to the bishop of Cornwall.

The present inhabitants of the Scilly islands are very civil to strangers, and remarkable for speaking good

English. The men, though at other times employed about husbandry, spend part of the year in boats and fishing, which renders them active and hardy; and being also much used to fowling in the winter, are good marksmen, and therefore would soon make excellent soldiers or sailors: And it is necessary to be remembered, that the security of these islands must chiefly depend upon the spirit and docility of the inhabitants; for their other defences are rather imaginary than real, the garrison consisting only of about forty invalids; and with regard to the difficulties of finding the way into these harbours, they are not so great as they appear at first sight: a little experience will be sufficient to surmount the difficulties, and pilots are not impossible to be procured.

The situation of these islands renders them of great advantage to shipping in general bound from the coast of England to the southward, but of peculiar benefit to all the channel traders passing between the English and St. George's channel; for being situated nine leagues to the westward of the Land's-End, the ships going from one of these channels to the other, must pass near Scilly; and if they are taken with a contrary wind, which is very often the case, they generally chuse to bear away for Scilly, as a place from which they can clear the headlands of England as soon as the wind changes. Accordingly they are greatly frequented, it being not uncommon to see seventy or eighty sail of ships in the pier and road of St. Mary's.

The inhabitants, who make it their business to pilot ships into these harbours and sounds, are very alert in their profession. As soon as any ships appear in the offing, they go out, ten or twelve together in one boat, and steering up along-side, one of them jumps on board the ship, and the boat proceeds to another, and a second pilot leaps into her, then to a third, &c. till there are only two men left in the boat, which then returns to the nearest creek, it being often impossible for the two men to bring her back to the place from whence she sailed. A stranger cannot behold this piece of dexterity without being in pain for the consequence; but custom has rendered it so familiar, that very few accidents happen.

But however useful the islands of Scilly may be to navigation in times of peace, they are still more so in war; for were they ever to fall into the hands of an enemy, the channel trade from Ireland, Liverpool, Wales and Bristol, to London, and the southern parts of England, could not subsist. For Scilly lying off the Land's-End of England, and looking into both channels, no ship could pass without being visited by privateers from some of these roads or harbours.

Accordingly, queen Elizabeth was so sensible of their importance, when at war with the Spaniards, the most powerful nation by sea then in the known world, that she ordered, and encouraged Sir Francis Godolphin, lord lieutenant of Cornwall, to improve and strengthen these islands. Accordingly Star-Castle, on the island of St. Mary's, was begun and finished in 1593: a curtain and bastions, on the same hill, were also erected, and others begun. By this means the harbour and pool, just below the castle, were pretty well defended. As soon as the castle was built and garrisoned, houses were erected below the lines on the edge of the pool, and inhabitants encouraged to settle there, as the place was very convenient for sheltering ships bound into either of the channels, and at the same time commodious for fishing, secure from pirates, and national enemies, and had plenty of both ore-wood and sea-sand for the improvement of the soil. This had the desired effect, and the islands of Scilly have, ever since that period, been continually increasing.

While the islands were in the hands of the royal party, during the latter end of the civil war, the parliament ministry fully experienced the consequence; for Whitlock tells us, that continual complaints were made to the managers of affairs at London, of the daily capture of ships by the privateers of Scilly. And this gave occasion for sending admiral Blake and Sir George Askue to dislodge the cavaliers from a post which gave them such opportunities of distressing the trade of England. At the same time, the Dutch were very desirous of being masters of these islands; tho' all their schemes, both for conquest

and purchase, became abortive. But the very attempt should teach us to set a proper value on the Scilly islands; and never suffer them to fall into an enemy's hand.

Having surveyed the islands of Scilly, and remarked every thing that seemed to merit attention, we returned back to St. Michael's Mount, but had not so good a passage as in our visit to these islands. The wind, which was fair, and blew an easy gale, when we left St. Mary's pier, died away when we were about the middle of the channel; where we continued during the whole night. When the morning appeared, the wind again sprung up; but before we reached Mount's Bay, blew so very hard, that it was with the utmost difficulty we reached the pier at St. Michael's Mount.

After refreshing ourselves a few days at the village on the strand of the Mount, we crossed over the sands to Market-Jew; for it should be observed, that the sands are dry at low water, on a spring-tide; so that St. Michael's is alternately an island, and a promontory joined to Cornwall by an isthmus of sand.

Penzance was the next place we visited in Cornwall. It is a market-town situated at the bottom of Mount's-Bay; two hundred and ninety miles from London. In 1595, it was burnt by the Spaniards, who, with four galleys, surprized this part of the coast, and set several villages and farms on fire. Penzance was, however, soon after rebuilt, and made one of the coinage towns. It is now a populous place, with a good trade, and has many ships belonging to it. This part of the coast abounds so much with lead, tin, and copper ore, that the veins of metal are visible to the utmost extent of the land at low water.

Penzance has a well frequented market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and Thursday before Advent Sunday, both for the sale of cattle.

In this parish, not far from Penzance, is St. Madern's Well, famous for its cures, particularly for lamenesses, and scrofulous disorders. It is of the chalybeate kind; and we were assured, that several persons had lately received very great benefit from drinking the waters. We could not indeed perceive that they were warmer than that of other springs, but the mineral taste was very perceptible.

At a little distance from this well, is a famous stone monument of the ancient Druids. It consists of three stones standing erect, and forming a triangle. One of these stones is thin and flat, and fixed in the ground on its edge: in the middle of it is a large hole, about fourteen inches diameter, and from thence is called Men an Tol, which, in the Cornish language, signifies, the holed stone. The other two stones are rude pillars, about four feet high; and near one of them is a stone, lying like a cushion or pillow, as if to kneel upon. It is not easy to determine the particular rite or ceremony to which this monument was appropriated; but the country people in the neighbourhood, even to this day, creep through the holed stone, when afflicted with pains in their backs and limbs. Young children also are drawn through it, as a cure for the rickets. At the same time, it likewise serves as an oracular monument, to inform them of some material incident they are desirous of knowing, either with regard to love or fortune. There are several of these kinds of monuments in this county, as well as many rocks of such amazing dimensions, remarkable shape, and surprizing positions, as leave no room to doubt of their being once the deities of the Druids, who were greatly addicted to the superstition of worshipping rocks.

The great road from London to the Land's-End lies through Penzance. We proposed to follow this road to view that remarkable promontory; but soon after our leaving the town, we turned off to the left, in order to inspect a stone monument, which, we were informed, was at Kerris, in the parish of St. Paul. It is an oval inclosure, called the Roundago, which is about fifty-two paces from north to south, and thirty-four from east to west. At the southern extremity stand four rude stone pillars, about eight feet high, at the foot of which lie some large stones, supposed to have formerly rested on these pillars.

Having satisfied our curiosity with regard to this antique monument, we continued our route to the sea-side, where there is a small village called Karn Boscawen, about five miles from Penzance. Here we saw another ancient monument, consisting of a large flat stone, one end of which rests upon the natural rock, and the other on three large stones, which form a firm and proper support for the weight of the horizontal stone. Between this canopy and its supporters, there is an opening seven feet wide at the top, but closing gradually into an acute angle at the bottom. The top-stone is too nicely supported to be the work of nature; and the opening underneath it is supposed to have been designed for the seat of some chief-priest among the Druids, from whence he might issue his edicts and decisions, his predictions, and admissions to noviciates; and indeed the mind can hardly form to itself a scene more striking and awful than this, which consists of vast rocks on either side above and below, fronting an immense ocean.

From Karn Boscawen we proceeded to Castle-Treyn, in order to view the famous logan, or rocking-stone, placed here. It is situated on a remarkable promontory, about three miles to the east of the Land's-End, and consists of three distinct piles of rocks. On the western side of the middle pile, near the top, lies a very large stone, so evenly poised, that any person may rock it; and yet the extremities of its base are at such a distance from each other, and so well secured, that it is impossible for any lever, however applied, to remove it from its present situation.

From this monument of antiquity, we proceeded along the coast to that remarkable promontory called the Land's End; and in our way, observed great numbers of birds, called the Cornish cough, the *pyrrhocorax* of authors. It is about the size of a jack-daw; its legs, toes, and bill, are of a strong vermilion colour; and the bony substance of these parts clear even to transparency. They are always yellow when the bird is young, and in the hen yellower than in the cock; but as they advance in age, the yellow changes gradually into a red. Its feathers are of a much richer velvet black than those of any other crow. It shrieks very loud at the approach of any thing strange or frightful; but when it applies for meat, its chatter is extremely soft and engaging, making its court to those who usually give it food. Its strength lies in its bill and neck rather than in its wings, and therefore not so warlike in the air as other crows; but on the ground it is very quarrelsome, whetting and darting its bill, not suffering any stranger to touch it, however tame. Very apprehensive of danger, it builds its nests in the cliffs, but neither at the top, as if its fears were only from below; nor at the bottom, as if all its fears were from above; but in the middle of the steepest precipice. It is very amusing when kept tame, docile, regular, and constant to its hour for meat; early at roost; in bad weather fond of shelter, and seldom seen; but when the weather is fine, it enjoys the air on the tops of houses; if tame; if wild, strutting stately along the hills by the sea-side. It seems delighted with any thing that has a glittering appearance, very agile, and meddling; and therefore not to be trusted alone, where fire, money, or papers of consequence lie, though not near so mischievous as the jack-daw. It is a great enemy to houses covered with thatch, dispersing the moist and rotten parts by its long bill in searching for worms: it will also pick out the lime pointing of walls, in searching for spiders and flies. We shall conclude this account of the Cornish cough with observing, that it is the most graceful, slender, and genteel bird, of the crow kind.

We also found among the rocks, at low water, that species of the buccinum which yields the beautiful purple, so greatly extolled by the ancients. It is a small shell fish of the snail kind; the shells are of various tincts, but most of them of a sandy colour. The colouring matter is contained in a small cist or bag, which appears like a part of the intestines; and when first extracted, is of a greenish colour; but if linen be wet with this fluid, the marks of it will, in a day or two, appear of a pale reddish colour; and when washed for the first time, is heightened into a palish purple;

every washing after exalts the colour, till it becomes strong and vivid; nor is it ever subject to fade or decay.

There are also found in these sands great quantities of the razor, cutler, or sheath-fish. This fish, which inhabits a cylindrical shell, resembling the round sheath of a knife, keeps itself always perpendicularly sunk in the sand, but in such a manner, that its head is constantly uppermost: its head is distinguishable, not by its figure, but by two tubes, which receive and eject water, necessary for its respiration. The lower part of the sheath-fish is that which serves for its progressive or perpendicular motion: this motion is confined to a foot and a half, or two feet perpendicular height, and is effected by means of a leg which is protruded from its shell. Having a power of varying the shape of the extremity of this leg, so as to make it somewhat pointed, in order to penetrate through the sand, or to swell it into the figure of a bowl, in order to increase the surface, and consequently the resistance from the sand, it can sink down or raise itself up, till the inferior part of the shell is even with the surface of the sand.

It is easy to make the sheath-fish perform these two motions; for when the tide is out, and has left the hole, where it lodges, bare, you need only throw into it a little salt, and the sheath-fish will immediately rise half out of the sand, and is then easily taken; but if you would see him sink back into his hole, the least touch will be sufficient, for he will immediately sink back below the sand; nor will any quantity of salt thrown into his hole, be sufficient to make him rise a second time. The fishermen in Cornwall, however, take these fish without the assistance of salt, by means of a small kind of spade; for the fish, unless disturbed, lying near the surface of the sand, they throw him out with great facility. Care must however be taken to approach the hole with great caution, that the fish may apprehend no danger; for if once disturbed, he sinks immediately beyond the reach of the spade.

Another singular species of bivalve shell-fish common among the rocks on this coast, is called the Pholis. This creature is destined to live its whole life in a hole in the rock, which it makes for its abode. This hole, by which it enters the stone, is at first very small, often not above the tenth part of an inch; but from this small aperture it keeps incessantly boring its way into the stone, till it has entered twelve or eighteen inches within the surface, and the fish is three or four inches long, and near an inch thick. The shell seems to be the instrument by which it excavates the stone, for the fore part of it on each side is armed with several sharp-edged protuberances like those of a rasp; at the same time the figure of the hole is exactly similar to that of the shell, and so nearly equal to it, that there is very little room for it to open. At the hinder part of the fish is a round fleshy substance often protruded from the shell, and about two inches long. This part has been called the proboscis of the fish, and considered as the instrument by which the cavity in the stone is formed. It is very singular, that though great numbers of these fish are often found in the same stone, yet they never infringe upon each other's cells, though the partitions are sometimes not more than a line in thickness.

We next surveyed that famous promontory called the Land's End, remarkable, as being the most westerly point of this kingdom; but has nothing besides, except its lofty cliffs, to recommend it to the observation of a traveller. There is a small place in the neighbourhood, called Senan, three hundred miles from London. Near it are several tin-works, which render the country full of people.

About a mile from the Land's-End, and between that and Cape Cornwall, is a remarkable cove, called Ponnanon. Under the clay and rubble which form the upper part of the cliff, are ranged horizontally many rows of large and small roundish pebbles of the granite kind. The covering of this pebbly stratum is fifty feet deep at the north end, but only twenty on the south, consisting of a rough yellow clay, charged here and there with large and small stones, all with thin angles on; whereas those of the same size and texture strewed on the

the strand below, are round; owing, in all probability, to their being tossed to and fro by the force of the tide. On examining the interstices of this pebbly stratum, we found many small black flatty stones, with their angles smoothed off, and between them sand of different kinds at different levels. This sand, though now fifteen feet higher than the full sea-mark, has every evidence that can be expected of its having come from the sea, and afterwards covered with a load of rubbish, from twenty to fifty feet deep.

Near the church of St. Just, and about a mile and a half from the above cove, is a remarkable ancient amphitheatre; and by the remains of it, seems to have been a work of more than usual labour and correctness. It was an exact circle of one hundred and twenty-six feet in diameter, inclosed with a bank, round which are benches of stone. The perpendicular height of the bank from the area within, is not seven feet, but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, ten feet. The seats consist of six steps, fourteen inches wide, and a foot high, with one on the top of all, where the rampart is about seven feet wide.

There are, in several parts of Britain, many theatres of this kind, and some that are semicircular. The latter form are doubtless best adapted to the instruction and information of the audience; yet, as they cannot be supposed, in these illiterate times, to have consulted the delight and instruction of the ear, so much as the pleasure and entertainment of the eye, it is not so commonly met with among the remains of antiquity as the amphitheatrical form, which being more capacious, was generally preferred to the former. In these amphitheatres the ancient Britons usually assembled to hear plays, and see sports and games. Here they also performed all their athletic exercises, for which the Cornish Britons are still remarkable; and when any single combat was to be fought on foot, no place was thought so proper as these inclosed circles.

From St. Just we pursued our tour to Lanyon, a village about three miles from St. Just, where there is a famous antique monument called a Cromlech. This sort of monument, of which there are many in various parts of England, Wales, Ireland, &c. consists of a large flat stone, placed in a horizontal position, and supported by other flat stones fixed in the ground. The situation generally chosen for this monument is the summit of a hill, doubtless in order to render it as conspicuous as possible. Sometimes it is mounted on a barrow or mound of earth; sometimes placed in the middle of a circle of erect stones, in which case it is supposed to have been erected on some extraordinary occasion; especially when the circle has a tall stone in the middle, the cromlech is placed in the periphery: the elevation of it is generally six, eight or more feet from the ground, though some are found quite inclosed, and, as it were, buried in the barrow. There are rarely more than three supporters to this monument, and these inclose an area of about six feet in length, and four in width.

The cromlech we visited at Lanyon, is placed on a bank of earth not two feet higher than the adjacent soil, but twenty feet wide, and seventy feet long, running north and south. The upper, or cover stone, is forty-seven feet in girt, nineteen feet long; and in some places two feet thick, and so high above the ground, that a man on horseback may stand under it.

At Molfra, about a mile from Lanyon, is another cromlech, placed on the summit of a round hill: the cover stone measures eight feet nine inches by fourteen feet three inches: the supporters, which are three in number, are five feet high, and the length of the incumbent stone placed east and west. It was evidently brought from a karn or ledge of rocks, about a furlong to the north-west, where there are several very large flat stones lying horizontally over one another. The stone barrow with which this cromlech is surrounded, is not above two feet high, but thirty-seven feet three inches in diameter.

The use and intention of these monuments appear to have been sepulchral, as is evident from several circum-

stances, particularly from the skeleton of a human body, together with several pieces of bones lately dug up under a monument of this kind in Ireland.

Having viewed these monuments of antiquity, we passed on to St. Ives, a borough town situated on the Irish sea, two hundred and seventy-eight miles from London. It sends two members to parliament, and has enjoyed that privilege ever since the first year of queen Mary. It is governed by a mayor, twelve capital, and twenty-four inferior burgesies, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. St. Ives has a harbour on the Irish sea, but is now almost choaked up with sand, the whole coast from this town to the Land's-End being a long tract of sand-banks, so that the inhabitants have been more than once obliged to clean their harbour. The town is now but little frequented, having decreased with its trade, which the badness of the harbour has greatly injured. The church, however, which is a chapel of ease to the parish of Unilant, is large and handsome, but stands so near the sea, that the waves often dash against its walls; a proof that the ocean has made here large encroachments on the land, even within a few centuries; for it cannot be supposed the church was erected so near the water. There is likewise a free grammar-school founded here by king Charles I. of which the bishop of Exeter, and the mayor and burgeses, are governors. The bay, in which this town stands, and thence called St. Ives Bay, is greatly exposed to the north and north-west winds, which have thrown such quantities of sand into it, that it is almost useless to ships of any burden. The Heyl falls into the bottom of this bay, and was formerly navigable much higher than at present, as we have already observed in describing that river. The land between the bottom of St. Ives Bay, and that of Mount's Bay, is not above three miles over, and the town of St. Ives so situated, that neither the British nor St. George's Channel are at any great distance. At the same time the islands of Scilly may be seen from the top of the adjacent hill, in a clear day. A very considerable trade was carried on here before the harbour was ruined by the sand; and twenty or thirty ships of considerable burden belonged to St. Ives; but at present the principal trade consists in pilchards, and the exportation of Cornish slate. Many vessels, however, still frequent this place, loaded with coals from the coast of Wales, for the use of the tin mines in its neighbourhood, and carry back copper-ore.

Here are two weekly markets held on Wednesdays and Fridays; and one annual fair kept on the Saturday before Advent-Sunday, for the sale of cattle.

On the top of the hill above-mentioned, from whence the islands of Scilly may be seen, is a very handsome cromlech: the top-stone is of the same dimensions with that above described at Molfra, and seems to have been brought from the same karn. The top-stone also points the same way, viz. east and west, and is eight feet ten inches from the ground. Beneath it is a stone chest, neatly formed, and fenced every way. The whole is surrounded by a stone barrow, forty-seven feet in diameter.

There are still great numbers of these artificial mounds or barrows in many parts of Cornwall; they are monuments of the remotest antiquity, and often of the highest dignity. They were originally intended for the more secure protection of the remains of the dead, and introduced by the practice of the Druids, who first burnt their dead, and then buried the ashes; though afterwards many were raised for other purposes. The materials of which barrows consist, are either a multitude of small and large stones, earth alone, or stones and earth mixed together, and forming a little hill or mound, called by the Romans Tumulus.

An earthen barrow of a wide circumference, and about five feet high, situated in a field at Trelowarren, not far from Helton, was opened in July 1751. When the workmen had dug half way to the bottom, they found a parcel of stones placed in some order, which being removed, a cavity was discovered in the very center of the barrow, about two feet in diameter, and the same in height. It was surrounded and covered with stones, and contained human bones of different sorts, intermixed with wood-ashes. At the distance of a few feet from

from this central cavity, there were found two urns, one on each side, with their mouths downwards, and filled with small bones and ashes. Among the earth of the barrow were found three thin pieces of brass, supposed to have been fragments of a sword, or some other instrument, which, after being placed on the funeral pile, was broke and thrown into the barrow, among the earth and other materials that were heaped together.

Some barrows discover greater art and exactness than that we have just described. Many are surrounded with a single row of stones, which form the base, and thence called stone barrows; others are surrounded with a ring or fofs of earth: some have a large flat stone on the top, now and then with, but oftener without any inscription. Some have a circle round the bottom, and another round the top; and where this custom prevailed, and no stones offered, trees were planted. When these barrows were not very large, and the burial-places of private persons only, they were situated near the public roads, to put travellers in mind of their own destiny. If they were the sepulchres of common soldiers, they were generally thrown up on the field of battle where the soldiers fell. These are always found in straight lines, stretched along the plains which have been the scenes of great actions, as regularly as the front of an army. The size also of these sepulchral monuments is various, but generally large in proportion to the quality of the deceased, or the vanity, affectation, and power of the survivors.

But though the principal cause of the erection of these barrows was to inclose either the ashes or bodies of the dead, they were afterwards applied to the solemnization of great actions, from that kind of veneration the ancients always paid to the sepulchres of the dead. Accordingly the Druids kindled their annual fires on the large flat stone found on the tops of many barrows. Where the earthen barrows are inclosed by a circle of erect stones, they are supposed to have served as altars for sacrifices. They were also probably used at times of inauguration, the prince elect standing on the top exposed to the view of all the people assembled together, and the Druid officiating close to the edge below. Judgment was also frequently pronounced from the same hillock, and the most important causes decided on the same sacred eminence.

We crossed the river Heyl, landing at a village called Philac, where vessels of a hundred tons may safely ride; and continued our journey to Redruth, a populous town situated among the tin-mines, two hundred and seventy-three miles from London. It has three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, &c. the first on the second of May, the second on the fifth of September, and the third on the first of October.

From Redruth we continued our journey, along the large road, to the borough town of St. Michael's, two hundred and sixty-one miles from London. This place has enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parliament ever since the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. It is governed by a portreve chosen annually by a jury of the chief inhabitants, out of the six chief tenants, called deputy lords of the manor, because they hold lands in the borough. It was formerly called Modishole, and has been tainted by a vulgar error, and its name changed to that of Michael. It was of considerable note in the Saxon times, but is now dwindled to a mean hamlet, to the parishes of Newland and St. Enidore, not consisting of more than thirty houses, inhabited by poor people, who have neither trade nor privilege, except that of sending two members to parliament. St. Michael's has no market, but two annual fairs, the first on the Monday after Michaelmas, and the second on the eighth of November.

About eight miles from St. Michael's is a famous spring, called Holywell. It is situated in a small sandy bay, where there are several caves wrought into the cliff by the sea. In one of these caves, at the north-east point of the bay, and at the foot of a high cliff, the well is found. The entrance is low, but by the help of some steps cut in the rock, you ascend about fifteen feet perpendicular, where the water, which distills from every part of the roof, is collected into a little basin, from

which proceeds a small rill about the bigness of a reed. Some short stalactites hang from the roof; and the floor of the rock, on which you tread, is covered with the same substance. The water is much commended in fluxes, and other disorders of the bowels; but we could not discover it contained any mineral properties, though we made several experiments for that purpose.

St. Columb is a small market town situated on a little river which falls into the sea at Port Glevan, two hundred and forty miles from London. It has its name from the church, which stands in the town, and is dedicated to St. Columba. The place is inconsiderable, though the justices of the southern division keep their sessions, and hold a court here once in three weeks, for determining all actions under forty shillings. It has a market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, held on the Thursday after the thirteenth of November, and the Thursday after Mid-Lent Sunday, both for the sale of cattle. Near the town is a hill, with a fortification on its summit, and a causeway leading to it, and was originally a Danish encampment.

About eight miles from St. Columb, lies the town of Padstow, called originally Petrock-Stow, from Petrocus, a British hermit, who resided here in his cell. It stands at the mouth of the Camel, in the Bristol channel, very convenient for carrying on a much greater trade with Ireland, Wales and Bristol, than there is at present, though it is now pretty considerable. But the harbour, though the best on the northern coast of Cornwall, and capable of receiving a considerable fleet of large ships, cannot be entered without great danger, except by a skilful pilot, as there is a ledge of rocks on the east side, and a shifting bar of sand on the west. The principal trade of this place, besides that already mentioned, consists in exporting slate, and the herring fishery, which come up the channel in October. Here is a market on Saturday, pretty well frequented; and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle, &c. on the eighteenth of April, and the twenty-first of September.

From Padstow we went up the Camel to Wadebridge, a structure already described in our account of that river. The place is small, but has three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the twelfth of May, the twenty-second of June, and the tenth of October.

From Wade-bridge we pursued our journey to Bodmyn, one of the ancient boroughs of Cornwall, two hundred and sixty-three miles from London. It is situated near the center of the county, and between two hills, which renders it less healthy than almost any other part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council, and a town-clerk. The corporation are possessed of a toll and lands to the value of near two hundred pounds *per annum*.

Bodmyn consists principally of one street near a mile long, running from east to west, and containing about three hundred houses. The hill on the south side intercepts effectually the sun, as well as the current of the air; and the back buildings consist principally of kitchens, stables, and other buildings of that kind; and being built on the declivity of a hill, are ascended by steps, so that the filth is, by every shower of rain, washed down through the houses into the street.

The hill on the north side is not so steep, and therefore is not so very inconvenient to the houses; but the water which supplies the town is carried in an open trench through the church-yard, the common burying-place for both the town and parish.

The church is the largest in the whole county, and had once a lofty spire, which was destroyed by lightning in the year 1699. A church near this spot was originally built to the memory of St. Petrocus, and the episcopal see of Cornwall was placed here by king Edward the elder, about the year 905; and about the year 926, king Ethelstan is said to have met with old Saxon, or rather British monks, following the rule of St. Benedict, to whom he granted such great privileges and endowments, that he is considered as the founder of the monastery, the remains of which are still to be seen, together with those of the episcopal palace. About the year 1120, one Algar re-established this monastery, placing in it regular canons

of the order of St. Augustine, who continued till the general suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. when this monastery was filed the priory of St. Mary and St. Petroc, and valued at two hundred and seventy pounds and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Besides the above ruins, there are many vestiges of large buildings, which abundantly shew it was once of much greater consequence than at present; and indeed, so lately as the time of Henry VIII. it was considered as the largest town in the county: it was also formerly one of the coinage towns, but that privilege has for many years been transferred to Lestwithiel. It was also formerly the staple for the yarn manufacture, but that branch of trade is now greatly decayed. It is, however, still the sheriff's prison for debtors; and has a free-school, partly maintained by the duke of Cornwall, and partly by the corporation.

On the south side of the market-place are still some remains of a house of Grey-friars, begun by John of London, a merchant of that city, but a native of Bodmyn, and augmented by Edmund earl of Cornwall. In the time of queen Elizabeth, the above priory was made a house of correction for this county.

Bodmyn has a market on Saturday, pretty well frequented; and four annual fairs for the sale of horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops, viz. the twenty-fifth of January, Saturday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wednesday before Whitfunday, and the sixth of December.

A very remarkable incident of wanton cruelty happened here in the sixteenth century. Immediately after the insurrection which happened in this county during the reign of Edward VI. had been quelled, one Sir Anthony Kingston, then provost marshal of the king's army, came to Bodmyn, and sent an order to the mayor, commanding him to cause a gibbet to be erected in the street, before his own house, by the next day at noon; adding, that he would then come and dine with him, that he might be present at the execution of some rebels, whom it would be necessary to punish capitally, as a sanction to the law, and an atonement to the state. The order was readily complied with by the mayor, who also provided a genteel entertainment for his guest, whom he received with the greatest respect, and took every method in his power to make him welcome. After this intrepid knight, or rather monster in the human shape, had been thus regaled by his unsuspecting host, and pledged by him in wine till he saw his spirits exhilarated, and his heart open; when he asked if the gibbet was ready? The mayor replied, it was; upon which Kingston, with a sneer of wanton and diabolical cruelty, ordered him to be immediately hanged upon it.

Near this town there was formerly a spring called Scarlet-well, but very improperly; for the film which gathered on the surface, reflected not the scarlet only, but all the colours of the rainbow. The water was said to be considerably heavier than that of common springs, and to keep, without losing either its scent or taste, the greater part of the year. Many miracles were pretended to have been performed by this water about the time of the reformation; but the neighbouring magistrates having detected the worker of these lying wonders, the miracle ceased, and the situation of the well is not now exactly known.

From Bodmyn we again directed our route towards the northern coast; and in our way, passed through the borough town of Camelford, so called from there being a ford over the river Camel. It stands on the banks of that stream, two hundred and fifty miles from London, and has enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to the British parliament ever since the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. but was not incorporated till the time of king Charles I. and is now governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. The town is neither large nor populous; and being an inland place, the trade principally consists in the resort of the tanners to purchase provisions, and other necessaries. It has a market on Friday; and four annual fairs, viz. Friday after the tenth of March, the twenty-sixth of May, the seventeenth of July, and the sixth of September, chiefly for the sale of cattle.

Bossiney, or, as it is otherwise called, Tintagel, was the next town we visited. It is situated on two rocks; one of which stands in St. George's Channel, and the other on the main land, two hundred and fifty-two miles from London. It has enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to the British parliament ever since the latter end of the reign of Edward VI.

The two rocks on which the borough town of Bossiney stands, were formerly joined together by a draw-bridge; but that structure was many years since destroyed by the fall of a large part of the cliff on the further side, which has filled up the space between the two parts of the town; but the passage is extremely troublesome and dangerous. The farthermost point of the cliff, formerly surrounded by the sea, is called Blackhead, and is very conspicuous at a considerable distance at sea. There is but one landing-place, situated on the east side of the town, and that very difficult and incommodious.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Carew published his Survey of Cornwall, this town was encompassed by a wall, through which there was a passage, by an iron gate, to a steep and craggy passage, down the declivity of the rock; and underneath this rock or island, there was a cave, extending through it to the main land, on the other side of the draw-bridge, and was navigable for boats at full sea; but the farther end of it is now stopped up by the stupendous fragments of the rock that have fallen down; and when the passage was open, the subterranean darkness, and horrid aspect of the cavern, gave it so dreadful an appearance, that few ventured to pass through it. The place, at present, is very inconsiderable, being little more than the ruins of ancient buildings, most of which were of stone, and joined together by a cement so strong, that where the stone itself is washed away, this frequently remains.

On the top of the promontory are still the ruins of what is called Tintagel Castle: the fortifications stand partly on the peninsula, and partly on the main land. This castle was erected by the ancient Britons, and is celebrated for having been the birth-place of the famous king Arthur in the fifth century, at which time it was the seat of the dukes of Cornwall, and continued to be one of the castles of the earls of Cornwall to the time of Richard, king of the Romans, who entertained here his nephew, David prince of Wales. After the death of Richard, and his son Edmund, all the ancient castles went to ruin, and this among the rest. The castle, the manor, and the borough, were settled by Edward III. on his son the Black Prince, when he created him duke of Cornwall, and his heirs, the princes of the blood, for ever; and accordingly it is become a part of that duchy, and, as such, is held by the corporation, which consists of a mayor and burgessees. It has no market, but three annual fairs, viz. the fifth of August, the twenty-second of November, and the nineteenth of October.

At Denyhall, about two miles south of Bossiney, is a famous slate quarry, which produces the best slate in Cornwall, and indeed in all England, perhaps the finest in the world. The whole quarry is about three hundred yards long, and one hundred wide: the deepest part from the grass is about forty fathoms, and the strata lye in the following order. The green sod, one foot; a yellow brown clay, two feet; then the rock dipping inwards into the hill, towards the south-west, and preserving that inclination from top to bottom. At first the rock is in a lax, shattery slate, with short and frequent fissures, the laminæ of unequal thickness, and not horizontal. Thus the rock continues to the depth of ten or twelve fathoms, all which is of no use, and must be entirely taken away; then a firmer brown stone appears, and which becomes still browner in the air: this is fit for covering houses, and the largest size for flat pavements, never sweating like the cliff slate, which is exposed to the sea air. This is called the top-stone, and continues for ten fathoms deep, the stone improving the lower you go, till you reach the depth of twenty-four fathoms from the grass. Then rises what they call the bottom-stone, of a grey blue colour, and so close a texture, that, on being struck, it will give a clear sound, like a piece of metal. The masses are first raised rough from the rock

by wedges forced into the rock by large sledges of iron, and contain from five to ten, twelve, or fourteen feet, superficial measure, of stone. As soon as this mass is freed from its original bed by one man, another stone-cutter, with a strong broad chissel and mallet, is ready to cleave it into pieces of a proper thinness, which is usually about the eighth of an inch. The flivers are irregular, from two feet long and one foot wide, downwards, to one foot square, and sometimes, though seldom, dividing into such large flakes, as to make tables and tomb-stones.

In this quarry several parties of men work on separate stages or floors, some twelve fathoms from the grafs, some twenty, and others forty fathoms deep, according to the portion of ground belonging to each party. The small shattery stone, not fit for covering houses, serves to shore up the rubbish, divide the different allotments, and form the narrow path up and down the quarry. All the slate is carried, with no small danger, from the plat where it rises, on men's backs, to a distant part of the quarry, where they deposit it, and from whence it is fetched by the persons who purchase it.

The principal horizontal fissures which divide the strata, run from ten to fifteen feet asunder; they are, however, nothing more than chinks, or joints, and contain no heterogeneous fossil. The slate of this quarry is not subject to rot or decay, to imbibe water, or split with falling; but for lightness, and the property of enduring the weather, is generally preferred to any slate in Great Britain.

About three miles north-west of Boffiney, is a small market-town called Boscastle, originally called Bot-teteaux Castle, from a castle built here by a family of that name, the ruins of which are still to be seen. It was once a place of considerable note, but is now greatly decayed: it has, however, still a market on Thursday; and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. on the fifth of August, and the twenty-second of November.

About nine miles north-west of Boscastle, lies Stratton, a small market-town, surrounded with large and beautiful gardens and orchards, which render the situation extremely pleasant. It stands on a small river, which falls into the sea at a place called Bude-haven, formerly a considerable harbour for shipping; but the sea has thrown up the sand in such a manner, that there are hardly any vestiges of it remaining. Indeed the place that seems to have been anciently the harbour, is now a morass, and meadow-land, extending from the sea-side almost to the town of Stratton, about two miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. Through the middle of this morass runs the river, which, with the tide, forms the present creek, and opens into the sea by a narrow passage.

Stratton lies two hundred and eleven miles from London, and has a market pretty well frequented on Saturdays; and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the nineteenth of May, the eighth of November, and the eleventh of December.

This place is rendered famous in history by a bloody battle fought in its neighbourhood between the royal and parliament forces, on the sixteenth of May 1643. A few days before this battle, major Chudleigh, with a body of the parliament's forces, made an attempt upon Launceston; but not succeeding, retired to Kingston. This miscarriage induced the earl of Stamford to march into Cornwall, at the head of seven thousand horse and foot, and a large train of artillery. He encamped on a hill near Stratton, and detached Sir George Chudleigh, with twelve hundred horse, to surprize the sheriff of the county at Bodmyn. The Cornish loyalists, under lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton, seized this opportunity to attack their infantry during the absence of their horse. Accordingly they formed their small army into four divisions, and attacked the hill in as many different parts. The contest was remarkably warm; but at last the royal party prevailed, the four divisions met upon the summit of the hill, disarmed major general Chudleigh, routed the parliament's forces, and took possession of their camp and artillery; while the earl of Stamford retired with precipitation to Exeter, and Sir George Chudleigh, at the head of his cavalry, took the same route from Bod-

myn, as soon as he was informed of the earl's disaster. Sir Edward Hopton was created a peer, with the title of baron Stratton; but for want of male heirs, it became extinct.

From Stratton we continued our journey, near the banks of the Tamar, to the borough town of Launceston. It is situated on a rising ground, on the river Atery, a little above its junction with the Tamar, two hundred and eight miles from London. This town includes two ancient boroughs, called Dunevet and Newport. The former has sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. so that Launceston is one of the ancient boroughs of this county; but the borough of Newport, which is only a suburb of Launceston, has enjoyed that privilege no longer than the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. It was incorporated by queen Mary in the year 1555, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen. The town is populous, and a considerable trade is carried on here, and might be greatly improved, if the Atery was made navigable, which might be done at a very small expence. Here is a woollen manufacture, though not in a very flourishing condition; and considerable quantities of yarn are spun here, and sold to the agents of the Devonshire clothiers. The parish church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and whose image is curiously cut in the side of the wall, is an ancient and capacious structure. The representatives in parliament for the county of Cornwall have been chosen here ever since the reign of Edward I. The winter assizes are always held here, as were also the summer, till by a late act of parliament, the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, was empowered to name any other place in the county for holding it; and since that time, the summer assizes have been held at Bodmyn. Here are still considerable remains of an ancient castle, which, from its great strength, was called Castle Terrible, and given by Richard I. to his brother, afterwards king John. In one part of this castle the assizes are held, and the lower part of it is used as the common goal. Here is a free school, founded by queen Elizabeth. Besides which, there are two charity-schools, for the benefit of poor children of both sexes. The girls, besides reading, are taught to sew, knit, and make blond-lace, and are allowed whatever they can earn. In the west suburb, under the castle-hill, was a priory for canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William Warlewaste, bishop of Exeter, and valued, at the general suppression of monasteries, at three hundred and fifty-four pounds and eleven-pence *per annum*. There are still some remains of this priory. In the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. an act of parliament was made for the repair of this, and other decayed Cornish boroughs, by which Launceston was endowed with the privilege of a sanctuary, though it does not appear that any claim was ever made of that privilege.

Launceston has two weekly markets, pretty well frequented, and held on Thursdays and Saturdays. It has also four annual fairs for the sale of cattle, cloth, and a few hops, viz. Whitfun-Monday, the fifth of July, the seventeenth of November, and the sixth of December.

This town gives the title of viscount to the prince of Wales, of whom the manor is held in fee-farm, it having been vested in the eldest sons of the kings of England ever since the reign of Richard II.

Kellington, which we next visited, is a borough town about nine miles from Launceston, and one hundred and ninety-nine miles from London. It stands about a mile from the river Lynher, and is much superior to the generality of Cornish boroughs. It consists of one large street, in which the buildings are elegant. It has a good market-house, and a neat church, which is a chapel of ease to Southill, and was rebuilt by serjeant Ashton. It has a good trade, and a very considerable woollen manufacture, which employs a great number of people. It has no charter of incorporation; but every year, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, a portreve is chosen; and at the same time, the inhabitants, who have lived here twelve months, are admitted burgeses, and thereby qualified to vote at the election of members to represent the borough in parliament.

Kellington has not long enjoyed the privilege of sending members to the House of Commons, the power being granted in the twenty-seventh year of queen Elizabeth's reign. A weekly market is held here on Saturday; and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the fourth of May, the nineteenth of September, and the twelfth of November.

Having thus surveyed the principal places in Cornwall, we proceeded towards Saltash, intending to cross the Crimble Passage into Devonshire; and in our way visited Pentillie Castle, the seat of James Tillie, Esq; It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tamar, about mid-way between Kellington and Saltash. The structure is neat and elegant, and the gardens well laid out; but we mention it particularly, on account of a very remarkable clap of thunder which happened near this seat, between one and two o'clock on the second of August 1757. At this time the owner of the above seat, with his neighbours and servants, were lying a-ground in a boat, on a sand-bank in the river Tamar, not half a mile from his own house, waiting the tide to throw a net for salmon, when a sudden peal of thunder broke over their heads. The grass in an adjacent meadow seemed on fire, and the whole field in a flame, when a ball of fire was observed to pass over the hedge, at the top of a very steep wood which hangs over the Tamar. The ball fell on the boat; and passing, in a direct line, from the south-west, entered the boat at the bow, and went out at the stern. Two persons who sat in the bow of the boat, both felt its effects, and one of them was deaf for some time. Mr. Tillie, who sat in the middle of the boat, plainly perceived the ball of fire pass by him, at about three feet distance: it was about five inches in diameter, somewhat sharp and pointed at the fore part. He was violently struck on the back part of his head by the current of air attending the ball; and the corner of his hat was carried away, as if half of a small bullet had been shot through it. One of Mr. Tillie's servants was near the stern of the boat, with his face towards the south-west, but not in the direct line of the fire-ball: he was, however, struck speechless, thrown backwards on the fishing-net, and remained insensible for two or three hours: his face was black, as if the priming of a gun had been blown by accident over it. At the same time, a tenant of Mr. Tillie was standing on the seat at the stern, with his face to the south-west, and had hardly done speaking, when the fire-ball struck him on his left temple, and he fell dead into the river. The day, when this remarkable thunder-clap happened, had been showery, neither hot nor cold; and the sun shone, though faintly, about ten minutes before the explosion.

As in surveying this county, we passed in general near the sea, we could not help observing some advantages and disadvantages attending the situation of this country, and which we shall now lay before the reader.

Remarks on the SEA, and SEA-COASTS of Cornwall.

This peculiar situation is of great utility with regard to the fishery. A great number of creeks are formed, and these, at the proper seasons, are filled with fish of different kinds: at the same time, all kinds of foreign merchandize are imported, at very little expence, at many places, no land carriage being necessary. The native products of the country, together with the fish caught on the coast, and the produce of the manufactures, are readily exported. The cliffs are so near the shore, on both sides of the county, that the draining of mines is, by that means, greatly facilitated. In a word, this maritime situation procures plenty, and promotes trade and commerce in many particulars utterly unknown to the more inland counties: at the same time, the many head-lands, jutting out on each side, necessarily form deep bays, and consequently augment the distresses of seamen in stormy weather. But what is still of worse consequence, is the shooting out of the land into the Atlantic ocean, in the form of a wedge, by which means ships often mistake one channel for another, or are drawn out of their true course by the inequality of the tides or currents. This irregularity of the tides is also

increased near the Land's-End, where the danger is greatest, by the Scilly islands, which, by rendering the channel narrower, increase the velocity of the current, and consequently promote a more than ordinary indraught into both channels.

Near the Land's-End, the tide rises, at new and full moon, from eighteen to twenty-four feet perpendicular; and in stormy weather, with the wind at S. W. it has been known to rise thirty feet. On the neap-tides, it rises only thirteen feet, and sometimes not above ten. At the Land's-End, the tide sets inward from the south, during the time of flood, near nine hours; but in most places between Scilly and the Land's-End, only eight hours; while the ebb continues only three or four hours when the current sets to the southward. This singularity, if not known, and properly regarded, is of dangerous consequence. At the same time, the head-lands are very inaccurately laid down on the maps and charts of this coast, and the latitude and longitude of many of them very erroneous. It is therefore no wonder that so many ships are lost on this coast, which, besides the many horrid rocks surrounding it, is rendered still more dangerous by the irregularity of the tides, and the errors of geographers.

We have already observed, that many of the harbours in Cornwall, particularly those on the north side of the county, are very liable to be choaked with sand. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken, to prevent ships from throwing out their ballast in improper places, for otherwise the obstructions complained of will be greatly increased, and perhaps rendered too great to be removed. It would have given us pleasure to have remarked, that the attention paid to this particular was equal to its importance; but the contrary appeared in more places than one; and we could not help observing, that present conveniencies were more regarded than future consequences.

Of the INHABITANTS of Cornwall, their CUSTOMS, MANNERS, &c.

Cornwall, especially in the western parts, where there are many tin and copper mines, and the pilchard fishery principally carried on, is very populous. The inhabitants are of the middle stature, healthy, strong, and active; the alternate daily use of cold and heat, wet and dry, hardening their bodies equally against the different extremes of the weather.

Till about two centuries ago, they were distinguished by their language, a dialect of that common to all Britain before the invasion of the Saxons. It is so different from either the Welsh or Armoric, two other dialects of the same language, that they cannot converse with one another. The Cornish is reckoned less guttural than the Welsh, and, on that account, more pleasing to the ear. But this ancient language is now laid aside, and the English used in every part of the county.

Here are still some remains of the Druid superstition, particularly that of making bonfires in every village on the eves of St. John the Baptist and St. Peter. They also deck their doors and porches on the first of May with green boughs of fycamore and hawthorn, and plant the stumps of trees before their houses.

Among their general customs, the manly exercises of wrestling and hurling must not be forgotten. The former is too well known to need any description; but the latter being peculiar to Cornwall, a more particular account of it will be necessary.

Hurling is a trial of skill between two parties, each consisting of an equal number, and matched against each other in pairs. Two bushes are placed in the ground, at a considerable distance from one another, called goals, which one pair of each party is allotted to guard; the rest draw into the middle between the two goals, carrying with them the ball, which is a round piece of wood, about three inches diameter, plated over with silver: some indifferent person throws the ball up, and whoever can catch it, and carry it through his adversary's goal, wins the game. But as soon as it is caught, the pair of the opposite party, matched against the pair, one of which

which has caught the ball, immediately endeavours to stop him, or trip up his heels. They are not at liberty to strike him, but he is allowed to keep them off by thrusting them in the breast with his fist clenched, which they call butting. If he can outrun, or keep off those who assail him in his way, he has still those to contend with who keep the goal. If, in wrestling, any part of the player's body who has the ball touches the ground, or if, being overpowered, he cries Hold, he must throw up the ball, which being again caught, the same contest is repeated till the game is over, which seldom ends but with the day; for he that has the ball being always opposed by two, it is seldom carried through the goal: that side, however, which gave the most falls, kept the ball longest, and pressed the adversary nearest to his goal, carries off the honours of the day.

There are no stated times for the diversions of wrestling and hurling, but they are generally part of their festival entertainments. Every parish has its annual feast, instituted in memory of the dedication of the parochial church. The feast is held on the Sunday; but on the Monday and Tuesday following, all business is suspended, and the young men assemble to hurl, or wrestle, or both, in some part of their parish of the most public resort.

The tinnors hold some holidays peculiar to themselves, particularly the Thursday one clear week before Christmas, and which they call White Thursday, in commemoration of black tin being first melted and converted into white tin on that day; for till that time, they used to export into other parts the tin unmelted, or carry it to the engrosser's melting-house, however distant from the mines.

The tinnors also keep the fifth of March, in honour of St. Piran, who is said to have given their ancestors some very profitable instructions relating to the manufacture of tin.

The inhabitants of Cornwall are remarkably civil and courteous to strangers, and the old English hospitality is still kept up by the gentry of this county; but at the same time, they are reckoned litigious, owing partly to their own disposition, and partly to the result of their polity, and the various branches of trade to which their mining and fishery unavoidably expose them. The lower class are also greatly addicted to drinking, the source of many disorders among laborious people. They are also too much engaged in smuggling, and exchange their bullion and wool for tea and brandy.

Curious PLANTS in Cornwall.

The fir-leaved heath, with many flowers, *Erica foliis curios multiflora*, *J. B.* It grows plentifully near the Lizard, and on Gunhilly downs.

Blue, sweet-smelling toad-flax, *Linaria odorata monspessulana*, *J. B.* found along the hedges near Penryn.

Wood Sage, *Salvia agreffis, seu scorodonia*, *Ger.* growing near St. Michael's Mount.

Water Mint of a spicy smell, *Mentha arvensis verticillata folio rotundiore odore aromatico*, *Ray.* This is a scarce plant, but found under the hedges near St. Berian.

Roman Nettle, *Urtica pilulifera femine magno lini, seu Urtica Romana*, *Ray*, found in a shady ditch at Velintran.

Sheep's Sorrel, *Lapathum acetosum, repens, lanceolatum*, *Ray*, gathered on the north side of St. Michael's Mount.

Hairy Kidney-wort, *Cotyledon hirsuta*, *Ray*, found at Castle Treryn, in the parish of St. Levin.

Sun-dew, *Ros folis*, *Ray*, so called from a speck of water which rests in the middle of the leaf, even in the driest day. It grows in many shallow marshy grounds in this county, and is very prejudicial to the sheep. Mr. Ray observes, that it is of a fiery nature, and that the leaf, applied to the skin, raises an ulcer; that it is accounted hurtful to the sheep, and by the farmers sometimes called the red-rot. This pernicious quality, however, is not owing to the nature of the plant, but to an insect or worm, which feeding on the herb, lays its eggs on the leaf, fixing them there by some poisonous gum. The eggs are swelled with the flowers and leaf; and eluding the juices of the stomach, pass into the chyle, and circu-

late with the blood, till they are at last detained in the capillary vessels of the liver, where, meeting with the necessary degree of heat and moisture, they fecundate; the animalcules grow, and feed upon the liver, till it can no longer perform its necessary functions, and then the creature dies. The sheep are fond of this herb, and therefore the shepherd takes all possible care that they may not come near it.

Creeping; round-leaved; bastard Chickweed, *Alfina spuria, pusilla, ripens, foliis saxifragæ aureæ*, *Ray.* This plant is peculiar to Cornwall and Devonshire, but found more plentifully in the former.

Round-leaved marsh St. Peter's wort, *Ascyrum supinum palustre villosum*, *Ray*, found near the borders of springs, mostly near the Land's-End.

Tender ivy-leaved bell-flower, *Campanula palustre cymbalarie foliis*, *Ger.* found on moist and watery banks.

The least marsh-centaury, *Centaurium palustre luteum minimum*, *Ray*, found on a rotten, boggy ground, between St. Ives and Penzance.

Butterwort, with a small flesh-coloured flower, *Pinguicula flore minore carneo*, *Ray*, found in moist meadows and marshy grounds, especially about Kilkhampton.

Great yellow marsh eyebright, *Euphrasia-lutea latifolia palustris*, *Ray*, found in foggy places near the Land's-End.

Verticillate knot-grass with thyme-like leaves, *Polygonum serpyllifolium verticillatum*, *Ray*, found in watery places between St. Columb and St. Michael's, about Penzance, and near the Land's-End.

Samphire, *Crithmum, seu Fœniculum marinum*, *Ray*; found in plenty upon most of the cliffs near the Land's-End. In the islands of Scilly it is found in great quantities, and more luxuriant than in any other part of the kingdom.

Marsh asparagus, or sperage, *Asparagus palustris*, *Ger.* found on the cliffs at the Lizard Point.

Smooth-leaved rupture-wort, *Herniaria glabra*, *Ray*; found in plenty near the Lizard.

Lesser autumnal star-hyacinth, *Hyacinthus autumnalis minor*, *Ger.* found on the Lizard Point.

Rose-wort, *Telephium-roseum*, *Mor.* gathered among the rocks at the Land's-End.

Eryngo, or sea-holly, *Eryngium marinum*, *Ray*; found in great plenty on the sands, above the high-water mark, between Penzance and Market Jew.

Small sea-crane's-bill, *Geranium pusillum maritimum supinum betonicæ folio*, *Ray*, found in sandy places near Penzance.

Sea cud-weed, or cotton-weed, *Gnaphalium maritimum*, *Ray*; found on the gravelly shore between Penzance and St. Michael's Mount.

The English sea-pease, *Pisum maritimum Anglicum*, *Ray*; on the beach near Penzance.

Antique COINS found in Cornwall.

Among the ancient coins found in Cornwall, were a considerable number of pure gold, dug up in the month of June 1740, in Karnbre-hill, near Redruth. Some were worn, and very much smoothed, not by age, or lying in the earth, but by use, they having no alloy to harden and secure them from wearing. There were no letters discoverable on any of them; some were plain or flat, and others a little concave on one side, and convex on the other: the largest weighed no more than four penny-weights and fourteen grains, and therefore their intrinsic value was about eighteen shillings and fourpence. From the reverse of these coins, which was generally marked with the impression of a horse, some imagined that they were Phœnician, because a few colonies of that people were said to have chosen a horse for their symbol. The place where the coins were found seemed to countenance this opinion, because Cornwall, since the first mention of Britain in history, was famous for its tin, which the Phœnicians, from their superior skill in navigation, engrossed to themselves for many years. But there are coins found in Britain, produced by antiquaries, which are inscribed with British names, and are, with the greatest probability, believed to have

been the coins of princes coteemporary even with Julius Cæsar, on the reverse of which is the figure of a horse. It is, moreover, observed, that the coins found at Karnbre are too rude, and the designs too mean, to have been struck either by Phœnician, Roman, or Grecian artists; that coins of all the different sorts found at Karnbre, have been discovered in different places in Britain, and in no other country; and that those coins which are not inscribed, are probably older than coins of the same nation which are inscribed. From all these circumstances it is reasonably concluded, that the coins found at Karnbre are originally British, and older than the invasion of this island by the Romans.

In the side of the same hill of Karnbre were dug up, in the year 1744, several hollow instruments of brass of different sizes, called celts, together with a great many Roman coins. A vast number of celts have been found, at different times, in different parts of Europe, particularly in Britain. Antiquaries are of various opinions with regard to the design and use of these instruments, though they are generally allowed to be of Roman original. Perhaps they were originally British implements of war, used for the heads of spears, javelins, and arrows.

In the month of July 1749, near a pint of Roman copper-coins were dug up at the remains of the Roman camp on Karnbre-hill; and the year before, about a

quart of the same coin was found near the same place: Roman coins have also been found in and near the ancient tin-mines in this county, which must have been left there, either by the Roman miners, or by the officers appointed by that people for superintending and guarding the mines, which were probably worked by the natives.

At Castle Treryn, near the Land's-End, was found a brass pot full of Roman money: and, in a tenement called Condora, at Helford-haven, not far from Helston, twenty-four gallons of Roman brass money were dug up in the year 1735. All these coins were of the age of the emperor Constantine and his family, and had either the heads of those emperors, or were struck either at the city of Rome, or that of Constantinople. On the other side of Helford-haven, opposite to Condora, forty Roman crowns were found. At Mopas, near Truro, twenty pounds weight of Roman brass coin were dug up not many years ago; and at Trewardreth, near Fowey, many Roman coins have been found.

We shall conclude our account of Cornwall with observing, that it lies in the diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury; and sends no less than forty-four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs, which are twenty-one in number, as may be gathered from the foregoing accounts, where they are all described.



D E V O N S H I R E.

DEVONSHIRE, or the county of Devon, is bounded on the south by the English channel, on the north by Bristol channel, on the west by Cornwall, and on the east by the counties of Somerset and Dorset. It is about sixty-nine miles in length from north to south, sixty-six in breadth from east to west, and two hundred miles in circumference. According to Templeman's survey, it contains about two thousand three hundred and eighty-five square miles, or one million nine hundred and twenty thousand acres; in which are thirty-three hundreds, twelve boroughs that send members to parliament, forty market-towns, three hundred and ninety-four parishes, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three villages, and near fifty-seven thousand houses. The center of this county is about one hundred and fifty-three miles west south-west from London.

R I V E R S.

This county is watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Ex, the Tamar, the Touridge, the Taw, the Oke, the Dart, the Plym, the Otter, and the Axe.

The Ex rises in a barren, boggy tract of land, called Exmore, in Somersetshire; and after being joined by several little streams, runs by Tiverton, where there is a stone bridge over the river. About nine miles below Tiverton, it is joined by a pretty large stream called the Colombton; and about two miles lower, by another stream formed by the junction of the Horton and Credy. With these additions, it washes the walls of Exeter. At Topsham, above four miles below Exeter, it receives another considerable addition to its stream; and two miles farther, it is joined by the Ken; and falls into the ocean at Exmouth, after a course of about forty miles. Ships of great burden go up to Topsham, from whence vessels of one hundred and fifty tons are conveyed to the quay at Exeter, by means of an artificial canal, which will be more particularly described in our remarks on the inland navigation of Devonshire.

The Tamar has been already described in our account of Cornwall, and therefore need not be repeated here. We must, however, observe, that about sixteen miles above Saltash, the Tamar receives the waters of the Lid, a small river rising a few miles above Lidford in Devonshire. This little river is particularly remarkable for its course, which is bordered on both sides with prodigious rocks and precipices; and for making itself so deep a fall into the ground, by its incessant friction against the bottom, that the water is scarcely seen from Lidford-bridge, or even the murmurs of it heard. The bridge is nearly level with the road; but the surface of the water is almost seventy feet perpendicular below it; so that it can hardly be seen by a spectator from the bridge.

About a mile above Lidford bridge is another phenomenon still more curious; we mean, a cataract, or fall of water, of more than one hundred feet in height. The water comes from a mill at some distance; and, after a course, upon a descent, of near an hundred feet from the level of the mill, it arrives at the brink of the precipice, from whence it falls, in a beautiful manner, on a projecting part of the cliff, by which it is divided, and falls from thence, in a wider cataract, to the bottom, where, striking the bottom with great violence, acquired by so prodigious a fall, it forms a deep basin, covered with foam, in the ground; thence it runs, in an easy current, to the river Lid, and passes under the bridge, in the deep channel already described.

This remarkable fall of water fills the atmosphere with such a cloud of aqueous particles, that the specta-

tor, on his approach towards the basin, finds himself involved, as it were, in a mist; and, at the same time, the air is so violently agitated by the fall, that it is not easy to approach or stand near the rim of the basin.

The Touridge rises at the foot of a hill near Wowlesworthy, about four miles from Hartland Point; whence it runs, in a south-east course, to a village called Iddlesly, where it is joined by the Oke; after which it is joined by several brooks, and passes, in a large stream, by Biddeford, and falls into Bristol Channel, about two miles below Appledore, where it is joined by the Taw. Ships of very large burden come up to Biddeford, and the river might easily be made navigable many miles higher, as we shall observe in another place.

The Taw rises near Throwley, in the hundred of Woonford; whence it runs, in a northern direction, to a small village called Nummet, where it is joined by a pretty considerable stream. Three miles below Nummet, it is joined by another brook; and, two miles farther, receives the waters of the Maul. With these additions, it becomes a considerable river; and about nine miles below, passes by Barnstaple, where it is joined by another small river; and about five miles below, falls into the Taw, as we have already observed in describing that river. Ships of small burden only go up to Barnstaple, though the river is very wide, but so greatly choaked with sands, that there is not water enough for large ships.

About two miles above Barnstaple, near a small village called North Taunton, is a pit of a large circumference, ten feet deep, from whence there sometimes issues a little bourne or brook, which continues to run for a few days, and then ceases. Many of the inhabitants, who are superstitiously inclined, imagine, that the flowing of this bourne is the forerunner of some public & fatal misfortune.

The river Dart rises at the foot of Dartmore hills, situated in a barren part of the county called Dart-moor, not far from Gidleigh; and, after a course of about fourteen miles, is joined by two considerable streams; whence it continues its course, about five miles, to Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels. About three miles below Totness, it is joined by the Hareborn; and, seven miles farther, falls into the sea at Dartmouth-haven.

The Plym rises in the parish of Shepiston, and, after a course of about seven miles, is joined by a small stream near Plymton, where it becomes navigable for small vessels; and, two miles below, falls into Plymouth Sound, a little below Plymouth.

The Otter rises at the foot of a range of hills on the borders of Dorsetshire, and, after a course of about eight miles, is joined by a considerable stream at St. Mary's Ottery; eight miles below which, it falls into the sea near Otterton.

The Ax rises near Chiddington in Dorsetshire, and enters this county at Ford; and, five miles below, is joined by a pretty large stream at Axminster, falling into the British channel at Axmouth, five miles below Axminster.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Devonshire.

Most of the rivers are navigable some distance from their mouths; but there is only one, viz. the river Ex, which has been rendered so by art. We shall therefore describe its navigation, before we consider the others, which owe this convenience to nature.

The principal stream of the river Ex was formerly navigable to the walls of Exeter; but, upon a difference between the mayor and the earl of Devon, on a very trifling occasion, namely, which of their purveyors should be first served with a dish of fish in the market, the

earl built weirs with timber, sand, &c. which choaked up the river, and entirely ruined the navigation; so that ships could come up no higher than Topsham, where they took in their lading, and where the goods consigned to Exeter were landed, and conveyed from thence, by land carriage, or in small boats, towed up by horses, against the current of the river. Upon this the citizens applied to the Court of Chancery for relief, and, at last, obtained a decree in their favour; but the earl's obstinacy was so great, that even this decree was never executed.

To remedy this inconveniency, the citizens obtained an act of parliament for cutting a navigable canal from Topsham to Exeter, and the work was finished about the beginning of the present century. By this canal ships of large burden go up to the quay at Exeter, where they load or unload with the greatest ease and safety. At the mouth of this canal are large flood-gates, which admit the tide of flood; but as soon as the water begins to fall, the gates shut of themselves, and keep up a body of water sufficient for the purposes of navigation, about the distance of two miles, the canal being so far on a level. The ships, therefore, enter these flood-gates with the tide, and go up the canal to the height above-mentioned, a little below which there is a second pair of flood-gates, which are shut as soon as the vessels are passed through them, and a third pair of flood-gates, opened about two hundred yards higher up. By the shutting of these gates, and opening the others, the water is raised about twelve feet, equal to the whole fall of the canal between Exeter and Topsham. The water being now on a level, the vessels pass over the rising ground, about two miles farther, to the head of the works, where there is another pair of flood-gates across the river, whereby the waste water, or that not wanted for the purposes of navigation, passes over a strong stone weir, into its natural channel. By this means a stagnant pool of water is formed above the upper flood-gates, where the vessels lie at their moorings, and load or unload at a quay adjoining to the city walls.

We have already observed, that there is no other inland navigation, either wholly made or assisted by art, in this county; but the mouths of many of the rivers are navigable, and some of them to a considerable distance.

The Ax is navigable only for small vessels to Axmouth bridge, but might be rendered navigable for barges to Axminster, which would be very advantageous to this part of the county, if the bay at the mouth of the river afforded the shelter to ships it did formerly; but having been neglected during the time the monks of Sion-Abbey were in possession of the place, it was choaked up with sand, and in that condition it still continues.

About mid-way between the Ax and Otter, is the small river Side, which rises at the foot of a hill about four miles from the English channel, and falls into the sea at a place called Sidmouth. The mouth of this river was formerly a considerable port, but being neglected by the monks of Sion Abbey, to whom it belonged, the harbour was choaked up with sand, so that there is now only water sufficient for vessels of small burden.

The Otter is navigable, for small vessels, to Otterton bridge; and the navigation might easily be continued to Ottery St. Mary's. It must, however, be observed, that as the water is shallow at the mouth of the river, and obstructed with sand-banks, ships of any large burden could not enter the river.

We have already observed, that the Ex is navigable, for vessels of considerable burden, to Topsham. The passage, however, at the mouth of the river, is but narrow, having rocks on the east side, and sands on the west; nor is the water on the bar more than six or seven feet deep at low water, but the tide rises fourteen or fifteen feet, so that it is deep enough at high water. When ships are within the bar, they may ride afloat at a place called Star Cross, about a mile and a half from the river's mouth; but those that go up to Topsham, lie a-ground on the ooze at low water.

About five miles farther to the S. W. is a small haven called Timmouth, at the mouth of the river Tin. There is not, however, above three feet water in this haven at low water; so that vessels of any burden must go in with

the tide, which flows up almost as high as Comb-bridge, within two miles of Newtonbushel.

The river Dart is navigable from its mouth to the bridge at Totness, where the water rises ten or twelve feet on a spring-tide. Ships of very large burden go up to Dartmouth, which stands about a mile above the entrance. It is, however, very dangerous going into Dartmouth-haven, unless the wind be very fair; for the entrance is narrow, and the land, on each side of the passage, very high, which occasion strong gusts of wind, when it blows from either of the shores.

About four miles to the westward of the Start Point, is a small harbour called Salcomb, formed at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is now navigable for vessels about three miles above its mouth, and small boats go up to Kingsbridge, near to Dadbrook. The entrance of the harbour of Salcomb is between two points of land, called the Praule and the Bolt-head. There is a bar of sand across the mouth of the haven, on which the water is only eleven feet deep at low water, but within the bar there is at least three fathoms. On the west side, about half a mile within the bar, is an old castle, with a ledge of rocks before it; and directly opposite, on the other side, is a remarkable rock called the Mewstone, which is covered at high water, but the top becomes dry about a quarter ebb.

The river Plym is navigable for boats about two miles from its mouth, within half a mile of Plymton.

The harbours of any consequence, on the north side of this county, are Biddeford, Barnstaple, and Ilfordcomb.

The harbour of Biddeford is at the mouth of the Touridge and Taw. Before the mouth of the harbour is a good road, called Biddeford Sound, or Barnstaple Bay. There is a bar at the mouth of the harbour, but water sufficient for a ship of three hundred tons burden at half flood. A little above Appledore, where there is a safe road for ships, the harbour divides into two branches, the western stream going to Biddeford, and the easternmost to Barnstaple: the former is navigable, for ships of three hundred tons burden, to the very quay at Biddeford, and for small craft, to Torrington Bridge; but the latter is almost choaked up with sand, so that small vessels only can come up to Barnstaple.

Ilfordcomb lies about twelve miles to the eastward of Barnstaple bay. There is a good road before the harbour, and water within the haven sufficient for ships of considerable burden.

AIR AND SOIL.

The air of this county is sharp upon the hills, and mild in the vallies, but in general healthy and pleasant. The soil is very various. About Tavistock, Bridgestow, Oakhampton, Holfworthy, Biddeford, Great Torrington, Chulmleigh, Chagford, Moreton, Hampsted, and all round the borders of Dartmore, as well as that large forest itself, it is very moory and fenny, and naturally barren, in some places producing only a dwarf kind of furze of little or no value. In other places, nothing grows but rushes, or a coarse four kind of pasturage, which the cattle will not eat, and therefore dies up, and withers into a sedge. The earth here is generally of a stiff clay, through which the water cannot find a passage: this renders the ground very unhealthy to cattle, especially sheep, which, in these parts, are of a small kind, and very subject to the rot, especially in wet seasons, by which great numbers are destroyed.

The principal, indeed the only profitable return the husbandman can make from these lands, is by breeding black cattle, for which they are very well adapted; and here many of those fine oxen brought up to Smithfield by the drovers of Somersetshire, are bred, and afterwards fattened in the fine pastures between Bridgewater and Wells.

The northern parts of the county are of a very different nature from the former: they consist, in general, of a dry, healthy soil, especially about Ilfordcomb, Southmoulton, and all along the borders of the forest of Exmore. These downs do not indeed afford luxuriant pasture,

ture, but are very good grazing lands for sheep, and, by the arts of the husbandman, produce tolerable crops of corn; we say tolerable, because they are by no means comparable to those produced in the eastern and middle parts of the county. In the latter, the soil is strong, mixed, and of a deep red colour, intermixed with loam, and produce very large crops of corn, and the best pease in England. Nor are these parts less valuable for their pastures, where great numbers of sheep and black cattle are fattened.

To the northward of Dartmouth are several villages, called the South-hams, where they make such large quantities of cyder, that a great number of the tenants pay their rents with the profits arising from that commodity only. The sea-captains find it very serviceable in their ships, and therefore take great quantities of it; for it has been found by experience, that one ton of cyder will go as far, if not farther, than three tons of beer; and, at the same time, is much more wholesome, especially in hot climates. We were assured, that ten thousand hogheads of cyder have, one year with another, been exported from this county to London, for many years past.

The reader must not, from what has been said, imagine, that the lands, in any part of the county, are all of the same kind, and equally valuable: downs, fens, rocks, and woods, are interspersed among the best lands; as there are also some good arable and pasture grounds among the most desolate and barren. The above general description, therefore, is intended to be taken in this limited sense.

HUSBANDRY of Devonshire.

The husbandmen of Devonshire are equal to any in the kingdom for care and attention, and take every method in their power to assist nature, and, consequently, to improve the profits of their farms.

Among other improvements which the art of husbandry owes to the farmers of this county, is that of cutting up the turf, which is afterwards dried and burnt, and the ashes spread over the surface of the soil, by way of manure.

This method of improving land, generally called Denfhering, or Devonfhering, from its being first practised in this county, is performed in the following manner:

When it is intended to break up any piece of waste land, the work should be begun in the winter, in order to get rid of the three principal obstacles, namely, water, stones, and such large roots as the paring-mattock, or, as it is called in Devonshire, the beating-ax, may not be strong enough to cut asunder. About the middle of March, therefore, the paring the ground should be begun, by a number of labourers, proportioned to the quantity of land intended to be pared.

The turfs cut up should be about a foot and a half long, a foot broad, and four inches thick. By cutting the turfs of this thickness, the matted roots of all the trash growing on the surface, will be inevitably destroyed; a circumstance absolutely necessary, for otherways they will make fresh shoots, injure the corn, and, in time, choak it entirely.

If the weather be dry, these turfs may be placed a little slanting, by resting one of the ends of one turf upon the extremity of the other; but if the weather should not be favourable, they must be piled up as fast as cut, or even placed upon their ends, two and two, meeting at the top, and being farther asunder at the bottom, like the roof of a house.

When the season is not too wet, the turfs will generally dry sufficiently in about three weeks, even without being turned; but in rainy years, they require a longer time, and must be turned more than once, to prevent their striking out new roots and shoots, which would hinder them from burning.

When the turfs are sufficiently dry, they must be piled up in round heaps, about ten feet high, and of the same diameter at bottom. The heathy, or grassy side of the turf, must be placed downwards, and the earthy side upwards. A small hole must be left in the inside, in order

to form a kind of chimney, the opening of which should face the wind. As soon as the heaps are finished, they should be set on fire, by putting a little lighted straw or heath, with an iron fork, into the chimnies of the furnaces. The dry heath, grass, and roots, will catch instantly, and, in a few moments, the fire will become so violent, as hardly to be approached. It may then be left, after taking proper precaution to prevent it from extending farther than intended, especially if it be near any hedge, wood, or heath, where it might do great mischief.

When the turfs are thoroughly burnt, the ashes are spread over the field, which is then sown in the common manner, and generally produces a large crop.

We have already described the method of using ore-weed and sea-sand as manures, in our account of the Cornish husbandry; and shall now add, that the same productions are also used in Devonshire; but they have improved the practice in some parts of the county, by making a compost dunghill with ore-weed, sea-sand, lime, and the dung of animals; these various substances, by being blended together, make an excellent and very profitable manure. Great part of the ground in the south-hams lies on a stratum of marble, which they break up and burn into lime, and dress their lands with it to great advantage. Sometimes the lime is previously mixed with mould, and afterwards spread upon the land. They also make use of marle, which is found in various parts of the county, for improving their farms, and are never disappointed in their expectations.

The grains chiefly sown here, are wheat, barley, pease, &c. of all which there are large crops in several parts of the county. The turnip husbandry is also introduced here, in several districts, with great advantage. Nor are the artificial pastures forgotten; lucern, burnet, the different species of clover, and other plants of that kind, being cultivated by some of the most intelligent husbandmen.

Of the MINES of Devonshire.

Devonshire was formerly famous for its mines of tin; and four stannary towns were appointed; viz. Ashburton, Tavistock, Plympton, and Chagford, all lying near the forest of Dartmore. In those towns the tin was coined, and the courts of the four jurisdictions were held. The stannators, who composed the parliament, like that still held in Cornwall, were chosen out of the principal inhabitants of these districts. But, by divers charters granted to the tanners by Edward I. and others, the parliament, or supreme court of the stannaries, was ordered to be held upon Crocken Torr, a famous hill situated in the middle of Dartmore, and far from any house. In this desolate place, where no refreshment can be purchased, destitute of any shelter from the weather, nor any seat, except a bench of moor-stone, the stannators assembled, in obedience to a writ issued for that purpose by the lord warden, who presides in the assembly; and this place of meeting was called the Parliament-house. It was, however, the custom, as soon as the stannators, or members of this parliament, were met together upon Crocken Torr, to adjourn the court to one of the stannary towns, generally Tavistock, where the business was dispatched. Here the price of tin was fixed, differences in relation to the works adjusted, and acts made for the regulation of every particular relating to the tanners and the mines. A large volume of the acts of this parliament was printed in the time of queen Elizabeth, when the earl of Bedford was lord warden.

In the time of king John, these mines produced such quantities of tin, that the coinage of it was let at one hundred pounds a year, when that of Cornwall was farmed at sixty-six pounds, eighteen shillings and fourpence. At present, the mines are greatly neglected; and though there are still some works here, yet the advantages arising from them all, except two or three lately opened, are very trifling and insignificant.

Here were also formerly mines of silver, which proved very advantageous to the crown of England; for we find, not only several grants made by Edward III. and other

H kings,

kings for carrying them on, with a reservation of the tenths to the church; but it even appears from the records of the Exchequer, that very large sums have been raised from the working of them: for in the year 1293, one William de Wymondham was overseer of these works; and, by his art and industry, three hundred and seventy pounds weight of fine silver were refined out of the lead ore; and this sum king Edward I. gave as a portion, with his daughter Eleanor, to the count de Barre.

The next year, five hundred and twenty-one pounds weight of silver were extracted, and sent to London, in order to be coined there; and the succeeding year, in which the Derbyshire miners were sent for to assist the above-mentioned William de Wymondham, he sent seven hundred pounds weight more to the mint, for the same purpose.

After this, more mines were discovered, and proper miners sent for again out of Wales, and from the Peak of Derby; but what advantages accrued from them, cannot now be known.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the mines were again worked by one Sir Beavis Bulmer, a curious refiner, who extracted large quantities of silver from the ore, and out of which he ordered two cups, very rich and capacious, to be made: one of these cups was presented to William Bouchier, then earl of Bath, and lord warden of the stannaries; and the other to Richard Martin, at that time lord mayor of London. We have no account of the weight of the former, but the latter weighed one hundred and thirty-seven ounces.

Some gold mines have also been discovered in Devonshire, but, for some substantial reasons, have never been worked to advantage.

There are also mines of lead, iron, and copper; but the first only are worked.

TRADE and MANUFACTURES.

There are in Devonshire very large manufactures of kerseys, serges, long-ells, shalloons, narrow-cloths, and blond-lace; in which, and in corn, cattle, meal, and sea-fish, particularly herrings and pilchards, the inhabitants carry on a very large trade. They have also ships in some of their ports, with which they trade to Portugal, Spain, the West Indies, and other colonies of America.

CITY, BURROUGH, and MARKET TOWNS.

The first place we visited in Devonshire, was Plymouth, where we landed from Saltash in Cornwall.

Plymouth is situated at the mouth of the river Plym; which, a little below the town, falls into a bay of the English channel, called Plymouth Sound. The town is situated on a point of land, having the river Plym, the mouth of which is called Catwater, on one side; and the Tamar, here called Hamouze, on the other, about two hundred and twenty miles from London. It was originally only a small fishing-town, but, by its fine situation, and the goodness of its harbour, it is now one of the largest places in the county, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, a recorder, and a town clerk. The election of the mayor, which is annual, as in other corporations, is carried on in the following manner: the mayor in office, and the aldermen, chuse two persons, and the common council chuse two others. These four persons, whom they call Alfurers, appoint a jury of thirty-six persons, and by this jury the mayor is elected. The officiating mayor, his predecessor, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace.

Opposite to the town; and in the middle of the harbour, is a small island, called St. Nicholas. It is surrounded with rocks, and has a strong castle on it, which commands both the entrance into Hamouze, and also that into Catwater. On the opposite shore, over against St. Nicholas's island, is the citadel of Plymouth, erected in the reign of king Charles II. The walls of this citadel are three quarters of a mile in circumference, and for-

tified with five regular bastions, on which, and the curtains, are mounted one hundred and sixty-five large pieces of ordnance. The citadel is surrounded with a deep ditch, out of which all the stone used in the works was dug. There is also a battery of large cannon, lying almost level with the water's edge, and called the Old Fort. These fortifications, with another fort near the water, on Mount Edgcombe, form a sufficient security for the ships, either in Hamouze or Catwater.

The town of Plymouth stands above the citadel, on a gentle declivity of the same rock, sloping towards Catwater, where there is a kind of natural mole, or haven, called Sutton-pool, from the ancient name of the town; with a quay, and other conveniencies for loading and unloading ships: nor is the trade carried on here inconsiderable.

Here are two handsome large and well built parish churches, one dedicated to St. Andrew, and the other to the memory of king Charles I. These churches, though there are several meeting-houses in the town, have each a very large cure of souls. The profits of the pews go to the poor. Here is a charity school, four hospitals, and a work-house; in all which above one hundred children are clothed, fed, and taught. Colonel Jory gave a charity to one of the hospitals, for the maintenance of twelve poor widows. He also gave a mace, worth one hundred and twenty pounds, to be carried before the mayor; and six good bells to Charles's church, valued at five hundred pounds.

Till queen Elizabeth's reign, the town of Plymouth suffered greatly for want of fresh water; but has been, since that time, well supplied by a spring seven miles distant, the water of which was conveyed hither at the expence of the famous Sir Francis Drake, a native of Plymouth.

This town has a good pilchard fishery, a custom-house, and carries on a very considerable trade to the Streights and West Indies.

About two miles up Hamouze, or mouth of the Tamar, are two docks, one wet and the other dry; with a basin, two hundred feet square, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. The dry rock is formed after the model of a first rate man of war, and the wet dock will contain five first rates. The docks and basin were constructed in the reign of king William III. Here are also magazines of all kinds of naval stores, with every conveniency for building and repairing ships. In a word, the whole forms as complete, tho' not so large an arsenal as any in England.

The harbour is very capacious, and greatly frequented, both in times of war and peace.

In the reign of Edward III. the French landed and burnt part of the town, but were soon repulsed, by Hugh Courteney, earl of Devon. In the reign of Henry IV. they landed again, and burnt six hundred houses.

The toll of the markets, corn, yarn, &c. together with the profits of the mill, which form a very considerable sum, belong to the corporation; and the revenues of the shambles, farmed at one hundred and sixty pounds a year, are appropriated to the mayor's kitchen.

Between Plymouth and the sea, is a hill called the Haw, on the summit of which is a delightful plain, affording an enchanting prospect, and a curious compass is placed here for the use of mariners. On the brow of this hill is a fort, built by king Charles II. which at once awes the town, and defends the harbour; for it must be remembered, that Plymouth, during the last civil war, adhered to the parliament, and, by an obstinate resistance, did more injury to the royal cause than any other town in the west of England; the king's army being obliged to raise the siege, after having invested the place several months.

In the reign of Edward I. when this town first sent members to parliament, it was divided into two parts, called Sutton Vojtert, and Sutton Prior. It continued to send members to the British parliament till the fourteenth of Edward III. after which the practice was discontinued till the twentieth of Henry VI. when the privilege was renewed.

Here are three well frequented weekly markets, viz. on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and two annual fairs,

fairs, held on the twenty-fifth of January, and the twenty-first of September, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

Being desirous of viewing the light-house built on the famous rock called the Eddystone, we procured a small vessel to carry us thither. The Eddystone lies about four leagues S. by W. from Ramhead, the western cape of Plymouth Sound. Many ships were formerly lost upon this dangerous rock, which is covered at half tide, and such a depth of water close to it, that ships often struck upon it when no danger was apprehended.

In order to prevent these dreadful accidents for the future, the ingenious Mr. Winstanley undertook to erect a light-house on it. He finished the task in the year 1696, and the work was so well performed, that it stood firm, for some years, against all the attacks of storms. The able artist often visited this structure, and, at different times, added new works to strengthen it; till he was so confident of its firmness and stability, that he usually said to those who doubted of its standing in bad weather, that he only desired to be in it when a storm should happen.

His wish was unfortunately fulfilled; for in the dreadful tempest which happened on the twenty-seventh of November 1703, he was in the light-house, and made signals of distress, but no vessel could venture out to his relief; and, when the morning appeared, no remains of the light-house were to be seen; it was demolished the preceding night, and every soul in it perished. A few days after this unfortunate accident, a ship called the *Winchelsea*, homeward bound from Virginia, not knowing the light-house was down, ran upon the rock, and was lost, with all her lading, and the greater part of her crew.

To prevent the like misfortunes for the future, the corporation of Trinity-house procured an act of parliament in the fifth year of the reign of queen Anne, for building another light-house on the Eddystone; and a second was, soon after, finished; but this also shared the fate of the former; and a third has been lately erected by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton, on a much better plan than any of the preceding, and bids fair to resist the fury of the most violent tempest ever known in this country.

The prospect from this light-house, in fine weather, is very beautiful; the number of ships passing up and down the English channel, together with those coming in and going out of Plymouth Sound, form a moving picture, remarkably pleasing. At the same time, the surge of the waves, in calm weather, against the rock at low water, or against the sides of the light-house, when the rock is covered, sufficiently intimate the horror that must fill the mind, from the howling of the wind, and the savage impetuosity of the waves, foaming and dashing against the structure, during a violent tempest, when all possible relief is cut off, and safety depends entirely on the strength of the building.

After viewing this ingenious piece of architecture, we returned to Plymouth, and crossed Catwater, in order to visit Plympton, an ancient borough town, situated on a small stream which falls into the river Plym, two hundred and eighteen miles from London.

This town is called Plympton Maurice, or Earl's Plympton, to distinguish it from Plympton St. Mary's, a town half a mile distant. It first sent members to parliament in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I. and is one of the stannary towns. Here are still the ruins of a castle, once the seat of the ancient earls of Devon; and the tenure, called Castle-guard, for defending and repairing the walls of the above castle, continues to this day.

It is a populous town, though it consists principally of two streets, of ordinary houses. There is, however, a guild-hall, supported by stone pillars, where the corn-market is kept. It has also the best free-school in the whole county. The school-house, which, like the guild-hall, stands upon stone pillars, was built, in the year 1664, by Sir John Maynard, one of the trustees of Elizeus Hele, Esq; of Cornwood, who left fifteen hundred pounds a year to such uses.

Plympton was incorporated in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight

aldermen, or principal burgesies, who are called common council-men, a bailiff, and a town-clerk.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, pretty well frequented; and four annual fairs, held on the twenty-fifth of February, the fifth of April, the twelfth of August, and the twenty-eighth of October, for horned cattle and woollen cloth; a very considerable manufacture of serges, and other woollen goods, being carried on in this town.

Plympton St. Mary's is almost joined to the town we have just described, and was once the mother church. It had a college, consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, and three ministers, founded by one of the Saxon kings. But this society was dissolved by William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, who settled here, in the year 1121, a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicating it to the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. Its yearly revenues, by the benefactions of earl Baldwin de Redveris, and others, exceeded any in the diocese of Exeter, being valued, at the dissolution of monasteries, at nine hundred and twelve pounds, twelve shillings and eight pence.

Leaving Plympton, we continued our tour, through a very pleasant country, and crossed the rivers Yalme and Arme, stopping at

Modbury, a small market-town situated on a stream that discharges its waters into the river Arme, two hundred and twenty-three miles from London. It was once a borough town, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but is now a small place, and famous only for its ale, though there is a tolerable manufacture of serges carried on here.

It has a small market on Thursday, besides an annual fair, held on the twenty-fourth of August, for the sale of cattle.

Here was a cell of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Peter sur Dieu, in Normandy, as early as the reign of king Stephen. It was founded by one Ruan, and dedicated to St. George. It was valued at about seventy pounds *per annum*. Upon the dissolution of the alien priories, Henry VI. gave this cell to the college of Eaton; Edward IV. gave it to Tavistock-abbey; and, lastly, it came to King's college in Cambridge.

The next town we visited was Kingsbridge, situated on the river Salcomb, which is here navigable for boats, two hundred and one miles from London. It is a pretty considerable town, though the church is only a chapel of ease to Chifton. Here is a charity-school, founded by Mr. Crispin of Exeter; and a stone bridge over the Salcomb. The market is held on Saturday; besides which, there is an annual fair on the twentieth of July, for the sale of cattle, cloth, and shoes.

In the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge is another small market-town, called Dodbrook. It is situated on a small stream, called the Dod, near its influx into the Salcomb. Here is a charity-school, and the place is remarkable for paying the parson tythe of a liquor called White Ale. It has a small market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday, for the sale of cattle, cloth, &c.

From Dodbrook we continued our journey towards Dartmouth, stopping at a small village called Brixham, about three miles from that town, in order to view a remarkable curiosity formed by the hand of nature, and called Lay-well, famous for its ebbing and flowing.

This celebrated spring is situated on the declivity of the hill, about three quarters of a mile from the sea, and considerably above the level of the water on the highest spring tide. The form of the well is nearly round, and about six feet in diameter. There is a rim of stone round it, and about an inch and a half difference in the height of the water, at its different periods of flowing and ebbing. There is very little irregularity in the time of its performing these different motions of flux and reflux; for both together generally happen in six minutes, or ten times in an hour. If holes be dug in the earth near the well, the water in them will rise and fall in the very same manner; and these holes, we found by experiment, were filled and emptied by turns; and it was pleasing to see the water at first rush in through several passages, till the hole was full, which little flood would continue near

three minutes, when the water would begin to ebb, and so continue for something more than three minutes, till the hole was dry, and we could see the fluid run away through a number of small ducts: in a little time the water returned again, flowed and ebbed as before, and so on continually, without any material variation. The waters of Lay-well supply a stream about five feet wide; and, what is very remarkable, we observed, that the waters of the stream ebbed and flowed with the well, about half an inch perpendicular. It is abundantly evident, from the very situation of the well, that it does not derive its waters from the sea; because it is very considerably higher than the high-water mark of the highest spring tide, but from waters collected in subterraneous basons, situated in the side of the hill above the spring. These basons, by the help of natural syphons, cause this famous spring to ebb and flow in the manner we have already described. The water of this spring is remarkably clear, and very cold in summer, though it never freezes in the winter: the neighbouring inhabitants esteem it medicinal in some kinds of fevers.

About three miles from this remarkable spring is the borough town of Dartmouth, situated at the mouth of the river Dart, one hundred and ninety-two miles from London. It was incorporated by king John, and formed out of three distinct towns, Dartmouth, Clifton, and Hardnefs. It was called Clifton from the cliffs on which most of the houses were situated, and out of which many of them were dug. It is governed by a mayor, twelve magistrates, called Masters, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, bailiff, and high steward. The three last are chosen by the mayor and magistrates, who have also the power of making freemen. The mayor, bailiff, and coroner, are chosen annually. Here is a court of sessions, and a water bailiff's court, holden by a lease of three lives from the dutchy of Cornwall, for which the corporation pays fourteen pounds a year reserved rent.

The town, which is a mile in length, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with very irregular streets, being sometimes two or three, one above another; yet, notwithstanding this, the houses, in general, are very high.

The harbour is so capacious, that five hundred sail of large ships may ride in it with safety: at the same time, it is defended with three castles, besides forts and block-houses, and the entrance may, upon occasion, be shut up with a chain; so that it is a safe retreat in time of war.

Here is a large quay, and before it a spacious street, inhabited principally by merchants, who carry on a great trade to Portugal and the Plantations, especially to Newfoundland, where they catch large quantities of fish, which they carry to Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Here is also the greatest pilchard fishery of any in the west, except Falmouth in Cornwall; and the shipping, and trade of this town in general, are the most considerable of any in the county, except Exeter and Plymouth. Here are three large churches, besides a meeting-house.

King John, who incorporated Dartmouth, also endowed it with the privilege of sending members to the British parliament; and they are now chosen by seventy-eight freemen, and the return made by the mayor. By a grant of Edward III. the burgeses are toll-free throughout England; and in the reign of Richard II. they obtained the exclusive right of exporting tin, in consideration of their having assisted him with ammunition and provisions in his war with France. Edward IV. to reward their courage against the French, translated the port hither from Fowey, and gave them twenty pounds a year in fee-farm; to which Richard III. and Henry VIII. added twenty pounds more.

Dartmouth was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard I. and afterwards, in the time of Henry IV. They attempted it a third time, but were repulsed, and chiefly by the bravery of the women, who fought like Amazons, destroyed great numbers of the enemy, and took M. Caste!, the French general, three lords, and twenty-three knights, prisoners. Here is a weekly market, very well frequented, on Friday; but no annual fair.

From Dartmouth we pursued our journey to Totness, a considerable town, situated on the Dart, one hundred

and ninety-five miles from London. The river is navigable to this town for boats, the tide rising here ten or twelve feet. Here is a fine stone bridge over the river, leading to Berry-pomeroy. It is a borough by prescription, and the oldest in the county, having sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. King John made it a corporation, consisting of fourteen burgo-masters, one whereof is mayor, who, with his predecessor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace. The common council consists of twenty-eight members, besides which, there are a few freemen, chosen by the mayor and masters.

The church is spacious and elegant, adorned with a fine tower, crowned with four pinnacles, ninety feet high. The town-hall and charity-school are both good buildings.

The town itself consists chiefly of one broad street, three quarters of a mile in length, situated on the side of a rocky hill declining to the river. It was formerly walled in, and had four gates; but the south gate only, and some small parts of the rest, are now remaining. Here are also the ruins of a castle, which was once of considerable strength. The chief trade of the town is the woollen manufacture, but here are more gentlemen than tradesmen of note.

This place is noted for the peculiarity of its loyal address to king George I. upon the union of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, with the king of Spain, by the treaty of Vienna; when the members of the corporation assured his majesty, they were ready to grant him, not only a land-tax of four shillings in the pound, but, if his service required it, to give the remaining sixteen shillings.

Salmon, and other fish, are very numerous in the river Dart, especially near this town, where they have a peculiar method of catching them, by means of a spaniel trained for that purpose. On the south side of the river, and on a narrow cut or channel formed on purpose, stands a corn-mill; the mill-tail, or floor for the water below the wheels, is wharfed up on either side with stone, above high-water mark, about twenty or thirty feet in length below the mill. At the lower extremity of this wharfing is a grating of wood, the cross bars of which are sharp at the end, and stand pointing towards each other, like the wires of a mouse-trap.

When the tide flows upwards, the fish can easily pass between the points of these cross bars; but the gates of the mill being shut, they can go no higher; and, when the tide ebbs away, are left behind, being unable to pass the points of the grating; so that they are left at the bottom of the channel, in about a foot and a half of water. In order to catch the fish thus left behind by the tide, they fix a shove-net at one end of the stream, and put in a spaniel, properly taught, at the other, and he drives all the fish into the net, by which means they are taken without any further trouble. We were informed, that it is no uncommon thing to take fifty salmon at a time, from seventeen to twenty inches in length.

They have also very excellent trout here, which, with the cheapness of other provisions, induce many persons of small fortune to settle at Totness, where they can live very elegantly at a little expence.

Here is a well frequented market on Saturday; and four annual fairs, held on Easter Tuesday, the first of May, the twenty-fifth of July, and the twenty-eighth of October, for the sale of horses, sheep, black cattle, and cloth.

On the other side of the bridge, already mentioned, is Berry-pomeroy, where there is an ancient castle built by the descendants of Radulph de Pomeroy, who held this, and about fifty other lordships, in the time of William the Conqueror.

About three miles to the westward of Totness, is Brent, a small market town situated on the river Arme, one hundred and ninety-eight miles from London. It has a manufacture of serge, a small market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the thirteenth of May, and the tenth of October, for cattle.

Ashburton lies about ten miles, upon a small stream, about half a mile above its influx with the Dart, and one hundred and ninety-one miles from London. It is an ancient

ancient borough by prescription, and governed by a chief magistrate, called a Portreve, who is chosen annually at a court of the lords of the manor, and is the returning officer at the election for members of parliament. The town consists chiefly of one large street, and has a handsome church, built in the manner of a cathedral, and adorned with a tower ninety-one feet high, on which is a spire covered with lead. The chancel of this church is very large, and has several stalls in it, like those in collegiate churches. Here is also a chapel, which was formerly a chantry, but now used as a school, as well as for the meetings of the parish, and the election of members to serve in parliament. It is a great thoroughfare, standing on the principal road leading from London to the Land's End, and about half way between Exeter and Plymouth. It is one of the flannary towns, has a good manufacture of serges, and remarkable for having several mines of tin and copper in its neighbourhood. Here are two weekly markets, held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; the former for wool and yarn, and the latter for provisions: besides which, here are four annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the first Thursday in March, the first Thursday in June, the tenth of August, and the first of November.

At Buckfastleigh, a village about three miles from Ashburton, was an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded in the year eleven hundred and thirty-seven, by Ethelward, son of William Pomeroy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its annual revenues, at the suppression of monasteries, amounted to four hundred and sixty-six pounds, eleven shillings and two pence.

In the fourteenth year of the reign of Charles I. there happened at Withicomb, a village in the neighbourhood of Ashburton, a violent storm of thunder and lightning, during which, a ball of fire broke into the church where the people were assembled at divine service, killed three persons, wounded sixty-two, and did so much damage to the church, that the repairs amounted to above three hundred pounds.

From Ashburton we passed to Newton Bushel, sometimes called Newton Abbot, a market-town situated on the river Teign, one hundred and eighty-seven miles from London. It is a large town, but the buildings very mean and irregular. It has a manufacture of serge, and a weekly market on Wednesday, very well frequented; and three annual fairs, viz. on the twenty-fourth of June, for black cattle; on the first Wednesday in September, for cheeses; and on the twenty-sixth of November, for woollen cloth.

At Stoke, a village near Newton-bushel, John de Stanford obtained leave from king Edward III. to found a religious house in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, for a warden, and several chaplains, to whom he gave licence of Mortmain to hold the manor of Stoke, together with the advowson of the church; but it does not appear, whether this religious house was ever built and endowed according to the donor's intention.

Near the mouth of the river Teign, on which the town of Newton-bushel is situated, are two villages, called East and West Teignmouth, or Tingmouth. The former is famous for the landing of the Danes, in their first expedition to England, in the year 970, in order to view the country previous to their invading it. The French burnt this village in queen Anne's war; but the inhabitants, by means of a brief, were soon after enabled to rebuild their houses in a more substantial manner.

East Teignmouth is situated near the above, and was formerly a borough, which disputed its antiquity with Exeter.

On the other side of the Teign, in the road between Newton-bushel and Exeter, is Chudleigh, a market-town, one hundred and eighty-two miles from London. Here is a manufacture of serge, and a market, pretty well frequented, on Saturday; and two annual fairs, one on the eleventh of June, for sheep; and the other on the twenty-first of September, for black cattle. The bishops of Exeter had a sumptuous palace here before the reformation, built by one of those prelates in the reign of Edward III. "That," as the bishop expresses it in his

will, "his successors might have a place to lay their heads, if the king should seize their temporalities."

The city of Exeter, which we next visited, is situated on the river Ex, one hundred and seventy-two miles from London. It was incorporated by king John, and made a county of itself by Henry VIII. It is governed by a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, four bailiffs, a recorder, a chamberlain, a town-clerk, and four stewards. At all public processions, the magistrates are attended by a sword-bearer, carrying a sword given by Henry VII. four serjeants at mace, and four staff-bearers. The mayor and officers hear, try, and determine all pleas and civil causes, with the advice of the recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city; but criminal and crown causes are determined by eight aldermen, who are justices of the peace. Here are also twelve companies of incorporated trades, who, on public occasions, follow the mayor.

Exeter is considered as one of the chief cities of England, both with regard to buildings, wealth, extent, and number of inhabitants. It is two miles in circumference, including its suburbs, and encompassed with a stone wall, fortified with turrets. On the top of the walls is a delightful walk round the city, the spectator having the pleasure of seeing a fine open country, decorated with woods, arable lands, orchards, gardens, villages, and gentlemen's seats. It has six gates, and four principal streets, all centering in the middle of the city, thence called Carfax, a contraction of the old Norman word Quatre-voix, four ways. One of these, called the High-street, is very grand and spacious; the houses, in general, are of the antique form, but erected on a good plan, large, commodious, and not inelegant. This street is full of shops, well furnished, and trade of every kind appears brisk and lively. The bridge over the Ex is of great length, and has houses on both sides, except in the middle, where there is a vacancy. The guild-hall is a stately structure, and decorated with the pictures of general Monk, and the princess Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of king Charles I. that princess being born here.

In the northern angle of the city, stands Rugemont castle, once the residence of the West Saxon monarch, and afterwards of the earls of Cornwall. It is not very large, but of a square figure, encompassed with a high wall and deep ditch. On the north side of this castle, and which was formerly its counterscarp, is a beautiful terraced-walk, bordered by a double row of fine elms, and extending quite round one quarter of the city. The prospect from thence is enchanting, and equal to any thing of that kind in England. This castle is now greatly decayed, a part of it only being kept in repair, for holding the assizes, quarter-sessions, and country-courts, together with a chapel for divine service.

This city is well supplied with water, partly from springs, and partly from the river Ex. The former is brought in pipes, from fountains in the neighbourhood, to several conduits; among which is one particularly remarkable, situated in the center, where the four streets meet, erected by William Duke, who was mayor in the time of Edward IV. The supply of water from the river is raised by means of an engine, worked by a water-wheel turned by the current. The water is first thrown into a reservoir, raised about twenty feet above the ground, and situated in the highest part of the city, adjoining to the guild-hall; and thence dispersed in pipes to the different parts of the city; so that every inhabitant of the principal streets may have the water laid into his own house.

Exeter is the see of a bishop, removed hither from Crediton by Edward the Confessor, who, with his queen Editha, enthroned Leofric in this cathedral in the year 1050.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a very curious, magnificent, and elegant structure, though the different parts of it were built at different times, during a period of above three hundred years: for Robert Warlewast, who was consecrated bishop of Exeter in 1150, built the choir; Peter Quivil, who filled the see in 1280, erected the body of the church; John Grandison, consecrated in 1327, built the two last arches at the west end, and covered the whole roof; and Peter Cour-

tenay, bishop of this see, and afterwards translated to Winchester, finished the north tower in 1485. Yet, notwithstanding this, the whole forms one uniform structure, and appears as regular as if begun and finished by one and the same architect. The whole edifice, which is vaulted throughout, is three hundred and ninety feet long, and seventy-four broad. In one of the towers is a very large bell, weighing sixty hundred weight; and in the other, a ring of ten large bells. The organ is very remarkable, being supported by a tetrastyle of very beautiful Gothic columns; and the large pipes in the instrument are fifteen inches diameter, and of a proportional height.

The most remarkable piece of antiquity in this cathedral, and which is, perhaps, equal to that of the see itself, is the bishop's throne in the choir. At the dissolution of episcopacy at the end of the reign of Charles I. it was removed; but such care taken of the several parts, that it was afterwards replaced, without any apparent defect in the whole. The Gothic carvings about the canopy are very curious, and at least sixty feet high; and the whole workmanship is executed in a masterly manner.

The ancient monuments that more particularly deserve attention, are those erected to the memories of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hertford; Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and his lady; lord Chichester; Sir Peter Carey; Sir Thomas Specke; Sir Richard Stapleton; the bishops Leofric, Stafford, Beanscombe, Oldham, Bradbridge, Lacy, Carew, and others, particularly that of bishop Stapleton, founder of Exeter college, in Oxford; and that society, some years since, in grateful remembrance of their benefactor, repaired and beautified this monument, which, with regard to some of the carvings, is, perhaps, equal to any thing of so old a date, executed in the Gothic manner.

The altar-piece, painted above one hundred years ago, is a perspective view of the inside of the cathedral, finely executed: it received some injury from the swords of the parliament's party in the time of the last civil war; but, in all other respects, it is very well preserved. Nor did the painted glass, with which the windows are decorated, escape the fury of the same pious reformers, who, after taking possession of this edifice dedicated to religion, broke great part of these paintings, and irretrievably ruined all the pieces of scripture history there represented. The statues of the patriarchs, prophets, kings, &c. of which there were many, were also objects devoted to destruction by their enthusiastic zeal; and several of these mutilated figures are still to be seen.

On the south side of the high altar are three seats, or alcoves, adorned with carvings in the Gothic manner, twenty-five feet high, supported by brass pillars. These alcoves were erected by Edward the Confessor, for enthroning Leofric, the first bishop of this see.

The four dignitaries of this cathedral are the dean, chantor, chancellor, and treasurer; and to these are added the four archdeacons of Exeter, Totness, Barnstaple, and Cornwall. The houses of the dean and chapter are erected in a circuit near the cathedral, called the Close, from its being inclosed, and separated from the city by walls and gates. Within this inclosure are two churches for the service of the cathedral.

Besides the cathedral, there are twenty parish churches within the city and its liberties. The church of St. Paul is a modern structure, but has nothing remarkable.

In the city and suburbs are prisons, both for debtors and malefactors; a work-house, several alms-houses and charity-schools; and in the year 1701, an hospital was founded here, for the sick and lame poor of the city and county, upon the model of the infirmaries of London and Westminster. The building is very well adapted to the intended purpose, and near three hundred feet in length.

We have already observed, in describing the inland navigation of Devonshire, that the river Ex is made navigable to this city, and that ships of one hundred and fifty tons may load and unload at the quay. This has greatly increased the foreign commerce of this place; and the great number of woollen manufactures established in the city, and its neighbourhood, have rendered it very populous, and its traders very rich, it being computed,

that their traffic in ferges, perpetuanas, long-ells, druggets, kerseys, and other woollen goods, amounts to six hundred thousand pounds a year at least.

Here are three weekly markets, held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; two for provisions, and one for woollen-yarn, kerseys, and serge. The latter was established by Henry VIII. In this market, said to be the greatest in England, except the Brigg-market at Leeds in Yorkshire, the value of the ferges frequently sold in one day, amounting to sixty, eighty, or a hundred thousand pounds; for besides the vast quantities of woollen goods shipped for Portugal, Spain, and Italy, the Dutch send large commissions for purchasing ferges, perpetuanas, and other kinds of woollen stuff, for Holland and Germany.

Besides the above markets, here are four annual fairs, held on Ash Wednesday, Whitsun Monday, the first of August, and the sixth of December, for the sale of black cattle, horses, and almost every commodity; but that on the first of August, generally called Lammas fair, is by far the greatest, being frequented by mercers, haberdashers, &c. from London; it lasts three whole and two half days.

This city sends two members to parliament, elected by the magistrates and freemen, who are said to amount to twelve hundred at least.

Exeter was, for some time, under the jurisdiction of the Romans; but, on their leaving England, the Saxons drove out the Britons, obliged them to retire into Cornwall, and surrounded the city with a ditch, and a stone wall. The Danes sacked it in the year 875; and afterwards, to revenge the general massacre of their countrymen by the English, Swain, one of their kings, came hither, with a powerful army, put the men to the sword, ravished the women, massacred the children, burnt the city, and demolished the walls.

A considerable time after this, but before it had entirely recovered from its deplorable situation, William the Conqueror besieged and took it. Afterwards, it was again besieged in the reigns of king Stephen and Edward IV. Perkin Warbeck also blocked it up, and battered the walls in a furious manner. The inhabitants, however, defended the place with so much resolution, that he was obliged to raise the siege. This gallant behaviour of the citizens was so agreeable to Henry VII. that he came hither in person, and presented to the city a cap of maintenance, together with the sword he then wore, in order to its being carried before the mayor. In the month of July 1544, it was smartly cannonaded by the rebellious commons of Cornwall and Devonshire, who also broke down the bridges, and cut off the water, in order to force the inhabitants to surrender: but they were mistaken; the citizens defended themselves with the utmost bravery, till they were relieved by John lord Russell, who forced the rebels to raise the siege on the sixth of August. The queen of king Charles I. was here delivered of Henrietta, afterwards dutchess of Orleans, this city being garrisoned by the royal party, till they were obliged to surrender to lord Fairfax upon articles. When the prince of Orange landed at Torbay, a detachment of soldiers were sent to take possession of this city: they were received but coldly by the inhabitants; and, though they knew themselves incapable of making any resistance, and were fully sensible of the danger they were in from arbitrary power, yet they were unwilling to join in any attempt that might be construed a rebellion to their lawful prince. In a word, the city of Exeter, by constantly adhering to its motto, *Semper fidelis*, has been applauded by all historians for its inviolable fidelity to its sovereigns, whether they held the crown by hereditary or parliamentary right.

Exeter, from the great number of monks in the city, was called Monkton by the Saxons; and there is no doubt, but a city so famous as this was in the times of the Romans, Britons, and Saxons, must have many religious societies, both of men and women, soon after the conversion of the country to christianity; but the silence of our historians renders the account of the old religious houses here very imperfect. It is not certain, whether this was the seat of the famous monastery of Adestan-cestre, in which St. Boniface, the apostle of the Germans,

mans, who was born at Crediton, in this county, received his education under abbot Wolfherd, about the year 690. But however that be, we are told, that within the precincts of what is now called the Close, there were no less than three religious houses; one was a nunnery, now the deanery house; the second a house of monks, imagined to have been built by Ethelred in the year 868; and the third a monastery of Benedictine monks, founded in 932 by king Athelston, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter, and endowed it with twenty-six villages. The monks, however, soon deserted this monastery, for fear of the Danes; but they were replaced by king Edgar in 968. They were again forced to fly, upon the devastation of the city and country by the Danes in 1003, and again restored by king Canute, who confirmed their lands and privileges in 1019; but, upon the translation of the episcopal see from Crediton to this city in 1050, only eight monks were remaining in this monastery, and these were translated to Westminster Abbey by Leofric, who placed regular canons in their stead. The chapter of the cathedral, which consists of a dean and twenty-four prebends, was not fixed till the year 1225; and, at the dissolution of monasteries, the revenues of this bishoprick were valued at one thousand five hundred and sixty-six pounds, fourteen shillings and sixpence *per annum*.

The church of St. Olave, in this city, was given by William the Conqueror, or, as some say, by his son, William Rufus, together with some lands adjoining, to the abbey of Battel, in Suffex; and not long after, a priory of six Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built upon this foundation, the yearly revenues of which, at the dissolution, were valued at one hundred and forty-seven pounds twelve shillings.

The old collegiate church, or free chapel, for four prebendaries, in the castle of this city, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was given by William Avenell to the priory of Plympton, in the reign of king Stephen.

Baldwin de Riveris, earl of Devonshire, gave, some time before the year 1146, the chapel of St. James, situated without the walls of this city, together with its tythes, and other estates, to the head monastery of St. Peter at Cluny, in France, and to the abbey of St. Martin de Carpis, near Paris, on condition that a prior, with a certain number of monks of the same order, might be settled here; this was accordingly done, and it became subordinate to the abbey of St. Martin de Carpis; but, as it was an alien priory, its revenues were often seized by the kings of England, when they were at war with France, and at last totally suppressed. It was, however, after its suppression, as an alien priory, made part of the endowment of King's College in Cambridge, by Henry VI.

Without the south gate of this city, there was a lazaret-house, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; for in the year 1163, bishop Bartholomew Iscanus made an addition to its revenues.

Gilbert and John Long, merchants of Exeter, were considered as the founders of a priory, or rather an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and erected about the year 1239, just within the east gate of this city. It was of the order of St. Augustine, consisted of five priests, nine choristers, and twelve poor; and, at the dissolution, was valued at one hundred and two pounds, twelve shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

On the north side of the cathedral was a house of Dominican, or preaching friars, built in the reign of Henry I. and, at the dissolution, was granted to John lord Russell, ancestor to the duke of Bedford, and is now called Bedford-house.

In a plain called Freren Hay, situated between the north and west gates of this city, was a house of Franciscan friars; but they were removed, in the time of Edward I. by bishop Buton, to a house he had erected for these mendicants, without the south gate, where they continued till the dissolution.

Here was also formerly an alms-house, for twelve poor men, and the same number of poor women, and called *Fratres Calendarum*: but this house was converted into a college for the vicars-choral of this cathedral, in the

fourteenth century, by John Grandison, bishop of Exeter. These vicars were afterwards incorporated, and had, at the time when the monasteries were dissolved, a clear revenue of two hundred and four pounds, nineteen shillings and threepence *per annum*, which was divided among them; they were twenty in number.

About a mile and a half without the east gate of Exeter, is the parish of Heavy Tree, so called from the gallows erected there for malefactors; and near it is the place where these criminals are buried, purchased for that purpose, in the reign of Edward VI. by the widow of Mr. Tuckfield, sheriff of Exeter: she also left a sum of money to buy them shrouds.

Leaving the city of Exeter, we proceeded, through a very pleasant road, to Topsham, the port town to Exeter, about three miles distant from that city, and one hundred and seventy-five from London. It is a populous town, almost encompassed by the Ex, and a small stream called the Clift. It has a weekly market, very well frequented, on Thursday; and a pretty large fair for cattle, &c. on St. Margaret's day.

About a mile below Topsham, on the other side of the river Ex, is a very fine antique seat, called Powderham-castle, the seat of the Courtenay family, descended from the earls of Devon of that name. It was built by Isabella, daughter of Baldwin de Redveris, and widow of William de Fortibus, in the reign of Henry III. It is constructed in the form of a castle, and justly considered as one of the grandest pieces of antiquity in this county.

From Topsham we directed our course towards the sea-side, and crossed the river Otter at Otterton Bridge, a small village, where there was formerly a cell to a monastery in Normandy; but afterwards, in the reign of Henry IV. it was given to the abbey of Sion. At the dissolution, one Richard Duke procured the manor, which has since continued in a layman's hands.

Sidmouth is a small town, situated at the mouth of a little river, called the Side, which once formed a considerable harbour for ships; but while the manor continued to be the property of the abbey of Sion, the entrance was so choaked up with sand, that all attempts to improve it have proved abortive: it is, however, still one of the principal fishing-towns in the county, and coasting vessels of small burden often put in here, when overtaken by contrary winds or stormy weather.

Ottery St. Mary's was the next town we visited. It is situated on the river Otter, about seven miles above its influx into the sea, and one hundred and sixty-one from London. It is a large town, and belonged formerly to St. Mary's, a monastery in Normandy; but afterwards purchased by Grandison, bishop of Exeter, who, in the tenth year of the reign of Edward III. made it a quarter college, placing therein secular priests, and other ministers, to whom he gave the whole manor, parish, tythes, fines, spiritual profits, &c. which amounted to three hundred and four pounds, two shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

The church is an old and venerable structure, and has several antique monuments; but their inscriptions so defaced, that they are not legible. The windows are both small and low, and the glass so loaded with the arms of various benefactors, that the church is dark, and has thence a very gloomy appearance.

The weekly market, which is on Tuesday, is pretty well frequented; and the annual fairs, which are held on the first Tuesday se'ennight before Easter, and the Tuesday in Whitfun-week, are for the sale of cattle.

Honiton is a borough town situated on the river Otter, five miles above Ottery St. Mary's, and on the high road to Exeter, one hundred and fifty-six miles from London. The country round this town, and even as far as Exeter, is remarkably fruitful, and presents the spectator, from the hill near Honiton, with one of the finest landscapes in the world. The town is large, populous, and well built, consisting principally of one large street, remarkably well paved with small pebbles, on each side of which runs a little rill of pure water, with a square dipping-place at each door. At the extremity of this street is a good stone bridge over the Otter. About half a mile from the town, is the parish church, situated on the summit

summit of a hill, the declivity of which being difficult and troublesome to ascend on foot, the gentry used to go to church on horseback, or in coaches, and stables were accordingly built near the church-yard for the reception of their horses; but the church has not been so much frequented since the year 1743, when a new chapel was erected in the town. A charity-school for thirty boys was opened here at Christmas 1733.

On the nineteenth of July 1747, a sudden and dreadful fire broke out in this town, and continued raging, with the utmost violence, till four the next morning, whereby near three quarters of the town were reduced to ashes, notwithstanding the conveniency of water already mentioned; for the calamity happened so sudden, and the flames were so violent, augmented by a high wind, that the fire extended its ravages several ways at once, to the utter ruin of many hundreds of the poor labouring inhabitants, very few being able to save any part of their effects, or even their working-tools, on which their subsistence depended. The loss amounted to above forty-three thousand pounds.

The first serge manufacture in Devonshire was established in this town, and there are still very considerable works of that kind; but many of the inhabitants are employed in a manufacture of lace, which is made here of a greater breadth than in any other part of England. Here is a well frequented-market on Saturday: and an annual fair for the sale of cattle, &c. on the first Wednesday after the nineteenth of July.

About a quarter of a mile out of town, in the road to Exeter, stands an hospital with a handsome chapel, originally founded and endowed for four lepers, by one Thomas Chard, an abbot. At present the patients are admitted by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish; and by a regulation made in the year 1664, other poor patients are admitted as well as lepers.

Axminster was the next place we visited in our survey of Devonshire. It is situated in the great road to Exeter, on the river Ax, near the borders of Dorsetshire, one hundred and forty-six miles from London. It has its name partly from its situation on the river Ax, and partly from a minster established here by king Athelstan, who endowed it for the maintenance of seven priests, to pray for the souls of persons slain in a battle near this place by the Danes. These disturbers of the public repose landed near the mouth of Ax, whence they marched to a place called Kingsfield, near this place, where they were met by king Athelstan's army, commanded by himself in person, having under him two dukes, and the bishop of Sherburne. A terrible battle ensued, in which six thousand of the Danes were killed on the spot, and great numbers wounded; and the rest obliged to repair to their ships with the utmost precipitation. Nor was the battle gained without loss, by the English; for besides a great number of soldiers, two dukes, and the bishop of Sherburne were killed, and buried in the minster erected by king Athelstan, in memory of this victory. Their monuments are still to be seen in the church, placed under arches, two of which have been lately filled up.

It is a considerable town, the streets clean, and many of the houses well built; a considerable trade is also carried on here in kerseys, druggets, and other articles of the woollen manufacture; the town is also well supplied with provisions, especially fish, which are sent in great quantities from the sea coasts in its neighbourhood.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. on St. Mark's day; twenty-fifth of April; first Wednesday after the twenty-fourth of June, and the first Wednesday after the twenty-ninth of September; all principally for the sale of cattle.

In the neighbourhood of this town lies Ford-abbey; formerly a stately fabric, lofty, and very magnificent; adorned with curious carvings and embellishments in the Gothic taste; some of these decorations still remain, together with a considerable part of this ancient structure. It was founded by Adeliza, daughter of Baldwin de Briouisi, baron of Oakhampton, in the year 1140, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for Cistercian monks. At the dissolution of monasteries it was valued at three hundred and eighty one pounds, ten shillings, and eight pence half-penny per annum.

The manor of Axmouth, situated at the mouth of the Ax, about eight miles below Axminster, was given to the abbey of St. Mary's at Mountborow, in Normandy, by Richard de Redveris, earl of Devonshire, in the time of Henry II. and sometimes reckoned as a distinct alien priory; at others, as part of the estate of the Lodors, a priory near Bridport in Dorsetshire; but this priory of Lodors was itself a cell to the monastery of Mountborow. After the dissolution of foreign religious houses, Axmouth was bestowed upon the monastery of Sion; and was so much neglected, that the harbour, formerly capable of receiving ships of burden, was so choaked up with sand, that when Henry VIII. at the dissolution, gave it to Walter Earl, Esq; it was found impracticable to remove the sand-banks.

Columpton, the next town we visited, is situated on the river Columb, one hundred and sixty-six miles from London. It is a pretty large town, and has a spacious church, the roof of which is curious and richly gilded, and still preserved as an ornament, though the image worshipped in the time of popish superstition has been long removed. This town has a very considerable trade, and the woollen manufacture carried on here employs a number of people. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle; viz. the first of May and twenty-eighth of October.

Crediton, or as it is vulgarly called Kirton, stands on the river Kredon, one hundred eighty-three miles from London. In the Saxon times it was the see of a bishop, and which was afterwards translated to Exeter. The cathedral, which is still standing, continued long after the removal of the see, a collegiate church, under the patronage of the bishop of Exeter, and at the dissolution was valued at three hundred and thirty two pounds, seventeen shillings and six-pence, *per annum*.

On the fourteenth of August, 1743, a terrible fire broke out in this town, which, in less than ten hours consumed four hundred and sixty dwelling houses, besides the market house, wool chambers and other public buildings; eighteen persons perished in the flames; more than two thousand were reduced to the most deplorable distress, and the damages in houses and goods not insured, were computed at sixty thousand pounds. Since this disaster the town has in a great measure recovered itself, and the houses are built in a much more regular manner than before. The trade of this place, which is very considerable, consists in the woollen manufacture, by which the greater part of its inhabitants are employed. Here is a charity-school, a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the eleventh of May, the twenty-first of August, and the twenty-first of September.

About five miles west of Crediton, lies Bowe, a small market town, said to have its name from its crookedness. It is one hundred and eighty seven miles from London, and the dutchy court of Lancaster is commonly kept here. It has a small market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. on Holy Thursday, and the twenty second of November; both for the sale of cattle.

Moreton, or Moreton-Hampstead, is a market-town, irregularly built, but has a considerable manufacture of serge. It is situated in the forest of Dartmore, a place formerly famous for its tin-mines, one hundred and seventy nine miles from London. This forest is very extensive, being twenty-miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. Near one hundred thousand sheep are pastured here every summer, besides a proportional number of black cattle; but in the winter it exhibits a dreary prospect, and the roads are hardly passable. On the top of one of the hills on the borders of this forest, is a remarkable plain, nearly of a circular form, and almost a mile in diameter, full of little springs, which often cover the whole plain with water, and form many small rivulets trickling down the sides of the hill. And near this hill are two very high cliffs, called Æther rocks, from whence there is a very extensive view of Torbay, and the country for several miles round; about a quarter of a mile from these cliffs, is a large heap of rocks, and among them one about eight feet long, two broad, and three and half thick, so equally poised as to be easily moved up and down with the little

finger

finger only. There are several of this kind in Cornwall, as we have already observed in our survey of that county, where they are called logan or rocking-stones.

Moreton has a small market on Saturday; and four annual fairs, viz. the first Saturday in June, the eighteenth of July, St. Andrew's day, and the thirtieth of November, all for cattle.

About three miles to the west of Moreton, lies Chegford, remarkable for being one of the stannary towns, but a very poor, inconsiderable place. Perhaps it was in a more flourishing condition when the tin-mines in this forest were properly worked. It has still four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of March, the fourth of May, the twenty-ninth of September, and the twenty-ninth of October, all for cattle.

Okehampton, vulgarly called Ockington, which we passed through in our route from Bowe to Tavistock, is situated on the river Oke, one hundred and ninety-three miles from London. It is an ancient borough and barony, governed by a mayor, eight capital burgeses, and as many assistants, a recorder, a justice, and a town-clerk. The mayor has a principal part in the election of a successor, it being his province to nominate two persons among the burgeses, one of which is elected mayor by the burgeses, and their assistants. Here is a town-hall, and a chapel, but both very mean buildings; though one Trelawney, in the reign of James I. added a small neat tower to the chapel, which gives it the form of a church. The mother church stands on the top of a hill, a mile from the town; and near it are the ruins of a castle, erected in the reign of William the Conqueror. It sends two members to parliament, and has a considerable manufacture of ferges, by which the poorer sort of the inhabitants are maintained; but its principal support is the road between Launceston, in Cornwall, and Crediton; and accordingly, the best houses in the town are inns. It has a market on Saturday; and four annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the second Tuesday after the eleventh of March, the fourteenth of May, the first Wednesday after the fifth of July, and the fifth of August. But it must be remembered, that if both, or either of the fairs of the fourteenth of May and fifth of August, fall on a Sunday, the fair is held on the Tuesday following.

Bearlston, Beralston, or Boralston, is a small town, situated on a little river called the Taw, three miles from Tavistock, and two hundred from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and governed by a portreve, who is chosen annually. All persons who pay three-pence or more a year to the lord of the manor, as an acknowledgment of land held in the borough, are called burgage-holders, and are the only voters for representatives in parliament, who are returned by the portreve. This place, however, though it sends two members to parliament, is only a hamlet to Bearferis, and lies near two miles from its parish church. It did not send members to parliament till the twenty-seventh year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when many other mean places were favoured with the same privilege. It consists of about an hundred ordinary houses, but has a small manufacture of ferges. It has a weekly market on Thursday, but no annual fair.

Tavistock, or Tavestock, is a pretty large town, situated on the banks of the Tave, two hundred and one miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. It was never incorporated, but is governed by a portreve, chosen annually on Michaelmas day, by twenty-four freeholders, at the court of the lord of the manor. It is one of the stannary towns, well built, and has a handsome parish church, covered with slate. It has two alms-houses, and a flourishing manufacture of ferges. Here are still some stately ruins of its famous abbey, begun by Ordgar earl of Devonshire, in the year 961, and finished by his son Ordulf. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Rumon, and its abbots were barons in parliament. At the dissolution of monasteries, it was endowed with nine hundred and two pounds, five shillings, and seven-pence *per annum*. Several books were printed here in the old Saxon, and a school established for teaching that language.

Here is a stone bridge over the Tave, called Guile-bridge, of which the following account has been handed down by tradition. One Childe, owner of the manor of Plymstock, gave, by will, those lands to the church where his body should be buried. Soon after, being hunting in the adjacent forest, he lost both his companions and his way; in this forlorn condition he wandered for some time, till the piercing severity of the weather obliged him, as his last resource, to kill his horse, in order to screen himself from the cold in the belly of the animal; but this soon failing, he perished. After some search, the body was found by the inhabitants of Tavistock, and by them carried away towards their abbey, in order for interment; but the people of Plymstock, unwilling to lose so rich a legacy, lay in ambush for them at a bridge, over which they apprehended the others must pass with the body. In this, however, they were deceived; the religious of the abbey, to secure so considerable a revenue, built a slight bridge on purpose, over the Tave, in the place where the other now stands, and over this temporary bridge the body was conveyed to the abbey, and there interred.

Tavistock has a weekly market, well frequented, on Friday; and five annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the seventeenth of January, the sixth of May, the ninth of September, the tenth of October, and the eleventh of December.

Near this town is Buckland priory, founded by Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and wife of Baldwin de Redveris, earl of Devon. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and filled with monks from the Isle of Wight, in the year 1278. At the dissolution, it was valued at two hundred and forty-one pounds, seventeen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*, and given to Sir Richard Greenvile; but, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, it became the possession of the famous Sir Francis Drake, and in that honourable family it has ever since continued. We have given a perspective view of this priory on the copper-plate annexed.

In the church of Lamberton, two miles S. W. of Tavistock, are the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, twins, born in that parish. The features, stature, voice, and every other particular of these persons, so exactly resembled each other, that those who knew them best could not always distinguish them. But this similitude of person, however uncommon, was less wonderful than the sympathy which subsisted between them; for, even at a distance from each other, they performed the same functions, had the same appetites and desires, and suffered, at the same time, the same pains and anxieties. Nothing farther is related of these remarkable persons, except that, in the year 1663, they were both killed together at Newhaven, in France; but in what manner, or on what occasion, is not known.

After viewing Tavistock, and the most remarkable places in its neighbourhood, we directed our course to the northward, and passed through Lidston, a market-town in Mr. Camden's time; but the market is now disused, and the town has nothing to engage the attention of a traveller.

Houlsworth is situated near the borders of Cornwall, on a brook that falls into the river Tamar, one hundred and ninety-four miles from London. It has a manufacture of ferges, a market on Saturday, and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the twenty-seventh of April, the tenth of July, and the second of October.

Hatherly is a small market-town, situated on a branch of the river Touridge, near its conflux with the Oke, one hundred and ninety-four miles from London. The manor formerly belonged to Tavistock Abbey, but has been in lay-hands ever since the dissolution of religious houses. Here is a weekly market on Friday; and four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-first of May, the twenty-second of June, the fourth of September, and the eighth of November, for the sale of cattle.

Chimley is a small market-town, situated on the river Tave, about mid-way between Exeter and Barnstaple, one hundred and eighty-four miles from London. Here was once a free-school, founded by the earl of Bedford, but has long since come to nothing. It has a small market on Thursday, but no annual fair.

Tiverton was the next place of note we visited. It stands between the rivers Ex and Loman, and has a stone bridge over each of these streams. Before these bridges were built, there were two fords here, one over each of the above rivers, and hence the town was called Twyfordton, the town upon two fords, and thence, by abbreviation, Tiverton. It is the greatest manufacturing town in this county, Exeter only excepted: it is also very populous, wealthy, and all the inhabitants employed.

Tiverton sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, twelve principal burgessees, and twelve inferior burgessees, or assistants, a recorder, and a town-clerk of the peace. The mayor, by the charter of incorporation, which was granted by James I. is gaol-keeper, and accordingly the gaol-delivery is always held before him and the recorder.

This town has been remarkable for its sufferings by fire. On the third of April 1598, being market-day, a fire broke out, about one in the afternoon, in the west part of the town; and burnt with such violence, that the whole place, consisting of above six hundred houses, was consumed, the church and two alms-houses only escaping the fury of the flames. It was hardly rebuilt, when it was again totally destroyed by fire, on the fifth of August 1612; but the church and alms-houses were again preserved. On the fifth of June 1731, another terrible fire happened here, which destroyed two hundred of the best houses in the place, together with most of the manufactures. The loss, upon this occasion, was computed at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The year following, an act of parliament passed for rebuilding the town, by which it was enjoined, that the new built houses should be covered with lead or tile instead of thatch; that no trade likely to occasion fires should be exercised in the public streets, nor any stacks of corn, straw, or hay, erected there; that fire-engines should be provided; that houses should be demolished to stop any future fire; and that particular houses should be pulled down, for widening the streets and other passages.

The succeeding year, viz. 1733, another act was passed for making a chapel, built by the subscription of the inhabitants of Tiverton, a perpetual cure, and for providing a maintenance for the ministers who shall officiate in it; for, as the preamble to the act observes, the parish-church was far from being sufficiently capacious to receive the inhabitants of the parish.

But the glory of Tiverton is the free-school, situated at the east entrance of the town; a noble building, but a much nobler foundation. It was erected by one Peter Blondel, a clothier, and a lover of learning. He often used the saying of William of Wickham to the king, when he founded the noble school at Winchester: "If I am not myself a scholar, I will be the occasion of making more scholars than any scholar in England." Mr. Blondel has endowed this school so liberally, that the master has at least sixty pounds a year, besides a very good house to live in, and the advantage of scholars not on the foundation. The usher has likewise a proportional salary. This generous founder also laid out two thousand pounds in the purchase of lands, to maintain six scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, to be elected out of the scholars of this school. There are now eight, and placed at Baliol college in Oxford, and at Sidney college in Cambridge. He also left an allowance for a yearly feast on St. Peter's day, in remembrance of him.

This school is the principal nursery for the young gentlemen in these western parts of the kingdom. At the same time, the profits arising from boarders, and the liberal benefactions of parents, added to the salary settled by the founder, render this preferment worthy the acceptance of a person celebrated for his parts and learning; and, as the trustees are gentlemen of the strictest honour, it is generally disposed of to the most worthy candidate.

In the church of this town was formerly a chapel, built by the earls of Devonshire, for their burial-place. In this chapel, which is now demolished, there was a monument erected to the memory of Edward Courtnay, earl of Devonshire, and his countess; with their effigies in alabaster, richly gilt, and the following inscription:

Ho, ho, who lies here?
'Tis I, the good earl of Devonshire,
With Kate, my wife, to me full dear:
We liv'd together fifty-five year.
That we spent, we had;
That we left, we lost;
That we gave, we have.

Tiverton sends two members to parliament; has two weekly markets, held on Tuesday and Saturday; and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle, &c. the first is held on the Tuesday fortnight after Whitsunday, and the second on the tenth of October; but if the latter happens on a Sunday, the fair is kept the Tuesday following.

At Legh, a village a little to the north-west of Tiverton, Walter Clavell, in the reign of Henry II. founded a monastery for canons of the order of St. Augustine, who were changed by Maud de Clare, countess of Hereford and Gloucester, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. into an abbey of nuns, or canonessees of the same order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. John the evangelist, and St. Etheldreda; and valued, at the dissolution, at which time there were about eighteen religious in this monastery, at one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, three shillings and a penny *per annum*.

Bampton, or, as it is vulgarly called, Baunton, both being corruptions of Bathampton, is a small market-town, situated in a bottom encompassed with hills, on a branch of the river Ax, one hundred and sixty miles from London. It formerly sent members to parliament, but that privilege has been lost many years. It is, however, still governed by a portreve, chosen annually, and has a flourishing manufacture of serges, a good market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. on Whitsun-Tuesday, and the twenty-fourth of October, both for the sale of cattle.

South Moulton was the next town we visited. It stands on the river Moul, and has the epithet South, to distinguish it from North Moulton, situated on the same stream, a few miles farther to the northward. It was anciently a royal demesne, and was at last purchased by the corporation of queen Elizabeth; and they are now lords of the manor, paying a certain fee-farm rent to the crown.

South Moulton is one hundred and eighty-three miles distant from London, was once a borough town, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, eighteen capital burgessees, a recorder, town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It has a noble and spacious church; a charity-school, where thirty boys are taught and clothed by subscription; and a free-school, which was built and endowed in the year 1684, by a native of the place, but a merchant of London. The chief manufactures of this town are serges, shalloons, and felts; and great quantities of wool, brought from different parts of the country, are bought up here every Saturday, that being the weekly market. But there are two Saturdays in the year, when the markets are much larger than at other times, being then furnished with different sorts of cattle, wares and merchandize, viz. the Saturday after the thirteenth of April, and the Saturday before the first of May. There are also here four annual fairs for the sale of cattle, held on the Wednesday before the twenty-second of June, the Wednesday after the twenty-sixth of August, the Saturday before the tenth of October, and the Saturday before the twelfth of December.

From South Moulton we passed on to Barnstaple, a large borough town on the river Taw, one hundred and ninety-four miles distant from London. It is pleasantly situated among hills, in the form of a semicircle, the river being the diameter. It is an ancient borough by prescription, ever since the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I. The streets are clean and well paved, and the houses built of stone. It was formerly walled, defended by a castle, and enjoyed the privileges of a city; but these privileges being lost, it was incorporated by queen Mary, and is governed by a mayor, twenty-four common council-men, of whom two are aldermen, a high steward, a recorder, a deputy recorder, and other officers.

officers. It has a stately stone bridge over the river Taw, built, according to some writers, by one Stamford, a merchant of London; but, according to others, by the inhabitants, from the profits of the ferry; except three of the piers, which were erected by subscription of the maidens of Barnstaple.

The river Taw was formerly deep enough to bring up ships of great burden to the key at Barnstaple; but the navigation is now so greatly injured, by a vast number of sand-banks, extending, in several places, quite across the river, that only ships of small burden can now come up to the quay. This has greatly lessened the trade of Barnstaple, though it is still very considerable, especially to America and Ireland, it being an established port for the importation of wool from the latter. It has also a very considerable trade with the clothiers of Tiverton and Exeter, who come hither to purchase fish, wool, and yarn, great quantities of the latter being spun in the town and its neighbourhood. Here are two charity-schools, one for fifty, and another for thirty girls.

We have already observed, that the navigation of the river is greatly impeded by sand-banks; these not only prevent ships of burden from coming up to Barnstaple, but also impede the current of the river; by which means the waters swell so high on spring-tides, that the adjacent meadows are overflowed; and the town itself appears, to a spectator on the neighbouring hills, to be situated on a peninsula.

Here are still some remains of the ancient castle, which, some say, was built by king Athelstan; and others, by one Indael of Totnes. In the eastern part of the town was a religious house, erected by Joel, son of Alured, earl of Brittany: it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, for monks of the Cluniac order; and the founder himself intended to have spent the latter part of his life among them, but was prevented by death. This monastery was, for some time, a cell to St. Martin's in the Fields, near Paris; and, at the dissolution, at which time one Robert Thorn was prior, it was valued at two hundred and twenty-three pounds, six shillings and sevenpence *per annum*.

Barnstaple has a large weekly market on Friday; and four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-ninth of September, the Friday before the twenty-first of April, and the second Friday in December, all for the sale of cattle. The two latter are indeed rather large markets than fairs, there being no charter for holding them.

At Pilton, a village joined to Barnstaple by a bridge over a small stream, called the North-Yeo, was a Benedictine priory, founded by king Athelstan, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was accounted a cell to Malmesbury Abbey, in Wiltshire; and, at the time of the dissolution, consisted only of a prior and three monks, though the yearly revenues were valued at three hundred and thirty-two pounds, seventeen shillings and five-pence.

From Barnstaple we crossed the Taw, over the stone-bridge already mentioned, and directed our route towards Farrington; and, in our way, visited Tavistock-house, the seat of Sir Bourchier Wrey, baronet; and said to be the largest and best finished structure of this kind in the county. From a small hill in the park, there is a view of the best manor, best mansion, and best rectory, in Devonshire.

Near this seat, on the other side of the river Taw, is a small town called Bishops Tauton. It was the first bishop's see in this county, but did not long enjoy that honour; for two bishops only sat here when the see was removed to Crediton, and afterwards to Exeter.

Torrington, or, as it is often called, Great Torrington, to distinguish it from another, but much smaller town, situated in the neighbourhood, but on the other side of the river, is an ancient borough, situated on the Touridge, one hundred and ninety-two miles from London. It sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. but not since. It was incorporated by queen Mary, and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and sixteen burgesses. The petty sessions, and other meetings of the gentlemen and justices of this part of the county, are generally held here. It has two churches, one of which is very spacious, has several antique monuments,

and a library belonging to it. Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. lived here for some time, and gave the manor-house, together with the lands belonging to it, to the rector of Torrington, and his successors; for, before that time, the parsonage-house was situated at a great distance from the church. The river Touridge is navigable, for small vessels, to this town, by which means a very considerable trade is carried on to Ireland, Wales, Bristol, and other places. The town is rich and populous, the inhabitants being employed in the woollen manufacture, several branches of which are carried on here. Here is a good stone-bridge over the Touridge; and several alms-houses, whose inhabitants are intitled to a right of commonage on a large piece of waste land called the common, given, for that purpose, by William Fitz-Robert, baron of Torrington, in the reign of Richard I. Here are still some remains of a castle, formerly of considerable strength, and from whence several knights fees were held.

Torrington has a large weekly market on Saturday, for corn, provisions, &c. and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, held on the fourth of May, the fifth of July, and the tenth of October.

From Torrington we passed over the stone bridge already mentioned, in our way to Hartland, a market-town situated on a promontory, shooting out a considerable distance into the sea, and called Hartland-point, one hundred and ninety-seven miles from London.

Hartland is a populous town, frequented by the people of Cornwall, being situated on the borders of that county; and also by the fishermen of Biddeford, Barnstaple, and other places on the coast; for their vessels find shelter under the rocks near this town, from the south-east and south-west winds; and, when the winds blow too hard for them to venture out, the seamen come ashore here, and purchase provisions. At the same time, Hartland itself has a very considerable share of the herring fishery on this coast, and the cod taken here is said to be the best in the world, though not near so plenty as on the banks of Newfoundland. Some time since, a pier was erected at Hartland, by virtue of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose, and where vessels of considerable burden find shelter in bad weather. There is also a good quay here, but the descent to it is very steep, being cut out of the cliff. The church was formerly famous for containing the relics of St. Nectan, to whom it is dedicated, and still called Stoke St. Nectan. Giltha, the countess of earl Goodwin, built an abbey here, and dedicated it to the above St. Nectan, whom she highly revered, from a persuasion, that by his merits her husband escaped shipwreck in a dangerous tempest. This abbey was delightfully situated in a valley, where some vestiges of the structure still remain. At the dissolution, it was valued at three hundred and six pounds, three shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Hartland has a weekly market on Saturday; and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle; the first held on Easter Wednesday, and the second on the twenty-fifth of September.

After viewing the town of Hartland, we embarked on board a small fishing-vessel in the pier, and sailed to Lundy island, which lies about eleven miles to the northward of Hartland-point, in the Bristol channel: most writers indeed, by a strange mistake, say, the distance is fifty miles. It is five miles long, and two broad; but so encompassed with inaccessible rocks, that there is only one landing-place, and that so remarkably narrow, that hardly two men can walk a-breast. It had once both a fort and a chapel, but they are now both in ruins. At the northern extremity of the island is a remarkable rock, at some distance from the shore, called the Constable. The soil, in the southern parts of the island, is pretty good, and affords pasture for great numbers of black cattle, horses and sheep: the northern parts are not so fertile, but feed many goats, and plenty of rabbits. It is very remarkable, that though Lundy is entirely separated by the sea, it has several perennial springs of fine fresh water; and the inhabitants affirm, that no venomous creature will live in the island; at least, that there are none at present, nor ever have been any in the memory

of man. Wild-fowl frequent this island in prodigious flocks; and their eggs lie so thick on the ground, at the proper season, that it is difficult to walk without treading upon some of them. In the reign of Henry VIII. one William Morisco having failed in an attempt to murder that prince at Woodstock, fled to this island, which he fortified, turned pirate, and took many vessels in the channel. The island was, however, at last taken by surprise, and Morisco, with sixteen of his accomplices, put to death.

From Lundy we returned to Hartland in the same vessel, and continued our route to Biddeford, a large town situated on the river Touridge, a little above its junction with the Taw, one hundred and ninety-seven miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, a town-clerk, serjeants at mace, and other officers; and has a peculiar court, to which civil actions are brought, and determined for any sum. It is a clean, well-built, populous town; and the street, running parallel with the river, is three quarters of a mile in length, decorated with the custom-house, an elegant building; and a noble quay before it, where ships load and unload in the very heart of the town. Besides this, there is another street of considerable length, and as broad as the high-street at Exeter, adorned with good buildings, and inhabited by wealthy merchants.

This town has a large church, and a handsome meeting-house, together with a noble bridge over the river Touridge, built in the fourteenth century, consisting of twenty-four beautiful and stately Gothic arches. The foundation is still very firm, though the structure shakes with the least step of a horse. This edifice was erected by subscription, which was greatly increased by the enthusiastic notions that then prevailed. It seems that various attempts had been made before to erect a bridge over the river, that the many fatal accidents continually happening at the ferry, might, for the future, be prevented; but no firm foundation could be discovered for erecting a structure of this kind. While they were engaged in these fruitless attempts, one Sir Richard Gomer, then priest of Biddeford, was informed in a vision, that a solid foundation would be found near a rock, which he would find rolled from the higher ground upon the strand. In the morning, on visiting the place, he found a prodigious rock upon the sand, which nothing but supernatural power could have placed there. This dream he told to the bishop of the diocese, who immediately issued indulgences, with licence to collect the benevolence of all persons in the bishoprick. This had the desired effect, and multitudes of well-disposed persons contributed liberally towards finishing a work, in favour of which, they were persuaded, heaven had interested itself. By these subscriptions, the undertakers were not only enabled to finish the structure, but also to purchase lands for keeping it in repair. The rents of these lands are still received, and laid out, or otherwise accounted for, by a bridge-warden chosen by the corporation.

The trade of Biddeford is very considerable, both foreign and domestic. Ships of very large burden come up to the quay, so that the merchants are enabled to carry on their business with the West Indies, the colonies on the continent of America, Newfoundland and Ireland, from whence it is an established port for wool, as well as Barnstaple. Between sixty and seventy sail of large ships belong to this port, many of which are employed in the Newfoundland fishery. Besides these, ships are continually sending to Liverpool and Warrington for rock-salt, which they melt here in sea-water, and then boil the brine into a fresh salt: this they call salt upon salt, and use it in curing herrings, which are taken in great quantities in the bays and creeks near this town.

Biddeford has a very good weekly market, held on Tuesday; and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the fourteenth of February, the eighteenth of July, and the thirtieth of November.

Near Biddeford, at a place called the Burrows, on the north coast of Barnstaple bay, are an amazing quantity of very large and beautiful pebbles, so regularly veined, and variegated with such elegant colours, that they appear to be the work of art rather than nature. This

bank of pebbles is near three miles long, and of a very considerable breadth and depth: they are as smooth as marble, of an oblong form, and, in general, from six to twenty inches in diameter, the shortest way, and twelve to twenty-four the other.

From Biddeford we passed along the banks of the Touridge, to Appledore, where we crossed the river, and passed on to Ilford-comb, a rich and trading sea-port town, situated at the mouth of a harbour of the same name, one hundred and seventy-eight miles from London. Here is a very good harbour and road for ships trading to Ireland, and other parts of St. George's Channel; and here the merchants of Barnstaple carry on great part of their business. On a southern point of land, at the entrance of the harbour, is a light-house, for the direction of seamen in the night.

The harbour of Ilford-comb was maintained formerly at the private expence of the ancestors of Sir Bouchier Wrey, baronet, lord of the manor. The pier and quay, which is upwards of eight hundred and fifty feet in length, and above forty in depth, the warp-house, light-house, pilot-boats, and tow-boats, belonging to the port, were at first built, and constantly repaired and maintained by that worthy family, without any other assistance than a small acknowledgment paid to them as lords of the manor. But, by length of them, and the violent attacks of the sea, the quay was greatly sunk and impaired; the warp and warp-houses, by long usage, were gone to decay; and the boats used for piloting and towing the ships in and out of the harbour much out of repair; at the same time, the small duties and acknowledgments paid to Sir Bouchier, sinking, and being frequently unpaid, it became necessary to find out some adequate remedy to these disorders. Accordingly, an act of parliament was passed in the year 1731, for repairing and keeping in repair, and enlarging the piers and harbour, and for the support of the light and light-house, the warp and warp-house, and the pilot and towing-boats above-mentioned; so that by this means the harbour of Ilford-comb is likely to continue the useful and convenient port it has been for so many years past, till this kingdom ceases to be a trading nation.

Ilfordcomb is a large and populous town, consisting chiefly of one street of scattered houses, near a mile in length. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and other officers, and has very good conveniences for building and repairing ships. It has a market, well frequented, on Saturday, but no annual fair.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ilfordcomb, perhaps in that very harbour, the Danes, under the command of Hubba, their king, landed in the year 872, and attacked the castle of Kenwith; but before they could make themselves masters of the place, Odun, earl of Devonshire, appeared at the head of a small army he had raised in those parts. A bloody battle ensued; the Danes were totally defeated; their king, with twelve hundred men, slain on the spot, and their royal standard taken. This standard was called Reufan, from its having the figure of a raven embroidered on it by the three sisters of Iva and Hubba, on purpose for this expedition, and which, they were persuaded, would render them invincible. Historians add, that the Danes, after this defeat, buried the body of Hubba in the sand, piling on him a heap of stones, according to the custom of the northern nations, and which thence obtained the name of Hubba-stone. But neither the place of this monument, nor the situation of Kenwith castle, are now exactly known.

About four miles to the eastward of Ilfordcomb, is the town of Combmartin, situated at the mouth of a cove, on the Bristol channel, one hundred and seventy-four miles from London. It has its name from Kum, an old British word, which signifies a bottom, or low situation; and Martin the family name of those who were lords of it for many ages. The cove already mentioned has not water sufficient for large ships of burden; but small vessels sometimes find shelter here, and it affords a good landing for boats. In the neighbourhood of this town, the silver mines, mentioned in our account of the mines of Devonshire, are situated; and we shall only add here, that though a new audit has been lately dug at the
expence

expence of five thousand pounds, the mines have not been worked since. The best hemp in this county grows in the fields near Combmartin, and considerable quantities are cultivated, to the advantage both of the farmer and landlord. This town has a weekly market, held on Tuesday, but no annual fair.

Remarks on the SEA COASTS of Devonshire.

The land bordering on the sea-coast of the English Channel, and extending from the mouth of the Ex to Plymouth Sound, is, in general, very high, and full of cliffs towards the sea; and affords several good roads for ships, when the wind is on any point of the compass between the north and S. W. but the easterly winds blowing directly upon the coast, there are very few places, the harbours excepted, where they can ride in safety. The bay before Sidmouth harbour affords a good road, where ships often come to an anchor, when taken with a S. W. wind, which there blows off the shore.

The bay before the mouth of the Ex affords another good road, where ships may ride safely, there being from three to seven fathoms water, and very good anchorage. A little farther to the westward is a small bay, at the bottom of which is a little village called Dolage, before which small vessels may ride close to the beach.

The mouth of Tinmouth harbour we have already mentioned in describing the inland navigation of Cornwall; but it is necessary to add here, that about two miles to the westward of Tinmouth, is a small cove, called Babacon, from a village of that name situated on the strand. In this cove small coasting vessels often find shelter, it being secure from all winds, except the N. E. but it is too small, and the water too shallow, for ships of any burden. There is, however, a very considerable bay, about a mile to the westward of the above cove, where there is both room and depth of water sufficient for large ships. A point of land called Bob's Nose, the eastern cape of Tor-bay, affords a shelter to ships riding in this bay from the southerly winds.

About two miles from the land, near Bob's Nose, lies a large rock, or rather small island, called the Mewstone, from the great number of sea-mews that lay their eggs upon it. The water is near twelve fathoms deep close to the side of this rock, which would be very dangerous to seamen, if it were not visible at a considerable distance; but being very high land, it is seen soon enough to be avoided, unless the night be very dark, or the weather foggy.

Tor-bay is about eight miles broad from Berry-point, its southern cape, to Bob's Nose, its northern point; and about six miles deep. It is one of the finest roads for ships in England, and was the general station of our fleets during the whole time of king William's war with France; and has, since that time, been often the rendezvous of the British navy. It was in the southern part of this bay that the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. landed on the fifth of November 1688.

This fleet consisted of about fifty sail of men of war of the line, twenty-five frigates, as many fire-ships, and between three and four hundred victuallers and transports, having on board four thousand horse, and nine thousand foot. Admiral Herbert led the van of the fleet; the prince commanded in the center, with a flag flying at his main top-mast-head, on which were displayed his own arms, surrounded with this motto, "The protestant religion, and the liberties of England;" and underneath, the words "Je maintiendrai," the device of the house of Nassau.

This fleet met with very tempestuous weather in its passage, and was obliged to put back to refit. On the third of November, however, the Dutch armament entered the channel, and lay between Calais and Dover; and in the evening, was off the Isle of Wight, and orders were given not to go to the westward of Dartmouth during the night; but in the morning, they had the mortification to find they were beyond both Torbay and Dartmouth. The wind, however, suddenly shifted to the south, and in less than two hours, the whole fleet were in Torbay; and the whole army landed safely on the

fifth of November, on the beach, near the village of Brixham, where there is a small redoubt mounted with cannon. Admiral Herbert, for his singular services on this occasion, was created earl of Torrington, and considered as one of the principal instruments in the delivery of his country from despotism and popish superstition.

But though this bay affords an excellent road for shipping, when the wind is any way to the westward between the south and north; yet it is very bad riding here in easterly winds; when it blows hard from that quarter, ships are either obliged to put out to sea, or stand away to Dartmouth.

There are two small piers in this bay, where small vessels lie a-ground at low water; one at Brixham, and the other at Tarkey; the former situated in the southern part, and the latter in the northern part of the bay. Before the pier of Tarkey is good anchor-ground, in four or five fathoms water.

To the westward of Dartmouth, the harbour of which we have already described in our remarks on the inland navigation of Devonshire, is a large bay, called Start-bay, where there is good anchoring in six or seven fathoms water, before a small village called Start-crofs.

Beyond the Start-point, to the westward, is the harbour of Salcomb, already described, there is a road, where ships may ride very safe in northerly winds.

About seven miles to the westward of Salcomb, is a small tide-haven, called Bigberry. Before the entrance lies a small island, on which there was formerly a castle. The entrance is also dangerous, from a number of rocks lying on both sides; so that it is very rarely frequented except by fishermen, and small craft belonging to Salcomb, and other places in the neighbourhood.

The whole coast, from Bigberry to the mouth of Plymouth Sound, is very rocky, so that very few ships come to an anchor there; especially, as Plymouth Sound is so near, where shelter may be found in all winds.

About half a mile from the southern point of the river Yalme, which is navigable near a mile from its mouth, lies a large rock, called the Mew-stone, the top of which is always dry; but it is surrounded with a number of sunken rocks, which render the passage into the river Yalme very dangerous. This passage, which is not above a quarter of a mile broad, lies between the Mew-stone and the southern point of land; but much nearer to the latter, a large ledge of rocks, extending near a quarter of a mile from the Mew-stone.

Plymouth Sound terminates the sea-coast of Devonshire on the English channel. On the other side, or that next Bristol channel, there are few roads. Barnstaple-bay, or, as it is sometimes called, Biddeford-sound, is the principal. It is a good road in southerly winds, and there is water sufficient for the largest ships, it being from five to twenty fathoms deep. Within the harbour of Biddeford there is an excellent road, off the little town of Appledore, sufficiently safe in all winds; but the bar, that stretches across the mouth of the harbour, prevents large ships from entering it.

A little to the eastward of Biddeford-sound, is Mort-bay, where ships often come to an anchor. There is also a good road in the bay, before Ilfordcomb.

These are all the roads on the north coast of Devonshire, except the island of Lundy, on the east side of which there is a very good road, where ships may ride safely in westerly winds; but the ground, on the west side of the island, is foul and rocky.

The inhabitants of Devonshire who live near the sea-coasts, enjoy very great advantages from their fishery: the rivers supply them with salmon, trout, &c. in great plenty; and vast quantities of almost every kind of sea-fish are caught in the bays and coves on both sides of this county; particularly herrings and pilchards, which afford a very advantageous branch of commerce.

The water rises, in both the English and Bristol channels, from seventeen to twenty-four feet perpendicular, on spring-tides; and on neap-tides, from ten to fourteen.

On the coast is found plenty of ore-weed, & a very rich species of sand, which prov's of singular service to husbandry, and is accordingly used in every part of the county not too far distant from the coast, as we have

already observed in our account of the husbandry of Devonshire.

Of the INHABITANTS of Devonshire.

Diodorus Siculus, speaking of the inhabitants of these parts, says, "They are a civil and courteous people, considering the barbarity of the times; strong and robust, like the soil itself, and emboldened by the roughness of their country: at the same time, they are so powerful, that they were not subdued by the Saxons till the year 465." Nor have they deviated from the virtues of their ancestors; they are still a bold, hardy, and intrepid people: they are quick of apprehension, and easily instructed in any employment. Queen Elizabeth said of the Devonshire gentlemen, that "they were born courtiers." The same thing may still be said of the gentlemen of that county; nor are the merchants, clothiers, and principal tradesmen, inferior to the gentry in good manners or good actions. The lower class of people are very robust, very diligent, and very industrious; but, at the same time, very clownish in their behaviour and manner of speaking. They are also too much addicted to drinking, especially in the manufacturing towns, and those near the sea-coasts bordering on the English channel, too much inclined to the pernicious trade of smuggling French goods, the greater part of which they fetch from the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Curious PLANTS found in Devonshire.

Sapphire, *Cribrum, seu Faeniculum marinum, Ray*, found on many of the cliffs, and in great plenty on the southern parts of Lundy island.

Creeping, round-leaved, bastard Chickweed, *Alfine, spuria, pusilla, ripens, foliis saxifragæ aureæ, Ray*, found in several parts of this county, to which and Cornwall it seems peculiar.

Great yellow marsh Eyebright, *Euphrasia lutea latifolia palustris, Ray*, found in several boggy places of Dartmoore.

Eryngo, or Sea-holly, *Eryngium marinum, Ray*, found on various parts on the sea-coasts, particularly near the beach in Barnstaple-bay.

Adders-tongue, *Ophioglossum*, found in plenty in the moist meadows near Biddeford.

Hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium Cannabinum, Park*, found under the hedges, and in woods in various parts of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Exeter,

Sweet-cane, *Acorus, vel Calamus aromaticus*, found in watery ditches near Biddeford.

Dwarf-elder, *Ebulus, vel Sambucus caule herbaceo, ramoso*, found in various parts of the county, particularly in the fields near Torrington.

Glass-wort, *Salicornia*, found plentifully in most of the salt-marshes of this county, particularly near Barnstaple.

Horned-poppy, *Chelidonium, Torn.* found in plenty on the sea-beach, in various parts of the county, particularly in Barnstaple-bay.

Sea-lavender, *Limonium, Torn.* found in marshy places overflowed by the sea.

Ash-coloured Liverwort, *Lichen terrestris cinereus, Ray*, found on many of the commons and open heaths of this county, especially in the neighbourhood of Okehampton.

Madder, *Rubia, Torn.* This plant is found wild in many parts of Devonshire, and has been cultivated lately in some parts of the county, for the use of dyers.

Valerian, *Valeriana, Torn.* found on the mountains in various districts of the county, particularly on the hills near Crediton.

Job's Tears, *Coix seminibus ovatis, Hort. Cliff.* found under warm hedges, on the southern declivities of the hills near Biddeford.

Meadow-saffron, *Colchium, Tourn.* found in the meadows near St. Mary's Ottery, and other parts of the county: the country people call the flowers Naked Ladies, because they come up naked, without any leaves or covering.

Fig-wort, *Scrophularia*, found under hedges in various parts of the county.

Antique COINS found in Devonshire.

A gold coin of Nero, one of the Roman emperors, was dug up at Exeter; another of Theodosius, at an old castle in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple. Besides these, a considerable number of silver coins of Severus, and other Roman emperors; and, a great many of brass have been dug up in several parts of this county.

Devonshire lies in the diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury; and sends twenty-six members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Exeter, and two burgeses for each of the borough towns of Totness, Plymouth, Okehampton, Barnstaple, Plympton, Honiton, Tavistock, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Beeraston, and Tiverton.



S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

SOMERSETSHIRE, or, the county of Somerset, is bounded, on the north-west, by Bristol channel; on the north-east, by Gloucestershire; on the east, by Wiltshire; on the south, by Dorsetshire; and on the west, by Devonshire. It is a very extensive county, being about sixty miles in length, from east to west; fifty miles in breadth, from north to south; and two hundred miles in circumference. According to Templeman's survey, it contains thirteen hundred and thirty-five square miles, or one million seven hundred and fifty thousand acres; forty-two hundreds; three hundred and eighty-five parishes; thirty market-towns, and seventeen hundred villages. Somerton, from whence the county derives its name, though now only a market-town, situated near the middle of the county, lies one hundred and twenty-nine miles almost due west from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county are the Avon, the Bry, and the Parret, or Pedred.

The Avon, (called the West Avon, to distinguish it from another river of the same name, which falls into the Severn near Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire) rises near Tetbury, a market-town in Gloucestershire, and enters this county not far from a village called Claverton, about four miles from the city of Bath. Near its entrance into this county, it is joined by the Frome, a considerable river, which rises from Gournay-lake, about six miles from Wells. Augmented by this stream, it passes by the cities of Bath and Bristol, separating this county from Gloucestershire; and falls into the Severn-sea at King Road, about nine miles below Bristol.

The Bry, called also the Bru and the Brent, rises in a large wood or forest in the eastern part of this county, near the borders of Wiltshire, called Selwood, and from whence the adjacent parts of the country were formerly called Selwoodshire. Hence it runs, in a western course, near the middle of the county, passing about a mile to the southward of Glastonbury; and in Godney Moor is joined by several small streams, one of which rising near Shipton-mallet, passes about half a mile to the southward of Wells. Augmented by these brooks, it pursues its course through Brent Marsh, and falls into the Bristol channel in Bridgewater-bay.

The Parret, or Pedred, has its rise in the southern part of the county. Near Langport, it is joined by the Ordred, augmented by the Ivel; and, about four miles from this junction, it is joined by the Tone, or Thone, a pretty large river, rising among the hills in the western parts of this county. About two miles below the junction of the Tone, the Parret receives another considerable stream; and, thus augmented, it passes by the town of Bridgewater, and falls into the Bristol channel in Bridgewater-bay.

Besides the above rivers, there are several smaller streams, which, after watering different parts of the county, fall into the Bristol channel. The principal of these are the Ax and the Torr: the former rises near Wells, passes by the town of Axbridge, and falls into the Bristol channel near Uphill: the latter rises near Lytton, passes by Wrinton, and falls into the British channel near St. Thomas's Head.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Somersetshire.

Two only of the rivers in Somersetshire are navigable any considerable distance above their mouth, we mean the Avon and the Parret.

The Avon is navigable, for ships of very large burden, to Bristol, at high-water. About two miles above the mouth of the river, is Hung-road, where ships often

ride; and near it, on the south side of the river, are two small arms or branches of the sea, called Crocken Pill, and Morgan's Pill, where many ships are laid up, and small vessels generally come to an anchor, to wait either for the tide or a fair wind. On the northern side of the river, opposite to Crocken Pill, king William III. landed at a place called Shirehampton, on the sixth of September 1690.

About a mile above Crocken Pill, and on the south side of the river, is another small branch, called Chapp Pill: and, about half a mile above Chapp Pill, on the north side, is another branch, called the Dock, where many large ships are laid up.

A little above the Dock, the river is carried, as it were, in a deep trough, for about two miles. The rocks, on both sides of this channel, are rough, craggy, and romantic in their appearance, almost beyond description. Several of them are very high, and exhibit very grotesque figures, but pretty beyond imagination. In some places, the cliffs hang over in an astonishing manner, and some of them covered with shrubs, tufts of grass, and short trees, in such a manner, that they appear like small hanging woods, and afford a prospect remarkably pleasing.

Near the western extremity of these rocks, and on the north side of the river, the Hot-well is situated, and of which a more particular account will be given hereafter.

Just below the city of Bristol, the Avon is joined by the Froome, whose southern bank forms the quay of Bristol. Above this junction, the Avon divides Bristol into two parts, which are connected by a bridge, near which is a large quay called the Back, where small ships and coasting vessels take in and discharge their loading.

From Bristol, the river Avon is navigable, for barges, to Bath, which is about twelve miles, by means of locks erected on the river for that purpose. The tide flows up nearly to Keynsham-bridge, about three miles above Bristol; but, after passing the lock near this bridge, the barges, in their passage to Bath, have no farther assistance from the tide, but go from thence against the current of the river, which renders that part of the passage somewhat tedious. There is a very commodious quay just below the bridge at Bath, where the barges load and unload.

This navigation is of the greatest advantage to both these cities, and goods are conveyed, at a very small expence, from one to the other. It might, doubtless, be very greatly improved, by digging a canal along the valley, near the river, from Bath to Keynsham-bridge; by which means the barges would go up and down, on a still water, with very little trouble; but this would be attended with a considerable expence, perhaps more than the advantages flowing from the alteration would compensate.

The Parret is navigable, for ships of two hundred tons, to Bridgewater, where the water rises twenty-two feet on a common spring-tide; and runs up, to its junction with the Oudred, near ten miles above Bridgewater. At the new and full moon, the head of the tide of flood, or, as it is called, the Boar, comes roaring up the river in such an impetuous torrent, that it would do great damage to the shipping, if the seamen, who hear it coming for some time, were not on their guard. The cause of this uncommon phenomenon is the heightening and shallowing of the river, by which means the tide has flowed a considerable time in Bristol channel, before it enters the mouth of the Parret, the waters of which, when the tide is out, are absorbed by the sands; so that the water in Bristol channel is considerably higher than that in the river, before the flood-tide can find a passage over the bar, when it flows up in the most impetuous manner.

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This remarkable rise of water is not, however, peculiar to the Parret; it is also known in the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouse.

In the reign of king William III. an act passed for making the river Tone navigable to Taunton; and which was accordingly carried into execution, to the great advantage of that place; for, by this means, coals are extremely reasonable, being brought to Bridgewater by ships, from Swansey and Neath, in Wales, and from Bridgewater to Taunton in barges. By the same conveyance, all sorts of heavy goods are brought thither from Bristol, such as iron, lead, oil, wine, flax, pitch, tar, grocery, dying drugs, and the like. This navigation is supported by means of a toll paid by the barges at each lock erected on the river. There is no doubt, but this navigation might be considerably improved, by connecting some parts of the river, where the stream is rapid, and, in consequence of that rapidity, the course very crooked, by canals cut from one part to the other; and, perhaps, when the modern improvements in inland navigation are better known, this may be attempted. In the meantime, this navigation, in some measure, answers the intention, and increases the trade, both of Taunton and Bridgewater.

Besides the above rivers, there are tide-havens at the mouths of several others, affording shelter to small vessels, but have not water sufficient to admit ships of burden.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of this county is considered as the mildest in England. In most places it is very healthy; and, in the hilly parts, exceeding fine. In the marshy and boggy parts, it is, indeed, loaded with heavy vapours, which render those places unhealthy, especially in the spring and autumn, when intermitting fevers are very frequent, and often prove fatal to strangers. The soil is various; the eastern and western parts of the shire are mountainous and stony, but yield great quantities of corn, by which many markets are amply supplied.

Wood thrives here better than in any other part of the kingdom; while the oxen bred and fattened here, are as large as those of Lancashire or Lincolnshire, and the grain of the flesh said to be finer. The lower grounds, except those which are boggy or fenny, afford pasture for a prodigious number of black cattle; and the higher, for amazing flocks of sheep.

Of the HUSBANDRY of Somersetshire.

The husbandmen of Somersetshire are very diligent in their occupation, but very late in the modern improvements; they pursue the course pointed out by their forefathers, without regarding what has lately been written on this subject, and which, if properly put in practice, would prove of the utmost advantage to many parts of the county. The turnip husbandry is not practised so much as it deserves; and the cultivation of madder hardly known, though there is a great call for that necessary plant in most of their manufacturing towns. The rent of lands is very various in different parts of the county; in some districts, fetching twenty shillings per acre; and in others, not more than five and six. Their course of crops, taken in general, is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. clover. In some parts, near Bristol channel, they use ore-weed and sea-sand for manure; and some of the more intelligent farmers make a compost dunghill with ore-weed, dung of animals, earth, and sea-sand; by which means these various substances are blended together, and form an excellent manure. Marle is used in some parts of the county, and in others lime; and we remember to have seen, in some particular districts, clay burnt, and spread upon the land to great advantage. The clay is burnt in a kiln in the same manner as lime, and spread upon the land as soon as cool; for, the sooner it is laid on the land, after the burning is completed, the better. About fourteen common cart-loads were, we were informed, sufficient for an acre; and that it proved an excellent manure, for either meadow, pasture, or

arable land: it will last a very considerable time on the two former, but in the latter, its efficacy will cease after three crops. It must, however, be remembered, that this manure is principally adapted to stiff clayey soils; for, in the light and sandy, it will be rather prejudicial, by rendering the soil still lighter. They also Denshire their lands in many parts of this county, and generally to good advantage.

* In the neighbourhood of Winton we saw large tracts sown with teazle, a species of thistle, the heads of which are used by the clothiers in dressing their cloth. This plant, so necessary in the woollen manufacture, is cultivated in very few places, the teazles raised near Winton supplying the principal manufactures of this kingdom. The teazle succeeds best in land of a thin sweet surface, and marly bottom, though a clay or stony bottom will do, and produce large crops. Rich loam, or strong clay, is very improper, as the plant is apt to grow luxuriant, and the heads to be large and coarse hooked; and, in a moist summer, subject to mildew, and rot before they are fit to cut.

The expence of a crop of an acre of teazles generally amounts to something more than thirteen pounds, rent of the land included; and a full crop usually sells for about twenty-two pounds: but, it must also be remarked, that a very considerable crop of beans may be procured on the same ground, without any injury to the teazle crop, and which will frequently pay the expence of labour attending the whole.

That ingenious farmer, Mr. Willy, of South-Petterton, whose lands we viewed with great satisfaction, has made several improvements in drilling beans and turnips: the former are sown in double rows, about ten inches apart, and about two feet intervals. These intervals are plowed from and to the beans, when about six inches high: this is done by means of a small plough, called, in that country, a Sull, drawn by one horse, which will plow three acres in a day: the latter are also sown in double rows, and succeed extremely well. It gave us great pleasure to see that his neighbours followed so judicious a practice, and readily adopted the drill husbandry, according to the modern improvements.

The price of labour, during the winter and spring, is one shilling, and one shilling and two-pence, a-day; and in hay and corn-harvest, mowing and reaping, one shilling and six-pence, with a dinner and beer.

Of the MINES of Somersetshire.

The principal mines of lead in this county are situated in Mendip hills: the ridges of these hills run in a confused manner, but mostly in an east and west direction, and are of a very unequal height. The soil is barren, and the air cold, moist, thick, and foggy. The surface is, in general, covered with heath, fern and furze, and, consequently, affords very little food for cattle, which are principally sheep. Snow and frost continue longer on these hills than in the neighbouring vallies; and the trees, whose leaves are scorched and discoloured, never grow to any considerable size; and, when the veins of ore run near the surface, the grass is generally of a pale yellow colour.

The inhabitants, however, enjoy a good state of health, except such as are employed at the melting-houses, who, if they work in the smoke, are often seized with a disease, called the Mill-reek, which generally proves mortal. Nor is this disorder confined to the men; the very cattle, that feed in places where the smoke rests upon the ground, are seized with it; and it is asserted, that when the smoke mixes with the water, in which lead-ore has been washed, it proves mortal to the cattle that drink of it, though at a considerable distance.

In these mines the ore sometimes runs in a vein, sometimes it is found dispersed in banks, and sometimes it lies between rocks. It has even been known to run up into the roots of trees, which, notwithstanding, looked as well at the top as other trees. The ore is found surrounded with spar, cawk, a ponderous white stone resembling chalk, and another substance, called by the miners Croots, a soft, mealy, white species of stone.

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The spar is white, transparent, and as brittle as glass, and the cawk also is white, and heavier than any stone. The vein lies between these crooks, and is of different breadths; sometimes it rises near the surface, and sometimes lies very deep in the earth. It often breaks off abruptly in an earth which the miners called a Deading-bed; and, at the distance of a fathom or two, is frequently found again in a direct line with the point where it broke off. It is sometimes stopped by a black thick stone, called a Jam; and frequently terminates in a dead clayey earth, without croot or spar; and sometimes in a rock, called a Fore-stone. The clearest and heaviest ore is the best; and thirty six hundred weight of such ore will yield about a ton of lead.

When the miners have procured a certain quantity of the ore, they beat it small, wash it in a running stream, and sift it in iron rudders. The ore being thus washed and sifted, a hearth, or furnace, made of clay or fire-stone, about five feet high, is built upon posts of timber, in such a manner, that it may be moved round like a wind-mill, to prevent the inconvenience of having the smoke blown upon the workmen. On this hearth are placed a quantity of oaken billets, which are kindled with charcoal, and the fire blown with bellows moved by the feet. When the earth is sufficiently hot, the lead-ore is thrown into the fire, where, being melted, it runs down into a sink made at the sides of the hearth, from whence it is taken with iron ladles, and cast in sand into lumps, which the miners call Sows and Pigs.

In these mines any Englishman may freely work, except he has forfeited his right by stealing any of the ore, or working-tools belonging to his fellow miners. For it is a custom here to leave both their ore and tools all night upon the hills, either in the open air, or in some slight hut, without much apprehension of having them taken away: and, should any miner be convicted of a theft of this kind, he is condemned to a particular species of punishment, called Burning of the Hill, and is performed in the following manner: The criminal, with his hands and feet at liberty, is shut up in one of the little huts, erected for keeping the ore and tools, and the hut surrounded with dry furze, fern, and other trash of the same kind found upon the hills. The hut being thus surrounded, fire is set to it in different places at the same time, and the criminal left to make his escape in the best manner he can, by breaking open his prison, and rushing through the fire; but he is, for ever after, excluded from working in the mines of Mendip-hills.

On the western parts of these hills are mines of Lapis Calaminaris, where plenty of that fossil is found lying near the surface of the earth. It is of several colours, some white, some inclining to red, some grey, and some blackish: the last is counted the best; and this, when broken, is of several colours.

The strata, or veins of Lapis Calaminaris, or Calamine, run between the rocks, generally wider than those of lead-ore, except when they are inclosed in very hard cliffs, when they are even narrower than those of lead. The colour of the earth where the calamine lies, is generally of a yellow cast, but sometimes black. They often find a considerable quantity of lead among the calamine.

When they have procured a sufficient quantity of the calamine, they wash, cleanse, and buddle it, in the following manner. They inclose a small piece of ground with boards or turfs, through which a clear stream of water runs. Within this inclosure they shovel, and often turn their calamine, by which means the impure and earthy parts are carried off by the water, while the lead, calamine, and other stony substances, are left behind. When they have thus washed the calamine as clean as they can, they put the smaller parts into sieves made of strong wire, and these they often dip and shake up and down in a large tub of water, whereby the parts of the lead mixed among the calamine sink to the bottom of the sieves, the calamine remains in the middle, and the other sparry parts rise up to the top, and which are scummed off and thrown away. Then they take off the calamine, and, after that, the lead. When they have so far cleansed the calamine, they spread it abroad, and pick out, with their hands, the trash and stones that remain. But all the ca-

lamine does not require so much trouble; for some rises in lumps, out of the works, large enough to be cleansed and picked, fit for the calcining oven, without all this charge and pains; and several loads of calamine have been raised, unmixed with earth, or other trash.

The calamine being thus prepared, they carry it to the calcining oven, which is built in the same form as that used by bakers, but much larger: on one side of it is a hearth, divided from the oven itself by a partition open at the top, by which means the flame passes over the calamine, and calcines it. The fire is common pit coal, which is thrown upon the hearth, and there lighted with charcoal. In about four or five hours, during which the calamine is turned several times with long iron rakes, it is, in general, sufficiently calcined: but this is not always the case; for, some being much harder than others, requires a longer time. When it is sufficiently calcined, they beat it to powder, by long iron hammers, on a thick plank, picking out what stones they find among it; by which means the calamine is at last reduced to dust, and then fit for sale. Its principal use is to turn copper into brass.

There are also several coal-mines in Somersetshire; particularly about Stony Easton, where there are six distinct coal-works. In several of these pits, the veins are covered with a coat of a black, hard and stony substance, called Wark, which splits like slate, but is much more brittle, and not near so hard. Upon dividing the wark, there is often found, upon one of the separated surfaces, the perfect resemblance of a fern-leaf, as if cut in relief by a skilful hand; while the other piece, to which it belongs, has the same figure cut into the surface, and seems as if it were the mould or case of the protuberant figure on the other side.

In order to discover a vein of coal, they first search for what they call the Crop, which is really coal, though very friable and weak, and sometimes is found on the surface, or, in the miners phrase, appears to the day. Sometimes, instead of the crop, they find what they call the Cliff, a dark or blackish rock, which lies parallel with the coal, and in the same oblique direction; for all coal lies shelving like the roof of a house, not perpendicular, nor horizontal, unless the vein be broken by a ridge, or parting of clay, stone, or rubble; as if the veins, by some violent shock, had been disjoined and broken, so as to let in the rubble, &c. between them.

Some of the coal, in the works above-mentioned, are much more tinged with sulphur than others. In one of these pits, a vein was wrought some years since, which received such a replendency from its sulphureous tincture, that, in all its joints, it appeared as if covered with leaf-gold; whence it was called, by the colliers, the Peacocks Vein. In another of these works, there was found between two and three hundred weight of very good lead-ore, growing in a vein of coal; a particular never before observed in any work of this kind.

Several of these works are, however, very subject to what the miners call Fire-damps, the vapour of which, being touched by the flame of a candle, presently takes fire, and produces all the effects of lightning, or fired gunpowder. Many colliers have perished by means of these damps, though they still pursue the work; but, to prevent mischief, use no candles, but such as are of a single wick, and of sixty or seventy to the pound. These, however, give as great a light here, as those of ten or twelve to the pound do in other places. They are likewise very careful to place these small candles behind them, and never present them to the breast of the work.

Besides the mines already mentioned, there are some few of copper and ochre in Mendip-hills; and at Bishops Chew, or Chew Magna, near Winton, there is dug up a red bole, called by country people Redding, and is distributed from thence all over England, for marking of sheep, and other uses.

TRADE and MANUFACTURES.

All sorts of cloth are manufactured in this county, as broad and narrow cloths, broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, serges, durroys, and shalloons, together with stockings

stockings and buttons; and, in the south-east parts, great quantities of linen are made. The value of the woollen manufacture alone, in the first hands, has been rated at a million *per annum*; and, if a calculation be made of the other manufactures of this county, and its produce by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, and other articles, it is thought it would equal that of any county in England. And, with regard to foreign trade, it is certainly equal to that of any other, Middlesex alone excepted.

CITIES, BOROUGH, and MARKET TOWNS.

We entered this county from the northern parts of Devonshire; and first visited Porlock, a small market-town, situated near the borders of Devonshire, one hundred and sixty-nine miles from London. It stands at the mouth of a little river, which small vessels enter with the tide, and, by that means, some trade is carried on with Bristol, and the coast of Wales. This is the place where Harold landed from Ireland, in the year 1052, slew numbers of the people who opposed him, and carried off a large booty. Porlock has a small market on Thursday; and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the Thursday before the twelfth of May, the Thursday before the ninth of October, and the Thursday before the twelfth of November.

From Porlock we continued our journey, near the seaside, to Mine-head, an ancient borough town, situated at the mouth of a small harbour in the Bristol channel, one hundred and sixty-seven miles from London. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with great privileges, on condition the corporation should keep the quay in repair; but the trade of the place falling to decay, the quay was neglected, in consequence of which, the corporation lost their privileges. But an act passed in the thirteenth year of William III. and which was continued by another in the tenth of queen Anne, for recovering, securing, and keeping in repair, the harbour of Mine-head. And, in the sessions of 1738, another act passed, for further continuing the terms and powers of the two former acts, in order to effect the same laudable purposes; in consequence of which, a new head has been lately added to the pier, the beach cleared away, and the whole works greatly improved; so that ships of very large burden may enter the harbour, and ride in safety during the most furious storms. And it should be remembered, that during the terrible tempest in Nov. 1703, when many of the ships, in every harbour of this county, were driven on shore, wrecked and lost, the vessels in this harbour suffered very little damage.

Minehead returns two members to parliament, is well built, full of wealthy merchants, and carries on a very considerable trade to Ireland, Wales, Bristol, Virginia, and the West Indies. At the same time, the merchants at Minehead are connected with those of Barnstaple and Bristol, in their foreign trade. The herring fishery is also carried on here to great advantage, three or four thousand barrels being annually caught, cured, and shipped off to Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Near three thousand chaldrons of coals, from the ports of South Wales, are imported here; and great quantities of wool are landed at this port from Ireland.

Minehead was formerly governed by a portreve, but now by two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It has a weekly market on Wednesday; and an annual fair, held on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for toys and pedlars ware.

Dunster is a small market-town, situated on the coast of the Bristol channel, about three miles from Minehead, and one hundred and sixty-four from London. It stands at the mouth of a little river, which is a tide-harbour for small vessels. The situation is low, and the town is surrounded, on every side, with hills, except towards the Severn Sea, or Bristol channel. It consists of about four hundred houses, and has a considerable manufacture of kerseys. The church was built by Henry VII. It is a spacious structure, and has a handsome tower. Here was formerly a strong castle, now in ruins, consisting of two wings and three towers. It was garrisoned by Charles I.

in the civil wars, but taken by admiral Blake; after which, it became the prison of William Prynne, for refusing to pay taxes to Cromwell, as he had before done to Charles I.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Sir William de Mohun built here a priory for Benedictine monks: it was dedicated to St. George, and annexed as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Bath. About the time of the dissolution of religious houses, it consisted of three monks only, whose maintenance was valued at thirty-seven pounds, four shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Dunster is called a borough in old writings, having formerly sent members to parliament, but has long since lost that privilege. It has, however, still a well-frequented market, on Friday; and an annual fair on Whitsun Monday, for toys and pedlars wares.

We still continued our journey, along the sea-coast, to Watchet, a small sea-port town, situated at the mouth of a little river, four miles from Dunster, and one hundred and sixty from London. This place was much more considerable formerly than at present, and many vessels of burden belonged to it; but, by neglecting the pier and harbour, both the trade and town decayed greatly. To remove these obstructions, an act of parliament was passed in the sixth, and another in the tenth year of queen Anne, for repairing the pier and harbour; but, when the works intended were nearly completed, it was found, that the pier-wharf was too low, and not extended to a sufficient length, to preserve the town, and the ships riding in the harbour, from the violence of the sea. Another act was therefore obtained in the seventh year of the reign of George I. for continuing the duties laid by the former act, and remedying the inconveniencies already mentioned. These improvements have increased the trade of the town from what it was before the pier was finished; but, in all probability, it will never again acquire its former consequence. There are, at present, ten or twelve small vessels belonging to Watchet, employed in the coal-trade to Wales, and as coasters to Bristol. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making kelp, from the ore-weed found, in great plenty, on the coast. This salt is used in the glass manufacture, as we have already observed in our account of the islands of Scilly, where we have described the process for making it. Great quantities of alabaster, which fall from the cliffs in the neighbourhood, by the wash of the sea, are sent to Bristol, and other places on the coast. With this, and the kelp above-mentioned, many vessels are loaded here, to the great advantage of the inhabitants.

On the coast are found great quantities of a particular kind of pebbles, which the inhabitants burn into lime, for dressing their lands. It is also used as a cement in building, especially in such parts of the work as lie under water, where it will turn as hard as marble.

Watchet sent members to parliament in the thirtieth year of the reign of Edward I. but not afterwards. It has, however, still a weekly market on Saturday; and a fair on the twenty-fifth of August, for cattle, hogs, sheep, and cheese.

Bridgewater was the next town we visited. It is situated on the river Parret, about twelve miles from its mouth, and one hundred and forty-three from London. It was made a free borough by king John, and a distinct county by Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth granted the town a new charter, the privileges of which were extended to the whole parish, by another charter in the reign of Charles I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, who are justices of the peace, and twenty-four common council-men. Here is also a town-clerk, a clerk of the market, a water-bailiff, and two sergeants at mace. Out of the common council-men, two bailiffs are annually chosen, who are invested with a power equal to that of sheriffs, as the sheriffs of the county cannot send any process into the borough. There is also annually chosen, out of the members of the common council, a receiver, who collects the town-rents, and makes payments. The revenues of the borough amount to near ten thousand pounds a year, and arise chiefly from the manor of the town, the great and small tithes, the manor of East Stower, in Dorsetshire, &c. The freemen

of Bridgewater are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin.

Bridgewater is one of the most considerable towns in the whole county, whether considered as a sea-port, a borough, or a thoroughfare. Ships of two hundred tons burden come up to the quay, by which means the town carries on a pretty good coast-trade with Bristol, Wales, and Cornwall; and twenty sail of ships at least are constantly employed in the coal-trade. Its foreign trade is chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland: sometimes ships sail from hence to the straits, Virginia, and the West Indies. Large quantities of wool are imported here from Ireland. From these species of trade, and others not mentioned, the receipt of the customs amounts annually to about three thousand pounds a year, clear of salaries, incidents, &c. We have already mentioned the singularity of the tide here, in our account of the rivers and inland navigation.

The place consists of about six hundred houses, and has a spacious town-hall, and a market-cross in the center, on which there is a cistern, fed with water by an engine erected on an adjacent stream; and from this cistern the water is conveyed, by pipes, to the houses of the inhabitants. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain, but spacious structure, and decorated with a lofty spire. Here is also a large meeting-house, with a raised seat for the mayor and aldermen, when they happen to be dissenters; and here is also a private academy, for such of their youth as are intended for preachers. Near the church is a large free-school, built of free-stone; and under the school-room are lodgings for the poor of the parish. Without the south-gate is a neat alms-house, built by major Ingram, a native of this place: it is inhabited by the poor, but has no endowment.

Here is a castle, built by William de Brivere, lord of Bridgewater, in the latter end of king John's reign: he also began the stone bridge over the river Parret, but dying before the work was completed, Thomas Trivet, afterwards lord of the manor, finished the work. The quay, called the Haven, was also built by the same William de Brivere. In the year 1724, the late duke of Chandos built a fine street here, with convenient warehouses, and other conveniencies for carrying on trade. The summer assizes for the county are often held here.

In the time of the civil war, this town was regularly fortified, and sustained several sieges. It was first garrisoned by the parliament, but soon after reduced by the king's forces, who kept possession of the place, notwithstanding several attempts to reduce it, till near the conclusion of the war, when it surrendered to Oliver Cromwell, on the twentieth of July 1645. Forty pieces of cannon, a great quantity of provisions and ammunition, together with near one hundred thousand pounds in money, were found in the place, many persons of condition having retired hither, with their effects, at the approach of the parliament army; but the town suffered terribly by the siege.

The duke of Monmouth was here proclaimed king on the second of July 1685, and lodged in the castle. On the fourth, the king's horse and dragoons were quartered at Weston, about three miles from Bridgewater; and the infantry encamped in an advantageous post near it, having a ditch in their front, and facing the Moor, a large fine plain. In this situation the duke determined to attack them in the dead of the night; accordingly, he drew his men out of Bridgewater late in the evening, and conducted his march with such care and silence, that he passed, without opposition, into the Moor, and drew up his foot, which consisted of between five and six thousand men, in order of battle. In this manner he advanced towards the royal army, and came very near their camp before he was discovered. The battle began early in the morning, when Monmouth's horse fled at the first charge, owing, as it was thought, to the inexperience, cowardice, or treachery of lord Grey, who commanded them, and who, being taken, readily obtained the king's pardon. The foot, however, were not so easily routed; they stood firm, maintaining their ground, with great resolution, for some time; but, being deserted by the horse, and

exposed to a terrible fire from the king's artillery, they at length gave way, when a most dreadful slaughter ensued among them; above three hundred were killed on the spot, a thousand in the pursuit, and near fifteen hundred taken prisoners.

The morning after the battle, the town of Bridgewater exhibited the most shocking spectacle: the routed soldiers, who had strength to reach hither, either perished of their wounds in the streets, or remained there without assistance. At last, general Kirk's troops entered the town, by whom they were stripped, and driven, naked, to the prison and church, the soldiers pricking them with their swords, to quicken their pace. Some were hanged in cold blood, without any trial; and, three or four months after the battle, eleven men were hanged and quartered on the corn-hill.

William de Brivere, already mentioned, about the fifteenth year of the reign of king John, founded an hospital here, near the East-gate: it consisted of a prior, or master, and brethren, who were to maintain thirteen poor infirm persons, besides pilgrims; and, to enable them to do this, he endowed the hospital with revenues, amounting to one hundred and twenty pounds, nineteen shillings and a penny *per annum*. Here was also a house of grey friars, founded by William de Brivere, son of the above, about the year 1230.

Bridgewater sends two members to parliament, has three weekly markets, held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Those held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, are for provisions, and are well frequented; but the Thursday's market is one of the most considerable in the whole county, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and cheese, many waggon-loads of the latter being brought hither from different parts of the county, and even from Devonshire.

Besides these markets, four annual fairs are held here for the sale of cattle, and all sorts of goods, viz. the second Thursday in Lent, the twenty-fourth of June, the twenty-first of September, and the twenty-eighth of December. That in September, called St. Mathew's fair, is reckoned the largest in the whole county.

This place was formerly remarkable for a sort of kerseys, called Bridgewaters, but the manufacture has been discontinued for many years.

From Bridgewater, we passed along the banks of the Parret, in order to visit the town of Taunton; and, in our way, surveyed the small island of Athelney, famous for the retreat of king Alfred, after his defeat by the Danes. It is a small island, situated at the confluence of the Parret and Tone, and contains about two acres of land, but has now nothing remarkable. Alfred, after regaining his kingdom, built a monastery here, the foundations of which were discovered by some labourers in the year 1674. Among other subterraneous remains of this building, there were found several pedestals of church pillars, of wrought free-stone, together with coloured tiles, and other things of the same kind; and, some time after, was found, a sort of medal, or picture of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inscription, importing, that it was made by order of king Alfred. It appeared, by its form, to have been suspended by a string; and it is conjectured, that the king wore it, either as an amulet, or in veneration of St. Cuthbert, who is said to have appeared to him in his troubles, and assured him of the victories he afterwards obtained over the Danes.

About four miles from the isle of Athelney, is North Curry, situated on the banks of the Tone, one hundred and forty-two miles from London. It is a small market-town, and the capital of the hundred of the same name. It has a weekly market on Tuesday; and an annual fair on the first of August, for the sale of black cattle, sheep, and toys.

Taunton, situated on the river Tone, one hundred and forty-seven miles from London, is one of the largest, most flourishing, and populous borough towns in the kingdom, and situated in a delightful part of the county. A castle was built here by Ina, king of the West Saxons, and which his wife afterwards demolished. Some time after, another castle was erected by one of the bishops of Winchester, to which see this town and deanry belonged,

longed, even before the conquest. This castle was of great extent; and the castle-hall, and porter's lodge, are still standing; and, in the hall, which is very spacious, the assizes for the county are generally held.

At the entrance into the court, and over against the town-hall, is the exchequer, where the bishop's clerk keeps his office, and where a court is held every Saturday, for the bishop's tenants. The walls of this structure were demolished by Charles II. in the year 1652, when the corporation refused to renounce the solemn league and covenant, by which their charter was forfeited. After this, the borough remained seventeen years without a charter, during which time it was governed by portreves and constables. At last, bishop Mew procured a new charter from Charles II. by which it is now governed.

The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeses, a town-clerk, two constables, two portreves, and two serjeants at mace. Besides these magistrates, there are six gentlemen, who are justices of the peace at large, and may act within the borough. The mayor and aldermen are chosen annually out of the burgeses; and the portreves have the benefit of the standings in the markets, which are let upon lease at near fifty pounds a year. The mayor's officers have no power to arrest; nor is there any prison here, except a bridewell for vagrants, debtors and criminals being sent to the county gaol at Ilchester. The corporation are not possessed of any lands, houses, or joint stock of money; so that it is the poorest corporation, though the town is the most flourishing in the county.

The streets are, many of them, wide and handsome; and the market-house, over which is the town-hall, a large and convenient building. Here is also a fine bridge, of six arches, over the river Tone, kept in repair at the expence of the county. Here are two parish churches, one of which, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious edifice, with a lofty tower, adorned with pinnacles finely carved. Here are also several meeting-houses of protestant dissenters, and an academy, where persons intended for dissenting teachers are educated. Taunton has likewise a well-endowed grammar-school; and an hospital, founded by Robert Gray, Esq; a native of this place, for six men and ten women, who have each two shillings a week, and are accommodated with a chapel for daily prayers: the men have a gown every year, and the women a waistcoat and petticoat once in three years. There are also other alms-houses; one founded by — Huish, Esq; also a native of Taunton, for thirteen decayed tradesmen, who have each two shillings and sixpence a week, and a gown every three years. Mrs. Dorothy Henley likewise erected a row of alms-houses, which are inhabited by twenty men and women, but have no endowment.

The inhabitants are computed at about twenty thousand, many thousands of whom are employed in the manufactures of serges, duroys, sagathies, shalloons, and other sorts of woollen stuffs, in the weaving of which, eleven hundred looms, at least, have been here employed at one time; and every child above five years old, provided it has been properly instructed, is capable of earning its own bread.

We have already observed, that the river Tone was made navigable to Taunton, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the reign of William III. This work has been of great advantage to the town, as all inland navigations must prove to every place where manufactures are carried on, there being always a very considerable demand for heavy goods.

Taunton sends two members to parliament; but the qualification of the electors is something singular. All pot-walloners, *i. e.* all who dress their own victuals, are intitled to vote; and, in order to qualify themselves, the inmates, or lodgers, take care to have a fire lighted in the street, some time before the election, where they dress their victuals publickly, that their votes may not be called in question.

The castle of Taunton was twice in possession of the rebels during the reign of Henry VII. first by one Flemmock, a Cornish lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a black-

smith, who here seized and murdered the provost of Penryn, a commissioner of the subsidy, which provoked the Cornish men to rebel; and, not long after, the impostor Perkin Warbeck took possession of it, but was soon obliged to fly by the Devonshire forces. In the time of the civil wars, a garrison was first placed here by the parliament, but soon after driven out by the marquis of Hertford's men. Nor did the royal party continue long in possession of it; for the place was, in a little time, taken by colonel Blake, afterwards general and admiral, who was appointed governor. Not long after, it was besieged by a party of the royal army, under lord Goring; but Blake defended it till he was relieved.

Many of the inhabitants of Taunton were involved in the ruin of the duke of Monmouth; and this town was the chief scene of Jeffreys' and Kirk's bloody executions. The latter caused nineteen wounded men to be hanged here, without even permitting their relations and friends to speak with them. Vast numbers were condemned by Jeffreys, who persuaded the poor wretches to confess themselves guilty, and throw themselves on the king's mercy. When he had thus perfidiously convicted the unfortunate insurgents, he caused them to be immediately executed, and their quarters to be exposed on trees by the road-side. Above twenty gentlemen were here put to death in the most ignominious manner; and, when James II. issued his proclamation of pardon, forty young ladies were particularly excepted, because they had presented the duke, when he came to Taunton, with colours made at the expence of the town. It is, therefore, no wonder, that the inhabitants received the prince of Orange with every mark of the most sincere joy; and, it is not doubted, but that prince, had he wanted assistance, might have raised a little army in this town, and its neighbourhood.

Without the East-gate, there was formerly a priory of black canons, founded by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and valued, on the dissolution, at two hundred and eighty-six pounds, eight shillings and ten-pence *per annum*. There was also in this town an ancient leper-house, the advowson and patronage of which was granted to the abbot and convent of Glastonbury, by Thomas Lambritz, about the year 1280.

Here are two large weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday; and two annual fairs; the first on the seventeenth of June, for cattle; the second on the seventh of July, and holds three days; the first for horses, black cattle, and sheep; and the second and third for toys, &c.

The country round Taunton, consisting of a tract of land, near thirty miles in circumference, is called the Vale of Taunton, or Taunton-dean. It is so remarkable for its fertility, that it requires no manure. It is divided into five hundreds, and these subdivided into ten collections, each having a reve to collect the bishop's rents, being all annexed to the see of Winchester, and amount to about one thousand pounds a year. The receiver is the chief officer, and used to sit next the bishop, when he was present. Every hundred has a beadle, to summon the jury, &c. The tenures are copyhold lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. Copyhold-lands are subject to suit and service, heriots and fines, either on surrender or death. Over-lands are subject to fines, but not to heriots, suits and service. The reve-lands oblige the tenants to exercise the office of reve, to collect the bishop's quit-rents, and the like, on pain of forfeiture. All the lands in this tract are registered, and commonly sell for twenty years purchase, though subject to fines and quit-rents, heriots, service, &c. being valued, both on account of the goodness of the title, ensured by the register, and the fertility of the soil. Many persons, however, consider the ties upon them to lessen their value considerably, and thence prefer other tenures, though without the security of a register.

Willington is a small market-town, situated also on the Tone, about four miles from Taunton, and one hundred and fifty-one from London. It has a small market on Thursday; and two annual fairs, held on the Thursday before Easter, and Holy Thursday; both for cattle.

About

About five miles to the south of Willington, and one hundred and fifty-three from London, is Wivelscomb, another small market-town, where there is an hospital, endowed by Sir John Coventry, for twelve poor persons. The market is on Tuesday; and the fairs on the twelfth of May and the twenty-fifth of September, both for cattle.

About two miles from Wivelscomb, is a little town, called Milverton, situated on a river that falls into the Tone. It is remarkable for being one of the boroughs of this county that excused itself from sending members to parliament. Here are four annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. Tuesday in Easter-week, St. James's day, the twenty-first of July, and the tenth of October.

Dulverton is situated on the borders of Devonshire, one hundred and sixty-nine miles from London. Here is a stone-bridge over the Dunbrook, a little above its junction with the Ax. The town is neatly built, and has several inns, where there are good accommodations for travellers. There are some lead-mines in the neighbourhood of this town, but the ore is hard and barren, and the lead extracted from it so hard, that it is fit for little else than bullets, weights, &c. This manor, and indeed the whole hamlet, was formerly granted to the priory of Taunton by William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. The market, which is held on Saturday, is very well frequented; and there are, besides, two annual fairs for the sale of cattle, viz. the tenth of July, and the eighth of November.

Chard is a considerable market-town, situated on the borders of Dorsetshire, one hundred and forty miles from London. It is a post-town, and, in the reign of Henry III. was made a free borough, but afterwards lost that privilege by its own negligence. The assizes were also held here formerly, but now removed to Taunton and Bridgewater. The town consists chiefly of four streets, which terminate near the market-place. Several streams flow through the town, which keep it very clean. One of these streams, it is affirmed, will, by being turned north, fall into the Severn-sea; but, turned south, will fall into the British channel. Here are two alms-houses, a pretty considerable woollen manufacture, and several fuling mills in the neighbourhood. The market is on Monday, and well frequented; besides which, the town has three annual fairs, held on the third of May, the fifth of August, and the second of November, for cattle and pedlars wares.

From Chard we passed to Crewkern, a good thoroughfare town, situated on the Parret, near the borders of Dorsetshire, one hundred and thirty-three miles from London. Here is a charity-school, and formerly there was a chauntry. It has a market on Saturday, for corn, sheep, and provisions; and one annual fair, held on the fourth of September, for black cattle, horses, linen-drapery, cheese, and toys.

Ilminster is a pretty large market-town, about four miles from Chard, and one hundred and thirty-eight from London. Here is a considerable woollen manufacture; and a spacious church, in which is a stately monument erected to the memory of the founder of Wadham college in Oxford. Here is a weekly market on Saturday; and one annual fair for horses, black cattle, pigs, and cheese, held on the last Wednesday in August.

From Ilminster we passed to South Petherton, so called from its situation on the river Pedred, or Parret. It has the epithet South added, to distinguish it from North Petherton, situated on the same river, about twelve miles to the north-west. It is a pretty compact market-town, has a stone bridge over the Parret, which is navigable, for boats, to this town. Ina, king of the West Saxons, had a palace here, but there are now no remains of the building. The market, which is held on Saturday, is well frequented; besides which, here is an annual fair, on the fifth of July, for black cattle, lambs, and toys.

North Petherton is the capital of a large hundred of its own name, and carries on a considerable manufacture of serges. It has a large church, with a lofty tower, and a good ring of bells. The market is held on Tuesday; besides which, there is an annual fair on the first of May, for shoes and toys.

Langport is situated on the river Parret, a little below its influx with the Ivel, one hundred and twenty-nine miles from London. It is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the road leading from London to Taunton, and other towns in the west; and formerly sent members to parliament, but lost that privilege long since. It is governed by a portreeve and recorder. Many lighters are employed here in fetching coals; and other heavy goods, from Bridgewater, by the river Parret. The market is held on Saturday; and here are four annual fairs, viz. the second Monday in Lent, for fat cattle; the twenty-ninth of June, for black cattle and lambs; the twenty-fourth of September, for fat cattle and colts; and the eleventh of November, for fat cattle, hogs and sheep.

Near this town is a small island, formed by the rivers Ivel and Parret, called Muchelney Isle, where king Athelstan built a Benedictine abbey, and dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul. The structure continued till the dissolution of religious houses, when it was rated at four hundred and forty-seven pounds, four shillings and eleven pence *per annum*.

From Langport we pursued our route, along the banks of the Ivel, to Ilchester, so called by a corruption of the Saxon name Ivelcester, a castle on the Ivel, on which it is situated, about one hundred and twenty-five miles from London. It is a very ancient borough, and governed by two bailiffs and twelve burgessees, who are lords of the manor. The county assizes were held here in the reign of Edward III. but they have, long since, been held alternately at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. It sends two members to parliament; and here the knights of the shire, for representing the county in parliament, are still chosen; the county assizes are held here; and here is the gaol for debtors and malefactors.

Ilchester was formerly very populous, and a place of great importance. About the time of the conquest, it had not only a castle, but was encompassed with a double wall. Some will have this castle to have been built by the Romans, to curb the Britons, after the insurrection of Boadicea. Here is a good stone bridge over the Ivel, on which are still to be seen the remains of two ancient towers. It had formerly four parish churches, but, at present, there is only one; and, as the chief dependence of the place is on the county gaol, it cannot, for that very reason, be supposed, either a polite, wealthy, or desirable residence.

Here was formerly an hospital for poor travellers, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and founded by William Dacus, some time before the year 1220. In the reign of Edward II. it was changed into a house of religious women, under the government of a prioress; but, some time before the general dissolution, it dwindled into a free chapel. About the ninth year of Edward I. a house of preaching friars was founded here.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday; and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle, held on the second of July, and the second of August.

Somerton was the next town we visited: it is situated in a very healthy part of the county, on a branch of the river Parret, one hundred and twenty-nine miles from London. It is a post-town, and was once the most celebrated in the county, which had its name from hence. The kings of the West Saxons had a castle here, which Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, took by storm. The constablership of it was reckoned a place of considerable trust; for John, king of France, and other state prisoners of the highest rank, were committed to this castle; but time has utterly demolished the whole structure.

The town is governed by a bailiff, chosen annually by the inhabitants. Here is a hall for the petty sessions, an alms-house for eight poor people; and a free school, where Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, are taught.

The chief support of Somerton consists in its fairs and markets for cattle, fed on a neighbouring moor, where there are twenty-thousand acres of good grazing land, on which the inhabitants have a right to keep their cattle. These fairs are held on a neighbouring common, on the Tuesday in Passion-week, Tuesday three weeks after, Tuesday six weeks after, and Tuesday nine weeks after.

The markets are held on Tuesday, for corn and cattle; and every other Monday, for lean cattle. These markets are frequented by the butchers of Bristol, Bath, Wells, Frome, Salisbury, Dorchester, and even from Winchester.

Glastonbury is situated in a peninsula, called the isle of Avalon, formed by the river Bry, and a small nameless stream, one hundred and twenty miles from London.

The abbey of Glastonbury was the richest and most magnificent in the world; and of such antiquity, that it has been called "The first ground of God and the saints in Britain." "The mother of all saints;" and, "The rise and fountain of religion in England." The Saxon kings, and, probably, the British before them, loaded it with revenues; and the abbot lived in almost as much state as the royal donors themselves, with an income of forty thousand pounds a year, and a large tract of rich land, lying round the abbey; together with seven deer parks: the whole being valued, in the king's books, at seven hundred pounds a year more than the archbishoprick of Canterbury. The abbot had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament. The church is said to have been founded by Joseph of Arimathea, about thirty-one years after our Saviour's death; but, however that be, the antiquity of it cannot be questioned, sixty-one abbots having governed it successively for near six hundred years, and enjoyed such power, by a grant from king Canute the Dane, that no person whatever, not even the king himself, durst set a foot in the island of Avalon, without leave. Richard Whiting, who was the last abbot, refused to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII. for which he was condemned at Wells, and drawn, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to the Tor, where he was hanged, in his pontificalibus, on St. Michael's Tower, his head set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester.

The Torr is a lofty hill, of difficult ascent, overlooking the town of Glastonbury. On the highest part of this hill was an elegant church, built of hewn stones, and dedicated to St. Michael. The tower is still standing, though in a ruinous condition, and, from its lofty situation, is a good sea-mark.

There were, till lately, very magnificent ruins of the abbey, and other venerable structures; but many are now demolished, merely for the stones; though the chief support of the place has long been the concourse of strangers who come hither to view this famous abbey.

The abbey church was large and magnificent; the walls of the choir are still standing. It was one hundred and fifty feet long, and seventy-two broad. One jamb, at the east end of the high altar, is still left; as are also two pillars of the great middle tower, next the choir. On the north side is St. Mary's chapel, the roof of which was pulled down, and a mean one, thatched with stubble, erected in its room, in order to convert it into a stable: the manger lies upon the altar. St. Edgar's chapel is opposite to that of St. Mary, but little of it now remains, except the foundation: it is forty-four paces long, and thirteen wide without the walls. Two little turrets are still standing at the corners of the west end, and two more at the interval of four windows from thence, which seems to indicate the space of ground the first chapel was built upon. The rest, between it and the church, was a kind of ante-chapel. The vault under the chapel is now full of water; and the floor of the chapel, though formed of large stones, beaten down into it. The roof of the chapel was finely arched with rib-work of stone; and the sides of the walls, and other parts of the structure, were full of pillars of Suffex marble, but most of them are now beaten down. All the walls are overgrown with ivy, the only thing that seems to flourish here, every thing else wearing a melancholy, though venerable aspect. The great hall was on the south side of the cloisters.

The abbot's lodging was a fine stone building, but this has been pulled down. The abbot's hall was curiously wainscoted with oak, and painted with coats of arms in every pannel; but this, too, is now destroyed. In short, nothing is left entire but the abbot's kitchen, which is built entirely of stone, in defiance, it is said, of one of our kings, who having been affronted by the abbot,

threatened to burn his kitchen about his ears; to which the abbot answered, "he would build such a kitchen, as all the timber in the forest should not burn:" And accordingly, built the present structure, which has nothing combustible about it, the roof, as well as the walls, being wholly of stone.

There are some other foundations of structures in the great area; but these, it is to be feared, will, like the rest, be soon destroyed, and the materials applied to very different purposes. In every part of the town, we already meet with the tattered remains of doors, windows, bases, capitals of pillars, &c. brought from the abbey, and placed in the meanest cottages.

King Edgar, and several other Saxon monarchs, were buried here; and Mr. Camden makes no doubt, but this was also the place where the famous king Arthur was interred. He tells us, that Giraldus Cambrensis saw his coffin, which was found, in pursuance of a search made for that purpose by order of Henry II. Before the workmen had dug seven feet deep, they came to a large stone, on the inside of which was a cross of lead, with an inscription, in rude characters, to the following effect: "Here lies king Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalonia." In consequence of this discovery, they continued their search, and, nine feet below the stone, they found a coffin of hollowed oak, containing the remains of that great prince.

It will, doubtless, be expected, that we say something of the famous walnut-tree, and holy-thorn, of which so much has been written in the days of superstitious bigotry. The walnut-tree grew in the church-yard, on the hill, and never budded before the feast of St. Barnabas, and, on that very day, shot out leaves in abundance. This tree was certainly nothing more than that species of walnut-tree, called by botanists *Nux sancti Johannis*, from its shooting about the nativity of St. John the Baptist, twelve days only before the feast of St. Barnabas.

The famous haw-thorn is also said to have grown in the church-yard on the hill; that it sprung from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, who fixed it in the ground, with his own hand, on Christmas-day; that the staff took root immediately, put forth leaves, and, the next day, was covered with milk-white blossoms. It is added, that this thorn continued to blow every Christmas-day, during a long series of years; and that slips from the original plant are still preserved, and continue to blow every Christmas-day to this very time.

That there was in the abbey church-yard a haw-thorn tree, which blossomed in the winter, and that it was cut down in the time of the civil war, is certain; but, that it always blossomed on Christmas-day, is a mere tale of the monks, calculated to inspire the vulgar with the highest notions of the sanctity of this place. There are many of this species of thorn in England, raised from haws sent from the east, where it is common. The ingenious Mr. Miller, in his Gardener's Dictionary, says, "I have, of late years, raised many plants from haws sent from Aleppo, and find them all prove to be what is called Glastonbury thorn: it differs from our common hawthorn, in putting out its leaves very early in the spring, and flowering twice a year; for in mild seasons, it often flowers in November and December, and again, at the usual time of the common sort; but the stories which are told of its budding, blossoming, and fading on Christmas-day, are ridiculous, having no foundation." *Millar's Dict. Art. MESPILUS, 5th Edition.*

Before the dissolution of monasteries, the town of Glastonbury was of great importance, and sent members to parliament; but, upon the destruction of its abbey, it not only lost that privilege, but also ceased to be a corporation, till the reign of queen Anne, who, in the year 1705, presented the town with a new charter for a mayor and burgeses, by whom it is now governed.

Here are two parish churches, but nothing remarkable in their structure. The only manufacture carried on, is that of stockings, the chief support of the town arising from the great resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey.

The George inn is an ancient stone building, and called formerly the Abbot's Inn, from its being a receptacle for

for the multitudes of pilgrims who came strolling hither from every part of the kingdom, under the mask of religion. Over the gate is a coat of arms of the kings of England, supported by a lion and a bull, and decorated with many crosses.

Not many years since, a mineral water was discovered here, and seemed, at first, to promise nothing less than the restoration of the place to its former consideration; but experience has not realized that flattering expectation. This water consists of several united streams, probably impregnated with minerals of a very different nature. The Blood, or Chalice Well, lies near the foot of the hill, on the north side, and has two springs. Somewhat higher, on the same side of the hill, another spring appears, equal, in its mineral properties, to those of the chalice well; and farther, towards the south-west, is another stream, the water of which, from its uncommon softness, seems to be impregnated with lime-stone. All these joining at the foot of the hill, form one stream; which, after running a considerable way through the meadows, seems to be lost among the ruins of the abbey, till it appears again at the Chain Gate.

From a great number of experiments that have been tried on these waters, they appear to be impregnated with steel, allum, and lime-stone; and are found very serviceable in the asthma, dropsy, and all kinds of scorbutic disorders, ulcers, and even cancers.

In the summer of the year 1751, when we visited Glastonbury, the discovery of these waters had been lately made, and the resort of people to drink them was amazingly great. The inhabitants assured us, that above seventeen hundred persons had then taken lodgings in the town, and its neighbourhood; but whether these waters did not answer the expectations formed of them, or whether this great resort was rather owing to fashion than illness, is not easy to say. However, the concourse of people have not since been near so great as about that period.

Glastonbury has a small market on Saturday; and an annual fair, on the eighth of September, for all sorts of cattle.

Having satisfied our curiosity with viewing the ruins of the famous abbey of Glastonbury, we left that ancient town, and passed over a considerable part of a large valley, called Sedgemoor, where we saw multitudes of cattle feeding, to another town, called,

Shipton-mallet, situated on the declivity of a hill, bordering on Sedgemoor, and watered with many rivulets, one hundred and eleven miles from London. It is not incorporated, but governed by a constable, and has a very considerable woollen manufacture. It is a very populous place, and consists of about twelve hundred houses; but the streets are narrow, steep, and irregular. Here is a very good market on Friday; and an annual fair, on the eighth of August, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle.

Wells was the next place we visited. It is an episcopal see, founded in the year 905; but Johannes de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, transferred the see to Bath, and renounced the title of Wells; after which, hot disputes arose between the churches of Bath and Wells, concerning the election of a bishop; but they were compromised about the year 1133, by bishop Robert de Lewis. It was now agreed, that whenever the see became vacant, the bishop should be elected by the canons, both of Bath and Wells, but that the precedency in the title should be given to the former; that he should be installed in both cathedrals, and that both churches should make one full chapter for the bishop. This agreement, however, was not long observed; for the monks of Bath, upon the decease of bishop Robert, chose Roger Champion of Salisbury for their bishop, without even consulting the canons of Wells, and Roger was accordingly consecrated by the pope. This flagrant breach of the agreement renewed the dispute; when, after a long suit, the former agreement was finally confirmed; but Roger was allowed to keep his see, in consequence of his having been consecrated by the bishop of Rome.

The cathedral, which is considered as one of the neatest in England, was built, about the year 704, by Ina, king of the West Saxons, for a college dedicated to St. An-

draw, and endowed with large possessions by that prince, and his successor, king Kinewulph: but this structure was afterwards so thoroughly repaired by Robert Fitz Joceline, bishop of Wells, that it was considered as a new edifice. The west front of this Gothic fabric, though it has now been built upwards of five hundred years, is greatly admired for its imagery and carved stone-work, but particularly for a window, very curiously painted. Adjoining to the church, are spacious cloisters, and an elegant chapter-house, built in the form of a rotundum, supported by a single pillar in the center. The bishop's palace is one of the finest in the kingdom; it is fortified with walls and a moat, and, on the south side, has the appearance of a castle. The chapel is very elegant; it was built by bishop Joceline, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Near it is St. Andrew's Well, one of the finest springs in England. Besides the bishop's palace, there is a fine deanry-house, and others for the vicars and prebendaries, in the close; but their common hall is now turned into a music-room, where there are frequent concerts. The members of the cathedral are, a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three archdeacons, viz. of Bath, Wells, and Taunton, a treasurer, a sub-dean, fifty-nine prebendaries, an organist, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, six choristers, and other officers.

In the middle of the city is an old market-house, called the Cross, near which another market-house was, some years ago, erected. The latter is a handsome building, and over it is the town-hall, where the members of the corporation meet, and the judges hold the assizes. Besides the above, there is another town-hall over bishop Babwith's hospital.

The city itself is small, situated at the foot of Mendip hills; on the little river Welve, one hundred and twenty-seven miles from London. It has only one parish church; but the streets are broad, and the houses, especially those near the middle of the city, spacious and handsome. The chief manufactures here are knitting of hose, and making blond-lace; but most of the poor women and children are employed in the former.

Here is a charity-school, erected in the year 1714, for teaching twenty boys and twenty girls. An hospital was founded here by bishop Babwith, for thirty poor men and women; and another hospital by bishop Still, for the maintenance of a few poor women. Mr. Bricks, a woollen-draper, built an alms-house for four poor men; and Mr. Llewelin, another for women. Mr. Archibald Harper, a hosier, also built an alms-house, and endowed it with five hundred pounds, for the maintenance of four poor wool-combers; and Mr. Andrews, a mercer, erected an alms-house for four poor women.

The city of Wells was made a free borough in the time of Henry II. and the charter was ratified by king John, and afterwards raised to a city by a charter granted by queen Elizabeth. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven masters, or aldermen, sixteen gownsmen, or common-council, and other officers. The representatives in parliament are chosen by the citizens, admitted freemen in the seven incorporated companies, and returned by the mayor.

Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of this city, founded here, about the beginning of the reign of king John, an hospital, or priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and valued, on the dissolution, at forty-one pounds, three shillings and sixpence *per annum*.

Walter de Hall, canon of Wells, sometime before the year 1347, founded a college for chantry priests, who officiated in the cathedral. This college, at the general suppression of religious houses, was endowed with lands, and other revenues, to the amount of seventy-two pounds, ten shillings and nine-pence *per annum*, and was re-founded by queen Elizabeth.

Ralph Erghum, bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in the year 1401, appointed, by his will, a college to be built here, and endowed for the fourteen chantry priests officiating in the cathedral. His request was complied with, and a college accordingly erected, and endowed with revenues, which, at the dissolution, amounted to one hundred and twenty pounds, one shilling and four-pence *per annum*.

Here are two weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday; and six annual fairs, viz. the thirtieth of May, the twenty-fourth of June, the tenth of October, the fourteenth of October, the seventeenth of November, and the thirtieth of November, for horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs.

About two miles from the city of Wells, and in the lower part of the ridge of mountains, called Mendip-hills, is the famous triple grotto, called Wokey, or Okey-hole. It is the most celebrated cavern in the west of England, and therefore frequently visited by strangers. You ascend the hill, about thirty yards, to the cave's mouth, before which there lies a prodigious stone of an irregular figure. The entrance, which is not remarkably narrow, is about fifteen or twenty feet long, and opens into a very large cavern or vault, resembling the body of a cathedral church, the upper parts of which are very craggy, and abound with pendant rocks, which strike a timorous spectator with terror, especially as they appear by candle-light, and by which they may be very plainly seen, notwithstanding what Mr. Camden says to the contrary. From almost every part of this roof, there is a continual dripping of apparently clear water, though it contains a large quantity of stony particles, as is evident from several stony cones, which were here about thirty years ago, and added greatly to the pleasure of this gloomy scene. The bottom of this vault is extremely rough, slippery, and rocky, and abounds with irregular basins of water; but there are none of those beautiful cones mentioned above, they having been taken away, and presented to the late Mr. Pope of Twickenham, to decorate his artificial grotto, greatly to the disadvantage of this romantic cavern, formed by the hand of nature, without any assistance from art.

From the first vault, you proceed, on a gradual descent, through a very narrow and uneven passage, to a second large vaulted cavern, not altogether so lofty, but in area, and other respects, nearly resembling the first. From this you pass through another long, low, and rocky passage, into a third vault, covered with an arched roof, and on one side a sandy bottom, about fifteen or twenty feet broad, to walk on; and on the other runs a stream or rivulet of water, extremely clear and cold, about eight or ten feet wide, and two or three deep. Mr. Beaumont says, the river, within the cave, is stored with eels, and has also some trout in it; a circumstance we enquired about, but without receiving any satisfaction. This river, after passing through the rock, descends forty or fifty feet to the level ground, where it drives a small paper-mill, situated near the foot of the mountain; and this subterranean river is the first source of the river Ax. At a public-house near this mill, they shew you the draught of a trout taken out of this river, but whether it ever lived in the subterranean part of the water-course, is not known. The stream does not rise perpendicular, but seems to come, in a horizontal bed, from the interior parts of these mountains. We found the air, in all these vaults, to be very cold and damp; and the loudest noise we could make, was not audible to those who were over us, on the surface of the hill.

Leaving Okey-hole, we continued our journey by the side of Mendip-hills, and stopped at Chedder, a small town about five miles north-west of Okey-hole, and pleasantly situated under the very ridge of the mountains. Before the town is a large green or common, on which all the cows belonging to the place are fed. The ground is naturally very rich; and, as most of the inhabitants keep cows, they take care to enrich the soil, by laying on it large quantities of manure. It is a common custom here for several dairies to join their milk, and make one large cheese, weighing one hundred or one hundred and fifty pounds. This cheese is so highly valued, that it generally sells for sixpence a pound on the spot. There are also such large orchards in this parish, that three thousand hogsheds of cyder have been made here in one season; besides which, large quantities of apples have been sent weekly to Shipton Mallet for sale. Two hundred bags of wool are also annually

produced here. The church is handsome and spacious, with a neat tower, and well painted windows. The town has no market; but two annual fairs are held here for the sale of black cattle, sheep and horses, viz. on the fourth of May, and on the twenty-ninth of October.

Near Chedder is a stupendous rent or chasm, quite through the body of the adjacent mountain. It appears as if the hill had been split asunder by the shock of an earthquake, or some dreadful convulsion of nature. The passage is but narrow, though it forms the road leading from this part of the country to Bristol. We walked a considerable distance in this chasm, between the impending tremendous rocks on either side, which, to strangers, exhibit an awful appearance. The tops of some, that stood on the bottom, reached to the very summit of the mountain, though entirely dis severed from the body of the rock. Near the entrance of this chasm is a very remarkable spring of water, rising, as it were, in a perpendicular direction, from the rocky basis of the hill; and, so large and rapid is its stream, that it drives a mill within a few yards of its source, and afterwards falls into the river Ax.

Not far from Chedder is another remarkable cavern, into which you enter by an ascent of fifteen fathoms, among the rocks. This is not so large as Okey-hole; it has no river flowing through it, nor does the water drop so freely from the roof as in most other caverns. In consequence of this, the spar formed here has not so brilliant an appearance as elsewhere: it is, however, worth the attention of the curious, as the strata of rocks, and other substances, convey to a thinking mind several subjects, that convey at once both pleasure and instruction.

Neither this cavern, nor Okey-hole, have any communication with the mines in these hills; though it is well known, that wherever there are mines of lead, there are also caverns, which are various both with regard to their nature and situation, belonging to them. "The most considerable vault I have known on Mendip-hills, (says Mr. Beaumont, *Philos. Tran.* No. 2.) is on the most northerly part of them, in a hill called Lamb, lying above the parish of Harptrey. Much ore has been formerly raised on this hill; and being told, that a very great vault was discovered there, I took six miners with me, and went to see it. First, we descended a perpendicular shaft, about seventy fathoms, when we came into a leading vault, which extended itself, in length, about forty fathoms: it runs not upon a level, but descending; so that, when you come to the end of it, you are twenty-three fathoms deeper, by a perpendicular line. The floor of it is full of loose rocks; its roof is firmly vaulted with rocks of lime-stone, having flowers of all colours hanging from them; which present a most beautiful object to the eye, being always kept moist by the distilling waters. Some parts of the roof are about five fathoms in height; in others, so low, that a man has much ado to pass by creeping. The width, for the most part, is about three fathoms. This cavern crosses many veins of ore in its running, and much ore has been raised from thence.

"About the middle of this cavern, on the east side, lies a passage into another, which runs between forty and fifty fathoms in length; and, at the end of the first, another vast cavern opens itself. I fastened a cord about me, and ordered the miners to let me down; and, after descending twelve or fourteen fathoms, reached the bottom. This cavern is about sixty fathoms in circumference, twenty in height, and fifteen in length: it runs along in the same direction with the veins, not crossing them, as the leading vaults do. I afterwards caused the miners to drive forward the breast of this cavern, which terminates it to the west; and, after they had driven about ten fathoms, they happened into another, whose roof is about eight, and, in some places, ten or twelve fathoms in height, and runs about one hundred fathoms in length.

"The frequency of caverns on these hills may be easily guessed at, by the frequency of swallow-pits, which

“ which occur there in all parts, and are formed by the falling in of the roofs of caverns. Our miners sometimes, by sinking in the bottom of these swallows, have found oaks fifteen fathoms deep in the earth.”

Axbridge lies about two miles from Cheddar, on the river Ax, over which it has a stone bridge, and about one hundred and thirty miles from London. It is a neat, though small town, and formerly sent members to parliament, but that privilege has been lost many years. It was incorporated by Henry VIII. and its charter confirmed by queen Elizabeth and king James I. It is governed by a mayor; recorder, eight burgeses, a town-clerk, and other officers. The corporation are lords paramount of the manor; but there are under-lords, who sit as judges in the court-leet. The mayor has two maces carried before him, one by a serjeant, and the other by a person appointed by the bailiff. The church is a large building; and the tower has two antique statues, one on the east, and the other on the west side. Here is also an alms-house, well endowed, and there was a chantry before the reformation. The market is held on Tuesday; besides which, there are two annual fairs, the first on the twenty-fifth of March, and the second on the eleventh of June; both for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys.

From Axbridge we passed to Winton, a small town situated among Mendip-hills, one hundred and twenty-five miles from London, and remarkable for giving birth to the famous philosopher, Mr. John Locke. The parish is very large, containing near six thousand acres of inclosed land, and five thousand of common. The church is a handsome structure, and has a lofty tower, adorned with four pinnacles. Here is a small charity-school, and a pretty large market, on Tuesday.

We have already observed, in our account of the Somersetshire husbandry, that prodigious quantities of teazles grow in the neighbourhood of this place; and, not far from hence, are also the mines of Lapis Calamariis, already described among the mines of Devonshire.

Bristol was the next place we visited; a city justly considered as the second in the kingdom, for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. It stands on both sides of the river Avon, one hundred and fifteen miles distant from London, and was made a county of itself in the reign of Edward III. It was incorporated in the reign of Henry III. but is governed, pursuant to a charter of Charles II. by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and forty-two common council-men. It is the see of a bishop; and the tradesmen of the city are incorporated into several companies, each of which has a hall, or some large room, for their meetings: and, by a charter of queen Elizabeth, every man that marries the daughter of a citizen of Bristol, becomes free of the city.

Mr. Camden is of opinion, that Bristol rose on the decline of the Saxon government, because it is not taken notice of before the year 1063, when Harold failed from Brightstow to invade Wales: yet, we can hardly doubt, but this place was considerable in the Saxon times, by the name of Brightstow; for we read of one Harding, a younger son of the king of Denmark, who was governor of Bristol in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The castle was built by Edward earl of Gloucester, natural son to Henry I. in the reign of king Stephen, who besieged it before it was quite finished, but was obliged to withdraw his forces, and, not many years after, sent prisoner to it. The empress Maud, when she came into England to contend with Stephen for the crown, was here received and entertained by the earl of Gloucester, who was then in possession of Bristol-castle. During the civil war, it was alternately in the hands of the king and parliament, and at last demolished by Cromwell; and the site of it now built into streets, the chief of which, called the Castle, is very well built; and, parallel to it, runs Castle-green, on which are many very handsome houses.

In the year 1362, the staple of wool, which king Edward III. had, from some disgust, removed from the towns in Flanders, was established in this, and other great cities.

The cathedral church of this city is situated on the north side of the river Froome, on what is called Colledge-green. It was formerly the collegiate church of an Augustine monastery, founded, in the year 1148, by Robert Fitz-Harding. Upon the dissolution of monasteries, it was erected into a bishop's see by Henry VIII. who applied the revenues of the convent to the maintenance of a bishop, a dean, six prebendaries, and other officers: but there is nothing worth notice in the structure.

Besides the cathedral, there are eighteen parish-churches, and seven or eight meeting-houses of protestant dissenters; among whom, the people called Quakers are a very considerable body, both for number and wealth.

The chief parish-church in this city is St. Mary Radcliff. It is situated without the walls, in the county of Somerset; and was built, in the reign of Henry VI. by William Cannings, an alderman of this city. It is a magnificent structure in the Gothic taste; the workmanship so exquisite, the roof so artificially vaulted with stone, and the tower so lofty, that it may, perhaps, be esteemed the finest parish-church in England. It stands on the brow of a hill, and has a stately ascent to it by stone steps. In it are two inscriptions to the memory of the founder. On one side of the church he is represented in the habit of a magistrate, to imply his having served this city as mayor; and, on the other, he appears in ecclesiastical robes, having entered into holy orders in the latter part of his life. One of the inscriptions is in Latin, the other in English. Here is also a monument erected to the memory of Sir William Penn, knight, vice-admiral of England, and father of the great William Penn, one of the heads of the Quakers, who was a native of Bristol. The altar-piece is finely painted, partly by the excellent pencil of Sir James Thornhill.

Temple-church stands in a street of the same name, and is remarkable for having a tower, leaning considerably to one side. Mr. Camden tells us, that the tower shook whenever the bells in it were rung; and that a visible chink, from bottom to top, was then visible, and narrower or broader according to the motion of the bells.

St. Stephen's church is also elegant, and has a very beautiful and stately tower; but, it is so closely surrounded with houses, that great part of the beauty is lost.

The church of All Saints, near the Exchange, has a steeple in imitation of that of Bow-church in London.

In the session of parliament held in the year 1751, an act was passed, “ For dividing the parishes of St. Philip and St. James, in this city and county, and “ for erecting a church in the new-intended parish;” the preamble to which recites, “ That the church was “ not large enough to contain the inhabitants.” And, in order to promote that good intention, Thomas Chester, Esq; lord of the manor, gave a piece of ground; and Dr. Butler, sometime bishop of Bristol, gave four hundred pounds towards the maintenance of the new vicar; besides which, he obtained four hundred pounds more from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, to be applied to the same purpose.

This act was, soon after, carried into execution. On Tuesday the third of March, 1752, David Pelloquin, Esq; mayor, attended by the aldermen, and several others of the commissioners appointed for building the new church, went, in their coaches, to the spot of ground marked out for that purpose, and laid the first stone of that structure, putting under it several pieces of his late Majesty's coin, the upper part of it having the following inscription:

*Templum hoc
Dei Opt. Max. Gloriæ,
Et Hominum indies peccantium Salutis
Sacrum,
Erigi voluit Pietas publica.
Absit tamen,
Quod inter ignota Nomina*

O

Reverendz

Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris
 JOSEPHI BUTLER,
Nuper BRISTOLIENSIS Episcopi,
 Lateat Nomen!
 D. D. D. 400l.
Jam tum ad Dunelmenses migraturus.

This Church,
 Sacred to the All-mighty and All-gracious God,
 And the Salvation of frail Sinners,
 Was erected by the Public Piety.

Yet,
 Far be it from us to conceal,
 Among obscure Names,
 The reverend Father in God,
 JOSEPH BUTLER,
 Late Bishop of Bristol,
 Who
 Consecrated to this pious Use,
 Four Hundred Pounds,
 When just translated to the See of Durham.

On the lower part of the stone was this inscription :

Regnante Georgio Secundo,
Justo, Clementi, Forti,
Angulare hunc Lapidem,
 5 Non. Mart. 1752.

Posuit
 David Pelloquin, *Civitatis Bristol. Prætor.*

In the Reign of George II.
 The just, the gracious, and the valiant,
 On the 5th of March, 1752.

This corner-stone was laid
 By David Pelloquin, Mayor of the City of Bristol.

We cannot here omit one observation we made when we visited the churches at Bristol, much to the honour of the citizens; we mean, the neatness observed in their structures dedicated to religion, and the care that is taken in preserving the monuments, and inscriptions on them to the memory of the dead; a practice scandalously neglected in most other places in England. This care of the monuments of the deceased draws to their churches many strangers, who are always pleased with it, and too often draw comparisons very little to the credit of other places. How often do we see a monument, erected at a great expence of the family, suffered to decay, and the very inscription, intended to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, obliterated, though professedly dedicated to posterity; by which means, it becomes rather a monument of the ingratitude and neglect of the survivors, than an honour to the deceased.

In this city there are no less than eighteen charitable foundations, generally called Hospitals, viz.

1. Queen Elizabeth's hospital, which, before the dissolution of monasteries, was a collegiate church, founded by Sir Henry Gaunt; but afterwards converted into an hospital by T. Carre, a wealthy citizen, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and to have given her name to this hospital. In the year 1706, it was rebuilt, and further endowed with contributions, and is now large enough for one hundred boys: they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation, &c. and, when they are qualified to go out, are at liberty to chuse a master, either for land or sea-service, and have eight guineas given with them, as an apprentice-fee. Six of these boys, who are upon Mr. Colston's establishment, have ten pounds given with each. The mayor and aldermen are the visitors of this seminary, and by them the treasurer is chosen. The boys maintained by this charity, are dressed nearly in the same manner as those of Christ's Hospital in London.

2. Colston's hospital, on St. Austin's Back, founded by Edward Colston, Esq; for one hundred boys, who are taught and maintained in this hospital seven years, when they are put out apprentices, in the same manner as those in queen Elizabeth's hospital. The master is allowed one thousand pounds a year for the maintenance

of these boys. The founder purchased lands in several parts of Somersetshire, and settled the revenues on this foundation. The merchants company are the receivers of these rents, and also inspectors of this charity. Eighty of these boys must be the sons of freemen of Bristol, but the other twenty are from different parts of the county. They are dressed like the former, except their caps, which are black; and the lining of their blue coats of an orange colour, whereas those of the former are white.

3. Colston's Hospital on St. Michael's Hill. This hospital was founded by the above Edward Colston, Esq; in the year 1691, at the expence of twenty-five thousand pounds. The front and sides of the building are faced with free-stone; and contains twenty-four apartments for twelve men and twelve women, who have each an allowance of three shillings a week, and twenty-four sacks of coals a year: the elder brother has six shillings a week; and the governor has an apartment and garden, with a handsome allowance. There is a neat chapel belonging to the hospital, where prayers are read twice every day, except when they are read at St. Michael's church, and every pensioner is obliged to attend.

4. An hospital adjoining to the merchants hall, in King-street, founded partly by Edward Colston, Esq; and partly by the merchants, for thirty poor men and women. Each of the pensioners has two shillings a week, besides coals.

5. A large school and dwelling-house in Temple-street, built and endowed by the above Mr. Colston, who purchased the ground for it in 1696. Here forty boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and clothed in short grey habits, with caps and bands; but their parents find them necessaries. The master's salary is paid out of the vestry of that parish, by persons who have the entire management of the school.

6. Foster's Hospital, situated on St. Mary's Hill, for six men and eight women, who are allowed two shillings a week each.

7. St. Nicholas's Alms-house, situated in King-street. It was founded by Mr. Daniel Adams; and consists of sixteen rooms, inhabited by thirteen women and three men, who have each an allowance of one shilling and ten-pence a week.

8. An alms-house in Peter-street, built by alderman Aldworth, for eight widows; but they have no allowance.

9. Merchant Taylors hospital, in Merchant-street, where two men and nine women have each two shillings and sixpence a week, besides a dinner, and one shilling a piece, once a quarter.

10. St John's Hospital, situated in the Old Market, for twelve women, who are allowed two shillings a week each, besides a sack of coals, and one shilling a piece at Christmas.

11. Another hospital, built opposite to the former, for twelve men and twelve women, who are allowed two shillings and four-pence a week each, besides washing. These two hospitals are said to have been founded by one Mr. Barnstable.

12. Alderman Stephens's hospital, situated in the same street, for twelve women, who have one shilling and six-pence a week each.

13. An hospital on Radcliff-hill, said to have been founded by Sir William Penn. Some of the poor in this house have an allowance, others none.

14. An hospital, or work-house, built by the people called Quakers, near the Narrow Weir.

15. Dr. White's hospital, in Temple-street, for nine men and three women, who have each an allowance of two shillings and sixpence a week, and gowns once in three years.

16. A Bridewell, between Wine-street and St. James's; and, adjoining to it, a work-house, called Whitehall.

17. An old alms-house without Temple-gate, inhabited by fourteen poor people, but without any allowance.

18. St. Peter's hospital, opened on the twenty-ninth of June 1738. It is an infirmary for the sick and distressed poor of this city, established on the same plan as those of London and Westminster. Very liberal contributions

I believe this book was taken in parts by my great grandfather
and many years afterwards his son (my grandfather) had them bound -
thence the water marked paper. 1799. fly leaves an more recent date than
the date of publication. -

The index and part of Shropshire and Salina are missing -

J.H. -

England Displayed being a New Complete & Accurate Survey, & Description of the
Kingdom of England and Principality of Wales.

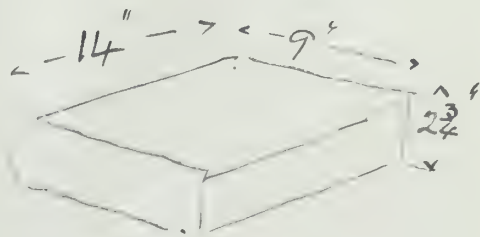
By a Society of Gentlemen &c. revised by A. Russell } then survey of Wales by Mr. Owen Jones
Particulars respecting England

VOL. I.

London.

Arnold & Bunn, Fleet Street.

MDCCLXIX.



At the end are two papers. - 'Salina'.

(It was taken in Shropshire in parts of ^{bound for the} apparently not completed.)

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 JOSEPHI BUTLER,
Nuper BRISTOLIENSIS Episcopi,
 Lateat Nomen!
 D D D 1661

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butions have been made towards supporting this useful charity; particularly, by the late John Elbridge, Esq; comptroller of the customs here, who, besides several other charitable donations, bequeathed five thousand pounds to this infirmary. He had, some time before, built and endowed a charity-school on St. Michael's-hill, for educating and cloathing a certain number of poor girls.

The walls of this city were partly razed in the time of William Rufus; but some portion of them still remains, and called the Portwall, between Harrez-tower, on Temple-back; and the glass-house, on Radcliff-back, near the Avon. This wall has two gates, Radcliff-gate, and Temple-gate, erected at the end of two long streets of the same name; and between which St. Thomas's-street runs, in a parallel direction, towards the bridge. The other gates are that of St. Nicholas, at the north end of the bridge, over which is the tower of St. Nicholas's church; Backstreet-gate, and Marsh-gate, leading to Queen-square; St. Leonard's and St. Giles's gates, leading from Corn-street and Small-street, to the quay; St. John's gate, and its tower over it, at the lower end of Broad-street; Needlefs-gate, leading to Broad-mead; the Pithay gate, leading to St. James's church-yard; Froome-gate, leading to the College, and St. Austin's-back, or quay; Newgate, at the lower end of Wine-street, the prison both for debtors and malefactors; and Castle-gate, where the castle formerly stood, leading to a very broad street, called the Old Market, which terminates at Lawford's-gate, the entrance from the London and Gloucester roads.

The situation of this city is low, but on the declivity of a hill. The ground-plot of it is said to resemble that of ancient Rome, being nearly circular, and divided into two parts by the Avon. The part on the Gloucestershire side of the city is four miles and a half in circumference, and that on the Somersets-hire side two miles and a half; so that the whole circumference of the city is seven miles. It is supposed to contain thirteen thousand houses, and ninety-five thousand inhabitants.

The north and south parts of the city are connected by a stone bridge over the Avon, consisting of four lofty and spacious arches; but the passage over it is encumbered with houses built on each side of it, which renders the passage on foot not only inconvenient, but dangerous, there being no room for posts, to prevent accidents.

The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and irregular; and the houses, in general, built like those in London, before the fire in 1666, with the upper floors projecting beyond the lower; they are also crowded close together, and many of them five or six stories high. The ascent to St. Michael's-hill is so steep, that near an hundred stone steps are laid in the ground, at proper distances.

They draw all their heavy goods here upon carriages without wheels, called Sleds or Sledges; for carts are not allowed to be used, for fear of shaking and damaging the arches of the vaults and sewers, or subterraneous passages, for carrying the filth of the city into the river. This renders the pavement so very smooth and slippery, that it is dangerous walking in frosty weather.

The place which, in Camden's time, was called the Marsh, and had rope-walks all round it, is now called Queen-square, it having, of late years, been surrounded with very good houses, inhabited by gentry and merchants. The houses are fronted partly with brick, and partly with stone, and the square reckoned larger than any in London, except Lincoln's-inn-fields. On the north side of it is the Custom-house, and the area laid out in walks of trees, which lead to a curious equestrian statue of king William III. placed in the center, and executed by the famous Mr. Ryfbrack.

The guild-hall, where the sessions and assizes, as well as the mayor and sheriffs courts, are held, is situated in Broad-street; and, adjoining to it, is a spacious lofty room, called St. George's Chapel, in which the mayor and sheriffs are annually chosen. In the front of the guild-hall is a figure of king Charles II.

At the upper end of Corn-street is a new council-house, where the mayor and aldermen meet every day, except Sundays, to administer justice; and below it is the

Tholsey, where there are several short stone pillars; having their tops covered with broad brass plates, with inscriptions on them: they were erected by the merchants, for the benefit of writing, or counting money; for here the merchants formerly met, and transacted business, as they do on the Royal Exchange in London.

But, as their meeting in the open air not only exposed them to the weather, but also to the noise of sleds and coaches passing to and from the quay; the citizens obtained an act of parliament, in the year 1733, for building a regular Exchange. This act was soon after carried into execution; and, on the tenth of March 1740-1, the first stone of the edifice was laid by the mayor, with great ceremony, several pieces of gold and silver coin placed under it, and on it the following inscription:

Regnante GEORGIO II. Pio, Felici, Augusto Libertatis et Rei Mercatoriae, Domi Forisque Vindice, primariam Lapidem hujusce Aedificii Suffragio Civium, et Aere publico extracti, posuit Henricus Combe Praetor, A. C. MDCCXL.

“ In the reign of George II. the pious, prosperous, august vindicator of liberty and commerce, both at home and abroad, Henry Combe, mayor, A. D. 1740, laid the first stone of the edifice erected by the vote of the citizens, and at the public expence.”

This edifice was opened, with great ceremony, on the twenty-third of September 1743, and is esteemed the completest of its kind in Europe. It is built wholly of free-stone, has four entrances into it, and rooms for shops over it, like the Royal Exchange, and is about two thirds as large. At the grand entrance, are two spacious apartments; one for a tavern, and the other for a coffee-house. The building of this edifice, together with the purchase of the ground, and old buildings destroyed, cost the corporation near fifty thousand pounds. But, we cannot help observing, that this elegant structure, which the city had, for ages, laboured to procure, and which, when completed, obtained the universal approbation of strangers; this very structure was no sooner presented to the trading part of the city, for their free use and convenience, than the body of the people refused to assemble there; and shewed a much greater inclination to the common street, where, to their reproach be it spoken, they now assemble, mixing themselves with the refuse of the city, as if they did not dare to appear in the Exchange among the most respectable merchants.

The quay, which is on the river Froome, is near half a mile in length, from a draw-bridge over the stream, to its conflux with the Avon, and, perhaps, the most commodious in England for landing and shipping of goods. The cranes on this wharf are very excellent in their kind, and constructed by the late ingenious Mr. Padmore. These machines are of great use to the merchants, as ships are cleared with very great facility. A handsome row of houses fronts this quay, and on it is a very fine sun-dial. The draw-bridge, already mentioned, preserves the communication between the parts of the city on both sides of the Froome, and is drawn up gratis by officers paid by the city, for the admission of ships with the tide, which rises here five or six fathoms on spring-tides.

At the upper end of High-street, a beautiful cross was erected in the year 1373, and which, in succeeding times, was adorned with the statues of four kings, who had been benefactors to the city. These faced the four cardinal streets; that of king John to the northward; king Henry III. eastward; king Edward III. westward; and Edward IV. southward. In 1683, it was taken down, enlarged, and raised higher; and four other statues added; namely, king Henry VI. to the eastward; queen Elizabeth to the westward; king James I. to the southward; and king Charles I. to the northward. Some time after, it was removed from its original situation to College-green, where it now stands, environed with iron palisadoes, painted and gilded. The height of this structure is thirty-nine feet six inches. College-green, in the middle of which this cross is placed, is situated on the north side of the river Froome, and reckoned the healthiest situation in the whole city.

In Wine-street is a large corn-market, built of free-stone, and a guard-house adjoining to it, with barracks for soldiers.

A few years since a new, and very elegant theatre, was erected in this city, where many of the principal actors from London, perform during the summer.

The trade of this city is considered as the most considerable of any port in the British dominions, London excepted, especially to the West Indies, to which its merchants were the first adventurers; and is said to employ near five hundred sail of ships in that trade only. Even before the civil war, the merchants of this city had a very considerable trade to the West-Indies, and which they have very greatly increased, not to that quarter only, but to most of the parts of the known world, since the revolution. Before that period indeed, they knew little of the Guinea trade, and hardly any thing of the Dutch, the Hamburgh, the Norway, and the Baltic commerce; all which have since been very flourishing in this port.

The merchants of Bristol have not only the greatest trade, except that of the capital, but they also trade with less dependence upon London, than any other town in Britain. Whatever exportations they make to any part of the world, they can dispose of the full returns; which is not the case with any other port in England; where they are often obliged either to ship part of the returns from ports abroad, in ships bound to London; or to consign their own vessels to London, in order both to get freights and dispose of their cargoes. But the Bristol merchants have always buyers at home for their returns, and so many of them that no cargo is too large. In consequence of this home consumption the shopkeepers in Bristol, who are in general wholesale dealers, have so great an inland trade, among the western counties, that carriers continually pass and repass from hence to the principal towns.

Add to this, the navigation of the two great rivers, the Wey and the Severn, whereby they engross, as it were to themselves, the whole trade of South Wales, and the greatest part of North Wales, as well as the English counties bordering on these rivers. Their trade with Ireland, which is vastly increased since the revolution, is prodigious, notwithstanding the great trade carried on with that kingdom by the merchants of Liverpool.

Here are some considerable manufactures of wollen stuffs, particularly Cantaloons; and not less than fifteen glass-houses, for manufacturing plate glass, drinking-glasses, &c. particularly bottles, for which there is a great demand at the Hot-well, and Bath, for exporting the mineral waters at these places.

These glass-houses are supplied with coals from the pits at Kingswood, and Mendip-hills; and it is remarkable, that though coals are brought some miles by land carriage, yet they are generally laid down at the doors of the inhabitants at seven, eight, or nine shillings per chaldron.

Here are thirteen incorporated companies, viz. 1. the Merchant-adventurers, who have a handsome hall, and lands to a considerable value. 2. The Merchant Taylors, who have a very large hall, lately rebuilt of free-stone; it is near seventy feet long, and of a proportional breadth. 3. The Mercers. 4. The Soap-boilers and Chandlers. 5. The Tobacconists. 6. The Butchers. 7. The Barber Surgeons. 8. The Tylers. 9. The Holliers, or Carmen. 10. The Shoemakers. 11. The Coopers. 12. The Bakers. 13. The Smiths. All these have halls of their own or hire large rooms for their meetings.

The city is supplied with water by several public conduits, viz. one in Bread-streed, one in Corn-street, one at the Fish-market, near the end of the quay, another at St. Austin's back, one in Peter-street, one in Temple-street, and another in Thomas-street.

Near the city is a hill called Brandon-hill, made use of by the laundresses for drying their linen, which is carried thither upon sledges, and the ground is said to have been given to the city for that purpose, by Queen Elizabeth. At the foot of this hill is a spring called Jacob's well, and near it the old theatre were plays were

acted some years since during the summer season. It was built for that purpose by the late celebrated comedian Mr. Hippisley, who was a native of Bristol. But since the new theatre has been erected, the old house has been laid aside. Near the old theatre is a very handsome assembly room, where the company meet in the summer; and the old theatre in Stokes-croft, is also changed into an assembly-room, which is open every Tuesday during the winter.

On the 25th of August 1747, there happened here a violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain; and what was very surprizing, the bushes on the hill, near Jacob's well, were observed to be suddenly on fire, and continued burning for some time even after the storm was over, though it rained violently. It is imagined they were set on fire by the lightning, which rushed down in an astonishing manner. The northern light, or *aurora borealis*, was exceedingly luminous, darting forth its corruscations of pale light, which seemed to rise from the horizon in a pyramidal, undulating form, shooting with great velocity up to the zenith.

In the North suburb of this city, Robert, earl of Gloucester, and natural son to Henry I. built a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. James, and made it a cell to the abbey of Tewksbury in Gloucestershire.

Here was also a college called the Calendaries, being a fraternity of the clergy and commonality of Bristol, before the reign of Edward III. This Society was valued upon the suppression at ten pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence *per annum*.

In the year 1148 Robert Fitz-Harding, mayor of Bristol, founded a priory of Augustines, dedicated to St. Augustine; and towards the reign of Henry II. changed it into an abbey, whose yearly revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to six hundred and seventy pounds thirteen shillings and eleven pence. This abbey had a church, which Henry VIII. when he suppressed the priory, erected into a cathedral, by the name of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity.

On the North side of the city was a nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and said to have been founded by Eva, the widow of Robert Fitz-Harding, in the reign of Henry II. It was valued upon the dissolution at twenty one pounds, eleven shillings, and three pence, *per annum*.

In the suburbs, on the Gloucester side, there was an hospital for lepers, erected some time before the eighth year of the reign of Henry III.

A house of Black friars was founded here by Sir Maurice Grant, about the year 1228.

A house of Grey friars was also founded in this city before the year 1234; and a priory of White friars, in 1297, by king Edward I.

Near the Temple-gate stood a house of Augustine friars, founded by Sir Simon and Sir William Montacute, about the beginning of the reign of Edward II.

The principal markets in the city are held on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays; besides which there is a market every Thursday in Thames-street, for cattle. Here are also two annual fairs held on the twenty-fifth of January, and the twenty-fifth of July, for all sorts of goods. The latter of which is called St. James's, or the summer fair, is held on the Gloucester side, about St. James's church-yard; and the former, called St. Paul's, or the winter fair, is held in Temple-street, on the Somersetshire side. These fairs hold some time, and many of the Londoners have shops in both.

About two miles from the city of Bristol are St. Vincent's rocks. A vast and irregular heap of stones, of different kinds; but their general substance is limestone, and extremely hard.

Among this pile of rocks, is one particularly remarkable, and out of which issues the famous water called the Hot-well water, and sometimes Bristol water. This rock is situated on the North-side of the river Avon, and affords a prospect at once romantic and beautiful.

As this water passes through a vast bed of rocks, and a variety of different substances, it doubtless borrows its taste and virtues from the most particular kinds; and,

and, when drank at the spring-head, has a fine gentle warmth, and a delicate, soft milky taste; it is very grateful to the stomach, and extremely serviceable in many complaints.

It is generally allowed to be cooling, cleansing, and balsamic; but, one of its most remarkable qualities is, its gentle astringency: this renders it useful, if not a specific, in that terrible complaint the diabetes; and, in consequence of its other qualities, it is drank, with great success, in obstructions of the urinary passages from gravel; as also, in many chronic cases, from which very little relief can be hoped by the common course of medicine.

Its cooling quality renders it of great use in internal inflammations; and, by its astringency, it strengthens the stomach, promotes an appetite, and assists digestion; and, at the same time, does not affect the taste of the food, a circumstance too common with mineral waters, and which renders their use disagreeable.

When the lungs are too much affected, its use is to be avoided; but, in the first stages of those fatal distempers, it will prove of the utmost service.

Besides the internal use of this water, many persons, who have weak and inflamed eyes, find great benefit from it: they take it warm from the pump, in some little cup; and, with a bit of soft rag, wash their eyes pretty often with it: this, in time, cools the part, takes off the inflammation, and greatly strengthens the sight.

There is also another advantage attending the hot-well, and from which many people have received great benefit; we mean, bathing in the water. In order to this, several little baths, for one person at a time, are constructed near the well: these baths are chiefly frequented by those afflicted by some kind of weakness. When persons first make use of these baths, they imagine it rather weakens than strengthens them; but a little perseverance sufficiently convinces them of their mistake, as they find, by happy experience, that they gather strength every day.

Many persons in health often make use of these baths, in order to refresh themselves: The water which fills these little baths, is the same with that which is drank; but, by the time it is pumped up, through the cold leaden pipes, into these stone baths, very little warmth can be perceived. These baths are usually bespoke over night by those who chuse to bathe early, and they are sure to find them ready at the hour appointed, for which they pay one shilling each time, the bath being fresh filled for every person.

The method observed in drinking these waters, is this: at first coming, the person goes to the pump-room in the morning, and drinks a glass or two before breakfast; and returns about five in the afternoon, when one or two more are drank. The next day, he takes three glasses before breakfast, and three in the afternoon, and this he continues during his whole stay.

Each of these glasses holds the third part of a pint; but, it must not be supposed that the patient drinks three of these glasses of water, one immediately after the other; half an hour, by the pump-clock, is the time allowed between glass and glass; and, during this interval, he either continues in the pump-room, where there is a good band of music during the season, or walks by the side of the Avon, where he is diverted by the number of ships and vessels passing up and down with the tide, which runs here very rapidly. The taste of the water is so agreeable, that the drinking this quantity is far from a task; 'tis universally done with pleasure, and many are as fond of it as of wine.

Besides the six glasses already mentioned, several take an additional glass an hour before dinner, which many have found useful; but this is not universal, nor should it be done but when the water increases the appetite.

Some also send for the water to their lodgings, and drink it, either alone, or mixed with their wine, and make their tea with it. By this method, the advantages arising from drinking the waters are increased.

Every thing conspires to render the drinking of Bristol water agreeable. The accommodations of all kinds are excellent; the people, in general, obliging; and those

belonging to the hot well, particularly so. There is always good company during the season, which lasts from April to September, and many innocent diversions and amusements. For those who love riding, there is one of the finest countries in the world: the downs are spacious and open, and the air pure and healthy; at the same time, the eye is delighted with the most agreeable prospects. The vast sheet of water, called King-road, at the mouth of the Avon, exhibits a very beautiful scene, from the number and variety of ships and vessels with which its surface is often covered; while the Welsh mountains, with their heads in the clouds, terminate the view.

Upon the hill, at the foot of which the hot-well is situated, stands Clifton, one of the most agreeable villages in the kingdom. Here many of the company, that frequent the hot-well, have their lodgings. The prospect from this village and the adjoining mount is beautiful beyond description; and the air of this particular spot so excellent, that it has been called the English Montpellier.

The company frequenting the hot-well is often very numerous; and to that particular, the agreeableness of the place is, in some measure, owing. But all who have experienced the benefit of these waters, often wonder that the company is not still more numerous.

Every fine Sunday, indeed, during the summer, the place is crowded during the whole day, prodigious numbers of people coming from Bristol, and every other part of the adjacent country, to drink the waters; but these go in at a back-door, and do not interrupt the better sort of company.

To whatever principles these waters owe their virtues, it is sufficiently evident, that they are intimately connected with their substance; for, when a gallon of Bristol water has been evaporated, there scarcely remains any thing in the vessel; whereas there remains, after the evaporation of other medicinal waters, a salt, or other substance, possessing the same virtues. This abundantly proves, that the virtues of Bristol water are inherent, and not owing to any accidental mixture with it; and, for that reason, it keeps better than any other medicinal water whatever. Vast quantities of air-bubbles rise in a glass of it fresh filled, and exposed to the sun; which has induced some to assert, that its virtues are owing to its being impregnated with air.

But, to whatever principle its virtues are owing, it is evident, that the spring must be supplied from some vast resource. Like most other fountains, it rises in wet weather, and falls in dry; so that it has many things in common with waters of much less virtue. But it must be observed, that they are obliged to leave off pumping a few hours in the day, always a day or two before, and two or three days after every new and full moon.

This is, however, entirely owing to the accidental situation of the spring near the bed of the Avon; so that on spring-tides the salt water from the river Avon generally rise high enough to break in upon the hot-well spring, except in times of great rains, when the spring is very full, and thence, in a great measure, it resists the spring-tides; so that they affect it very little.

This formidable disadvantage in appearance, is, in reality, but very trifling: the spring is so considerable, that it will bear continual pumping; and a very few hours of this, even in the very worst of times, renders the water as bright and pure as it was before the accident.

There is something at once both very singular and very striking in the nature of this spring. The face of the adjacent country is the very same to a great extent: the rocks run all over it in the same manner, the bed of the Avon itself being nothing more than a cut through them, and not any real separation of one kind of soil or country from another. Yet, though we see, on the other side of the Avon, the same kind of rocks, composed of the same kind of lime-stone, and every way similar to those on this side, out of which the hot-well issues; and, at the same time, perceive springs issuing from them in the very same form and manner; yet, the waters of these springs have not the least affinity; that of the hot-well being warm, soft, and medicinal; while that facing it, on the opposite shore, is as hard, cold, and simple spring-water, as any in the world.

It seems evident, that the true source of the virtues of Bristol water, is that prodigious rock of lime-stone through which it runs before it reaches the hot-well. We know the qualities of lime-stone; and we also know, they are such as would give the very same virtues to water, as those of Bristol possess: it is therefore highly reasonable to conclude, that they derive their virtues from those amazing quantities of lime-stone rocks, which extend to a great distance round the hot-well. But, at the same time, we see water issuing from the same rocks, on the other side of the Avon, without the least mark of possessing any quality more than what is found in common spring-water. This is very singular, and would almost induce one to think, that nature has not suffered this water to wash the very rocks among which it passes.

We have already observed, that the rocks near the hot-well are composed of that hard matter called Lime-stone, and which is used for burning into lime. They are a kind of marble, but considerably harder than the common kinds, and of a closer grain. They take a good polish, and look very beautiful. The polished chimney-piece in the pump-room at the hot-well, is cut out of one of these rocks, and makes a very elegant appearance. There is some variety in the colour of these rocks, but it is, in general, dark and dusky: a slate or lead colour, with a blueish cast, is the most common; but some have a black ground, streaked or spotted with white.

The people who live in the neighbourhood are permitted to take any quantity of these rocks, which are blown up for these purposes by means of gunpowder, and for which the men, who get their livelihood by this business, are allowed six-pence or seven-pence a ton, the employer finding tools and gunpowder.

The method they take is very simple, easy, and effectual. Two men are generally employed for this purpose; one of whom holds in his hand the boring-tool, or bar of iron, having its point formed into a kind of chissel; and the other a hammer.

The person who manages the boring-tool, takes, at first, one of about two feet in length, fixing the point of it upon such a part of the rock as he thinks will best suit his purpose; and the other strikes on the other end of it with a hammer. The blows are repeated; and the bar being turned every time the person strike, it makes its way into the stone. When a small hole is made, they pour water into it; and, as they go on boring, they, from time to time, clean out the hole, in the same manner as they clean a gun-barrel. The bar of iron, or boring-tool, is about three inches in circumference; and, by this manner of working it, a hole is made something larger than itself, and of a depth nearly equal to its length. They then take a longer bar, and so on, to their longest, which is six feet, if the nature of the rock they are at work upon requires it; the depth of the hole being always in proportion to the quantity of stone they propose to remove.

When the hole is thus made of the depth they chuse, they clean it well out, and make it dry; then they put in a quantity of gunpowder, proportional to the hole they have made in the rock; sometimes not more than half a pound, and sometimes two or three pounds. When the powder is put in, they thrust down a small wire, and leave it in the hole, extending from the powder to the surface; and then make up some very stiff clay, or other substance of that kind, and ram it into the hole extremely firm, filling the top of the hole entirely, and in the strongest manner. The clay, &c. being firmly fixed, they draw out the wire, by which a touch-hole is made quite down to the powder; they fill this touch-hole also with powder, lay a train from thence to a considerable distance, and a piece of lighted touch-wood at the extremity, leaving it to take effect.

Care must be taken to retire, for the effect of the gunpowder is very violent. Some tons of stone are generally loosened by the blast; and, frequently, pieces of two or three pounds weight are thrown, like cannon-shot, to a considerable distance.

They are not, however, always alike successful in these blows, as they call them; for though they some-

times loosen many more tons at a blow than they expect, yet they as often miscarry.

Among the rocks in this neighbourhood, there are found great quantities of small crystals, generally known by the name of Bristol-stones. They are, for the most part, clear and colourless; a few are tinged, but the colours are faint, and seem accidental. They are naturally as well polished as if they came from the hands of the lapidary; and are found in vast numbers in the cracks of the rocks, and chasms of stones, but chiefly in the cavities of iron ore. They are principally used in embellishing grottos, &c. for which they seem admirably adapted.

They are found, in great variety of forms, in different places, and the clusters of them are still more various in their appearance. About Clifton, they resemble table-diamonds; and some of them, where the pyramids stand upright, and are broad and short, have, at first view, the appearance of rose diamonds. In some places, the clusters are small, short and numerous; and in these the angles are so many, and the light so variously reflected, that they appear like clusters of small brilliants set in some large piece of work by a jeweller. Perhaps there are few pieces of art that equal these clusters in beauty, when the light falls properly upon them.

About King's Weston, the clusters rise higher, and are more irregular, the small shoots being so blended one with another, that the particular form of each is lost; but the appearance of the whole is very romantic and beautiful. Several of these are of the strangest figures that can be conceived; some shoot up in the form of the large teeth of animals, while others resemble the spires and turrets of old cathedrals, and the ornaments of Gothic buildings.

Though these stones generally adhere to the rock or ore at one end, and terminate in a point at the other; yet, this is not universal: some lie flat, and grow to the stone on one side, and are pointed at both ends. Besides these, there are two other sorts, which differ only as the column is longer or shorter. In some it is very long, and the whole body resembles a fine shoot of salt-petre; in others, it is shorter; and, in many, so short, that it is hardly seen; the top only of the pyramid is conspicuous. But, however they may differ in these particulars, they are each composed of a column, or stem of six sides, and terminated by a point shaped like a pyramid, and composed also of six sides.

Wherever there is a crack between the solid parts of the stone, or wherever there is a cavity in a lump of iron ore, these crystals are found. If the crevice be small, the crystals are also small; if large, the crystals are larger in proportion. But the largest and finest of all are found in the great cavities of a kind of reddish stone found plentifully here, and which is very rich in iron.

In these cracks or cavities they encrust the whole surface, and often continue growing till their tops meet in the center; so that the whole space is filled up, except the vacancies between the several shoots.

The manner in which these crystals grow is somewhat remarkable. The base is composed of a crust of coarse, whitish, and irregular crystal, spread over the whole surface of the crack or cavity; and, from the upper part of this crust, rise the other crystals, which are pure, fine, transparent, and of a regular figure. The last only are properly called Bristol-stones; for the crust or bed on which they grow, is not so much regarded; and these all consist of a sprig, terminated by a pyramid; and, as these sprigs or columns are larger or shorter, and as they are disposed more or less regularly, they make a different appearance. In general, the most beautiful pieces are found in cavities moderately large, where the crust is not too thick, the columns short and regular, and the crystals not too much clustered together.

Such are the general forms and manners in which the crystals, called Bristol-stones, are found; but the variety resulting from the form of the cracks, and the size of the cavities, render the change in their shape and appearance almost infinite.

We have already observed, that these crystals grow particularly in lumps of iron ore; and shall now add, that

that great plenty of it is found in almost every corner of this district. If the attempt of smelting iron from the ore with pit-coal, should ever be completed, there is the greatest reason to think, the neighbourhood of Bristol will be one of the most flourishing places in this kingdom; for there is plenty, both of ore and pit-coal, in these parts.

Nor is iron the only metal found here: the rocks contain also veins of lead-ore: they are, indeed, small; but, this is no reason why they should not be worked; for, very often, the largest and richest veins make only a slight and inconsiderable appearance when first discovered.

In our survey of these parts of the country, we often observed a very beautiful sort of rustic work in the stone facings of the gateways leading to gentlemen's houses. We could not help admiring the beauty of this rustic work, and forming comparisons between it and what we had seen elsewhere, not at all to the advantage of the latter.

The beauty of the rustic-work seen about London consists in the great variety and studied irregularity of the appearance; but this was infinitely excelled by what we now saw in the country. The raised parts of the latter are not only thrown into a variety of forms and combinations, not to be seen in the other; but, the surface of these raised parts is itself elegant beyond description. All the raised parts are of a rounded form; and their surfaces, though not smooth and even, have a general aspect of equality; they are curdled, or waved, as it were, in a variety of directions, equal to that of the disposition of the parts themselves; and fill the eye, without offending it, in a manner far superior to any thing we ever before saw.

When the beauty of these rustic pieces induced us to take a nearer view, our admiration was increased; it appeared, not like a piece of common rustic, but an imitation of something far more elegant. The depths of the hollows between the rising parts is varied in such an amazing manner, that no two of them are alike; and the waving and curdlings on the surface gives every part an appearance of a piece of rustic in miniature; the whole being formed, like that of the mass itself, into risings of the most elegant kind, with beautiful irregular hollows between them.

We were astonished to see so much work, labour, and art, employed in places where, from the very nature of the situation, few admirers of such works could be expected; but were soon undeceived: we found, that the hand of nature, without any assistance from art, except that of putting them together, had formed these beautiful pieces of rustic.

Near Cotham-house, at a small distance from Bristol, we found a large bed of stones, of which the above pieces of rustic were formed. This stone does not lie in a continued mass, but in separate lumps: many are about two feet and a half in length, and of a very irregular figure; but generally of a round or oval form, and their thickness about eight or nine inches.

But the external surface, however beautiful, is not comparable to the internal parts. The stone is so hard, that it will take a fine polish, and exhibit a landscape, like that formed by some masterly hand in painting. Rivers, mountains, grottos, and all other objects requisite to form a beautiful picture, are here delineated by the pencil of nature. In one part of a stone we particularly examined, (for they are not all alike, the same variety being found on the internal as on the external part) were minute specks of a dark colour, and irregular form, resembling clouds seen through some distant opening: in another part, the appearance of an open country; and in others, trees, bushes, shrubs, and hedges, interspersed with brooks and rivers.

The ground of the stone is a dusky brown, but not the same throughout, being fainter in some parts, and deeper in others. At the very bottom, there is generally a coat paler than all the rest; and, at the top, where the rustic risings are cut through, it is paler than any of the other parts of the stone, except the bottom. The rest is shaded with different degrees of brown; while some of the figures are blackish, and the palest of them darker than the rest of the stone.

It is found, that whatever part of the stone is cut in the same direction, the same figure will be exhibited; so that a great number of beautiful slabs may be cut out of each stone. The gentlemen in the neighbourhood are not entirely ignorant of its beauty: they frequently procure slabs to cut from it, which they polish, and place in frames, where they exhibit a most elegant appearance. We admire what is generally called Florentine slate, for its representing ruins, and figures of the same kind; but this is not comparable to the Cotham-stone: the latter is as much superior to the former, as marble is to free-stone.

At King's Weston, already mentioned in describing the Bristol stones, is the house of John-Edward Southill, Esq; built by Sir John Vanburgh. It is in his heavy stile; and the hall, the only tolerable room in the whole edifice, rendered wholly useless by a vast echo. Before one of the chimneys is a prodigious pair of elk's horns, dug out of a bog in Ireland; and a fine picture of lord Thomas Cromwell, by Holbein.

The lawn before the house is very beautiful; but the best view of it is from a hill a little beyond the breakfasting-house frequented by the company at the hot-well. To the left are beautiful woods, in the midst of which Mr. Southill's house appears. In the front of the edifice is a very fine valley, near two miles broad, beautifully intersected with hedges and trees, and bounded by the Severn, which is here ten miles in breadth. Here you have also a view of King-road, terminated by the mountains of Wales. On the other side, there is an extensive view of the country, beautifully interspersed with farms and villages. The windings of the Severn are seen for twenty miles, and those of the Avon quite to Bristol.

Having surveyed the part of the country lying near the hot-well, we returned to Bristol, and from thence pursued our journey towards Bath. In our way, we visited Mr. Champion's copper-works, situated about three miles from Bristol. Here the whole process of the copper and brass manufactures is exhibited, from the smelting of the ore, to the forming it into plates, wire, pans, vessels, pins, &c. After the ore is several times melted, it is poured into a flat mould of stone, by which means it is formed into thin plates about four feet long, and three broad. These plates are cut lengthways into seventeen stripes, and these again, by particular machines, into many more very narrow ones, and drawn out to the length of seventeen feet, which are again drawn into wires, and done up in bundles of forty shillings value each. About an hundred of these bundles of wire are made here every week, and each of these bundles makes an hundred thousand pins. The wires are cut into proper lengths, and the whole process completed here, employing a great number of girls, who, with little machines worked by their feet, point and head the pins with such expedition, that each of them will do a pound and a half in a day. The heads are spun by a woman, with a wheel resembling a common spinning-wheel; and then separated from one another by a man, with another little machine like a pair of shears.

It may not be improper to observe here, that copper is changed into brass, by being melted with a certain quantity of lapis calaminaris mixed with powdered charcoal. Seven pounds of the above mixture are put into a melting-pot, with five pounds of copper; and the whole changed by the fire into brass.

Great quantities of aukward pans and dishes are also cast here, for the use of the negroes on the coast of Africa. All the machines in these works are put in motion by means of water, which, after passing over the water-wheels, is again thrown back into the mill-pond by means of a prodigious fire-engine, which raises near three thousand hogheads every minute. This is reckoned one of the finest and best constructed engines in the world.

In our way from Bristol to Bath, we passed through Keynsham, or Caynsham, a small market-town, situated on the south bank of the river Avon, and on the west bank of a small river, called the Chew, which here falls into the Avon, one hundred and eleven miles from London. It is reckoned a very foggy place, but has a large capacious church, a charity-school, a stone bridge of fifteen

teen arches over the river Avon, and another stone-bridge over the Chew. A considerable trade is carried on here in malt, which is made in this town, and sent, by means of the Avon, to Bath and Bristol. Here was an abbey of black canons, founded by William earl of Gloucester, about the year 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter and St. Paul. At the dissolution it was valued at four hundred and nineteen pounds, fourteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*. Edward VI. gave it to Thomas Bridges, Esq; in the year 1553, and it is still the seat of that ancient family.

Keynsham has a weekly market on Tuesday; and two annual fairs, held on the twenty-fourth of March, and the fifteenth of August, for the sale of cattle and cheese.

Near this town the river Avon is crowded, during the spring season, with millions of fish, called Elvers, a kind of small eel, about the size of the barrel of a goose-quill. These the people skim from the surface of the water with small nets; and, by a particular method, scour off their skins, and make them into small cakes for sale. These elver cakes, fried, and eaten with butter, are considered as dainties.

In the neighbourhood of Keynsham is a quarry, in which are found a number of fossils, in the shape of serpents, coiled up like a rope, but generally without any representation of a head. The credulous people were formerly persuaded, that they were real serpents, changed into stone by one Keina, a devout British virgin, and from whom also the town took its name.

About four miles to the southward of Keynsham, is a famous Druid monument, which we were desirous of seeing; and, in our way to it, passed through

Pensford, a small, but neat market-town, situated on the river Chew, one hundred and thirteen miles from London. It has a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth; a weekly market on Tuesday; and two annual fairs; the first held on the sixth of May, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and the second on the ninth of November, for sheep and horses.

Stanton-Drew is situated near the town of Pensford. It is an ancient monument, called the Wedding, from a ridiculous tradition among the people, that, as a bride was going to be married, she, and all her company, were changed into stones. It is undoubtedly a work of the ancient Druids, and seems to be a stupendous model of the Pythagorean system of the world, constructed with enormous blocks of marble taken out of Clay-hole, near Wells. Three circles, representing the sun, the earth and the moon; together with some stones representing the planets, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, are still remaining; and it seems highly probable, that the circles of the sun and moon were used as temples, in honour of those luminaries: the least of these temples is as big as Stone-henge.

On the top of a hill, near the above monument, is a large camp, called Stanton-bury. It is surrounded with double works, including an area of near thirty acres, and appears to have been thrown up by the Danes. From this camp there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect of the adjacent country, interspersed with woods, hills, valleys, streams of water, farms, villages, and gentlemen's seats: you may even perceive the Steep and Flat Holms, two small islands in the mouth of the Severn.

Bath was the next place we visited. This ancient and famous city is situated in a valley, surrounded with lofty hills, on the banks of the river Avon, one hundred and eight miles from London. It is the see of a bishop, united to that of Wells; and is governed, under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four common council-men.

The Romans had a station here, which they called Camulodunum, from a mountain on the south side of it, dedicated to Camulos, the British god of war. The walls of the city are almost entire, and supposed to have been built by the Romans, except the upper part, which seems to have been repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings. The area, inclosed by the walls, is but small, and of a pentagonal form. In these walls were four gates, and a postern; but these have been all lately pulled

down, and taken away. There was also, formerly, an additional wall and ditch, extended from the south-west angle to the river, by which the approach of an enemy was intercepted on two sides of the city, unless they crossed the river. The small compass of ground within the walls, and the great resort of people hither, for the benefit of the waters, induced the inhabitants to crowd up many of the streets to an unfightly and inconvenient narrowness: the houses are, however, handsomely built, & the additions lately made are very grand and magnificent.

In this city are five hot baths, called the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Cross Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Leper's Bath.

The King's Bath is sixty feet square, supplied by several hot springs, which rise in the middle of it. The water of one of these springs is so hot, that they are obliged to turn the greater part of it away, for fear of over-heating the bath. It is accommodated with several slips, or dressing-places, some of which are appropriated to the men, and others to the women, both of whom bathe in linen drawers and shifts. The walls are full of niches, supposed to have been made by the Romans. There are twelve on the north side, eight on the east, and the same number on the west, and four large arches on the south; the whole being encompassed with a parapet or balustrade, with a walk round it. In the center of this bath is the statue of an ancient British king, called Blayden, the soothsayer; with an inscription, importing, that he discovered the use of these springs eight hundred and sixty-three years before the christian æra.

Contiguous to this bath is a neat pump-room, where the company meet to drink the water, which is conveyed to it from the springs, as hot as it can be drank, by means of a marble pump.

The Queen's Bath is contiguous to the King's Bath, being only separated by a wall. It has no springs, but receives its water from the King's Bath, and, consequently, is not so hot. It is not so large as the former, nor so much frequented.

The Cross Bath hath its name from a cross that formerly stood in the middle of it. It is of a triangular form, and its heat less than that of the King's. This bath, which is chiefly frequented by persons of quality, was covered by James Ley, earl of Marlborough. On one side is a gallery for spectators; and, on the opposite, a balcony for a band of music. In the center is a marble pillar, adorned with curious sculpture, and erected at the expense of the earl of Melfort, in compliment to king James II. and his queen, and in memory of their meeting here. The guides of this bath say, that, in hot weather, a large black fly is frequently seen here, and said to live under the water, and to come up from the springs. Under the gallery and balcony above-mentioned, are the slips, or ranges of small dressing-rooms, one for the gentlemen, and the other for the ladies.

The Hot Bath has its name from being formerly hotter than the rest, but it was then not so large as at present. The well in this bath supplies its own pump, and also that in the Cross Bath, being conveyed thither by pipes, and from which it is fifty-eight feet and a half distant.

The Leper's Bath, so called from its being appropriated to persons supposed to have a leprosy, or other disease of that kind, is filled by the overflowings of the Cross Bath.

These hot springs were fenced in by the Romans, with a wall, to separate them from the common cold springs, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they also made subterranean canals to carry off the cold waters, lest they should mix with the hot. As this city lies in a valley, surrounded with hills, the heat of these waters, and their milky, detergent quality, are ascribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters flowing from two of those hills; one called Carlton-down, and the other Lansdown. The water from Carlton-down is supposed to be sulphureous or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre; and the water from Lansdown to be tinged with iron-ore: and it is well known, that a mixture of sulphur and filings of iron, moistened with water, will produce any degree of heat.

It is remarkable, that these hot springs are always the same; for the longest and heaviest rains do not make them discharge more water, nor the driest seasons cause them to discharge less. It is therefore evident, that these waters are not diluted, and their mineral virtues weakened by rains; nor their virtues increased, and the water rendered stronger by drought.

In our enumeration of the uses of these waters, it cannot be expected that we should particularly mention the method proper to be taken by every person who would find benefit from these, or any other mineral springs; this can only be learned from the circumstances of the disorder, and a proper comparison between the strength of the patient and that of the disease.

Dr. Oliver observes, that "as warm water, they are allowed to soften and relax the fibres by external application, and to dissolve saline and gelatinous concretions, by being admitted into the habit of the body. But the saline, sulphureous, and saponaceous particles manifestly contained in the Bath waters, must render these more penetrating, and more powerful solvents than common water.

"The rarefaction of the fluids, caused by the warmth of the bath, is plainly a deobstruent, especially when the too rigid sides of the vessels are rendered soft and yielding by the distending force of the rarified humours. By this means, the diameters of the canals are enlarged, and the moleculeæ, which were to pass through them in their contracted state, will be pushed on with ease by the power of the general circulation, and, consequently, the obstructions, which were before formed by these moleculeæ, will be removed. In how many diseases will this single effect of warm bathing be beneficial! Probably this rarefaction of the fluids, and relaxation of the solids, conjointly, may operate in several series of the vessels, which no medicine is capable of entering, and, consequently, may remove obstructions in the first capillaries, which would, by degrees, have produced chronical distempers, the causes of which we could never have discovered; or, if discovered, been able to have obviated their effects." Thus, as bathing the whole body opens the pores of the skin, searches and cleanses the glandular system, promotes the distribution of the transfudatory lymph, enlivens the circulation, and thereby prevents the retention of acrimonious humour; so it must be of the greatest use in all chronical distempers in general, in stubborn, cutaneous foulnesses, and in cold phlegmatic obstructions.

Hence bathing is found to be of great service in most gouty cases; but great care must be taken, that the gouty matter be not too suddenly dissolved in large quantities by too long a stay in the bath, or too intense a degree of heat. If this be the case, the patient will soon find himself feverish, which is a certain sign that some of this matter is got into the blood, and that nature is labouring to free herself from it. He must therefore wait, and not bathe again till she has performed this necessary work, which will probably be thirty or forty hours, by a fetid sweat, or turbid urine.

It must also be carefully observed, that bathing is never proper during a fit of the gout, or at its near approach; for then nature is endeavouring to throw off her recrements in a natural way, and therefore must not be disturbed in her work. Accordingly we find, that if a person put his feet into Bath water, while the fit is upon him, it either enrages the gout, or strikes it in.

It is universally allowed, that the temperate seasons of the year are most proper for bathing and drinking the waters; and that previous evacuations are necessary to unload the habit, and clean the first passages. Dr. Oliver observes, that "too great a degree of heat in the bath, too long a stay in it, too hot a bed after bathing, a profuse sweat too long continued, being exposed to the air on bathing days, or eating or drinking too plentifully of high-seasoned meats, or inflaming liquors, during a course of bathing, are always improper, often dangerous, and sometimes fatal: that it is most prudent for the generality of bathers not to dip their heads at all, except when there are cutaneous

"ulcers, dry scabs and scurfs, head-achs, &c. in which cases, the head ought to be dipped when the bather is just going out of the water."

Upon the whole, it is evident, "That, by the prudent use of the hot baths, most chronic diseases may be relieved, and sometimes cured; while persons in full health may be greatly injured by sporting with so powerful an alterative."

As pumping is of great service in several disorders which affect the extreme parts, it may be proper to observe, that the same end was at first, in some degree, answered, by what was then called Bucketting, which was performed by taking up the water in buckets, and pouring it leisurely on the part affected; by which method, the warmth and virtues of the water were thought to penetrate deeper than by bathing only. This was usually performed in pains of the head, deafness, stupors, sciaticas, palsies, cold and withered limbs, &c. But, after pumps became common, this method of embrocation was laid aside, and pumps erected to supply its place; by which means the water is drawn more immediately from the spring, is hotter, its virtues more concentrated, and it falls with equal, if not greater force, upon the part affected; and, consequently, penetrates deeper, and is attended with more success. Pumps were at first used only in the baths; but, it being found, that women subject to hysterics, patients afflicted with gravel in the kidneys, and persons extremely weak, were incapable of bearing both the heat of the bath, and pumping at the same time, an expedient was found, by raising the water somewhat higher, to pump the extreme parts, without going into the bath at all; and this they call Dry-pumping.

Dr. Randolph remarks, that the virtues of Bath-waters, applied by pumping upon any particular part, will, in some measure, appear, from the two following observations. 1. "That it is of singular service in old pains and aches, where there is an occlusion of the pores, and a fixation of cold phlegmatic humours. 2. That sprains and relaxations of the membranous or tendinous parts are cured by it. From the first we conclude, that it is a powerful discutient; from the second, that it is a great strengthener." Therefore, though there is no great danger, in all gouty cases, in pumping the part during the fit; yet it may be of great service upon its decline, as it prevents the fixing and concretion of gouty matter, and, at the same time, strengthens the part. For the same reason, it is also of service to those whose sinews are impaired and crippled by severe fits and frequent returns.

Bath water, taken inwardly, is a warm stomachic, which adds vigour to the blood, without heating it too much; and, if given in a proper quantity, will sit easy on the stomach, strengthen it effectually, and enable the concoctive powers to assist in the discharge of any offending matter. It not only helps digestion, but also defends the vital parts from any attack that might be made upon them. "It prevents" says Dr. Randolph, "the generation and retention of acrimonious impurities, as it supplies the body with aqueous moisture, and so answers the purpose of a diluter; and this it does more effectually than any other water, because it does not chill the blood, as that is apt to do, and so check the exhalation of the transfudatory lymph, and is, withal, so active and permeable, as to reach the remotest parts," by which means its good effects extend even to the minutest secretions. Hence, in scorbutic habits, which indicate the approach of the gout, the Bath water is the most likely preservative, as it is also the best remedy to prevent the return of that distemper, where persons have already been afflicted with it. In the gout in the stomach and bowels, and other disorders of the intestines, it is a medicine which operates directly upon the part affected, by its healing virtue, and by enabling nature to throw off the offending matter from the internal to the external parts. Its balsamic virtue also renders it of use in inward ulcers, erosions, and excoriations. But it may be necessary here to distinguish from which spring, and what quantities of the water each patient ought to drink. Such as have cold lax bowels, are subject to loosenesses

and flatulencies, gouty cholics, morning reachings, and want of appetite, Dr. Oliver recommends drinking the waters of the King's Bath; beginning with a small quantity, either in bed, soon after they rise, or about an hour after breakfast, as it agrees best with the stomach, increasing the quantity according to the effects produced. But as the waters of this spring, when drank in small quantities, are apt to produce costiveness, this must be removed, either by increasing the quantity, or changing the water for that of the Hot Bath; and, if this does not prove sufficiently opening, small doses of tincture of Senna must be occasionally repeated.

When a sick person is subject to costiveness, is easily heated, and inclined to be feverish, he should be gently purged with cooler, softer, and milder cathartics, joined with soap; then drink the waters of the Hot Bath, and if they prove too heating, recourse must be had to those of the Cross Bath, which are much cooler and more opening than the former, and may be safely drank, when those from either of the other springs would be hurtful.

As the lungs, in some gouty persons, are so very tender, and easily inflamed, that there would be some danger in drinking either of the waters immediately from the pump, they ought to be brought to the patient's lodgings, and suffered to stand about six minutes, that their volatile and heating particles may have time to fly off; and then, by putting a spoonful of new milk into each glass, they will become still safer, and more beneficial, especially the waters of the Cross Bath.

The waters of all the baths have a strong smell, are of a blueish colour, and emit a thin vapour. After long standing, they deposit a black mud, which is used, by way of cataplasms, for local pains, and often proves of more service than the waters themselves. This mud they also deposit on distillation.

The seasons for drinking the Bath-waters are the spring and autumn. The spring season begins with April, and ends with June. The autumn season begins with September, and lasts till December; and some patients remain here all the winter. In the spring, this city is mostly frequented for health, and, in the autumn, for pleasure, when at least two thirds of the company come to partake of the amusements of the place. In some seasons, there have been no less than eight thousand people at Bath, besides the inhabitants. An officer is appointed by the mayor, to superintend the baths, and to keep order among the bathers, and their guides.

There are in this city a cathedral, and three parish-churches. The cathedral, or abbey-church, is a venerable pile, in the Gothic taste, and has several superb monuments. It is dedicated to St. Peter; and was begun, in the year 1137, by Dr. Oliver King, but not finished till 1612. The structure is small, but beautiful; and the inside of the roof neatly wrought. In the middle is a handsome tower, with a ring of eight bells; and the east window is very magnificent. On the principal front, which faces the west, are the figures of saints and angels, ascending and descending, in memory of a dream, by which Dr. Oliver King was induced to build this church. Before it is a handsome square area, but, of late years, greatly deformed with houses. This church stands upon the spot where there was formerly a Roman temple, dedicated to Minerva, patroness of the baths. Two Roman inscriptions are placed on the eastern wall of the church, but greatly defaced. The parish-churches are, St. James's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's, each of which has a ring of bells, but there is nothing remarkable in the building.

On the south side of the cathedral stood the abbey, some parts of which are still remaining; but has, long since, been converted into lodgings, and honoured with the residence of king James II. queen Mary, consort to king William III. queen Anne, and her royal consort, George prince of Denmark. It has lately been greatly enlarged with private baths of different kinds, the hot-baths being filled with water, by means of pipes laid to the King's Bath.

The market-place is spacious and open, and supplied with the best of meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, &c. Over the market-house is the town-hall, a spacious room, sup-

ported by twenty-one stone pillars. At the upper end of it are the pictures of the late prince Frederick, and his consort the princess of Wales, being their present to the corporation, to whom they had before given a silver cup and waiter, gilt. Round the hall hang the pictures of the members of the corporation, drawn at the expence of the late general Wade, one of their representatives in parliament, whose picture is placed over the entrance. And, at the south end, are two very fine pictures of Mr. Pitt, now lord Chatham, and the late Mr. Allen. Here are also the pictures of the British king Coel, who is said to have given the city its first charter; and of Edgar, one of the Saxon kings, who was crowned here.

There are in this city a free-school, and two charity-schools; one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls, who are clothed and taught. Here is an hospital, dedicated to St. John, and founded by Fitz-Joceline, bishop of this see, in the twelfth century, for poor sick people who come hither for the benefit of the waters, with a handsome chapel of white free-stone. Here is also an alms-house, called Ruscot's Charity, and endowed, for the maintenance of twelve men and twelve women. Besides which, there are other alms-houses, chiefly supported by the chamber of the city. But what more peculiarly deserves attention, is the General Hospital, the first stone of which was laid in 1738. It is a very commodious building, one hundred feet in front, and ninety in depth, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty patients. It is intended for the reception of the sick and lame from all parts of the kingdom, and is supported by the generous subscriptions and contributions of persons resorting to this city.

We have already observed, that the additional buildings lately erected in this city are very grand and magnificent. These are principally found in Chandos-buildings, Queen-square, the North and South Parades, King's-mead-square, Galloway-buildings, and the King's Circus.

The Grove, near the Abbey-church, now called Orange-square, in compliment to the late prince of Orange, has several new-built houses; and, in the center, is erected a monumental stone, with an inscription in honour of the prince of Orange, who visited Bath just before his marriage with the princess royal of England, and received great benefit from the waters. This stone was erected by the late famous Mr. Nash, who may be called the founder of Modern Bath. On the stone is the following inscription:

*In Memoriam
Sanitatis
Principi Auriaco,
Aquarum Thermalium Potu,
Favente Deo,
Ovante Britannia,
Feliciter Restitutæ.
M.DCC.XXXV.*

“ In Memory of the happy Restoration of the Health
“ of the prince of Orange, by drinking the Bath Waters,
“ through the Favour of God, and to the extreme Joy
“ of Britain. 1735.”

The North and South Parades, situated near Orange-square, are grand and noble, each being two hundred and ten feet in length, and fifty in breadth. These two terraces, as well as the houses, are founded upon arches, from twenty-four to forty feet high. The area, which the grand terrace surrounds, is called the Roman Forum, because Agricola, the Roman general in Britain, built a forum on the same spot of ground, in the reign of Titus Vespasian; and from that work, the country round the hot-springs, in succeeding times, obtained the name of “the Hundred of Bath Forum.” The houses that inclose this area, are of one uniform structure, and crowned with a balustrade.

On the south side of the city, on the banks of the river, is a most elegant square. The principal side of this square, according to the original plan, was to have the appearance of but one house, though it was to have been divided into several. It is five hundred feet long, and the two wings are two hundred and sixty feet each.

In each front are sixty-three windows, and thirteen in each wing. This building, from the neighbouring hills, appears like one grand palace. It was at first intended to have been adorned with above three hundred columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order. Upon the corner of every side, there was to have been a tower; and in every front, a center-house and pediment; but, in executing the plan, it was judged proper to lay aside the ornaments. In this square is a superb ball-room, in the form of an Egyptian hall, ninety feet long, and fifty broad; and an assembly-room of the same dimensions, with a bowling-green and garden. On the south side of this square is a bridge over the Avon, consisting of one arch, one hundred and twenty feet wide.

Queen's-square is situated without the walls, on the north-west side of the city. It is a very elegant square, with a fine chapel, and the area handsomely laid out, and inclosed with rails.

In the center is a lofty obelisk, seventy feet high from the pedestal, and terminated in a point. About six feet above the pedestal, is the following inscription:

In Memory
Of Honour bestow'd,
And in Gratitude
For Benefits conferr'd
In this City,
By his Royal Highness
Frederick
Prince of Wales,
And his Royal Consort,
In the Year M.DCC.XXXVIII.
This Obelisk is erected,
By Richard Nash, Esq;

To the north of Queen's-square is the King's Circus, one of the most elegant piles of building in Europe. It is of a circular form, and the houses of one uniform structure and size. The fronts are enriched with columns of three different orders; the ground-floor with the Doric; the first floor with the Ionic; and the second with the Corinthian. Many of the nobility and gentry have houses in the Circus, which form one of the most beautiful appearances that can be imagined.

A little to the west of the Circus, another elegant pile of buildings is now begun, and is to be called the Crescent, from its form. In a word, the new buildings already finished, and now building, are amazing, and will render Bath one of the most elegant cities in England. And, in order that nothing may be wanting to complete the circle of pleasures in this city, two large and elegant theatres are lately erected, with magnificent scenery and decorations.

The stone with which these fine buildings are erected, is dug out of quarries upon Charlton-down, and was, during Mr. Allen's lifetime, brought from thence, down a steep hill, on four-wheel carriages of a particular form and structure. The wheels were of cast iron, broad and low, with a groove in the perimeter, to keep them on pieces of wood fixed in the road, on which they moved down the hill, without the help of horses, though loaded with four or five tons weight of stone. The motion was regulated by means of a friction lever, bearing more or less on the hinder wheels, as occasion required. But, since the death of Mr. Allen, these carriages are laid aside, the artificial road used only as a private one for common wheel-carriages, to the house and adjacent hill; and the stone sent to Bath, in four-wheeled waggons, by the public road, over the Avon.

The stone, when first taken out of these quarries, is not so white and hard as that of Portland; but, after being exposed, for a considerable time, to the air, it becomes sufficiently hard to answer all the purposes of building. This softness gives it a very particular advantage, as it is easily wrought with edge-tools, and fashioned, in a lathe, for all the ornamental parts of architecture, statuary, &c. for which purpose there are shops and artificers constantly employed.

Near the summit of Charlton-hill, where the stone just mentioned is dug, stands the seat of the late Ralph

Allen, Esq. It is called Prior-park, and commands a prospect as delightful as it is possible for the imagination to conceive; the city of Bath being the principal object, and towards which the principal front of the structure is turned. The seat consists of a house in the center, two pavilions, and two wings of offices, all united by arcades, and forming a continued curve of building, about one thousand feet long in front, of which the house itself takes up about one hundred and fifty feet. It is of the Corinthian order, elevated on a rustic basement, and crowned with a balustrade; the center advancing forward, and making one of the largest and most correct hexastyle porticoes in the kingdom. The order includes two stories, and the house has fifteen windows in length. The portico, together with a Corinthian hall in the principal story, a chapel, on the same floor, of the Ionic order, supporting the Corinthian, and a Corinthian gallery extending over the hall, and the rooms on each side of it all finished with free-stone, compose the beauties and curiosities of the whole pile; which, from the north terrace of the Royal Forum in Bath, appears with very great advantage, from its beautiful and lofty situation on the side of the mountain.

The gardens to this seat consist of two terraces, and two slopes, lying before the north front of the house, with serpentine walks made through a little coppice, opening to the westward of these slopes; but these are adorned with vases, and other ornaments in stone-work; and the affluence of water is so great, that it is received at different places, after many little agreeable falls, at the head of one of which is a statue of Moses, in an attitude of admiration, which, it is natural to suppose, must have seized the mind of that great legislator, on his beholding the waters gushing from the rock, after his striking it with his rod. The winding walks were made with great labour; and, though no broader than for two or three to walk a-breast, yet, in some places, they appear with little cliffs on one side, and with small precipices on the other. These particulars may be considered as beauties; but the rides made through the adjoining lands, exhibit, in greater abundance, the real beauties of nature; and the terrace formed above the house, near the summit of the hill, may be placed in competition with the greatest work ever made in England to adorn a seat. On this terrace is a statue of the late marshal Wade.

Perhaps the reader will not be displeas'd with seeing the following lines, which we have borrowed from Mrs. Chandler's description of Bath, as they relate to the gardens of this seat, and are inscribed to Mr. Allen.

Thy taste refin'd appears in yonder wood,
Not nature tortur'd, but by art improv'd;
Where cover'd walks with open vistas meet,
An area here, and there an open seat.
A thousand sweets in mingled odour flow
From blooming flow'rs, which on the borders grow:
In numerous streams the murm'ring waters thrill,
Uniting all, obedient to thy will,
'Till by thy art in one canal combin'd,
'They thro' the wood in various mazes wind;
From thence the foaming waves fall rapid down,
In bold cascades, and lash the rugged stone.
But, here their fury lost, the calmer scene
Delights the softer muse, and soul serene:
An ample basin, center of the place,
In lymph transparent, holds the scaly race;
Its glassy face from ev'ry ruffle free,
Reflects the image of each neighbouring tree;
On which the feather'd choir's melodious throng,
By love inspir'd, unite in tuneful song;
Their tuneful song the echoing woods resound,
And falling waters add a solemn sound:
Sure this the Muses haunt: 'tis hallow'd ground.

About the year 676, king Ofric built a nunnery in Bath, but the structure was, some time after, destroyed by the Danes. The church of the nunnery, dedicated to St. Peter, was, however, afterwards rebuilt, about the year 775, by king Offa, who placed secular canons in it; but king Edgar removed them, and, about the

year 970, placed an abbot and convent of Benedictine monks in their room; and these continued here till the dissolution, when the revenues of the monastery were valued at six hundred and seventeen pounds, two shillings and three-pence.

Bath being environed with hills, and a river winding between them through the middle of a rich valley, the meadows on each side the stream afford many pleasant walks; and, if you mount the hills on horseback, the country affords the most delightful rides that can possibly be conceived.

The access to the hills grows every day better, by the prudence and good management of the commissioners of the turnpike roads; so that, though few people cared formerly to keep coaches at Bath, yet the use of carriages has greatly increased of late years. Before the first turnpike act was obtained, the direct road to Lansdown was so steep, that queen Anne was extremely terrified in going up: her coachman stopping to give his horses breath, and the coach wanting a drag-staff, it ran back, in spite of all the coachman's skill; nor could he, for some time, bring his horses to pull together, till some of the servants, by putting their shoulders to the wheels, stopped them by main force.

The weekly markets at Bath are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays: besides which, there are two annual fairs, held on the third of February, and the twenty-ninth of June, for the sale of cattle.

Near the top of Lansdown, already mentioned, is a spring of excellent water, which is conveyed, in pipes, to most parts of the city. The view from this hill is enchanting, and is equalled by few in this country which abounds in beautiful prospects.

On the brow of this hill is a monument, erected, by order of the late lord Lansdown, to the honour of Sir Bevil Granville, his lordship's ancestor, who was killed here on the fifth of July 1643, in a battle between him and Sir William Waller. The monument is erected as near as possible to the spot where that brave gentleman was killed; and, on the north side of it, is the following inscription:

Conquest or death was all his thought, so fire
Either o'ercomes, or does itself expire.
His courage work'd like flames, cast heat about,
Here, there, on this, on that side, none gave out,
Nor any pike in that renowned stand
But took new force from his aspiring hand;
Soldier encourag'd foldier, man urg'd man,
And he urg'd all, so much example can;
Hurt upon hurt, wound upon wound did call,
He was the mark, the butt, the aim of all;
His soul this while retir'd from cell to cell,
At last flew up from all, and then he fell.
But the devoted stand enrag'd the more
From that his fate, ply'd hotter than before,
And proud to fall with him, sworn not to yield,
Each sought an honour'd grave, and won the field:
Thus he being fall'n, his actions fought anew,
And the dead conquer'd, whilst the living flew.
Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
When his one bark a navy did defy,
When now encompass'd round the victor stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering blood,
'Till all the purple current dry'd and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument.
Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes stand?
Thy grandfire fills the sea, and thou the land.

About a mile to the west of the city of Bath is a quarry of hard stone, mostly used to mend the roads, but remarkable for many sorts of curious fossil substances which are constantly found here, particularly several sorts of shells, some of which are very black and glossy, and very evidently grow here, the whole rock being a gradual petrification of the earth in that part, as is sufficiently evident from several pieces of wood, and other matter, being found at the depth of sixteen feet and more below the surface of the solid rock.

Leaving the famous city of Bath, we pursued our jour-

ney, near the banks of the Frome, to Philip's Norton; and, in our way, passed through the village of Henton, where there was formerly a monastery of Carthusian monks, removed hither from Hetborn, in Gloucestershire, by Ela, countess of Salisbury, relict to William Langespe, who began a monastery for them, in her park here, in the year 1227, and finished it in 1232. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints; and was rated, on the suppression of religious houses, at two hundred and forty-eight pounds, nineteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Near the lane leading to this place from Bath, there was a battle between the forces of king James II. and those of the duke of Monmouth, in which the latter had the advantage; and, had they pursued it, would have gained a complete victory. An old elm, standing a few miles distant from the above field of battle, afforded a sad testimony of the event of the duke's enterprize, for it was almost covered with the heads and limbs of the unfortunate persons engaged in the duke's cause, who suffered by the sentence of the cruel and infamous Jesters.

Philip's-Norton is a small market-town, about four miles from Bath, and one hundred and four from London. It has a very good market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-first of March, for cattle and cloth; the twenty-seventh of March, for cloth; the first of May, for cloth, &c. and the twenty-ninth of August, for cattle and cloth. The fair on the first of May is reckoned to be as great, for a wholesale trade, as most one day fairs in England.

Frome-Selwood is a large market-town, situated on the river Frome, in that part of the county which was formerly called Selwoodshire, nine miles from Bath, and ninety-nine from London.

It was formerly governed by a bailiff, and now by two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It is larger than many cities, but the streets are very irregular. There is only one church, a spacious one indeed, with a ring of six tuneable bells, and a fine organ; but there are six or seven meeting-houses for protestant dissenters, two of which are built of free stone, and as large and handsome, perhaps, as any edifice of that kind in England. Not far from the church is a free school; and, at some distance, an almshouse, or rather work-house, with a chapel belonging to it. Here is also a fine stone bridge over the Frome, which rises in the adjacent forest, and falls into the Avon about two miles to the eastward of Bath.

The number of inhabitants are computed at thirteen thousand, who carry on a very large manufacture of broad cloth. About the beginning of the present century, seven waggons used to go from hence every week to London, each of which carried one hundred and forty pieces of cloth to Blackwell-hall; every piece of which being valued at fourteen pounds, one with another, made the whole amount to seven hundred thousand pounds a year. Between forty and fifty years ago, more wire-cards, for carding of wool for the spinners, were made here, than in all England besides. Here were then no less than twenty master card-makers, one of whom employed four hundred persons, men, women, and children, in that manufacture, at one time; and every child between six and seven years of age could earn half a crown a week. The cloths chiefly manufactured here, are medleys, of seven or eight shillings a yard. This town has been long famous for its fine beer, which they keep to a great age, and is generally preferred by the gentry in the neighbourhood to the wines of France and Portugal.

A monastery was founded here by St. Aldhelm, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, before the year 705; but is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes, as we find no mention of it after that period.

Here are two weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fourth of February, and the twenty-second of July, for cattle and cheese; the twenty-fourth of September for cheese, and the twenty-fifth of November for cattle and cheese.

About two miles to the north-east of this town, lies the village of Brackley, where there was formerly an hermitage

hermitage, or small priory, founded by William, the son of Jeffery, some time before the year 1211. It was dedicated to St. Stephen, and inhabited by monks of the order of St. Augustine. At the dissolution of religious houses, it was valued at six pounds, five shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

In our road from Frome to Bruton, we passed by Charter-house, situated in the forest of Selwood, where there was formerly a nunnery; and, on the Carthusian monks coming into England, in the year 1181, a house of that order was erected here, being the first in this kingdom. It was built and endowed by Henry II. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, and All-saints. It continued till the dissolution, when its revenues amounted to two hundred and fifteen pounds, fifteen shillings *per annum*.

Bruton is a well-built, populous market-town, situated on the banks of the river Bru, or Bry, one hundred and fifteen miles from London. It has a large handsome church, a good free school, founded by Edward VI. and a stately alms-house, consisting of the ruins of a priory. Here is a fine stone-bridge over the river Bru; and the town carries on a good trade in ferges, stockings, malt, and other commodities. Over the market-house is a spacious hall, where the quarter-sessions are sometimes held for the eastern division of the county.

About the year 1005, Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, built a religious house here for monks, who were changed into black canons by William Mohun, earl of Somerset, in the reign of king Stephen. This priory, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. was converted into an abbey by the interest of William Gilbert the prior. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the dissolution, with revenues, to the amount of four hundred and thirty-nine pounds, six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*. Of this structure there are still some remains, which are now converted into an alms-house.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday; and two annual fairs for the sale of cattle; the first held on the fourth of May, and the second on the nineteenth of September.

At Alford, situated on the banks of the river Bru, about two miles from Bruton, is a mineral spring of a purging nature, no ways inferior to those of Epsom in Surry. It is sent to many places at a considerable distance, and very much esteemed.

At Stavordale, or Staffordel, near Bruton, there was formerly a small priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, said to have been built by Sir William Zouch. It was dedicated to St. James, and annexed, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VIII. to the priory of Taunton.

Castle Carey was the next place we visited. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles distant from London, and has its name from a castle, at first belonging to a family of the name of Carey. This castle was afterwards fortified, and defended by William Lovel, its owner, for the empress Maud, against king Stephen.

Here is a market on Tuesday; and three annual fairs, held on the Tuesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, the first of May, and Whitsun Tuesday, for the sale of bullocks and sheep.

About five miles south-east of Castle-Carey, stands Wincaunton. It is a considerable market-town, and situated near one of the sources of the river Stour, one hundred and twelve miles from London. The greater part of this town was destroyed by fire in the month of April 1747. Here is a pretty considerable manufacture; and a very good market for corn, cheese, and cattle, on Wednesday; and an annual fair on Easter Tuesday.

Yeovil, which we next visited, is a very large market-town, situated on the banks of the river Ivel, one hundred and twenty-three miles from London. It is governed by a portreve, and twelve burgeses, who hold a court of record every three weeks, and have lands out upon leases.

The town is large, tho' the streets are narrow, and the houses, in general, mean; but the church is spacious, and has a ring of six deep bells. Here is also a charity-school for thirty boys, who are both taught and

cloathed. The great road to Cornwall runs through this town, which is furnished with several good inns.

Here is a considerable manufacture of cloth; but that of gloves is the principal. Here are many rich tradesmen; and so considerable a market, on Friday, for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, linen, sail-cloth, and other commodities, that it is thought to return as much money as any market in the county.

Here are also two annual fairs; the first held on the twenty-eighth of June, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and the second on the seventeenth of November, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and lambs.

Remarks on the SEA COASTS of Somersetshire.

The sea-coasts of Somersetshire are confined in a very narrow compass, extending only from the mouth of the Avon to about five miles beyond Porlock, not above fifty miles in length. The coast is very uneven, but generally low land, and very few ships come to an anchor on this coast, except such as are bound up some of the rivers or small creeks.

Near the middle of the channel, and about fifteen miles below the mouth of the Avon, is a small island, called the Flat-holmes. It is about two miles in length, and one in breadth, having a light-house erected near its southern extremity, for the safety of ships coming up the Severn.

About four or five miles to the southward of the above island, is another, called the Steep-holmes, from its being much higher land than the former. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. Neither are inhabited, except by the persons who take care of the light-house on the former.

On the rocks of this coast, especially between Dunster and Watchet, great quantities of the Lichen Marinus, or sea-liverwort, generally called Laver, are found. The neighbouring inhabitants gather this herb when the tide is out; and, after cleansing and pickling it, send it to most of the large towns in the county, particularly to Bridgewater, Bath, and Bristol, and even some to London. It is of a pleasant taste, very nourishing, and a good antiscorbutic.

The water rises, on this coast, from thirty to thirty-six feet, on spring-tides, and runs in a very rapid manner; and, in neap-tides, from eighteen to twenty-two.

Of the INHABITANTS of Somersetshire.

The inhabitants of this county, especially in the inland parts, are plain, honest, and hospitable, but unpolished, and reserved in conversation. They entertain a kind of indifference for the rest of the world, owing, probably, to the good opinion they entertain of their own portion of it. In the large towns, where their manners are polished by conversation and intercourse with strangers, they are polite, easy, and affable; addicted to commerce and trade; and rarely omit any opportunity that offers of enriching themselves.

Curious PLANTS found in Somersetshire.

Madder, *Rubia*, found plentifully among the rocks about Bristol. It is remarkable, that the Dutch, after the hard frost in the year 1739-40, when all the madder in the low countries was destroyed, came hither, and collected the roots of this useful herb, and planted them in their own fields, from whence the greater part of our manufactures are now supplied.

Sweet-cane, *Calamus Aromaticus*, found in many of the watery parts of this county.

Maiden-hair, *Adiantum*, found in several parts of the county, particularly among the rocks near the hot well.

Monks Rhubarb, *Rumex*, found in the fields near Yeovil.

Birds-foot, *Ornithopus*, found plentifully on most of the dry commons and heaths of this county.

Bugloss, *Anchusa*, found on the sides of the hills near Bath.

Viper's Bugloss, *Echium*, found on the sides of chalky downs in several parts of this county.

Teazle, *Dipsacus*, cultivated, in great quantities, near Axbridge and Winton.

Broad-leaved Plantain, *Plantago*, found in many of the pasture-grounds of this county, particularly about Somerton.

Crow-foot, *Ranunculus*, found in many of the meadows and pasture-grounds.

Ash-coloured ground Liverwort, *Lichen terrestris cinereus*, Ray, found on most of the commons and heaths in this county.

Common broad-leaved Liverwort, *Lichen petraeus latifolius*, sive *hepatica fontana*, C. B. found on the sides of wells, and in moist shady places, not only on the ground, but also on stones, bricks, and wood.

The greater Burnet, or Burnet with oval spikes, *Sanguisorba spicis ovatis*, Hort. Cliff. found in moist meadows and pasture-grounds about Somerton and Glastonbury.

The greater and lesser Burnet Saxifrage, *Pimpinella foliis pinnatis*, &c.

The first is found in chalky woods, and on the banks of rivers, in many parts of this county, especially in the neighbourhood of Yeovil; and the second in dry and upland pastures.

Spoon-wort, or scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia*. Two sorts of this plant, called the common or round-leaved Scurvy-grass, and the sea scurvy-grass, are found in this county; the former on most parts of the sea-shore, and the latter

in salt marshes. We found plenty of it in the marshes near the mouth of the Parret.

Flowering Rush, *Butomus*, found in standing waters in many parts of this county.

Soapwort, *Saponaria*, found plentifully in various parts of Somersetshire.

Sea-lavender, *Limonium*, found, in great quantities, in places overflowed by the sea.

Sea-wormwood, *Absinthium*, found in plenty on the salt marshes near the mouth of the Parret.

Antique COINS, &c. found in Somersetshire.

Not many years since, an urn was dug up at Wincaunton, full of Roman coins; another urn, full of the same money, was discovered at Wevelscomb; and half a peck of the same coin was found on making inclosures round fields near Beacon-ash, a little above Sutton. At Liddiard Lawrence, situated between Bishops Liddiard and Stokegomer, a pitcher full of Roman medals, weighing sixty pounds, was dug up in the year 1666. On digging a hole for a gate-post, near Bruton, a piece of lead, one foot nine inches long, three inches and a half broad, and three inches thick, weighing fifty pounds, was discovered.

Somersetshire lies in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and in the province of Canterbury; and sends eighteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for each of the cities of Bristol, Bath, and Wells; and two burgesses for each of the five following boroughs, Bridgewater, Ilchester, Milbournport, Minehead, and Taunton.



D O R S E T S H I R E.

DORSETSHIRE, or the county of Dorset, is bounded on the north by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; on the west, by Devonshire and Somersetshire; on the east, by Hampshire; and on the south, by the English channel. It is about fifty miles in length, from east to west, on the sea-coast, but not above forty in the inland parts; about forty in breadth, one hundred and fifty in circumference; and, according to Mr. Templeman's survey, contains nine hundred and fifty-nine square miles. In this county are thirty-four hundreds, twenty-two market-towns, two hundred and thirty-six parishes, six castles, about seven hundred and seventy-two thousand acres, twenty-five thousand houses, and one hundred and thirty-two thousand inhabitants. It is divided into five deanaries, viz.

Deanaries of Bridport, containing	48 parishes.
Dorchester	45
Whitchurch	55
Pimpern	32
Shafton	56

The archdeacon of Dorset has the jurisdiction of the whole diocese of Bristol, in which this county is entirely included. Dorchester, which lies near the middle of it, is one hundred and twenty-three miles south-west from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers are, the Stour, the Frome, the Piddle, the Lyddon, the Dulish, and the Allen.

The Stour rises from three sources, in Somersetshire; the first near Wincaunton, the second near Pen, and the third near More-park. The second and third of these streams unite, soon after their entering Dorsetshire, in Gillingham forest, where the Stour becomes a considerable river, and directs its course nearly towards the south, to Fifehead, near which it is joined by the stream from Wincaunton. About two miles and a half below the above junction, it receives the waters of the Lyddon; and about half a mile farther, is joined by the Dulish, flowing, with a full stream, under the bridge at Sturminster Newton. Here it makes a serpentine bend, and directs its course to the south-east, washing the town of Blandford, and receiving, at Wimbourn-minster, the waters of the Allen. About four miles below its junction with the Allen, it leaves Dorsetshire, and falls into the English channel at Christchurch, a borough-town of Hampshire.

The Frome rises from several springs in the western parts of Dorsetshire; the principal of which is near Evershot, and directs its course almost due west, passes under Framton bridge, washes the town of Dorchester, and falls into a bay of the English channel, called Pool-haven, near Wareham.

The Piddle rises at the foot of a large ridge of hills near Alton, directing its course almost due south about five miles, when it makes a serpentine bend, and flows to the eastward, to a small village called Hyde, a little above which it receives a considerable brook, rising near Middleton. From thence it continues its course about six miles farther, and falls into Pool-haven, near the mouth of the Frome.

The Lyddon rises on the western side of a ridge of hills in Buckland hundred, and continues running, in a northern direction, about five miles, to Bagborough, where it is joined by a considerable brook, and falls into the Stour a little above Sturminster Newton, as we have already mentioned.

The Dulish rises near Iberton, and after flowing about four miles, in a northern direction, falls into the Stour at Sturminster Newton.

The Allen rises near a village called St. Andrew-Glisset, in the northern parts of Dorsetshire; and after flowing about ten miles through the country, in a southern direction, falls into the Stour near Wimbourn-minster.

All these rivers afford plenty of fish, but the tench and eels of the Stour are particularly excellent.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Dorsetshire:

The first bay of the sea, where ships may ride in safety, is called Pool-haven. The entrance is but narrow, and near the middle of it lies an isle, called Branksey Island, on which there is a castle. A bar or bank of sand, having only ten or eleven feet water on it at low water, stretches itself across the mouth of the harbour. The tide rises about six feet perpendicular, but flows twice in twelve hours, occasioned by the ebb coming out of the channel between the Isle of Wight and the main land. When ships are within the bar, there is room sufficient for them to come to an anchor. The shores on both sides are steep, though the channel is but narrow; and booms are placed all along the east side of it, for marks to direct the pilot in sailing up or down the channel. Small vessels go up to Wareham; but the larger stop in the bay, where there is very good anchor-ground; and safe riding.

Swanage Bay, a little to the northward of the highland of St. Albans, called Peveral Point, is a good road in westerly and southerly winds. But the small river which falls into the bay near Swanage, is not navigable, but with the tide, for small craft.

The mouth of the Wey, on which the town of Weymouth stands, is only navigable with the tide, the vessels at the quay lying a-ground at low water, so that ships of large burden cannot enter the haven. On the south side is a mould, or pier of stone, strongly built, and of the utmost service to the harbour, which would otherwise be soon rendered of no use to navigation.

The mouth of the river, on which Bridport is situated, was once an excellent harbour, but has long been choaked up with sand, so that all attempts to recover it have proved abortive; and it now hardly deserves the name of a port. Nature has, however, formed a very commodious place for a harbour here; and could any method be found out to prevent the sands from driving in hither, and removing those already accumulated, it would be one of the best harbours on the southern coast of England for trading vessels: but this is rather to be wished for than expected, however advantageous it might prove to the nation in general, and the town of Bridport in particular. The fishermen of Bridport take here such quantities of mackerel during the season; that it has been sometimes found necessary to set proper watches, to prevent the farmers in the adjacent parts from manuring their lands with them, lest the smell of such a number of putrid fish should affect the air, and prove fatal both to themselves and their neighbours.

About two miles west of Bridport is a small village, called Chediak, situated at the mouth of a little river, the mouth of which is a tide-haven for small vessels, where they lie a-ground at low water.

Four miles still farther to the westward, the little river Char falls into the sea; forming a harbour for small vessels, which go up to Charmouth, a small town about a mile from the sea. The Danes were here totally routed by the English; and hither king Charles II. retired after the battle of Worcester, with a design to procure a passage into France; but being suspected by the captain of the vessel, he withdrew to Salisbury.

Two miles farther to the west is Lime, Lime Regis,

or King's Lime, situated at the mouth of a small river. Its harbour, called the Cobb, has been, of late years, greatly improved, at the expence of several eminent and substantial merchants; and is so well secured against all the attacks of tempestuous weather, not only by a lofty and thick stone wall, to a considerable distance into the sea, but also by a great number of lofty trees, that there is hardly such another to be found in all his majesty's dominions. The wall, or pier-head, already mentioned, is broad enough for carriages and warehouses; one of the latter belongs to the officers of the customs.

There is not, in this whole county, one river rendered navigable by art; nor indeed any stream that would be of sufficient advantage to the county, to induce persons to undertake it, except the Frome, which might easily be rendered navigable from Wareham to Dorchester, and could not fail of paying the necessary expences: at the same time, it would prove of the greatest advantage to the county, by reviving the manufactures which formerly flourished here.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of this county, which has been often stiled the garden of England, is, in general, very healthy. On the hills it is somewhat sharp, but mild and pleasant in the valleys, and near the coast. The soil is rich and fertile: the northern part, divided from the southern by an almost continued ridge of lofty hills, was formerly covered with woods, but now affords excellent pasture for black cattle, being watered by many streams which flow through beautiful meadows. The southern parts, which consist chiefly of fine downs, feed an incredible number of sheep, remarkable both for the sweetness of their flesh and the fineness of their wool. The vallies are remarkably fruitful in corn, flax and hemp, the last of which is allowed to be the best of any produced in the British dominions.

Here are still extensive woods of very fine timber, which flourish here, especially in the northern parts of the county, extremely well; and some very considerable plantations have been lately made here.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Dorsetshire.

Agriculture, in this county, is principally confined to the vallies, where they have, in general, good crops of corn. Their course of husbandry is, in general, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. oats, pease, beans, or tares. Or, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. clover, or rye-grass for two years. They plow three or four times for wheat, sow about three bushels upon an acre, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. We were told by a very intelligent farmer, that four quarters and a half is not uncommon. For barley, they plow from once to thrice, sow four bushels on an acre, and reap three quarters and a half, or four quarters. They plow twice for beans, sow four bushels on an acre, and reap about three quarters, when they are not hoed; or between four and five when that operation has been regularly performed.

The labourer has ten-pence a day the whole year, except in harvest, when he is allowed one shilling and eight-pence. The general price for reaping wheat is five shillings *per* acre; for mowing corn, ten-pence; and for mowing grass, one shilling and eight-pence.

The farmers near the sea-coast use the ore-weed, either by itself, or mixed with sea-sand for manure; and some of them, which is certainly still a better method, make a compost dunghill with ore-weed, sea-sand, rotten straw, the dung of animals, &c. and when all these substances are well blended and incorporated together, carry it out on their arable lands, to their great advantage.

The farms here are unequal, some of them being very large, and others very small, and the rents are from seven to fifteen shillings *per* acre. We were surprized not to find the turnip husbandry more generally practised

than it is, especially as they keep such large flocks of sheep. Those we saw looked very well; and many fields were hoed according to the practice of the new husbandry, and promised fair to produce excellent crops.

TRADE and MANUFACTURES.

This county has considerable manufactures, both of woollen and linen, though the former is not so great as it was some years ago. Their chief trade, besides their manufactures, consists in corn, cattle, wool, and stone; great quantities of which, especially of the three latter, are continually sent from hence into other counties. A considerable trade is also carried on at the sea-ports of Lyme-regis, Weymouth, and Pool; and the merchants of the latter, besides coasting vessels, keep many large ships employed in the West India and Newfoundland trades.

BOROUGH and MARKET TOWNS.

The first place we visited in this county was Sherborn, situated on the post-road from London to Exeter, one hundred and eighteen miles distant from the former. It is divided by the river Ivel into two parts, and distinguished by the names of Sherborn and Castletown. The latter has its name from a castle built here by Roger, the third bishop of Salisbury; but king Stephen, incensed at the bishop's pride, seized it, and it remained in the hands of his successors till the year 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a bishop more remarkable for his courage than his learning. This castle was the first that was formally besieged in the civil wars between king Charles I. and his parliament, and also the last that held out for the king.

Sherborn was made a bishop's see in the year 704, by Ina, king of the West Saxons; and twenty-five bishops sat here successively till the eleventh century, when it was united to the bishoprick of Sunning, and removed to Salisbury. On the removal of the bishoprick, this county became part of the diocese of Salisbury, till Henry VIII. erected a new see at Bristol, to which diocese it has ever since belonged.

Soon after the translation of the see, the cathedral was converted into an abbey-church. This structure is still standing, and is a very magnificent edifice, both within and without. In a word, it is by far the best building in the county, and was so greatly valued by the inhabitants at the reformation, that it is said they purchased it, and, to save it, pulled down three churches and four chapels, situated in different parts of the place. In a quarrel that formerly happened between the townsmen and the monks, a great part of the church was burnt, and the former were obliged to repair it. Near the entrance from the porch, lie interred Ethelbald and Ethelbert, two Saxon kings, who lived about two hundred years before the conquest; and in one of the isles is a superb monument, erected to the memory of John Digby, earl of Bristol, who died in the year 1688, and is said to have cost upwards of fifteen hundred pounds. In the tower of the church are six bells, so large, that they require near twenty men to ring them.

This town was formerly the retiring place of William the Conqueror, and belonged to his successors during several centuries, and will ever be famous for being the place where the prince of Orange was met by prince George of Denmark, the dukes of Ormond, Grafton, Marlborough, and many others of the principal nobility of the kingdom, on their deserting king James II. at Salisbury; by which the constitution of England was restored, without spilling the blood of its inhabitants.

Here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI. a fine alms-house, by Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury, and a charity-school.

Though Sherborn never had representatives in parliament, yet it sent William Turpin, and two other deputies, to a council held at Westminster in the reign of Edward III.

The number of inhabitants of this town are thought to amount to twenty thousand souls, a number much greater than that of any other town in the county. The inhabitants

Inhabitants formerly made great quantities of medley-cloth; but their chief manufactures at present are buttons, bone-lace, and haberdashery wares, with which they supply all the western parts of the kingdom.

Here are two weekly markets, held on Tuesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. Saturday after Holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; the eighteenth of July, for wool and cattle; the twenty-sixth of July, for wool and lambs; and the first Monday in October, for wool, and all sorts of cattle.

An house of regular canons was established here about the year 700; but in the year 998, Wilfin, bishop of Sherborn, with the consent of king Etheldred, changed these canons into Benedictine monks, and built an abbey for their residence, the revenues of which were confirmed by pope Eugenius the third, in the year 1145. The abbey was dedicated to St. Mary, and the revenues of it, upon the general suppression, were rated at six hundred and eighty-two pounds, fourteen shillings and sevenpence *per annum*.

Not far from the abbey-church, an hospital was begun by the townsmen in the fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. and eleven years afterwards, it was incorporated by the same prince, under the name of the Master and Brethren of the Alms-houses of St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist; and was to consist of twenty brethren, from whom a master was to be annually elected, twelve poor men, four poor women, and a chaplain; to be governed by such ordinances as should be established by Robert Nevil, bishop of Salisbury, Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt. Margaret Goghe, John Faunteroy, and John Baret, or any two of them.

At Hermitage, a village about seven miles south of Sherborn, is a chasm in the earth, whence a large plat of ground, with trees and hedges on it, was removed, entire, to the distance of forty rods, by an earthquake, which happened on the thirtieth of January 1585.

Evershot is a small market-town, situated near the source of the river Frome, on the borders of Somersetshire, one hundred and twenty-three miles from London. It stands at the foot of a ridge of hills, in a very obscure situation, and affords nothing worthy the notice of a traveller. The market is held on Saturday: besides which, there is an annual fair held here on the twelfth of May, for the sale of bullocks and toys.

Bemister, which we next visited, is situated near the borders of Somersetshire, one hundred and thirty-two miles from London. It is a peculiar vicarage of the church of Salisbury, had once a chantry, and has still a good charity-school. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the twenty-ninth of September, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese.

At Melpath, a village about three miles to the south of Bemister, lived Sir Thomas More, who being sheriff of Dorsetshire in the year 1533, ordered, in a frolic, all the prison doors in the county to be thrown open, and the malefactors to be set at liberty; but afterwards reflecting on the folly and danger of what he had done, applied, in a very penitent manner, to Sir Thomas Powlet, then lord treasurer to Henry VIII. to intercede with the king in his behalf. Powlet consented; and one of More's daughters, who were coheiresses in his fortune, which was very large, soon after married Powlet's second son; and this is said to have been made the condition of his intercession.

Lime, to which we now directed our course, is situated at the mouth of a small rivulet of the same name, on the borders of Dorsetshire, one hundred and forty-four miles from London. It is also called Lime Regis, or King's Lime, probably from its having been annexed to the crown in the reign of Edward I. who granted it a charter, with every privilege enjoyed even by the city of London, as a court of hustings, and a freedom from all tolls and lastage. These privileges were confirmed by Edward second and third, James I. Charles I. and king William and queen Mary. The corporation now consists of a mayor, a recorder, fifteen capital burgeses, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor is a justice of peace during his mayoralty, and the year following, and in the third year, he is both justice and coroner.

Two of the capital burgeses are also justices of the peace.

The town stands on the declivity of a hill; and some of the houses being large, and well built of free-stone, and covered with blue slate, make a fine appearance at a distance, by rising gradually one above another. Here is only one church, but the structure is capacious, and built in the Gothic taste. A rivulet runs through the middle of this town; but, by its situation on the side of a steep rock, the merchants are obliged to land their goods on the pier, called the Cobb, where there are proper warehouses for their reception.

The Cobb is a quarter of a mile from the town, and formed by a very substantial stone wall, running out a considerable distance into the sea, as we have already observed. Without this wall there is another of equal strength, which is carried round the end of the first wall, and forms the entrance into the port. The mayor and burgeses are at the expence of keeping the Cobb in repair, and are accordingly empowered to dig stone on the shore, and provide all other materials necessary for that purpose. The lower part of the town, which lies at the foot of the rock near the sea, is so low, that at spring-tides the cellars are overflowed to the height of ten or twelve feet, to the great damage of the inhabitants. The custom-house stands upon pillars, and underneath it is the corn-market.

Lime had formerly a good trade to France, Spain, the Straits, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, during which the customs amounted to near sixteen thousand pounds *per annum*. At present, the trade is considerably decreased. The merchants have, however, begun to trade in the pilchard fishery to considerable advantage, but not so largely as they do farther to the west, the pilchards not coming up in such prodigious shoals so far to the eastward.

On the eleventh of June, in the year 1685, the duke of Monmouth arrived here in a man of war of thirty guns. His army consisted of no more than one hundred men, but they had arms sufficient for four thousand. After his defeat, many of his party were executed here, and their limbs hung up in different parts of the town.

Lime has sent two members to parliament ever since the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I. It has a good market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, the first on the second of February, and the second on the eleventh of October; both for the sale of cattle.

A little to the north-east of Lime, is a small village called Winford-eagle, near which a burrow or tumulus was opened not many years ago. On removing the earth, they found it full of large flints, and at length discovered a cavity resembling an oven, regularly formed, and coated on all sides with clay. In the middle of this cavity was an urn exquisitely wrought, containing a considerable number of very firm bones, and under them a large quantity of black ashes. The cavity, when first opened, was affirmed to be hot enough to bake bread. In digging further in the same tumulus, sixteen other urns were found, but not in cavities, filled with bones and ashes like the first.

Leaving Lime, we continued our journey, near the sea-coast, to Bridport, and passed through Charmouth, a small town situated at the mouth of the Charmouth, and remarkable for being the place where the Danes landed more than once; but affords nothing worth the observation of a traveller.

Bridport is situated near the mouth of a river on the English channel, one hundred and thirty-nine miles from London. It is the capital of its hundred, had a mint in the time of the Saxons, and was made a borough by Henry III. by whose charter the manor was leased to the inhabitants in fee-farm, for a small quit-rent, payable to the Exchequer at Michaelmas, and collected by the bailiffs of the town.

It was incorporated by Henry VII. and afterwards by queen Elizabeth; but the charter by which it is now governed was granted by James I. By this charter the corporation consists of fifteen capital burgeses, out of whom two bailiffs are annually chosen, a recorder, and town-clerk, who, with the two bailiffs, are justices of the peace. By this charter the corporation also obtained

tained a power to build a prison, have a common seal, and to hold lands and tenements; the bailiffs to have all fines, and other privileges, and to have two serjeants to carry maces before them. The town-hall is a mean building, though the quarter-sessions for the county are held in it once a year. Here are two churches, but one of them is very old and ruinous; and a good stone bridge over the river.

The town has at present but little trade; and would have less, were it not a thoroughfare on the great western road. It was formerly so famous for the manufacture of hemp, ropes, and cables for ships, that by Henry VIII. and confirmed by successive parliaments during a period of sixty years, it was enacted, that all the cordage of the English navy should, for a limited time, be made in this town, or within five miles of it; but very little of this great trade now remains, though the country between this town and Bemister produces as fine crops of hemp as any in the kingdom.

Bridport has a harbour for small vessels: it was formerly a pretty good one, and occasioned a considerable trade to be carried on here; but, in consequence of a dreadful mortality, which swept away the greater part of the inhabitants, it was so neglected, that the entrance was barred up by sand washed in by the tide; and though an act of parliament passed in the year 1722, for rebuilding the pier, and cleansing the harbour, it has not yet been carried into execution.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, for bullocks and sheep; Holy Thursday, for cheese, sheep, and cattle; and the tenth of October, for cattle and pedlars wares.

On the west side of Bridport-bridge is the chapel of St. John, and probably belonged to the hospital dedicated to St. John, valued, on the dissolution, at nine pounds and eight-pence *per annum*. Here was also a priory, whose revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to no more than six pounds *per annum*.

At Lodres, a village in the neighbourhood of Bridport, was an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Mountsburch in Normandy, to which this manor was given by Benedict, or, as others say, by Richard de Redveris, in the time of Henry I. on which account the abbot of that foreign monastery was a prebendary of the cathedral church of Salisbury, and had a house in the close there. Richard II. bestowed this cell, then worth eighty pounds *per annum*, on the priory of St. Anne, near the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire, during the war between England and France; but in the first year of Henry IV. it was restored to its original institution. After the dissolution of foreign houses, in the reign of Henry V. Ladres was made part of the endowment of Sion-abbey, in Middlesex.

Leaving the sea-coast, we crossed the river Frome to Fromton; a small market-town situated on that river, one hundred and seventeen miles from London; but has nothing remarkable, except a noble structure of Portland stone, eighty feet in front, belonging to Mr. Brown; and a bridge over the Frome. Here was formerly a priory of black monks, subject to the abbey of St. Stephen in Normandy, to which it was given by William the Conqueror. During the wars between England and France, this, with other alien priories, was seized by the king, and, for some time, farmed at one hundred and twenty merks *per annum*; but, on the suppression of foreign houses, it was given to the dean and canons of St. Stephens, Westminster. These enjoyed it till the dissolution of religious houses, when it was purchased by the ancestor of the late Sir John Brown.

The market is held on Thursday; besides which there are four annual fairs, viz. the fourth of March, the seventh of March, the first of August, and the fourth of September; all for cattle.

Cerne-abbey is situated on a small river of the same name, which falls into the Frome about four miles below this town, and one hundred and twenty-four miles from London. It was formerly famous for an abbey of black monks founded by St. Austin, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, after he had destroyed the altars of

the Saxon god Keile, whom the inhabitants worshipped as the preserver of their health: but, in succeeding times, it suffered many changes, and was at last almost ruined, so that, in the year 953, it was possessed by three monks only, when Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, assisted by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, rebuilt and enlarged the original structure, and changed the black canons for Benedictine monks. It was first dedicated to St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Benedict, and afterwards to St. Edwold and Athelwold. Canute the Dane plundered both the church and monastery; but after his conversion to christianity, he became its great benefactor, endowing it with lands and privileges. After this, the abbey continued in a very flourishing state till the dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues amounted to five hundred and fifteen pounds, seventeen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

The abbey-church is wholly destroyed, and the parish-church erected on the spot where the former stood. The gate of the abbey is yet standing, and over it the arms of Richard earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans.

The town, which formerly subsisted by the abbey, has, since the dissolution, fallen to decay, having no manufacture for the employment of the inhabitants. It has, however, still a weekly market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs, viz. the eighteenth of March, Monday after Mid Lent Sunday, Holy Thursday, and the second of October, for horses, bullocks, and hogs.

From Cerne-abbey we followed the course of that river to its influx into the Frome near Walton. The Frome, a little above that influx, divides itself into two branches, forming an island about two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, at the eastern extremity of which the streams again unite. We crossed this island, which is divided into beautiful meadows, to Dorchester, the capital town of the county.

Dorchester is situated on the south side of the river Frome, one hundred and twenty-three miles from London. It was first incorporated by James I. but the charter by which it is governed was granted by Charles I. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, six aldermen, and six capital burgessees, besides a governor, who is annually chosen by twenty-four common council-men, and whose office chiefly consists in looking after the trade of the town. A court of common council, assisted by five of the capital burgessees, determines all matters relating to the privileges of freemen. This being the county town, the assizes, and, generally, the quarter-sessions, are held here, and here also the knights of the shire are elected.

The town is situated on a steep ascent, on the south side of the Frome, and commands a fine and extensive view of that river. It consists chiefly of three streets, which are well paved, and kept very clean; and the houses, though they are old and low, are very regularly built, the greater part of them, with stone. Here are three churches, a town-hall, and a county gaol, with its chapel. St. Peter's church and the town-hall stand in one street, Trinity-church and the Shire-hall in another, and All-Saints-church, below which is the county-gaol, with its chapel, in the third. St. Peter's church is a handsome structure, and in the windows of it are several monuments of the Chidcock family, which were removed hither when the priory church was pulled down. There is a traditional rhyme with regard to the founding of this church:

Geoffery Van,
With his wife Anne,
And his maid Nan,
Built this church.

But there was, long since, dug up in a garden here, a large seal, with indisputable marks of antiquity, on which is the following inscription: SIGILLUM GALFRIDI DE ANN. It is therefore, with great reason, supposed, that the founder's name was Ann. The other churches have nothing remarkable.

Here is a good free-school, and near it a handsome alms-house; besides which, there are two other alms-houses, the donations of private gentlemen.

This

This town was once famous for a manufacture of broad-cloth and serge; but the former is entirely lost, and the latter very inconsiderable. Great quantities of malt are, however, still sent to Bristol, and other places, every year; and the town is noted for excellent cakes, and incomparable beer.

Dorchester was the most considerable station of the Romans in these parts, and in the Saxon times, it had two mints and a castle. The latter was demolished by the Danes; but after the Norman conquest, a new one was erected and governed by some principal baron. This was also demolished, and out of its ruins was built a convent for grey friars, by John Chidcock, about the fourth year of Henry II.

The Isening street entered this town at the west gate. The ignorant country people will have it to be the work of the devil, who, they say, cast it up in one night's time. The foundation of the Roman wall appears quite round the town: on the east side, indeed, a street is built upon it, and the ditch filled up; but it is still called the Walls.

Near the town is a Roman amphitheatre, one hundred and forty-five feet wide, and two hundred and twenty long, which the vulgar call Maumbury: it affords an agreeable excursion for the inhabitants, and the terrace on the top is a noted place of rendezvous, affording an agreeable circular walk, whence there is a beautiful prospect of the town, and an extensive view over the adjacent country.

In the neighbourhood of this town is a lofty hill, on the summit of which is an area of above ten acres, fortified with five trenches, one within another, and having only two places whereby the fortification can be entered. The country people call it Maiden Castle, from a tradition that it was never taken; but is thought by the most intelligent antiquaries to have been a summer station of the Romans, when they defended the frontiers of this province.

The hospital of St. John the Baptist, commonly called St. John's House, in this town, was founded in the seventeenth year of Edward II. and granted the twenty-ninth of Henry VI. to Eaton-college, which grant was confirmed in the seventh year of the reign of Edward IV.

On the sixth of August 1613, a dreadful fire broke out in this town, which consumed three hundred houses, together with the churches of Trinity and All Saints. The damage was computed at two hundred thousand pounds: yet, what is very wonderful to relate, not a single life was lost in this terrible conflagration.

The town is surrounded with beautiful hills, on which there are often six hundred thousand sheep feeding at one time, within a circle of six miles radius, the town being supposed the center.

It is observable of these sheep, that they are exceeding fruitful; the ewes generally bringing two lambs at a time, and for this reason are greatly esteemed by most of the farmers in the eastern parts of England. The drovers purchase them at Burford fair, and drive them into Kent, Sussex, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Oxfordshire. Even the Banstead downs, in Surry, so famous for fine mutton, are supplied from this place. The herbage of these downs is full of wild thyme, and other aromatic plants, which nourish the sheep to a great degree; and the herbage is again improved by the great quantity of dung made by these animals. The vallies also partake of this advantage, by the salts of the dung being washed down into them from the hills, by hasty rains.

This town has sent members to parliament ever since the original demand in the reign of Edward I. Here are two weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of February, for black cattle and sheep; Trinity Monday, and the fifth of July, for black cattle and lambs; and the fifth of August, for black cattle, lambs, wool, and leather.

Near this town, in Blackman-forest, was formerly a house of Heremite friars, who were settled here before the year 1300; and Edmund earl of Cornwall, who had been a great benefactor, if not the founder of it, died here. But the friars seem to have forsaken their habitation some time before the year 1460; for after that pe-

riod, it is called a free chapel, the mastership of which was bestowed on several priests successively, till it was annexed to Cerne-abbey, in the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Leaving Dorchester, we directed our course to Weymouth, a sea-port town six miles to the south of Dorchester. The road is very agreeable, having almost constantly a prospect of the sea. The vallies were covered with corn, and the downs with innumerable flocks of sheep.

Weymouth is a clean, agreeable, well-built town, close to the sea, situated at the mouth of a little river called the Wey, one hundred and thirty-two miles from London. It has a custom-house, a convenient quay, and formerly carried on a considerable trade with France, Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. The Newfoundland trade still flourishes here; the wine trade is also very considerable, and the merchants have a very large correspondence up the country, for the consumption of their returns. It sent members to parliament in the twelfth of Edward II. but after that time, till it was united to Melcomb-regis, it made only one return, which was in the nineteenth year of Edward II. It has no church, so that the inhabitants are obliged to go to Melcomb-regis, or to Wyke-regis, the mother church, in order to attend divine service. It had indeed formerly a chapel on the top of the adjacent hill, the declivity of which was so steep, that steps were cut in the ground to render the ascent more easy; but a detachment from the parliament's army, in the year 1641, converted it into a fort, from which they battered Melcomb-regis; and after reducing that town, demolished the chapel, and sold the stones.

Melcomb-regis, so called from its being anciently a demesne of the king, is separated from Weymouth by a small river called the Wey, over which there is a wooden bridge of seventeen arches. It has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. which was some time before Weymouth enjoyed that privilege. In the reign of Edward III. it was in so flourishing a state, that it was appointed a staple by parliament; but in the succeeding reign, it was burnt by the French, by which the inhabitants were so greatly reduced in their circumstances, that they prayed and obtained a discharge from customs. The town, however, recovered it soon after, when quarrels arising with Weymouth, its privileges were removed to Pool in the reign of Henry VI. but restored by act of parliament in the reign of queen Elizabeth. This act was confirmed in the reign of James I. on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth should form but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this union is owing the flourishing state of both. This united corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, twenty-four capital burgeses, and an uncertain number of aldermen; because every person who serves the office of mayor, continues afterwards an alderman for life.

Melcomb has four good streets, and most of the houses are built of stone. Here are also a number of warehouses, and a very convenient quay for shipping and landing of goods. Here is a good market-place; the town-hall is also here, so that the members of the corporation living in Weymouth come hither to attend the public business, though the port generally goes by the name of Weymouth. The harbour is reckoned to be the best frequented in the county, and is defended by Sandford and Portland castles, built by Henry VIII.

These two boroughs, though united in one corporation, send four members to parliament: these are elected by such as have freeholds within the boroughs, whether they dwell here or not: the number of voters is near seven hundred: every elector, as in London, has the privilege of voting for four persons, who, when chosen, are returned by the mayor, in two distinct indentures, as the burgeses of Weymouth, and the burgeses of Melcomb-regis.

Two weekly markets are held at Melcomb for both towns, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and an annual fair, which holds three days, and begins on the sixteenth of June.

A few miles to the southward of Melcomb-regis lies that famous peninsula, called Portland Island, the sea having formerly flowed round it; but it is now joined to the main-land by a beach called Chessil Bank, which has been thrown up by the waves. It is not certainly known from whence Portland derived its name, some suppose it is borrowed from its situation opposite to the port of Weymouth; and others, from one Port, a Saxon, who annoyed this coast about the year 523, and possessed himself of this commodious spot of ground as an asylum, or safe retreat for himself and his fellow-pirates.

This peninsula is not above eight miles in compass, and thinly inhabited; for tho' it affords plenty of corn and pasture, yet wood and coal are so scarce, that the inhabitants are obliged to dry the dung of black cattle for fuel.

The inhabitants are, in general, stone-cutters; and, like the ancient Balears in the Mediterranean, were formerly the best slingers of any of the English. In this peninsula the best and whitest free-stone, of which, not only the cathedral of St. Paul, but likewise the Monument, and the greater part of the most magnificent structures in London, are built; and the quarries from whence these stones are taken are well worth the notice of the most curious naturalist.

Those who are pleased with shells will find on the sea-shore a very pleasing variety; but the most curious are the spirals, generally called screws. These are found in the stone, and of the same substance; so that it is often very difficult to get them out whole. They are perfectly solid, except a small tube running through the middle; and so nicely coiled about an imaginary axis, that the bore is as equal and regular as that of a capillary glass tube.

In some of the quarries on the south-west part of the island there is found a sort of stone which they call the sugarcandy stone, of which there are two sorts, one pale, like white sugarcandy, and the other of an amber colour, like the brown. The resemblance of both is so very perfect in the lump, that any person might be imposed upon till his tongue convinced him they were nothing more than an insipid exudation of juices, petrified, crystalized, and, if we may use the expression, candied up by nature in this manner.

The whole peninsula is indeed almost one continued rock of free-stone, and the land so lofty, that when the weather is clear and serene, the prospect is extended above half way over the English channel.

On the two points of this peninsula two light-houses are erected for the safety of mariners; and not far from these light-houses is a very remarkable hole through the earth, wide at the top; and after narrowing about seven or eight feet downwards, opens into a large subterranean cavern, where you see the waters of the sea, which, in boisterous weather, affords a most tremendous scene. This cavern is so large, that some of the small craft have been driven into it with their sails set, and seen through the hole.

Though Portland stands three miles at least from the main land, yet it is almost joined by a prodigious riff of beach, or small stones thrown up by the sea, and extending from the peninsula so near the shore, that they ferry over with a boat and a rope, not being above a stone's cast broad; and this riff of beach, from that inlet of water, turns away to the westward, running parallel with the shore quite to Abbotsbury, a town seven miles distant from the beginning of the beach.

On the inside of this beach, and between it and the land, is the inlet of water already mentioned. About two miles farther to the west, it grows very broad, forming a kind of lake within the land of about three miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. At the western extremity of this water is a large decoy, and the verge of the water over-grown with wood, and proper groves of trees and shrubs are added, to afford a proper cover for fowl. In the open and broadest part of the lake is, perhaps, the largest swanery in England: here these birds live and breed, and are so very numerous, that 7 or 8000 of them are seen flocking together; at the same time some of them are seen on the wing, very high in the air,

whence we may naturally suppose they fly over the riff of beach, which separates the lake from the sea, to feed upon the shore. From the decoy, the lake narrows by degrees, till at last the beach joins the shore, and connects Portland to the main land.

Abbotsbury, so called from an abbey which formerly stood, is a small market town, situate near the western extremity of the riff of beach above mentioned; 133 miles from London.

In the register of this monastery it is said, that one Bertufus a priest built a church here in the infancy of christianity, and dedicated it to St. Peter. Some time after, Abbotsbury became a retiring place to the West-Saxon kings, who being afterwards vanquished by the Danes, king Canute gave the manors of Abbotsbury, Portsham, and Helton, to Sir Orcius his steward, who presented those lands to the church of St. Peter, and, with the consent of Edward the Confessor, built, in the year 1044, a large monastery, and filled it with Benedictine monks from Cremil abbey. These donations were afterwards confirmed to the abbey by a charter granted by Edward the Confessor, and several succeeding kings and popes. In succeeding times the revenues of the abbey were so greatly increased, that the monks became very rich, and rebuilt both their church and monastery; adding to the former a beautiful chapel, which they dedicated to the Virgin Mary. They also erected upon the top of a rocky hill, about half a mile from the abbey, another chapel dedicated to St. Katherine. It was built entirely of stone, with an arched roof of exquisite workmanship. Part of this chapel is still remaining, but of no other use than that of a sea mark. After the dissolution of religious houses, both the abbey and church were demolished, and the bones of the founder Orcius, inclosed in a marble coffin, were removed to the parish church. The Virgin's chapel continued some time after the dissolution; but was afterwards demolished, and a mansion house built on the spot it occupied.

The town of Abbotsbury is small, and the inhabitants principally employed in fishing. It has, however, a market on Thursday, and a fair on July 10, for sheep and hogs.

Having viewed the famous peninsula of Portland, we crossed the passage, and proceeded near the sea coasts to what is called the Isle of Purbeck. It is not, however, properly an island, but a peninsula, and the isthmus that connects it with the main land half a mile in breadth. This peninsula is about ten miles in length, and five in breadth. We passed into this district over the stone bridge at West Hoken, and found the country on our first entrance to be barren and heathy, but replenished with red deer. This part is severed from the rest by an almost continued ridge of very high hills; on the other side of which are lands of a much better nature, affording excellent pasture for cattle and sheep, and plenty of fine corn. Here are also quarries of very hard and lasting stone, of which the cathedral church of Salisbury is built, and great quantities of it are sent to London, and other parts of the kingdom, to the great advantage of the inhabitants. Besides these quarries of stone, there are others of spotted and blue marble.

On the southermost point of this peninsula is a hill, the top of which is fortified with triple trenches, and known by the name of Frowers Burrow; but by whom this fortification was thrown up is now unknown.

About five miles to the eastward of Frowers Burrow is a promontory, on the top of which are the ruins of a chapel, which now serve as a sea-mark. This chapel, which was constructed wholly of stone, and the ceiling finely vaulted, was dedicated to St. Adeline, first bishop of Sherborn.

On the eastern point of land, called Studland, is a castle for the defence of Sandwich Bay, lying between Studland and Peverel Point.

The only place of note in this peninsula is called Corfe-castle, situated near the middle of the island, 116 miles from London. It has its name from a castle supposed to have been built by king Edgar, who endowed the town with many privileges.

Corfe-castle was many years a borough by prescription, and afterwards incorporated by queen Elizabeth. Charles I. as a reward for the gallant defence the castle made for him, granted the town an exemption from tolls, arrest, suit or service, without the barony. Charles II. gave the town a new charter, by which it is now governed, and enjoys every privilege in common with the cinque ports. Besides which, it has the peculiar honour of annexing the title of Baron to its principal members, the stile of the letters of incorporation being the mayor and barons of Corfe-castle, and all the barons who have served the office of mayor are justices of the peace, and can hold sessions, chuse coroners and ale-tasters, during life. The lord of the manor is, by inheritance, lord lieutenant of the isle of Purbeck; has power to appoint all officers; to determine all actions by his bailiffs and deputies; has all shipwrecks in the isle, and a freedom from the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty.

The town itself is but small, and has nothing remarkable, except a very lofty and spacious church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal visitation or jurisdiction, and has a chapel of ease about a mile out of town.

The castle, from whence the town took its name, is supposed to have been built by king Edgar, who made it the place of his residence, and is thought to have been the strongest in the kingdom. It was given by that monarch to Elfrida, his second queen, who retired thither with her son Ethelred, on his being prevented from ascending the throne, by the intrigues of Dunstan and his party.

Elfrida, fired with the injury done to her son, was daily contriving schemes for the destruction of Edward, the innocent monarch: nor was it long before an opportunity offered of putting her cruel design in execution. It happened one day, as Edward was returning from the chase, and having missed his attendants, he found himself near Corfe-castle, where his mother-in-law, with her son, then resided. Edward had always shewn her the greatest respect; and being also very fond of his brother Ethelred, he determined to pay them a short visit. On his arrival at the castle-gate, Elfrida received him in the most affectionate manner, pressing him to alight and take some refreshment; but the young monarch excused himself, by saying, that his stay would alarm his attendants, whom he had left in the forest; and therefore would only, for the present, take a cup of wine on horseback, being very thirsty. Wine was accordingly brought; but as the prince was lifting the goblet to his mouth, he was stabbed in the back by a ruffian, whom Elfrida had posted behind him for that purpose, when she found that all her entreaties could not prevail on Edward to dismount and enter the castle. The king, finding himself wounded, instantly set spurs to his horse; but before he had rode many paces, fainting with the loss of blood, he fell from his saddle, and one of his feet catching in the stirrup, his horse dragged him a considerable distance over the rugged road, till at last the beast stopped of its own accord at the house of a poor blind woman, situated by the way side, where some of Elfrida's domestics, who traced him by his blood to the place, found the corpse terribly disfigured by being dragged over the stones. As it was necessary to conceal this murder as long as possible, the body was thrown into a well, where it was afterwards found, and carried to the nunnery of Wareham in this county; whence it was afterwards conveyed to Shaftsbury, and deposited in a monastery founded there by king Alfred. This catastrophe happened in the year 979. In the time of Henry III. when that prince was taken prisoner by Simon Montfort, in the forty-second year of his reign, Corfe-castle was one of the three fortresses Montfort desired might be delivered up to him; and it was afterwards chosen by Mortimer for the prison of Edward II. It was repaired by Henry VII. and afterwards by Charles I. who placed a garrison there; but after a brave defence, it was taken thro' treachery by the parliament's forces, who plundered and demolished it. It appears from the ruins, that the castle was near half a

mile in circumference; and that it was both a strong and magnificent building.

Wareham was the next place we visited. It is about four miles from Corfe-castle; and 108 from London. The place it stands in is one of the most healthy spots of the county, tho' almost surrounded with water, having the river Frome on the south, the Priddle on the north, and the bay, into which both these rivers fall, on the east. The inhabitants say it rose out of the ruins of Stowborough; now a village on the other side of the Frome. But however this be, it is considered as one of the oldest towns in the county, and was of some note in the time of the Romans. In the time of the Saxons it had two mints, and was afterwards surrounded with walls, and defended by a strong castle built by William the Conqueror. The sea then came up to its walls, and a very considerable trade was carried on, by which means the town was in so flourishing a condition, that there were seventeen churches within the walls. But during the wars between king Stephen and the empress Maud, it suffered very greatly; and the harbour being choaked up with sand, Wareham lost its former importance; together with its trade; so that its churches are now reduced to three, St. Mary's, Trinity, and St. Martin's. St. Mary's was formerly the priory church; and its tower, which is lofty, and finely decorated, is now the chief ornament of the place, which consists chiefly of two streets, and about two hundred houses.

It is an ancient borough by prescription, and incorporated by queen Anne, by whose charter, the corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, a town-clerk, six capital burgeses, and twelve common-council men, with their assistants. The mayor, by an old prescriptive right, is coroner, not only of the town, but also of the isle of Purbeck, and Branksey island, another small isle in Pool-bay: in the latter he has been supreme magistrate ever since the reign of Henry VI. and the mayor in office, the preceding mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace; the two former are of the quorum, and empowered to hold their own sessions. It is said, that Briaticus, the last of the Saxon kings, during the heptarchy, was buried here.

The principal trade of Wareham at present consists in tobacco-pipe-clay, of which the best in Great Britain is dug out of a hill in the neighbourhood, called Hunger

We have already observed, that Wareham had once a strong castle, built by William the Conqueror; and shall now add, that no traces of that structure remain, except the place of its situation, which is still called Castle-hill. Here once lived a recluse, called Peter the Hermit, who was hanged, together with his son, in the time of king John, for having prophesied, that the king would be deposed at a certain time which he named; but it does not appear whether he was put to death before or after that period; all we know is, that he submitted cheerfully to his sentence.

A nunnery was founded here pretty early in the Saxon times, and afterwards demolished by the Danes. In this nunnery the body of Edward, who was murdered by Elfrida at Corfe-castle, was at first deposited. After the nunnery was ruined by the Danes, Robert earl of Leicester gave one, if not more of the churches, together with lands in the neighbourhood, to the convent of Lira, in Normandy, in the reign of Henry I. In consequence of this donation, the convent sent over and settled here a convent of their own Benedictine monks, dedicating the structure to the Virgin Mary. When the alien priories, during the war with France, were seized by the king, the revenues were given to the priory of Montgrace, near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, which convent continued to receive them several years; but when the foreign houses were dissolved by Henry V. he gave this priory to the Carthusians of Shene, near Richmond in Surry.

This town sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the inhabitants, paying scot and lot, who amount to about one hundred and fifty; and here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz the seventh of April, the fifth of July, and the eleventh of September, for hogs and cheese.

Having surveyed this ancient town, now greatly fallen from its former grandeur, we embarked on board a fishing vessel, and, after a pleasing voyage on the lake, we landed at Pool, one of the most considerable towns for trade in this county.

Pool has its name from the lake, which almost surrounds it, and which, in calm weather, appears like a pool of standing water. This sheet of water, which extends to Wareham, is called Laxford-lake, and remarkable for the water rising and falling four times in twenty-four hours. On a point of land, in the north-west part of this lake, the town of Pool is situated, one hundred and ten miles from London.

By a charter of queen Elizabeth, this town is separated from the county of Dorset, and made a county of itself, with the privilege of a sheriff keeping a court, to determine all causes, both civil and criminal, with divers other immunities, several of which it still enjoys; particularly the right of trying malefactors within its own jurisdiction, by a commission from the crown, which saves the town the expence of entertaining the judges on the circuit. This borough and county is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, a sheriff, a coroner, a town-clerk, bailiffs, and common council-men. The mayor, who is also admiral within the liberty, is chosen from among the burgessees; and after he has passed the chair, is always an alderman, and the first year after his mayoralty, the senior bailiff, and a justice of the peace. Three justices are chosen annually from among the aldermen, the mayor being of the quorum, and the election of the freemen and burgessees must be made by the mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-four burgessees.

The houses, which amount to about four hundred in number, are low, but built of stone. The church, which is a royal peculiar, is a large stone structure, but the tower is low, and the wings larger than the body, and unequal to each other. Here is an elegant town-hall, built of stone, a custom-house, a quay, and a charity-school. Here is also a large warehouse, called the Town-cellar, for keeping goods and merchandize.

This town is one of the most considerable ports in the west of England, and several of its merchants have represented it in parliament. It carries on a considerable trade to France, the West Indies, and Newfoundland, about two hundred sail of merchant ships belonging to it.

The bay is noted for plenty of fish, particularly mackerel, at the proper season. The oysters here are larger, and contain more pearls than any other in England. They are pickled and barrellled up here, and sent to London, the West Indies, Spain, Italy, and other places. Great quantities of corn, pulse, and Purbeck stone, are also exported from this town.

Pool sent members to parliament in two sessions during the reign of Edward III. but we find no returns afterwards, till the reign of Edward IV. When Henry VI. disfranchised the port of Melcomb-regis, he transferred that privilege to this place, and gave the mayor leave to inclose it with walls, which Richard III. begun at the haven; and since the time of queen Elizabeth, the return of members has been regular.

On the twentieth of June 1653, a shower of blood is said to have fell in this town, from a black cloud, which tinged the leaves of the trees with red. Several of these leaves were sent to London, and considered as great curiosities at the time when it happened.

Here are two weekly markets, held on Monday and Thursday; besides which, there is an annual fair, or free mart, on the first Thursday in November, for toys, &c.

About eleven miles to the westward of Pool, is a small market-town, called Bere-regis, situated on a rivulet of its own name, one hundred and five miles from London. It has nothing worth remarking, but a small charity-school, and a market on Wednesday.

In the neighbourhood of this town is Woodbury, or Woodberry-hill, the remains of a Roman fortification, a triple ditch, and a stone wall, the work of the Romans, and the distance from them this hill to Old Sarum, in

Wiltshire. This hill is famous for a large fair held here on the eighteenth of September, for the sale of all sorts of cattle, hops, cheese, cloth, haberdashery, and a great variety of other sorts of goods.

Wimborn-minster, or Winborn-minster, is situated between the two rivers Allen and Stour, near their influx, one hundred and seven miles from London. The word Minister is added from its monastery, in which the West Saxon monarch, Etheldred, was buried, after being slain by the Danes, in the year 873.

This is the largest parish in the county, and has a noble church, built in the form of a cathedral, one hundred and eighty feet long, with a fine tower at the west end, and another in the center: the latter had on it a lofty spire, which fell down in the year 1600, at the time of divine service, when the choir was full of people, without hurting any person, though both the lead and roof were greatly damaged. Both these towers are each ninety feet high. This is the only choir in the county; it consists of four singing-men, six boys, and an organist. Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. founded a fine free-school here, the stipend of which was augmented, and annexed to the foundation, by queen Elizabeth.

Wimborn is a populous, but poor town, and chiefly supported by the stocking manufacture.

In the time of the Romans, this was one of the two winter stations for their legions, Dorchester being the other: the summer station was on Woodbury-hill, at some distance from this town, as we have already observed. The Romans left many marks of their magnificence in Wimborn, and on that account the place was held in the highest veneration by our Saxon ancestors.

Some time before the year 705, St. Cuthburga, daughter to Kenred, king of the West Saxons, and sister to king Ina, founded an abbey for holy virgins, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. The foundress retired to this abbey, where she died; and here king Etheldred was buried, as we have already observed. The tomb of this prince was repaired when the church was rebuilt, and the following inscription placed upon it:

In hoc Loco quiescit Corpus S. Etheldredi Regis West Saxonum, Martyris, qui, Anno Domini DCCCLXXXII. XXIII. Aprilis, per Manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.

“ Here rests the Body of the Martyr St. Etheldred, “ King of the West Saxons, who was slain by the “ Hands of the Pagan Danes, on the twenty-third of “ April, in the Year of our Lord 882.”

It was soon after destroyed by the Danes, and the church ruined, till one of our Edwards rebuilt the church for secular canons; so that it became a royal, free, and collegiate church, consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four deacons, or secondaries, and five singing-men; and it has ever since continued a sort of choir. At the suppression of religious houses, the revenues amounted to one hundred and thirty-one pounds fourteen shillings *per annum*.

Blandford, which we next visited, is a large market-town, situated on the river Stour, over which it has a good stone-bridge, and in the high-road to Exeter, one hundred and ten miles from London. It is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually out of the aldermen, or capital burgessees. It is at present a flourishing, well-built town, and much frequented by the gentry, who have seats upon pleasant eminences in the neighbourhood, called Burford Downs, extending from this town to Dorchester. The chief manufacture of this town formerly was band-strings, and afterwards straw-hats and bone-lace; but at present the principal traders are maltsters and clothiers.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, a dreadful fire broke out here, by which the whole town was destroyed, but was soon after rebuilt; and on the fourth of June 1731, another terrible fire happened, when six hundred houses, the church, and other public buildings, were destroyed; together with a village beyond the bridge, in which only twenty-six houses were left standing. The progress

gress of this fire was so rapid, and the consternation of the people so great, that most of their goods and merchandize were destroyed, together with their houses. What still increased the misfortune was, its happening at a time when the small-pox raged greatly in the place; so that many of the sick, who were taken out of their beds to escape the flames, perished in the fields. An act of parliament was passed in the year 1732, for rebuilding this town, and for determining differences touching houses and buildings burnt down or demolished therein; and as several wise regulations were made by it, the town was rebuilt in a much better manner, and makes a more elegant appearance than ever it did before.

This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. but not since. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, held on the seventh of March, the tenth of July, and the eighth of November, for horses, sheep, and cheese.

At Rushton, a village four miles to the eastward of Blandford, was an old religious house, dedicated to St. Leonard, the patronage of which was granted to the prior and convent of Twinham, in Suffex, in the seventh year of Edward III.

At Tarrant Keynton, a village about three miles to the eastward of Blandford, Richard Poor, bishop of Chichester, then of Salisbury, and afterwards of Durham, founded an abbey of Cistercian nuns about the year 1230, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and All-saints. At the dissolution, it had a yearly revenue of two hundred and fourteen pounds, seven shillings and nine-pence.

In the parish of Gunville, four miles from Blandford, is the elegant seat of the late right Hon. George Dodington, Esq; The house, gardens, and park, containing about eight miles in circumference, is called Eastbury.

You approach the house through a beautiful lawn; and after passing through the grand arcade, on each side of which the offices are ranged, you land upon a flight of steps eleven feet high, under a noble Doric portico, crowned with a pediment extending thirty-two feet, supported by pillars forty-six feet high; whence you enter a most magnificent hall, adorned with many statues and busts.

The Salon is one of the finest rooms in the kingdom, and is beautifully and richly decorated. At one end of this salon are three noble apartments; one furnished with crimson velvet, another with flowered velvet, and a third with satin, all richly laced with gold. At the other end are a drawing-room, and a large dining-room. The marble tables in these rooms are exceeding curious, and of great value: they were purchased out of one of the Italian palaces.

The main body of the house extends one hundred and forty-four feet, and is ninety-five feet in depth, to which the arcades forming the great court are joined. This court is one hundred and sixty feet in breadth in the clear, and its depth from the house to the entrance two hundred and ten feet. The arcades are ten feet wide. The offices placed on each side of these arcades, extend each one hundred and thirty-three feet in breadth, and one hundred and sixty-one in depth. The inner courts of these offices are one hundred and sixty feet by eighty, in the clear. Beyond these other buildings are carried, in the same line, fifty feet each way, and which form two other courts; so that the whole front of the building and offices extends five hundred and seventy feet. These buildings being of different heights, and the beautiful turrets at each corner of the house, with their Venetian windows, rising above all the rest, give the whole structure a very grand appearance.

Middleton, or Milton, is a small market-town, situated six miles south-west from Blandford, and one hundred and sixteen from London. There is nothing remarkable in this town but the ruins of a monastery, built by king Athelstan, in expiation of his crime in destroying his brother Edwin, about the year 933.

Edwin was a young prince possessed of many noble and virtuous accomplishments; but these great qualities, instead of rendering him more dear to his brother Athelstan, awakened in that monarch's breast the most rancorous jealousy. He was sensible that the people, notwithstanding their submission, were not entirely satisfied

with regard to the legitimacy of his birth. He remembered that the traitor Alfred had coloured over his rebellion with the pretence of setting Edwin on the throne, as the only lawful heir of the deceased Edward: he saw his own dominions threatened by a powerful invasion, both from Ireland and Scotland; nor was he sure but some sparks of Alfred's rebellion might still remain in the hearts of his subjects, and which wanted only the breath of Edwin to blow them into a flame. Full of these ideas, he wished for nothing so much as a favourable opportunity of removing this dangerous competitor in the affections of his people. The virtues of Edwin, and all his professions of respect and loyalty, appeared to him only as so many specious arts to disguise the real sentiments of his heart. Court sycophants, who were ready to flatter the weakness of their prince at the expence of his honour and future happiness, were not wanting in the court of Athelstan: they represented all the actions of young Edwin in the most odious light; his humility they called deceit; his respectful behaviour they construed into design, and the act of the most horrid and detestable nature, represented as a prudent precaution. Unhappily Athelstan, who on every other occasion displayed many royal virtues; was not proof against the dictates of ambition, and the artful practices of his courtiers, who were incessantly representing; that not only his own welfare, but that of his people, was endangered by the popularity of Edwin, whom they at length openly accused of being an accessory in the late rebellion. In a word, the young prince was tried, and being found guilty by his suborned judges, was condemned to be put on board a leaky vessel, without provisions, or any other attendants than his armour-bearer and page, and in this condition committed to the mercy of the winds and waves. The unfortunate Edwin, unable to support the severity of the weather, the continual prospect of death, and the want of food, threw himself into the sea, and perished. It happened, that the chief promoter of this black transaction was cup-bearer to Athelstan. One day, as he was serving the king at table, he made a false step, and had nearly fallen on the floor, but recovered himself unexpectedly with one of his feet; upon which he said to the king, who indulged him with great freedoms, "See, Sir, how one brother assists the other." Athelstan, struck with these words, which were probably spoken without any intention, felt all the conscious horrors of guilt awakened in his soul; and whether he construed this expression of his cup-bearer into a tacit insult, or was determined to punish this incendiary, as an atonement to the manes of his murdered brother, is uncertain; however, he ordered a strict examination to be made into the charge brought against Edwin, and finding it had no foundation in truth, he commanded the perfidious cup-bearer to be put to a cruel death, and then endeavoured to expiate his own guilt by a profusion of penances, and benefactions to the church. Among other donations of this kind, was the monastery of Milton, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Michael, St. Samson, and St. Branwalader. The monks were of the Benedictine order, and their revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to five hundred and seventy-eight pounds, thirteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Milton has a small market on Monday, and a yearly fair on the Tuesday after St. James's day.

Sturminster Newton, to which we now directed our course, is a small market-town, stands on the northern bank of the river Stour, and joined to Newton-castle, situated on the other side of the river by a stone-bridge, one hundred and twenty-two miles from London. The town is a mean, obscure place, and has nothing remarkable. Newton-castle, on the other side of the river, was built upon a lofty, but artificial eminence, and was once a palace belonging to the West Saxon kings. This castle, with seventeen hides of land, Edmond Ironside bequeathed, together with his body, to the abbey of Glastonbury, in the year 1016. His will was complied with, his body buried in that abbey, and his successor Canute the great founded here a small cell for monks, the ruins of which still remain; but no vestiges of the castle, except the artificial hill on which it stood.

Sturmister has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, the first on the twelfth of May, the second on the twenty-fourth of October, for cattle and toys.

About three miles above Sturmister is a bridge over the Stour, called King-flag-bridge, which, they say, had its name from the following incident. King Henry III. having diverted himself with hunting in Blackmore forest, which extends to this bridge, was so pleased with the beauty of a white hart he had chased, that he not only spared the creature's life, but also gave orders that no other person should kill it. But these orders were disregarded; for some time after, one Thomas de la Linde, with several of his companions, who were hunting in this forest, chased the same creature, and killed it at King-flag bridge. This action so enraged the king, that he laid all their lands under a pecuniary mulct, which, to this day, is annually paid into the Exchequer, under the name of White-hart Silver.

A few miles above this place is Statbridge, a small market-town, situated on the Stour, one hundred and fifteen miles from London. It has a charity-school, a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the sixth of May, and the fourth of September, for all sorts of cattle; but nothing else remarkable.

Shaftesbury, the next place we visited, is situated on the summit of a hill, in the great road to Exeter, eighteen miles from Salisbury, and one hundred and one from London. The hill on which it stands is part of the boundary of that large carpet-down called Salisbury-plain, and from hence is a beautiful prospect over part of the counties of Somerset and Wilts, where you see large tracts of inclosed land, interspersed with woods, and divided by quick-hedge-rows; the towns and houses thickly disseminated, and the whole wearing the aspect of cheerfulness.

Shaftesbury consists of about six hundred houses, many of which are of free-stone. It was built by king Alfred about the year 880, as appears from the following inscription, which Malmesbury the historian tells us was preserved here in his time:

Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, ALFREDUS REX fecit hanc Urbem DCCCLXXX. Regni sui VIII.

“ This City was built by King Alfred, in the Year of our Lord's Incarnation 880, and the eight of his reign.”

In the time of the Saxons, it had three mints, and was the see of a suffragan bishop in the reign of Henry VIII. It is an ancient borough by prescription, was incorporated by queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, and a common-council. On the top of an adjacent eminence, called Park-hill, a fine grove of trees has been lately planted by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, as a walk for the inhabitants.

Water is so scarce in this town, that it was formerly brought on horses from Motcomb, a village about a mile distant; but in the year 1718, William Benson, Esq; one of its representatives in parliament, was at the expence of constructing engines, which raised the water from a well, about two miles off, to the height of above three hundred feet, and conveyed it to a large cistern, in the middle of the town. These engines, however, have, for some reason, been disused, and the inhabitants have dug pits at the doors of their houses, for preserving the rain-water, which not being sufficient for a constant supply, many of the poorer sort of the inhabitants get their living at this day by bringing water in pails, or on horses, to the town, from Motcomb. Before the above engines were erected, the mayor and burgeses of Shaftesbury, as an acknowledgment to the lord of the manor of Motcomb, used to go in procession every year on the Monday before Holy Thursday, with a kind of garland, consisting of plate, borrowed from the neighbouring gentry, and adorned with peacocks feathers. This garland, which is here called a prize-befom, was carried to a green at the foot of the hill, whence the water was taken, and presented, together with a raw calf's head, and a pair of gloves, to the lord of the manor, who re-

ceived the present by his steward, and at the same time distributed twelve penny loaves, and twelve dozen of beer, among the people. After the ceremony was over, the prize-befom was restored to the mayor, and carried back to the town by one of the officers, with great solemnity.

King Alfred built and endowed an abbey here for Benedictine nuns, about the year 888, dedicating it to the Virgin Mary, and placing in it Ethelgeda, his daughter. But after the body of Edward the martyr was removed hither from Wareham, his shrine was visited by such multitudes of superstitious people, that it was called “ The Monastery of the assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Edward the martyr.” Even the town itself lost its old name, and was for some time called St. Edward's Town. At the dissolution of religious houses, the revenues of this monastery amounted to eleven hundred and sixty-six pounds, eight shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

This town has sent members to the British parliament ever since the time of Edward I. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs for the sale of all sorts of cattle, viz. the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the twenty-fourth of June, and the twenty-second of November.

Camden tells us, that Shaftesbury is said to have been the residence of one Aquila, a prophet, who foretold, that the government of Britain, after having been in the hands of the Saxons and Normans, would at length return to the ancient Britons, which prediction is thought to have been accomplished by the accession of Henry VII. and afterwards by the kings of Scotland, to the throne of England.

About four miles to the south-west of Shaftesbury, is the village of Stour Provost, which was given by Roger de Bellamont, father to Robert earl of Leicester and Mellent, in the time of William the Conqueror, to the nunnery of St. Leger de Preaux, in Normandy, by which it became a cell to that foreign monastery. After the suppression of alien priories, Henry VI. and afterwards Edward IV. granted this priory to King's-college, in Cambridge.

Cramborn was the last place we visited in Dorsetshire. It is a small, but a very agreeable market-town, well watered, and situated in a healthy, sporting country, near a very large chace, ninety-eight miles from London. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, the first held on the twenty-fourth of August, and the second on the sixth of December, for cheese and sheep.

Remarks on the SEA COASTS of Dorsetshire.

The south part of Dorsetshire is bounded entirely by the sea, the coasts of which are very dissimilar, consisting, in some places, of very high lands and cliffs, and in others, of only a beach of pebbles. Some of the cliffs are composed of sand, earth, and loamy clay, some of chalk, and some of stone; the latter are chiefly found in what are called the islands of Purbeck and Portland.

Before the port of Pool, there is a large bay, where ships come to an anchor in westerly winds. To the westward of this is another road, called Sandwich Bay, from a village of that name situated on the shore. This bay is formed by two points of land, one termed Handfast Point, on which is a block-house called Strudland-castle, and the other Peverel Point, over which is a very high land, called St. Alban's. Sandwich-bay is a very good road for ships, and on that account pretty much frequented, especially as there is no danger in going in, except a small ledge of rocks lying off Peverel Point. The best anchoring ground in this bay is off the village of Sandwich, where ships ride in four or five fathoms water. There is also a good road a little to the northward of Handfast Point, before the village of Stradland. Upon the outermost part of the above point is a hole in the cliff, through which you may see the water on the other side of the point; and a little without this point, is a high steep rock, entirely environed by the sea. The above hole in the cliff is used as a mark for ships to anchor in Strud-

land-bay, where there are between three and four fathoms water.

Four leagues to the westward of Peverel Point, is a little cove, called Lulworth-cove, from a village of that name at the bottom of it, where small vessels may ride in safety; but in going in, care must be taken to keep pretty close to the eastern point of the cove, for a ledge of rocks extends from the westernmost point to near the middle of the entrance.

About three leagues to the westward of Lulworth-cove, is Weymouth road, where ships ride in safety in westerly and northerly winds; but the winds between the east and S. W. blow into the bay, when there is no riding here in bad weather. The water is from ten to two fathoms deep, according as the ship is farther from, or nearer to the shore.

Portland-road lies a little to the southward of Weymouth-road, and is properly a part of the same bay. It is, however, safer than the former, as few winds can hurt vessels riding there, especially if pretty near the shore off Portland Castle.

The sea about this peninsula, especially a little to the west of Portland, is reckoned the most dangerous part of the English channel, occasioned chiefly by a continual agitation of the water, produced by the meeting of two tides or currents, one coming from between the Isle of Wight and the adjacent rivers, and the other from the channel without that island. The danger is also increased by a bank of sand, called the Shambles, lying about four miles east by south from the point or Bill of Portland, and on which there is not above three or four fathoms water.

Ships coming from the westward, and intended for Portland-road, should be careful to sail within a musket-shot of the bill, and then keep pretty close to the land till they come before the castle, and there come to an anchor; but particular attention must be paid to the terrible rippling of the Race of Portland, which begins a little to the westward of the Bill, and extends almost to Peverel Point. The depth of water too in the Race is very uneven, in some places not above seven, in others ten, and in others fifteen fathoms.

But the great difficulty consists in weathering the Bill of Portland, when ships have not kept sufficiently to the southward, not considering the current carries the ships much nearer to the land than they would otherwise be. Two light-houses are erected on the Bill of Portland, as a direction to seamen during the night; but these, though of very great use, are not always sufficient to avoid the danger; many ships are embayed, and obliged to run ashore on the beach, where they are in general entirely lost.

The water rises upon this coast about fourteen feet in spring-tides, and eight feet in neap-tides.

Of the INHABITANTS of Dorsetshire.

The inhabitants of Dorsetshire were called by the Romans *Duratrigenes*, a British word, signifying a people who dwell by the water-side, being compounded of *Dour*, water, and *Trig*, an inhabitant. When the Saxons first settled themselves in this country, the people became the subjects of the West Saxon kings, who often resided at Corfe-castle; but these being driven out by the Danes, and the latter by the Normans, the inhabitants are compounded of all these people. They are open and generous, kind and hospitable to strangers, very communicative, and ready to gratify the curiosity of those who are desirous of knowing any particulars of their country. Superstition, which once greatly flourished here, is almost banished from the people, through the care taken by the gentry to withdraw the veil of ignorance, through which the torch of reason cast only a glimmering light for many ages. Free enquiry has banished bigotry, and genuine science the jargon of the schools. The merchants are very assiduous in trade, and the common people in manufactures, agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of sheep and cattle. At the same time, it gave us concern to see, that the vice of drinking to excess is not yet banished, and that the pernicious trade of smuggling flourishes too much on these coasts. They exchange

great quantities of their wool, some of the finest in the world, for the brandies and other commodities of France, to the great detriment of the fair trader, and the irreparable injury of debauching the manners of the lower class of people.

Curious PLANTS in Dorsetshire.

French Sea-wormwood, *Abinthium Seriphium Narbonense*, *Park*, found on the sea-coast near Abbotsbury.

Sheeps Sorrel, *Acetosa arvensis lanceolata*, *C. B.* found in many pasture-grounds near Dorchester.

Wood Sorrel, *Trifolium acetosum vulgare*, *C. B.* common in the woods near Cramborn.

Wild Basil, *Acinos minus seu vulgare*, *Park*. On the hills in the Island of Purbeck.

Sweet Flag, or Cane, *Calamus aromaticus*, *Park*. It grows in watery places; we found it in a watery meadow near Sturminster.

Agrimony, *Agrimonia*, found in plenty near Dorchester.

Hard Bastard-sponge, *Alcyonium spongiosum officinarum*, *J. B.* This sea-plant we found on the shore of the Isle of Portland.

Yellow Rattle, *Crista galli femina*, *J. B.* found in plenty in most of the upland pastures.

Red Rattle, *Pratenfis purpurea*, *C. B.* in most parts of the low pastures, particularly about Charmouth.

Purple Spurrey, *Sergula purpurea*, *J. B.* found in the barren parts of the Isle of Purbeck.

Bishop's Weed, *Ammi majus*, *C. B.* found about Dorchester and Corfe-castle.

Brook-lime, *Anagalis aquatica*, found in most of the small brooks and rills in Dorsetshire.

Water Angelica, *Angelica sylvestris major*, *C. B.* We found this plant in a watery meadow near Stalbridge.

Gout-weed, *Podagaria vulgaris*, *Park*, found in the woods near Cramborn.

Rest Harrow, *Anonis sive resta bovis*, *Ger.* found in plenty in waste-grounds in many parts of the county.

Kidney-vetch, *Vulnaria rustica*, *J. B.* found in the pastures near Sturminster Newton.

Wood-roof, *Asperula odorata*, *Park*, found in the woods near Cramborn.

Water-hemp Agrimony, *Cornabina aquatica, folio bipartito diviso*, *C. B.* found in the watery meadows near Blandford.

Bistork, or Snake-weed, *Bistorta major, rugosioribus foliis*, *C. B.* found in the moist meadows near Sherborn.

The lesser-branched Fern, *Filix ramosa minor*, *J. B.* This curious plant we found in a wood near Bimister.

Sea-cabbage, *Brassica marina*, found on Chefil beach in the isle of Portland.

Butchers-broom, *Ruscus sive Bruscus*, *Ger.* found plentifully in the Isle of Purbeck.

White Bryone, *Bryonia alba vulgaris*, *Park*, found near Sherborn.

Hare's Ear, *Auricula leporis umbella lutea*, *J. B.* Plentifully on the hills near Shaftesbury.

Strange Coltsfoot, *Cacalia folio rotundo incano*, *Park*, found in the woods near Cramborn.

Calamint, *Calamintha vulgaris officinarum*, *Ger.* found in shady places near Sherborn.

Water Calamint, *Mentha seu Calamintha aquatica*, *Ray*, found in watery meadows near Frampton.

Antique COINS, &c. found in Dorsetshire.

A great variety of Roman coins have been dug up at different times at Maiden Castle, and other places in the neighbourhood of Dorchester; some of silver, and others of copper, called by the country people King Dorn's pence, from a notion that one king Dorn was the founder of Dorchester, and that these pieces of money were coined by him. At Woodberry-hill a great number of Roman coins have been dug up, besides arms, swords, and other remains of that people.

This county sends twenty members to parliament, of which two are knights of the shire for the county, the rest are burgessees, of which Dorchester, Pool, Lime, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Wareham, and Corfe-castle, send two each, and the united corporation of Weymour and Melcomb-regis, four.

W I L T S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the west by Somersetshire, on the east by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the north by Gloucestershire, and on the south by Dorsetshire and part of Hampshire. It is forty miles in length from north to south, thirty in breadth from east to west, and one hundred and forty in circumference. It contains one city, twenty-four borough and market-towns, three hundred and four parishes, about twenty-eight thousand houses, and eight hundred and seventy-six thousand inhabitants.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers are the Isis, or Thames, the upper and lower Avon, the Willy, the Bourne, and the Nadder.

The Isis, or Thames, has its rise in Gloucestershire, and flows through only a small part of Wiltshire. It enters this county near its source, and begins to be navigable for boats at Cricklade; but after running, in a serpentine manner, about four miles, it enters Gloucestershire at a village called Castle Eaton.

The Upper Avon rises about the middle of the county, near the Devizes, and runs southward to Salisbury, near which it is joined by the Nadder, the Willy, and the Bourne. After its junction with all these streams, it becomes a considerable river, and passes into Hampshire about a mile below Downton.

The Nadder rises near Over Dunhead, on the borders of Dorsetshire; and directing its course to the N. E. falls into the Willy at Wilton.

The Willy rises near Warmister, in the western part of this county, and running south-east, is joined by the Nadder at Wilton, and falls into the Upper Avon a little to the west of Salisbury.

The Bourne rises at Kallinghorne Kingston, and running south, falls into the Upper Avon, a little to the east of Salisbury.

The Lower Avon rises in Gloucestershire, and enters this county near Malmesbury, a considerable borough-town; thence it directs its course to the southward, passes by Chippenham, another borough-town; thence to Bradford, and passes into Somersetshire at Moncton Ferry.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Wiltshire.

The only rivers navigable in this county are a small part of the Isis, or Thames, and a few miles of the Upper Avon. The first we have already mentioned in our account of that river, and the second is not navigable above five miles. The navigation begins at its mouth, which is at Christ-church in Hampshire, and extended to within two miles of Salisbury; but the rapidity of the current would not, it seems, admit of continuing the navigation to that city. This difficulty might, however, be very easily surmounted, by digging a canal from the city to the place where the navigation terminates, by which, and the assistance of a very few locks, loaded barges might be brought to the city. A more particular account of the navigation of the Upper Avon will be given in our survey of Hampshire, in which county the greater part of the navigation lies.

The navigation of the Lower Avon might also be extended from Bath to Bradford, and even to Chippenham; by which means a communication by water would be opened with Bristol, to the great advantage of both the counties of Wilts and Somerset.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of Wiltshire is sweet and healthy, sharp upon the hills, but mild in the vallies, even during the winter.

The northern parts, called North Wiltshire, is full of pleasant eminences, and watered with rivulets. It was once covered with woods, which are in a great measure cut down. The soil is a strong clay, and in many parts produces excellent corn. The banks of the rivers afford beautiful chains of fruitful meadows, where great numbers of black cattle are constantly fed, while the downs afford pasture for innumerable flocks of sheep. The soil of the vales is very rich, and affords large quantities of corn.

H U S B A N D R Y of Wiltshire.

Most of the farms in this county are extremely large; two or three hundred pounds a year they reckon small; from that rent to one thousand pounds a year are common. The arable lands let generally at seven or eight shillings an acre, and the farmers have their share of what is called Salisbury Plain into the bargain. Many of these farmers have seven or eight hundred acres of arable land, and some never sow less than five hundred. The flocks of sheep they keep on the plain, are, perhaps, the greatest in England; they run in number from three and four hundred to three thousand: they fold them during the whole year, and shift the folds every night.

The particulars of a farm of five hundred pounds a year are: eighteen or twenty horses, and twenty men and boys all the year: they use three or four horses to a plough, and hardly finish an acre a day.

Their course of crops is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; and then fallow again, unless hop-clover, rye-grass, or faint-foin, are thrown in; the latter they leave as long as it will last. Their preparation for wheat is three earths; they sow three bushels on an acre, and reap, in general, twenty bushels, of nine gallons to the bushel. They likewise plow thrice for barley, sow four bushels, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. When they sow oats, they plow but once, sow five bushels of seed, and gain, on an average, three quarters. They seldom plow more than once for pease, which they generally drill in rows, hoe them, and reckon two quarters and a half a middling crop. They sow a great many turnips, plow for them three times, hoe them twice, and use them for feeding their sheep. In some parts of the county, especially about East Lavington, is a sort of herbage, called Knot-grass, which they use in feeding hogs.

The general price of labour, during the winter, is ten-pence a day; in harvest, one shilling and eight-pence; reaping wheat, five shillings an acre; mowing of corn, ten-pence; and of grass, one shilling and eight-pence. A boy of seven or eight years old has two-pence a day.

In many parts of the county they denshire their land, which costs fifteen shillings an acre, and is, in general, successful.

Lucern is cultivated in some parts of this county, and where they use it for feeding horses green, answers extremely well. We observed great quantities of a dwarf kind of burnet between the Devizes and Salisbury, but could not learn that any of the farmers had cultivated that plant for feeding cattle.

Perhaps the finest sheep-walks in England may be seen in this county: the verdure is good, and the grass in general fine pasture, such as would turn to prodigious account, if converted to the purposes of tillage. What prodigious advantage might be made of Salisbury Plain!

In

In twenty miles we saw but one habitation, and that only a cottage. A very little reflection will be sufficient to convince every thinking man, that such a vast tract of uncultivated land is a public nuisance. This plain is as broad as it is long, besides many irregular breaks into the adjacent cultivated country: if we therefore calculate the area of a square of twenty-two miles, it will, doubtless, be under the truth. Now it has been shewn, that all the corn annually exported in plentiful years, would grow on such a square; but if, with proper deductions for fallow, grasses, &c. half that quantity only was produced, it would surely be a sufficient reason for cultivating it, as it would at once remove all the clamours against exportation, and greatly increase the population of this kingdom. By all the observations we were able to make, there does not seem to be a barren acre of land in all this extensive tract; for the soil is a fine light loam, yielding exceeding good grasses, and would bear as fine corn as any in the world. What an amazing improvement would it be, to cut this vast plain into farms, by inclosures of quick-hedges, regularly planted, together with such trees as are best suited to the soil. The country would then wear a very different aspect from what it does at present, without a hedge, a tree, or a hut, and inhabited only by a few shepherds, and their flocks.

They mend some of their poor lands with chalk, which is of the rich, fat, soapy kind, and lay about twenty waggon-loads upon an acre, which is a good improvement for twenty years.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Salisbury seem to have very inadequate notions of manure, for they suffer large quantities of cinder-ashes and mortar-rubbish to lie there in large heaps. We were informed, they even refused to fetch it away, without being paid three-pence *per* load for their trouble, though at the same time they furnish the inns with straw, in exchange for their dung; when a little experience would have taught them, that one load of the former is worth two of the latter. We saw, however, several compost dunghills in this county, and were informed that many farmers were convinced of their utility.

MANUFACTURES, &c.

This county is famous for its manufacturing, dying, &c. all kinds of English broad-cloths, flannels, long-cloths, carpets, &c. by which a vast number of people are employed, to the great advantage of the kingdom in general, and of this county in particular. Vast quantities of wool grow here, and some corn is often exported.

CITY, BOROUGHS, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county from Cramborn-chace, which borders on Salisbury Plain, and directed our course to Wilton, a borough town situated near the conflux of the river Nadder with the Willy, about three miles from Salisbury, and eighty-seven from London. In the Saxon times, it was the see of a bishop, founded by Edward the elder, about the year 908. It was also the shire-town, had twelve churches, and the great western road passing through it. The bishoprick was taken out of that of Sherborn, and its bishop resided sometimes here, and sometimes at Ramsbury. After the conquest, king Stephen placed a garrison here, to curb the incursions of the empress Maud's soldiers from Salisbury; but Robert earl of Gloucester drove out the garrison, and burnt the town. It, however, recovered itself, and would, perhaps, have again attained its former consequence, had not Wyvil, bishop of Salisbury, procured a grant from Edward III. to turn the great western road through that city; and on that grant being put in execution, the town gradually declined, so that it is now but a mean place, and has only one church.

It was incorporated by Henry VIII. and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgeses, eleven common-councilmen, a town-clerk, a king's bailiff, and a mayor's serjeant. The county-

courts are generally held here, and the knights of the shire elected.

Wilton is famous for a carpet manufacture, in which there are about eighty journeymen employed, who earn from ten to twelve shillings a week.

But the glory of this place is the magnificent palace belonging to the earl of Pembroke, called Wilton-house, which is justly admired as one of the principal objects of curiosity in England.

It was originally a monastery, so that the disposition of the apartments is irregular, through necessity. The building, with regard to the seat, was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. and the great quadrangle finished in the reign of Edward VI. The porch was designed by Hans Holbein. The other parts, rebuilt by the first earl of Pembroke, were all designed by the famous Inigo Jones, and finished by him in the year 1640.

In the court, before the grand front of the house, stands a column of white Egyptian granite, out of the Arundel collection. The height of the shaft is thirteen feet and a half, and the diameter twenty-two inches. On the top of the column is a beautiful statue of Venus, cast from a model made at Rome, from the remaining pieces of the broken antique statue placed on this column before the temple of Venus Genetrix, by Julius Cæsar.

The column was never erected since it fell in the ruins of Old Rome, till set up here, with a Corinthian capital, and base of white marble, which makes the whole thirty-three feet high.

On the lower fillet of this column are five letters, which having the proper vowels supplied, make *ASTARTE*; the name by which Venus was worshipped among the ancient nations of the east.

In the front of the house, on each side of the entrance, are two statues of black marble, taken out of the ruins of a palace in Egypt, where the viceroys of Persia resided many years after Cambyfes returned to Persia from the conquest of Egypt. One of the statues is crowned with an ancient diadem; the other has a garment on his shoulders, of different coloured marble.

In the great gateway is a statue of Shakspeare by Scheemaker, in the same attitude with that in Westminster-abbey: but the lines on the scroll are different; these are cut of Macbeth:

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more!

In the middle of the inner court is a large pedestal, on which is a horse as big as life. In this pedestal are four niches, furnished with four statues; the first is that of Jupiter Ammon, not only with ram's horns, but also with a whole ram on his shoulders: it was taken out of a temple in Thrace, said to have been built by Sesostris. On the right hand is the father of Julius Cæsar, when governor of Egypt. The next is Plautina, the wife of Caracalla, dressed like Diana the huntress.

In the middle of the vestibule, which is adorned with thirteen ancient busts, is the statue of Apollo, out of the Justinian gallery. He appears with a most graceful air, in a resting posture, having hung his quiver upon a laurel.

In the dining-room are several beautiful figures, by eminent masters. On each side of the door is a capital picture; one by Tintoret, representing our Saviour washing St. Peter's feet, the other disciples being present; the other by Andrea Schiavone, representing Christ entering Jerusalem riding upon an ass. Over the door is a picture of still life by Labradore. Among the pictures round the room are, the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her lap; also St. Joseph, St. Peter, and the painter Andrew Squazzella; a boy gathering fruit, by Michael Angelo Paci di Campi; a winter-piece, with many figures, by Velvet Brughel; a summer-piece, with a multitude of figures, by Brughel; three angels coming to Abraham, by Pasqualini. The arch of the beaufet is supported by two porphyry pillars, brought by lord Arundel from Rome. Over the chimney-piece, which is by Inigo Jones;

Jones, are the busts of Solon, and the emperor Pertinax.

At the entrance of the drawing-room is an antique pavement, composed of four sorts of marble, of gradual lights and shadows, as if cubes stood upon a plane; found under some ruins at Luna, a Roman city about sixty miles east of Genoa.

In the drawing-room are several very beautiful pictures; among which are, four children, representing our Saviour, an angel, St. John, and a little girl. The angel is lifting a lamb to St. John, who has his left hand upon it, and in discourse with our Saviour, as they are all fitting close together. Behind our Saviour is a tree, and a vine growing upon it, with grapes thereon. The girl, perhaps a symbolical representation of the christian church, has hold of the vine with one hand, and in the other a bunch of grapes, which she is offering to our Saviour. This is allowed to be the best picture in England of the famous Rubens.

A whole length of Democritus laughing, very much esteemed. By Spagnolet.

Christ dead, surrounded by angels. Bufalmaco.

The harmony between sculpture and painting; a very fine piece. Romanelli.

Variety of fruits and vines, growing up a pomgranate-tree, and two gatherers of the vintage; one a young man, the other a young woman, as big as the life. The former looks down on the latter, while he is gathering some fruit for her: as he reaches up to the twig, his shirt slips down from one shoulder, and shows his skin there not to be tanned. Michael Angelo, the painter of this picture, was famous for travelling figures: of this kind there appears, at a distance, a man driving an ass. Sir Roberts Gere gave Michael Angelo's widow three hundred pistoles for this picture, which he would never part with.

The angel and young Tobias. The figures are fine, and the landscape part very beautiful. Adam Elsheimer.

A charity with three children. This picture was formerly in the collection of king Charles I. Guido.

A nativity on copper, neatly finished. Rubens.

The three kings, or wise men, presenting their offerings. In this piece, which is one of this painter's best colouring, there are several horses, and many other figures at different distances, with a glorious light breaking through the clouds, in which are a group of cherubims. Paolo Veronese.

The decollation of St. John, by Dobson. This painter is an honour to the English nation; the picture being so finely executed, and with such strong expression, that very few pieces of the Italians exceed it. Sir Peter Lely reckoned this piece the chief historical picture in his possession.

The assumption of the Virgin Mary. This is one of the first pictures painted by the immortal Raphael.

The angel as speaking to Tobias about the fish, which is swimming up to them. The dog is between Tobias's legs, barking at the fish. Procacino.

A landscape with figures dancing. Poelmbourg.

Our Saviour carrying the cross. Andrea del Sarto.

Some market-people. Crespi.

The virgin with Christ. Solari.

Hercules and Dejanira. Giovanni Montoano.

The virgin with Christ and Joseph. Fr. Imperiali.

The virgin teaching our Saviour to read. Guercino.

The river Tyber, Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf. Del Po.

A shepherd and shepherdes. Bloemart.

Bacchus and Ariadne.

BUSTOS on the Chimney-piece.

Libertas and Libera.

Over the Looking-glass.

The busto of Otho.

A porphyry table.

In the Great Hall, among a great variety of statues, bustos, and sarcophaguses, are the following:

Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius, larger than the life; the drapery very good.

A Pantheon, having the symbols of three divinities, a cornucopia with fruit for Vertumnus; out of it, grapes for Bacchus; and a sea-fish for Neptune. The figure is a comely man in the prime of his strength and age, without any beard, and therefore is probably an Apollo, larger than the life.

One of the labours of Hercules. He is represented as turning the river Achelous, who is figured as an old man, his thighs end in snakes, to signify the winding of the river.

In a Niche. Antinous.

A busto of Marcus Aurelius, when Cæsar.

A busto of Portia, wife of Brutus. The picture of Brutus on her breast, a necklace about her neck, and a diadem on her head; being the only one known with a picture.

A Sarcophagus adorned in the front in alto relievo, two Cupids holding two festoons of fruits; over each festoon are two heads of the Heathen deities; under one of the festoons is a lion and an ox, under the other a goat and a cock.

Upon the foregoing tomb is Euterpe the muse, sitting with a flute, very fine sculpture. Cleomenes.

A busto of Didia Clara, daughter of Didius Julianus. Her right hand is holding up part of her cloathing; two little Cupids at the bottom of the busto.

The busto on the chimney-piece is of Thomas earl of Pembroke, who collected the antique marbles.

A busto of Nero. The shape of his left arm and hand seen through his robe, two little Cupids at the bottom of the busto.

A Sarcophagus. In the middle of the front is a circle, wherein is represented the half lengths of a man and a woman, for whom it may be supposed the tomb was made; the other part of the front is fluted work; at one end is a lion with a unicorn under him; at the other end a lion, with a wild boar under him; at the bottom, under the circle, are two masks, one of them bearded, the other having a veil upon the upper part.

A queen of the Amazons, beautiful, though in a war-like action, being on one knee, as under a horse, defending herself in battle. To illustrate the action, the sculptor has carved a horse's foot. Her buskin plainly shews the ancient shape and manner of fixing it. Cleomenes.

A busto of Lucilla, the wife of Elius, very fine sculpture.

In a Niche. Mercury.

A busto of Apollo.

Hercules, not long before he died. He leans ready to fall, and looks very sick, and Pæan his friend looks up at him very much concerned. The expression of the muscles anatomists greatly admire.

Silenus and Bacchus, a group, very fine.

Flora. This, and the foregoing one, (both of the Parian marble) were a present to the first Philip earl of Pembroke, by the duke of Tuscany, who, in king Charles the first's time, was in England, and resided at Wilton, with the said earl, three weeks.

The bustos of Lyfimachus, Lepidus, and Phocion.

A Sarcophagus adorned with a fine column of the Corinthian order at each end; in the middle is graved a double door, partly open, which confirms what ancient authors have said, that some were so made, that the soul might go out to the Elysian fields. At each end of the tomb is a griffin.

In the gallery of this hall are five suits of armour; that in the middle was William earl of Pembroke's, the other four and the parts of five more suits in the lower part of the hall were taken from the following noble persons, on the following occasion. This earl, in the reign of queen Mary, was captain-general of the English forces at the siege of St. Quintin, at which siege were taken prisoners the constable Montmorency, Montheron, his son, with the dukes of Montpensier and Longueville, Lewis of Gonzaga, (afterwards duke of Nevers) the marshal of St. Andre, admiral Coligny, (who was afterwards murdered in the massacre at Paris) and his brother, not to mention John de Bourbon, duke of Anguien, who was found dead among the slain. Here are also some of the weapons which were taken at the same time.

A picture

A picture of the above-mentioned earl of Pembroke, by Hans Holbein.

A picture of the last supper. Giorgione.

At the bottom of the Brown Stair-case are,

A colossal statue of Hercules. His action is to shew one of his labours; he looks with an air of satisfaction that he has compassed the taking of the golden apples, three of which he shews in one hand. This is not in a resting posture as that of Farnese.

The tomb of Aurelius Epaphroditus.

This monument is one of the finest and most instructive that hath been ever seen. The excellence of the work, and correctness of the design, would easily inform us it must be a piece of some Greek artist, even though the place where it was first discovered did not. It is a tomb near Athens, which was discovered by some travellers, who brought it over into France to present it to cardinal Richlieu.

The tomb is of white marble, six feet four inches long, and two feet broad, and about the same height, taking in the cover, which is about two inches and a half thick; the cover is raised about one foot higher before, and is adorned with some figures in bas-relief, which relate to the history represented below. The inner superficies of the tomb is plain, with a rising of about one inch in the place where the head of the deceased should rest.

This is the epitaph,

Θ. Κ. ΑΡΡΗΑΙΩ ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΩ
ΣΥΜΒΙΩ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ ΒΑΔΕΡΙΑ ΕΘΗΚΕ.

That is, to the Gods the Manes. Antonia Valeria hath made this tomb for Aurelius Epaphroditus, her husband.

There stands upon this tomb a colossal bust of Alexander the Great, of the best Greek sculpture, Medusa's head is on the breast-plate, a lion's face appears on the helmet, which has a particular crest on it.

Under the tomb last mentioned is

A little statue of a crouched Bacchus.

A small tomb, supposed for children. There are two Cupids on the front, supporting a circle which projects; under the circle are two baskets lying sidewise with fruit in them; a lion at each basket, as going to devour the fruit; at the ends of the front are two more Cupids; they look very sorrowful, with one hand upon their breast, the other hand holding a torch with the lighted end downward: there is a griffin at each end of the tomb. A statue of Cupid lying asleep upon the afore-said tomb.

In the two windows of the Stair-case, and in four niches, (one on each side of the windows) are six statues.

In the first window is the statue of Livia, wife of Augustus, bigger than the life, sitting in a chair, one hand supported by a Patera, to shew that she was honoured as Pietas, in which character she is also seen on a medal, the drapery very natural.

In the niche on your left hand.

Saturn with a child smiling on his hands as it looks up at him.

In the niche on your right hand.

Bacchus clad with an intire skin, the head of which appears on his breast: his sandal is fixed in a manner differing from others.

In the other window.

The statue of Didia Clara, daughter to Julian, bigger than the life, sitting in a chair; she holds a senatorial roll in a genteel posture; the drapery of her cloathing very fine.

In the niche on your left hand.

A shepherd playing on the flute, admired for the action of his fingers, a goat standing by him.

In the other niche.

The foster-father of Paris, with the Phrygian bonnet and shepherd's coat of skins.

In the passage leading into the Billiard-room are,

The busto of Cleopatra, Alexander the Great's sister.

The statue of Diana: she has a crescent on her head,

holds part of a bow in her left hand, and takes an arrow with her right out of her quiver.

A statue of Ceres: a cornucopia in her right hand, in her left she holds ears of corn and a poppy; a very genteel figure and fine sculpture.

The busto of Mutidia, daughter of Marciana.

On the opposite Side.

The busto of Possidonius, preceptor to Cicero.

The statue of Andromeda chained to the rock.

The statue of Mercury, with all his three symbols, wings, Caduceus, and a purse in his hand held up; he has wings also at his heels, as well as at his head.

A statue of a boy: he is dancing and playing on music.

The busto of Heraclitus.

In the Window.

A square urn of the emperor Probus and his sister Claudia; their names are in a square in the center of the front; there are festoons at the sides of the inscription; over it is an eagle standing upon a festoon of fruits, from out of whose wings come two serpents; they are folded up in ringlets, with their heads directed towards the head of the eagle: at the bottom is a tripod, with a griffin on each side of it; at each angle of the front is a wreathed column; the angles next to the back part are fluted pilasters, between which and the columns is a laurel-tree; in the pediment of the cover are two birds, that hold in their bills the ends of a string which ties a wreath of laurel; on the top of the cover are, in alto-relievo, the emperor and his sister.

On the right hand of the window are the bustos of Ilocrates, Sulpitia Poeta in porphyry, Perius the poet, Seneca, and Pythagoras.

On the other Side.

Colatinus, fellow-consul with Brutus.

The Billiard Room.

The left hand, on a white marble table, three statues. Pomona sitting in a chair on a cushion.

A figure recumbent, leaning on a sea-dog, and representing the river Meander.

Hercules killing the serpents.

In the first Window.

The statue of Mark Anthony the orator, very much admired.

Bustos between the first Window and the second.

Tullia, daughter of Cicero.

Julia Domina, wife of Septimus Severus.

Alexander Severus.

In the middle Window.

The statue of Bacchus, very fine ancient sculpture, adorned in a particular manner with poppies: the poppies hang as a belt from both shoulders as low as the knees.

Bustos between this window and the next.

Galba, Geta, Lucius, Vitellius Pater.

In the third Window.

The statue of Venus, standing in a very genteel easy posture, holding a vase, which she has emptied, resting her elbow of that arm on a pillar.

On the other Side of the third Window.

The bustos of Nerva, Arfinoe the mother, and Cælius Calvus.

On a white marble table of the same length of that on the other side of the room, are three statues.

Hercules wrestling with Antæus.

A very fine Greek statue of a river, represented by a beautiful naiad sleeping on the bank, with a genteel turn of her body, the linen covering her very decently; 'tis a river in Egypt running into the Nile, because in the front an Ibis appears about the running water, which has seized a young crocodile.

A young Bacchus smiling, grapes growing up a tree.

On the Chimney-side, seven Bustos; they are,

Horace the consular, Drufilla, Ptolemy, brother of Cleopatra, Pallas, Ænobarbus, a priest of Cybele, Lyfias the orator.

Over the doors two Bustos.

A Greek Cupid with agate eyes.
Gryphina, daughter of Ptolomy Euergetes.

P I C T U R E S.

Sufanna and the two elders, by Guercino.
Fowls. Hundecouter.
The Virgin, our Saviour, St. John, a lamb and a dove. Gennari.
Country people, and several sorts of birds. Griffier.

In the White Marble Table Room are,

Four pictures in Crayons, (by Mr. Hoare of Bath.)
The first is of the Rev. Mr. Woodroffe of Winchester; the next is of Mrs. Wrettle, governante to the countess of Pembroke; the third is of Philip earl of Pembroke, born of Vandyke; the fourth is Sir Andrew Fountain.

Over Mr. Woodroffe, a nativity. Carlo Cignani.

Over the last a half length of St. John. Giacinto Brandi.

St. John, preaching in the Wilderness, containing twenty figures as big as the life. In it are the faces of Tintoret and Titian; it cost earl Philip six hundred pistoles. Palma.

Over Mrs. Wrettle, the Virgin, our Saviour, St. John and St. Catherine. Procacini.

Over the last, the Virgin and our Saviour. Il Frate.

In the Window is the

Statue of Isis. She has the flower of the Lotus on her head. She is in a position bending, and her whole legs and arms appear round, not as commonly in Egyptian statues, which were strait and formal, shewing only the feet. This was reckoned the oldest, and (by the Mazarine catalogue) the only one known with that improvement. It is a group, for she holds, betwixt her knees, Osiris, her husband, in a coffin open, in one of whose hands is a pastoral staff, crooked at the end as a shepherd's. In the other hand he has an instrument of discipline like a whip, the symbols of power to protect and punish. On his head is the ancientest diadem or mitre, being triple, yet not as the pope's crown, but rather like the mitre of bishops, only with three points instead of two at the top: Orus, her son, is about her neck. There are a great multitude of hieroglyphics quite round the bottom, and behind the statue.

Over Philip, earl of Pembroke, the money-changers and people with the doves in the temple. Feti.

Over the last, the Roman charity. Petro Dandeni.

Views of Covent-Garden and Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, as they were originally designed by Inigo Jones

Over Sir Andrew Fountain, a landscape with the angel, Hagar and Ishmael. Poussin.

Over the last, the Virgin, St. Ann, old Joseph and our Saviour, who is putting a ring on St. Catherine's finger. Julio Romano.

A friar and a nun. Aldegraeff.

The salutation of the angel to the Virgin. Fran. Dani.

A piece of still life, of fowls, and a young boar. Gabriele Salci.

St. Jerome. Borgiano.

Over the Doors.

The bustos of Hesiod and Phædra.

On an English alabaster table.

The statue of Cupid asleep.

A white marble table, ten feet eight inches long, four feet six inches wide, and four inches thick.

The Chapel Room.

Homer, Plato, Anacharis, (over a marble chimney-piece of Inigo Jones) Mary Fitz-William, countess of Pembroke, Socrates, Aristotle.

Dido, Terence, Vibius, Volufanus, a bifrons of Cecrops and his wife, in memory of instituting marriage; leaves of sea-weed on his beard, in memory of his coming by sea from Egypt.

M. Junius Brutus, Tiberius, Livy.

A bifrons, two young women, their countenances different, and so are their curled locks; one has a diadem, the other a triple contexture of her hair elegantly tied.

Plautilla, Sextus Pompey, Themistocles, Lucius Antonius, Annus Verus.

Over the first Door.

Curius Dentatus.

On the window in the chapel is painted

William earl of Pembroke, and his two sons. In another pannel is the countess of Pembroke, who was Ann Parr, sister to queen Catharine, the last wife to king Henry VIII. There is with her their daughter; whose name was Ann, married to Francis earl of Shrewsbury.

Over the door leading to the Cube-room.

The busto of Domitia.

Begin the pictures with those over the busto of Homer.

A nativity. By Giaco Triga.

Thirty of the chief reformers, by a disciple of Carlo Maratti.

The flight into Egypt. Ventura Salembeni.

The Virgin, our Saviour, St. John and an angel. Bernardino Gatti.

The head of an old man. Augustin Caracci.

The devil tempting our Saviour. Paris Alfano Perugia.

Christ in the manger. Calandrucchi.

Lot and his two daughters. Francesco Chini.

Two Cupids holding a third upon their hands as carrying him, another boy lying down by them. Sirani.

The Virgin, old Joseph, our Saviour and Elizabeth. Girolamo di Sermoneta.

On the window-side, begin on the left hand.

Five soldiers, two expressing great fury to tear Christ's coat, another is gravely interposing, as if he were persuading them to cast lots for its. Annibal Caracci.

Noah with his family and animals going into the ark. Bassano.

The Virgin, with our Saviour in her arms: Joseph is looking on them. Guercino.

When you enter the south front towards the garden (which whole front is a beautiful building of Inigo Jones) pass through the cube-room into the hunting-room, the last room at the western end of that front, and then begin from the bustos on your left hand.

Julia, incomparably fine Greek sculpture, and (as several others in this collection) of Parian marble. She was wife to Agrippa, and daughter of Scribonia, third wife to Augustus.

Antonia, wife of Drusus the elder. The linen of this bust is very natural.

Berenice the mother; her hair in a particular manner. Balbinus.

The next are two statues, then proceed on with the busts.

Faunus finely twisting his body, by looking down over his shoulder at his leopard. Cleomenes.

Cupid, when a man, breaking his bow after he had married Psyche. Cleomenes.

Plotina, wife of Trajan. Berenice the daughter.

Annia Faustina, third wife of Heliogabalus; very fine like that of Antonia.

Mago, the famous Carthaginian.

Titus, Faunus, Jupiter, Julia, daughter of Titus.

On a yellow antique marble table.

A group, Cupid and Ganymede: Ganymede is sitting and resting against the stump of a laurel. It is rare to see the distinct form of the seven pipes, as here expressed. Cupid is very attentively looking on and reaching his hand out toward the pipes, as if to instruct Ganymede how to play.

On the pannels of the wainscot are painted eighteen different sorts of hunting, by Tempesta junior.

BUSTOS in the Cube-room. *Begin on the left hand coming out of the hunting-room.*

Massinissa king of Numidia, with the African bonnet on his head, the upper parts of two dragons, and the head of Medusa on his breast-plate.

Aventinus, son of Hercules; the head of a lion's skin, making the covering for his head, and the two fore-paws tied in a knot upon his right shoulder; an elegant performance.

Iotape, wife to Antiochus Comagena.

On a porphyry table.

Apollonius Tyanæus, the head and bust of one piece of marble. It is very lively in the attitude; his arm is tucking his garment about him.

On a porphyry table.

Poppea, Nero's second wife; her right hand is holding up part of her garment.

Semiramis: at the bottom of the bust are two little Cupids.

Lucanus, the head and bust of marble, fine sculpture.

Cæsonia, the busto all of transparent alabaster, fourth wife of Caligula.

Augustus, of Parian marble.

On a jasper marble table are the following three objects:

A nuptial vase, representing the whole ceremony of a Greek wedding, from the beginning of the sacrifice to the washing of the bride's feet: it is very fine work.

The statue of Diana of Ephesus: the head, hands, and feet black, the rest white marble, as described by Pliny.

A Roman urn: variety of very fine work all round it, of figures, foliage, birds, &c.

Prusias king of Bythia, excellent sculpture, pairs with that of Augustus.

Metellus, no beard, by a very fine Greek sculptor; all of a piece down to the navel; the only one which shews the ornament of a chain, which is of very rich work: on his breast-plate is an elephant, a laurel quite round the outside of it, the consular medal with an elephant on the reverse, the head of that is bearded, supposed to be a divinity, with the name only of Metellus; the elephant is in memory of the victory he gained over Jugurtha, king of Numidia, upon which he obliged him to deliver up all his elephants to the Romans.

Messalina, fifth wife of Claudius, of hard saline marble; she has a confident air, agreeable to her character; the marble of her cloathing very naturally represents a fine striped silk.

Octavia, the first wife of Nero, of fine coloured marble, her head-dress also very fine, with leaves and ears of corn bound round upon her hair. This bust, and that of Poppea, are both very curious.

On a marble table (the produce of Mount Edgcomb) are the five following:

An ancient Greek triangular altar to Bacchus; on one side Silenus holds a torch inverted in his right hand, in his left a basket full of fruit; on another side is an attendant of Bacchus dancing with one foot up, and a Thyrsus in his right hand; in his left hand a bowl and the skin of a beast on his arm; on the other side is a Bacchus dancing in a long thin garment.

Upon this altar stands a little statue of Bacchus, with grapes and with the snake, the peculiar symbol of the Egyptian Bacchus, who invented medicine, and was said to be the Sun and Apollo.

An alto relievo of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles; it is an oval, and has a splendid aspect as of a very large gem, the face is porphyry, which the cardinal Mazarine so much valued, as to finish his dress with a helmet of different coloured marble.

A square altar, each of the sides has a divinity, Jupiter, Mars, Diana, and Juno; this was one of those altars for a private room.

Upon this altar stands a little statue of an ancient priest with a Phrygian cap, sacrificing a hog to Isis.

Vespasian, Trajan, Tmolus, an ancient law-giver and founder of a colony in the time of Apollo, fine sculpture, and much adorned: this stands upon a grey granite table which belonged to a temple, and was for the sacrificing of lesser animals, as birds, &c. That the blood might not run over the edges, it has a remarkable channel, as big as to lay one's finger in, round the utmost edge of the four sides of the flat next the moulding, and in the middle of one of the channels is a hole for the blood to run through.

Claudius, Pyrrhus king of Epirus, with a noble air; it has a dragon on the helmet, and on his breast-plate there is a head with wings; it is like the head of a bat.

Begin the pictures with the two double half lengths, which are between the two last busts, then the two double half lengths on the other side of the door.

Mrs. Killigrew and Mrs. Morton, celebrated beauties, by Vandyke.

Mr. James Herbert and his wife. Sir Peter Lely.

The earl and countess of Bedford. Vandyke.

The countess of Pembroke (mother of earl Thomas) and her sister.

Henry earl of Pembroke, when about seventeen years of age.

William earl of Pembroke, elder brother to earl Thomas.

Lady Catherine, eldest daughter to earl Thomas, (was married to Sir Nicholas Morice) and her brother, Mr. Robert Herbert.

Thomas earl of Pembroke, when lord high admiral.

Our Saviour, and the woman of Samaria. Gioseppe Chiari.

The countess of Pembroke, first wife of earl Thomas.

The Virgin, our Saviour, and Joseph, reading; there are also several boys in different actions. Gennari.

In the Ceiling.

Dedalus and Icarus. Joseph Arpino.

On the bottom-panels of this room is painted the history of the countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, written by Sir Philip Sidney. By the brother of Signior Tommaso.

In the Great Room. The celebrated Family Piece.

This consists of ten whole lengths: the two principal figures (and these are sitting) are Philip earl of Pembroke and his lady; on the right hand stand their five sons, Charles lord Herbert, Philip (afterwards lord Herbert) William, James and John; on the left, their daughter Ann Sophia, and her husband Robert earl of Carnarvon; before them lady Mary, daughter of George duke of Buckingham, and wife to Charles lord Herbert; and above in the clouds are two sons and a daughter, who died young. This, and all the other pictures in this room, are by Vandyke.

On the right hand of the great picture, over a door, is an half length of king Charles the first; and on the left hand, over a door, an half length of his queen.

On the chimney side.

A whole length of William earl of Pembroke, lord steward.

A whole length of the first lady of the second earl Philip.

Three children of king Charles the first.

Whole lengths of the dutchess of Richmond, (first married to Charles lord Herbert) and Mrs. Gibson the dwarf.

A whole length of earl Philip, who is in the great picture.

Over a door.

A half length of the countess of Castlehaven.

Over another door.

A half length of the second earl Philip.

On the garden side.

A whole length of a daughter of the earl of Holland.

A whole length of the duke of Richmond.

The paintings in the ceiling represent several stories of Perseus. By Signior Tommaso.

Begin the busts on the left hand the chimney side.

Marcellus, the famous consul.

Drusus the elder, brother of Tiberius.

Lucius Verus Cæsar.

Marcus Brutus, of the best Greek sculpture.

Caius Cæsar, upon a green antique marble table.

Hadrian.

Upon the chimney-piece, two in copper.

One Commodus, the other Polemon.

Constantine the Great, of better work than was common in that age, as are also a few of his medals.

Lucius Cæsar, brother to Caius Cæsar, upon an agate table.

Julius Cæsar, oriental alabaster, noted as may be seen by what is said of it in Valetta's collection. The marble of the breast-plate is of the colour of steel.

Antinous;

Antinous; Sept. Severus; Horace, in porphyry, mentioned also in Valetta's collection. Fabretti, in his comment, gives good reasons for its being Horace.

Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus Pius.
Cicero, of touchstone, with the Cicer

The following busts on the garden side are all of white marble, and the terms upon which they stand are of coloured marbles.

Artemis or Diana; her hair tied behind her, not to hinder her shooting; the air of the whole bust is like the upper part of the celebrated statue of this goddess, and thought to be by the same sculptor. This (as several others) has in Greek letters, the Greek name on it.

Marcellus the younger; Cassandra, daughter of Priamus; she was a prophetess, and had a temple, and therefore wears a peculiar head-dress, with several bandages.

Bust of Martin Folkes, Esq; upon a red Egyptian granite table.

Ammonius, with a Greek inscription upon it.

Arfinoe the daughter, Germanicus, Coriolanus.

Buffo of Sir Andrew Fountain, upon a lapis Lazuli table.

Scipio Asiaticus, Caracalla, Vitellius, and Alcibiades.

The lobby between the great room and the king's bed-chamber.

Begin the pictures with that over the door, next the bed-chamber.

An old man with some sort of sweet-meat in a pot, which he sells to the children; there are six about him; an extraordinary pleasure appears in all their countenances. Fran. Hales.

There are four more pictures on the same side, begin at the lowest.

Some Dutch people playing at draughts, a woman by them cutting bread and butter for a boy who is saying grace. Egbert Hemskirk.

A young woman with a shock-dog. Correggio.

A piper. Giorgione.

A Madona. Carlo Dolci.

The side over against the window.

Neptune and Amphitrite, with several other figures. Luca Giordano.

Under the last are four pictures, begin on the right hand.

Bacchus, with a bowl in his left hand, his right arm resting on a vessel, an old man emptying a basket of grapes into a vat, a woman and boys with two baskets of fruit, by a scholar of Raphael.

Two pictures, composed of different sorts of marble, out of the duke of Florence's collection.

Christ in the Virgin's arms, St. John is kissing him, Joseph is looking on them. Sciadone.

Over the door, next to the great room.

Christ raising Lazarus from the dead. Seb. Ricci.

On the same side are four pictures, begin with the lowest.

King Richard II. &c. An elegant representation of the king (in his youth) at his devotion, painted on two tables. In one he is represented kneeling by his three patron saints, St. John Baptist, king Edmund, and king Edward the Confessor, having a crown on his head, clad in a robe adorned with white harts and broom-cods, in allusion to his mother's arms, and his own name of Plantagenista. Thus he is praying to the Virgin Mary with the infant in her arms (on the other table) surrounded with christian virtues, in the shape of angels, with collars of broom-cods about their necks, and white harts on their bosoms; one holding up a banner of the crosses before them, and on the ground are lillies and roses.

St. John Baptist holds a lamb in his left arm; king Edward the Confessor holds a ring between the thumb and fore-finger of his left hand; king Edmund holds an arrow in his left hand; all their right hands are directed to king Richard, as presenting him to our Saviour, who inclines himself in a very kind manner towards them. There are eleven angels represented, each of them having a wreath of white roses round their heads. The disposition of their countenances, and action of their hands, is designed to show that their attention is employed about

king Richard. On the glory round our Saviour's head you may see the cross represented in it, and round the extremity of the orb are small branches of thorns. On two brass plates on the bottom of the picture is engraved,

Invention of Painting in Oil, 1410.

This was painted before in the beginning of Richard II. 1377. Hollar engraved and dedicated it to king Charles I. and calls it Tabula Antiqua of king Richard II. with his three saints and patrons, St. John Baptist, and two kings, St. Edmund, and Edward the Confessor.

A half length of Titian, by himself.

A pair, ruins, landscapes and figures. Viviano.

On the Garden Side.

Buildings perspective, and figures. Seb. & Marco Ricci.

Under the last are three Pictures.

St. Sebastian shot with arrows. Benedetto Luti.

A nativity, by Jan Van Eyck, 1410.

Ruins and figures. Paolo Panini.

B U S T O S.

Begin at the door next the Great Room.

Marcus Modius; a very fine bust with a Greek inscription upon it. Asinius Pollio.

On a black and yellow-coloured marble table, an alto relievo of the present earl of Pembroke, when ten years old. Scheemaker.

Seneca, Sappho, with the bandage as deified, of the finest marble like ivory, the last perfection of Greek sculpture; white as at first making, because (with several here) found in a vault.

The King's Bed Chamber. Over the Chimney.

The half length of a gentleman, supposed to be prince Rupert. Vandyke.

On an antique marble table.

Marcus Aurelius on horseback, made at Athens, and so esteemed, that the sculptor was sent for to Rome, to make that which is there in copper as big as the life. The person is in the same posture, but this a Macedonian horse, small, and of marble: to prevent the breaking, cardinal Mazarine had one side cemented to a marble, which comes out at the bottom, squared as a pavement, on which the horse is as walking.

The Corner Room. Over the door next to the King's bed-chamber.

Narcissus seeing himself in the water. In this piece are seven Cupids in various actions. Pouffin.

On the same side are seven more pictures.

Andromache fainting on her hearing of the death of her husband Hector. Here are twenty-five figures. Primaticcio.

A man forcing a boy to take physic. Bambocci.

The head of Mieris. Himself.

Midas's judgment. Philippo Lauri.

A young woman holding a candle. Schalken.

Mars and Venus. Vanderwerfe.

St. Anthony. Correggio.

On the Chimney Side.

An herdsman with cattle, as big as the life. Rosa di Tivoli.

A carpet, and a large boar's head. Maltese.

The countess of Pembroke, and lord Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke, when very young. Mr. Hoare of Bath.

The Virgin, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Christ, who is putting a ring on St. Catherine's finger. Anguisciola.

Pyrrhus brought dead out of the temple. They are putting him into his chariot. Several figures appear in great surprize. Pietro Testa.

The Side next to the outer Court.

The discovery of Achilles. Salviati.

In the Arundel catalogue, it is said, that his lordship desired Rubens to paint for him a fine finished closet-picture, which is this piece, being on an old Flemish board, most beautifully coloured. There is a group at bottom of nine angels, all in different postures, as raising the cloud under the Virgin Mary. There are several pretty cherubims heads at the side and at the top. It fo

much

much pleased Rubens, that he said he would make a great picture after it, which he did at a church in a convent at Antwerp, where he has added apostles, as big as the life.

Belfazzar's feast. A multitude of figures. A great astonishment appears in all the company at the table. By Old Frank.

Judith putting Holofernes's head into a scrip, which is held open by her maid. Mantegna.

On the other Side of the Window, begin at the lowest.

Our Saviour about two years old, sitting on a stone, a lamb is standing by him and licking his hand, in which he holds a string, which is tied to the leg of a dove, which sits in a little open-worked basket. There are two other figures. The rays from the glory round our Saviour's head strike a fine light upon them. One of them has her hand upon the dove. Paola Matthei.

Christ from the cross, two boys holding up the arms, and the Virgin devoutly stretching out her hands. At a distance appear the three crosses, and a group of little figures with a horse. It was made for Henry II. king of France, which he gave to his mistress, Diana Valentinois, and therefore two Vs. are on a palat hung on one of the trees, and on the painted flat frame, in one corner are the arms of France, in another a monogram of the first letters of their names; the other two corners the emblems of Diana, three half moons in one; a quiver and bow in the other. Michael Angelo.

A Madona, very fine, with seven stars round her head. Carlo Maratti.

The Garden Side.

Bacchus on an altar in the wood, many figures about it celebrating his mysteries, and shewing a great spirit, in different postures. The light darts through the wood in a most agreeable manner. Salvator Rosa.

An assumption of the Virgin.

On the other Side of the Window.

Ceres standing with a most genteel air, holding up wheat. Given by the duke of Parma to the earl of Peterborough, when he conducted James the second's queen to England. Parmegiano.

Christ taken from the cross; ten other figures, with strong expressions of the solemnity. The Virgin has her right hand under our Saviour's head, as lifting him up, while Joseph of Arimathea (who is richly dressed) is wrapping the linen-cloth round him. Behind Joseph are two men; one of them has the superscription in his hand, and the crown of thorns upon his arm; the other is as talking to him, pointing with one hand to the Virgin, and the other towards Joseph. On the other side is St. John, with his hands folded together, and shews great concern. Mary Magdalene is wiping off the blood, and wrapping the linen round our Saviour's feet. Mary, the sister of the Virgin, is as speaking to Nicodemus, who is as giving directions about the spices. Behind them are two men, one holds the nails taken from the cross, the other holds the hammer and pinchers. Here is also the tomb shewn, and the people rolling the stone from the entrance of it, and mount Calvary, with bones and skulls scattered about where the crosses stand, with the view of the multitude returning into Jerusalem: at a distance a landscape, with rocks, &c. Albert Durer.

Three by the door, begin at the lowest.

Venus and the three Graces. Andrea Camassei.

The descent of the Holy Ghost. Salembeni.

The Virgin with Christ in her lap. Doffo da Ferrara.

Three by the Window.

Day represented by Apollo riding upon a cloud, drawn by four horses; Night represented by a figure with dark wings, and poppies round her head. By her are two owls flying. Solimene.

Christ taken from the cross. Figino.

Christ in the Virgin's lap, he holds St. John by the hand. Lorenzo Garbieri.

In the cieling, the conversion of St. Paul. St. Paul is struck from his horse, he and his company appear in great surprize. Luca Giordano.

On a table, whereon cards, &c. are represented, is the statue of Morpheus, the god of sleep, in black touchstone, his head wreathed with poppies, and a poppy in one hand.

In the Closet.

The Virgin with Christ about four years old, as big as the life, standing by her, a figure as graceful as Raphael Urbin. The Virgin is as talking to St. John. More backward, at her right side, is a woman with a child in her arms, both with graceful countenances. A little figure of a faint is praying at a distance in a corner of the landscape, and an angel in the clouds. By Andrea del Sarto.

The Virgin; our Saviour is resting his head and right hand on her bosom. Bloemart jun.

A landscape, cattle, and travellers, horses with packs. Berchem.

A shepherdess in a straw-hat, representing the princess Sophia. Gerard Honthorst.

A landscape with figures. Orizonte.

A Flemish school. The painter is Gonfales, commonly called the Little Vandyke.

St. Sebastian shot with arrows. Paolo Veronese.

Christ lying on straw in a manger. Vandyke.

The prodigal son going abroad. Wouerman.

Christ astride upon a lamb, is held by the Virgin, old Joseph is looking on and leaning on a staff. Francisco Penni.

The Virgin, with Christ in her lap. Raphael.

A landscape, with rocks, water, and three travellers. Bartolomeo.

The prodigal son returning home. Wouerman.

Magdalene, as a penitent, overlooking the vanities of the world. Below her are six boys, as Cupids; they are handling of jewels, &c. By a scholar of Guido.

The Virgin reading, with Christ in her lap. Albano.

A landscape, with a man carrying a fishing-net. Francesco Bolognese.

Over the door, Mary Magdalene. Titian.

On the bow-window and chimney-side.

The Virgin, holding Christ in her lap: St. John has led a lamb to him. Christ is looking at an angel below on the ground, gathering flowers: old Joseph is higher up, with an ass by him. Cantarini.

Our Saviour ascending, with the four emblems of the Evangelists at the bottom of the clouds: two angels are supporting his arms. Giulio Romano.

Apollo seaing of Marsyas. Piombo.

Two whole lengths of two kings of France, Francis II. and Charles IX. Fred. Zuccherio.

King Edward VI. Hans Holbein.

Christ kissing St. John, by Andrea Salaino, scholar of Leonardo da Vinci.

The women bringing the little children to Christ. Sebastian Bourdon.

Three children of king Henry VII. Arthur, prince of Wales, Henry, about three years old, (was afterwards king Henry VIII.) and Mary, who married the king of France. Hans Holbein, the father.

The Virgin and old Joseph teaching Christ to read. Bernardino Gatti.

The Virgin, with Christ in her lap; St. John has hold of his right foot with his right hand. Gio Bat. Vico.

The nativity. Pontorno.

Isaac blessing of Jacob. Lazarini.

The Virgin, with Christ leaning the back part of his head against her breast. He has a bird in his right hand. Crespi.

Christ in the Virgin's arms, the straw below; three angels are looking on. Carlo Maratti.

The Virgin, exceedingly fine, the veil painted with Ultra Marine. Maria di Fiori painted the flowers with which the Virgin is surrounded. Carlo Dolci.

Our Saviour taken from the cross; the Virgin shews great concern. There are three other figures by them, and angels in the clouds. Valerio Castelli.

The marriage of Joseph with the Virgin. August. Taffo.

The Holy Family; saints represented praying at the bottom of the picture. Pietro Petri.

In the cieling, the birth of Venus: she is rising out of the sea; the three Graces are attending her: there are also five Cupids in different actions. Lorenzino da Bologna.

On a table of black and yellow marble, whereon cards, &c. are represented, lyes

A statue of Cupid asleep.

In the inner Part of the Closet.

The flight into Egypt. Giovanini.

The nativity. Theodoro.

The circumcision of Christ. Paolo Fiorentino.

Abraham's steward putting the bracelets on Rebecca's hands at the well. Pietro Bambini.

A landscape. Claude Lorrain.

The Virgin holding our Saviour by his arms; St. John embracing him: old Joseph is reading. Ludovico Carracci.

The judgment of Paris. Rotenhamer.

Eight small bustos upon gilded mask trusses.

Tithonus, divinity of the morning.

Venus of Medici.

Bacchus, very beautiful work.

Crispina, wife of Commodus.

Fauna, (the female divinity of Faunus is very rare.)

A Pantheon of a peculiar marble, and in the old Termini way: it has the symbols of Ammon, Mavors, and Thoth.

Epicurus, valued by cardinal Mazarine, there being no other of him.

Achilles, adorned at the breast, having rams on his helmet: a young face, small, and very neat work.

This room is the east end of Inigo Jones's building, the whole of which is esteemed a very complete piece of architecture. From the windows of these apartments is the following view: The garden, or rather a beautiful lawn, planted with various trees. The river, which earl Henry much enlarged. The bridge, which the said earl built from Palladio's design. Between some fine large cedar trees, a fall of water by the Stable Bridge. A piazza (the front of the stables) by Inigo Jones. A wood in the park upon a hill, on which stands in one part, a thatch'd house; in another, an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, upon an arch; the prospect on that side being terminated with the Plain or Downs, on which are the horse-races. The engine-house, with two ornamented fronts, one front towards the house, the other towards the park. The cold bath, and upon it a complete cast of the fine statue of Antinous at Rome. An arcade, the front of which was originally that of a grotto, by Inigo Jones. Not only the spire, but the whole west front of Salisbury cathedral. Clarendon park, and places adjacent.

At the bottom of the geometrical stair-case.

The urn of Horace; on one side of which is this inscription:

DM
HOR. FLACC. PIIS MAR.
PAMPH. MIN FA FECIT.

Diis Manibus Horatii Flacci, the other letters to fecit probably relate to the person who had the urn made; but they were defaced, and since mended, as they thought they saw the traces of former letters: the other part is the apotheosis of a lyric poet. There is a woman in a loose garment, holding a burning torch, as one of the muses: another holds a lyre in her left hand, and a volume in her right, which she offers to a third woman with large wings, representing Fame. Near them stands a great altar, adorned with a crown. In an obscure corner sits a figure with his head reclined, which some think may be Momus, or Zoilus. They are genteel figures, and elegantly clothed. It is basso-relievo.

In the Stone Hall.

A little statue of a boy, as darting himself to catch something on the ground.

A sarcophagus: in a round in the front is the busto of a man. It is remarkable, 1st, That the physiognomy by the sculptor is unfinished, as they purposely did, to show that man could not hit the likeness of the splendor they appeared in, after they were descended to the Elysium. 2dly, This has the ornaments of two cornucopias, to show the plenty of fruits, &c. which they enjoy in the Elysian fields. 3dly, The right hand appears, with the

two fingers farthest from the thumb depressed or debased, holding up the thumb and the two other fingers, as was the ancient custom when they saluted others, and wished them happiness, as he is here supposed to do at his dying. 4thly, This is also distinguished by a little rising in the bottom, at the head, to show that it was to lay in the body whole.

Upon this tomb is a Janus fixed on a term.

An alto relievo, six figures, Nereides, and Tritons, and an horse.

A basso-relievo, having an Inscriptio Boustropa, the writing in the successive lines going forward and backward; first from left to right, then from right to left, as they turn or guide oxen in the ploughing of lands. This was esteemed the most ancient way of writing, and proves the great antiquity of this marble.

The statue of Apollo, of the finest Greek sculpture: he stands in a very genteel posture, with the middle of the bow in his left hand. It was found entire in the earth near Ephesus, in which were mixed some minerals, which have given it a stain that makes it look like old ivory. His sandal is a fine representation of the ancient shape and manner of fixing it.

An alto relievo, four boys gathering and eating grapes.

The statue of Urania the muse, with her symbol cut on the plinth, with so reverend an air of old age, that cardinal Mazarine would not suffer any part of it to be mended.

A very large alto relievo, weighing about a tun and an half, that was a freeze in a Greek temple of Diana and Apollo: it represents the story of Niobe and her children, &c. Here are seven sons and seven daughters, supposed to be hunting in the heat; and being ill, the father, mother, &c. come out of the shade, in which they are, and save two of them. All the figures and trees, especially the horses on which the sons ride, are so high, as that the heads and necks stand off without touching the marble behind. The forest Cithæron in Bæotia, in which they are hunting, is finely represented; and at a distance, by some of the trees, Sylvanus, the divinity of the woods, sits looking on with a grave concern. Here are twenty figures; Sylvanus, and three old men, (the father, and two uncles or tutors) and two old women, (the mother, and a nurse or aunt); seven sons, seven daughters; also five horses. Two of the youngest sons are on foot, as are the daughters.

The statue of Sabina, wife of Hadrian: fine drapery.

An alto relievo, Faunus playing on two pipes.

The front of Meleager's tomb cut off from the rest, of fine Greek marble, with thirteen figures, besides a dog and the boar's head. The whole history is represented from the first quarrel about the boar's head, till the burning of the fatal brand, and the carrying of him away to be entombed.

An alto relievo, the story of the child stealing the meat from off the altar, through the idol's mouth.

A small statue of Meleager, very fine sculpture.

A large alto relievo of a vestal virgin.

An alto relievo, shewing the ancient manner of eating. Here Jupiter, attended by Pallas, is served by Hebe.

A small statue of Æsculapius.

In the passage between this room and the breakfast-room are some pictures, but not of any consequence.

Breakfast Room. Over the first door.

The port of Leghorn. Perspective.

On the right hand of the window.

A boy with a bird's nest. Anto. Amorosi.

Christ, with three of his disciples; and Mary, who is upon her knees, weeping, upon the account of her brother Lazarus being dead. Pietro Faccino.

On the other side of the window.

A lady Rockingham. By Sir Peter Lely.

On the left hand, within the screen.

Sir Charles Hotham.

Duke of Montague.

Barbara countess of Pembroke, (second wife to earl Thomas) with her daughter, lady Bab. Herbert.

Mary countess of Pembroke, last wife to earl Thomas.

Two naked figures, one in the river, the other on the bank. By Cervelli.

Cupid, in an angry manner, wrenching his bow from a boy who has hold of it. Taruffi of Bologna.

St. John baptizing our Saviour. Cafalasco.

A triumph of Rome. Carto Caldar.

The story of Telethusa with her daughter Iphis, &c. from Ovid, B. IX. Antonio Loti.

Cephalus and Procris. Waterloo.

Over the door leading into the Corner Room.

Seven boys playing at blindman's buff. Girolamo Donini.

In the Corner Room.

The siege of Pavia. Hans Holbein.

Our Saviour carrying his cross. Luca Congiagio.

The Virgin, with our Saviour in her lap: old Joseph is leaning on an altar, an angel undrawing a curtain. Timot. d'Urbino.

A nativity: at a distance the shepherds with the sheep; an angel in the clouds. Disnigio Calvart.

An antique picture from the temple of Juno: Juno is sitting by a temple: there are coming to her, Pallas, Hercules, Diana, Apollo, Ceres, and Vertumnus, all with their symbols in their hands.

Two sea-pieces, one a storm, the other a calm. Vande Velde.

The Piazza Navona in Rome. Caffano.

Two battle-pieces. Bourgognone.

Heroidas dancing before Herod. Alessandro Varotari.

In Crayon, a copy of the princess Sophia, by lady Diana Spencer, daughter to his grace the duke of Marlborough.

The offering after the flood. Tommaso Luini.

Tobias taking leave of his father and mother: the angel is with him. Guercino.

In the Front of the Chimney-piece is

An alto relievo of eight figures, besides a dog and a goat.

The Basso Relievo Room.

An old Greek Mosaic tessellated work, the pieces of marble of various colours, not only flat, but rising as the figures: it represents the garden of the Hesperides.

An alto relievo, Bacchus drunk upon an ass, held on by a man and a woman, a man leading the ass. There are thirteen figures besides the ass and a goat.

An alto relievo, a priestess bringing a sheep for a sacrifice. There are two altars; upon one there is a fire, on the other an idol.

An alto relievo, the story of Clælia.

An alto relievo, a rape of Neptune. Twelve figures, besides two horses.

An alto relievo, Silenus drunk; the boys binding his arms and legs with vine-twist. Ægle is painting his face with a mulberry. Sixteen figures, besides an ass.

A Greek relievo of the very finest work, an oriental alabaster. Eleven figures, besides a dog. Those on the foremost ground alto relievo: it is of Ulysses, who is gone into the cave to Calypso, where they are kneeling round a fire. The cave is within, a most beautiful ruin of architecture, which has a fine freeze of figures, several of which are on horses. The other figures are of Ulysses's attendants, and spectators, some of which are got upon the ruins.

An alto relievo, Curtius on horseback, leaping into the earth, which opens with a flame of fire. It is of the finest work, by a Greek sculptor.

An alto relievo, two Cupids; one looks angry at the other, whose bow he has broken, which makes the other whimper.

An alto relievo, Europa on the bull. There are four other figures.

An alto relievo, a rape of the Centaurs. Eight figures.

An alto relievo, Galatea riding on the sea in a shell drawn by two dolphins. There are three other figures.

A Greek alto relievo of very curious fine work. It is a female Victoria; she has a wreathed corona in each hand, which she holds over two captives bound at her feet. There are a great many weapons of war, with armour and ensigns, and a particular trumpet.

An alto relievo, a boy on a sea-horse, blowing on a shell-trumpet.

An alto relievo, Venus, and Cupid sucking. She is sitting under a large rich carved canopy. Mars is sitting by in rich accoutrements, by which we may distinctly see the antique manner of putting on all the parts, from the helmet to the very feet. There is a very particular emblem of a Cupid sitting, his wings, tail and feet, are like a cock. At the bottom are two doves billing, and a cat defending herself from a dog.

An alto relievo, Britannicus in porphyry.

A very high alto relievo of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, as big as the life. This is upon a grey moorstone table.

An alto relievo, two Cupids, and four other boys at play.

An alto relievo of Britannicus's Junia.

An alto relievo, Ariadne and Theseus. There are two other figures, and two horses.

An alto relievo, Saturn crowning arts and sciences. Five figures.

An alto relievo, Jupiter and Juno. Six other figures bringing offerings.

An alto relievo, the three Graces.

An alto relievo, Diana with her favourite stag, and two dogs asleep.

An alto relievo, Endymion asleep, and Diana coming down to him.

An alto relievo, two figures, one representing painting, the other sculpture; very fine drapery.

A basso relievo, Apollo and Diana destroying of Niobe's children, by shooting arrows at them. There are twelve figures besides Apollo and Diana, and six horses. Very small neat work.

An alto relievo, Venus riding on the sea in a shell drawn by two dolphins, attended by two Cupids. Above in the clouds is her chariot with two doves.

An alto relievo, a Greek woman dancing a child upon her foot, in porphyry.

An alto relievo, Saturn, a small one, but very old, and of most beautiful work.

An alto relievo from a temple of Bacchus. By the work it appears to have been in the time of the best sculptors. What is remarkable is, that the Thyrsus or sceptre of Bacchus has here the addition of bunches of grapes. There is a vine shooting up from the bottom, which is of the very finest sculpture.

Here are four statues as big as the life, and four small ones.

Venus picking a thorn out of her foot. The turn of the body is inimitable, and the expression of pain in her countenance very fine.

Cleopatra with Cæsarion, her son by Julius Cæsar, sucking on her lap. Her seat is an Egyptian improvement for softness, and so as to sit higher or lower as they pleased. The bottom has a layer like short bolsters, the next over them cross the contrary way, and so on to the height which they would fit. Her posture is very natural, and her locks hang gracefully on her shoulders.

Venus holding a shell in her right hand; her left hand has hold of the tail of a dolphin.

Venus and Cupid. He is begging for his shaft of arrows.

The little ones are upon four terms.

Orpheus, with his symbol.

Calliope, one of the muses, with a roll in her hand: she invented epic or heroic poetry.

Apollo, with his three symbols, a harp, a quiver, and a serpent

Venus, with a dolphin at her foot.

Upon three little carved trusses, three heads, two in bronze, young faces; the other a Janus.

Upon a table stained with figures and landscapes, the statue of Venus asleep. It is about the bigness of the Hermaphrodite at Rome. It is a fine Greek sculpture, and appears much older than that, as is observed in the cardinal's catalogue.

In the Long Room.

St. Peter and the angel coming out of the prison. Stenwick.

An old woman reading with spectacles. Rembrandt.
 A concert of music. Nicolo del Abate.
 A Magdalen. Pietro Damini.
 A landscape. Salvator Rosa.
 Rape of Dejanira by Nessus the Centaur. Hercules is shooting at him. Carlo Cresti.
 A nativity. Taddeo and Fred. Zuccherò.
 St. Michael's church at Antwerp. Vanderheyden.
 A multitude of small figures. Casteels.
 Hercules killing the bull. Paolo Parolino.
 A battle. Lucatelli.
 Hercules's labours. Fran. Floris.
 Fish, and an old woman giving a cat some milk. The fish by Snyder.
 Achilles dragging Hector's body round the walls of Troy. A skirmish between the Trojans and Greeks. Polidoro Caravaggio.
 Weeds and flowers, butterflies and other insects, a snake and a lizard. Vroomans.
 A country family, a man and his wife, and two children, one of which is asleep in a cradle. Brawer.
 A Turkish seraglio, women and eunuchs. Otho Venius.
 Three of Diana's nymphs bathing; Acteon looking at them. Giosep. del Sole.
 Seven of Diana's nymphs bathing. Girolino Peschi.
 Four of Diana's nymphs bathing; Acteon looking at them. Sebastian Concha.

On the other side of the window.

Hagar and Ishmael; an angel in the clouds. Fran. Buzi.
 Jupiter, Cupid, and Psyche. Giosep. Arigoni.
In the little room there is a model of a seventy gun ship; and over the door next to the ship,
 Venus, Cupid, and a satyr. Luigi Garzi.
 A group of figures with very odd faces. Murillo.
 A landscape with figures, and Severus's arch. Claudi Ghisolfi.

The Bugle Room.

R E L I E V O S.

An old man like a Silenus; he is filling a basket with grapes.

A bull, with his head adorned with a mitre and fillets, the middle of his belly bound round with a ribband. He that sacrifices is naked, with his head laureated: he leads the bull with his right hand; the popa, or priest, follows behind, laureated likewise, and clothed from the navel to his knees: in his right hand is a sacrificing olla or pot, and in his left hand is the ax.

Two priests, or ministers of the priest, as going before the victim: one of them is playing upon two pipes, the other stands laureated, prepared to do his office, with an earthen-chalice or simpulum in his right hand, and a patera in his left.

Jupiter sits on the right hand of Juno, on Mount Olympus, with a thunder-bolt in his right hand, and embracing her with his left, who embraces him with her right hand, both naked to the navel. Before them is a fire blazing upon an altar, and a priest standing, shod, with a very long robe, and bare-headed, casting something into the fire.

Cleopatra, with the asp, in a covered vase: she is here represented as having it ready, but does not shew it.

The ornament of a pedestal belonging to a victor. It represents very particularly some of the ancient Greek games. Here are several peculiar circumstances: Neptune, as the judge, is the only figure sitting; Saturn stands behind. At the end of the relievo is a handsome piece of architecture, something higher than the heads of the persons, and is as a portico to terminate the end of their running. In it are Mars and Venus, minding each other only. Over them is a Cupid, who has in his hand a peculiar light, not long as a torch, but as a lamp in the palm of his hand. Two young men are running, supposed to have set out from the end where Neptune is, and one is almost got to the end terminated by the building; he has such a light in his hand as Cupid has. Antiquaries speak of the exercise of running in this manner with a light: the other young man, who is running after him, has an oar in his hand of the antique form. In the middle space of the place for the exercises, are two strong

made men with beards; they shew another sort of trial, not of motion, (as the young men) but of strength: one of their hands is tyed to the other's two hands. In this, it is supposed, they took turns, to try which could pull the other farthest after them.

Two of the lower ones, on the other side of the window, are of one subject; and from what is legible from the old Greek which is on them, it is thought they represent the ancient manner of taking leave of dying friends.

Two men, one of them standing, the other sitting; their right hands joined together, as bidding a happy adieu to each other.

A man and a woman in the same posture as the two men, the woman sitting

Silenus drunk upon an ass, held on by two figures: a boy is leading the ass, and blowing upon a bull's horn; another boy sitting against a tree, playing on a pipe; another boy has hold of the ass's tail. At some distance, Venus is layed down asleep. Cupid has hold of some part of her garment, to cover her therewith. Higher up, a boy is gathering apples from a tree. On the back ground is a group of four boys; one of them is sitting and playing on a pipe; another is playing on a timbrel; the other two are dancing.

Venus wringing the water out of her hair.

The head of Ramitacles, king of Thracia, as big as the life, in porphyry.

Two little statues.

Cupid, with a Phrygian bonnet on his head, and his hands tied behind him.

A boy holding up the golden apple in his right hand.

The Stone Room.

B U S T O S, &c.

Domitian.

Sesoftris. The head is of red Egyptian granite; the bust part is of the white Egyptian granite: the head is adorned with a tiara, after the Egyptian form, and has a peculiar liveliness: it was found amongst the pyramids. This stands upon a very ancient altar of Bacchus. Round it we may see the whole dress of his priest; also the thyrsus in one hand: he has a panther after him; also two priestesses going in procession round the altar.

Anacreon.

Sabina Tranquillina, wife of Gordian.

Maria Otacillia, wife of Philip.

Aspasia, she who taught Socrates rhetoric.

Julia Mamma, mother of Alexander Severus.

Lucilla, wife of Verus.

A very ancient consular chair, called Sella Curulis; the back is in three parts; the middle part is in shape of a term; on the top is a bifrons; the faces are of a young man and a young woman, as the genii of Rome. An iron goes through the shoulder part of the term, sloping gradually down about six inches, and is there fastened to the tops of the other two parts, which, as well as the term, are of brass, ornamented with silver; the two fore legs are iron; the seat is thick and broad.

The busto of Dollabella.

The statue of Manlia Scantilla, wife of Didius.

The busto of Octavia the elder.

The busto of Julia Mæsa, mother of Heliogabalus.

A table of red Egyptian granite.

The gardens are on the south side of the house, and extend themselves beyond the river, a branch of which runs through one part of them. Over this river is a fine bridge, built by the late earl of Pembroke, from a design of Palladio: on it is an open colonade of the Ionic order.

After passing this bridge, you ascend a fine sloping hill, the top of which is covered with a plantation; and in the center a summer-room, from whence there is a very beautiful prospect of Salisbury, and the north side of its cathedral.

On the south side of the gardens is the great park, which reaching beyond the vale, the view opens to the great down, generally called Salisbury-plain, and commands a most extensive prospect.

We have already observed, that this structure was formerly a religious house. It was originally an old church, dedicated

dedicated to St. Mary, in which Wulfstan, earl or duke of Wiltshire, about the year 773, placed a college or chauntry of secular priests; but his relict, St. Alburga; converted this college into a nunnery in the year 800. In 871, king Alfred having built a new nunnery here, removed hither the nuns of St. Mary. This new nunnery, which was of the Benedictine order, was first dedicated to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew, but afterwards to St. Edith. At the dissolution, it was endowed with a revenue of six hundred and one pounds, one shilling and a penny *per annum*.

Wilton sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs for the sale of sheep, viz. the fourth of May, the twelfth of September, and the thirteenth of November.

Salisbury, or New Sarum, which we next visited, is a clean, pleasant, and well built city, eighty-three miles from London. It is the see of a bishop, and owes its origin to a cathedral founded here in 1219, by bishop Poore, who removed hither from Old Sarum, and was followed by the greatest part of the citizens of that place. The ~~new~~ city now increased so fast, that it was incorporated by Henry III. and is now governed by a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and three serjeants at mace.

The city stands at the confluence of two rivers, the Avon and the Willy, each a considerable stream. It is situated in a valley; and the streets, which are broad and spacious, built at right angles; but what is more remarkable, and perhaps peculiar to this place, is a small transparent stream of water running through every street, and in several of them two streams, one on each side, instead of gutters. The market-place is large and spacious, having the town-house in the center, an elegant building, and the council-chamber, decorated with a very fine original picture of queen Anne, drawn by the celebrated Dahl.

The close adjacent to the cathedral, in which live the canons and prebendaries, is so large and well built, that it looks like a fine city of itself.

The cathedral church was begun by bishop Poore, (who also built Hornham bridge); the work was continued by Robert Bingham, and William of York, and finished by Giles de Bridport, bishop of this see; all in the space of forty years. It is built in the figure of a cross: above the roof, which is one hundred and sixteen feet to the top, rises the tower and spire, the finest and highest in England, being, from the ground to the top of the weathercock, four hundred and ten feet; and yet the walls so exceeding thin, that, at the upper part of the spire, upon a view made by the late Sir Christopher Wren, the wall was found to be less than five inches thick; upon which a consultation was had, whether the spire, or at least the upper part of it, should be taken down, it being supposed to have received some damage by the great storm in the year 1703, but it was resolved in the negative; and Sir Christopher ordered it to be strengthened with bands of iron plates, which have effectually secured it; so that some of the best architects say, it is stronger now than when it was first built.

The tower has sixteen lights, four on each side. Its ornaments are rich, and yet judiciously adapted to the whole body of the building. But the beauty of it is hurt by a thing very easily to be remedied, which is this: The glass in the several windows being very old, has contracted such a rust, that it is scarcely to be distinguished from the stone walls; consequently, it appears as if there were no lights at all in the tower, but only recesses in the stone: whereas, were the windows glazed with squares, and kept clean, (which might be done) they would be plainly visible at a distance; and not only so, but from all the adjacent hills, you would see the light quite through the tower each way, which would have a very fine effect.

They tell us here long stories of the great art used in laying the first foundation of this church, the ground being marshy and wet, occasioned by the channels of the rivers; that it was laid upon piles, according to some, and upon wool-packs, according to others; but this is

not to be believed by those who know, that the whole country is one rock of chalk, even from the top of the highest hills to the bottom of the deepest rivers. And the foundation of wool-packs is, no doubt, allegorical, and has respect to the woollen trade.

There are no vaults in the church, nor cellars in the whole city, by reason of springs: very frequently the water rises up in the graves that are dug in the church, and is sometimes two feet high in the chapter-house. Whether this is owing to springs, or to penning up the river Avon, and the currents in the streets, is uncertain; but the foundation of the church must be greatly impaired, and, in time, ruined by it. And if it proceeds from the oozing of water from the several adjacent streams, I should imagine, that digging a deep trench round the church-yard, and taking off so much of the surface, as to make a declivity each way to the trench, would at least keep the church dry, especially if the water drained into it were constantly thrown out by an engine. And this would be an expence very well bestowed, did it contribute, in any degree, to preserve the building.

In the outside of the church there is a beautiful simplicity and elegance; but the west end, though crowded with ornamental work, is not well designed: nor does the church deserve so much to be admired within, as without; though its inside is certainly hurt by the paltry old painting in and over the choir, and the white-washing lately done, wherein they, very stupidly, have every where drawn black lines, to imitate joints of stone.

It is the opinion of many, that this building is light and slender to a fault; as, on the contrary, the new part of the cathedral of Winchester is heavy and crowded; for though a building be strong, yet, if it have not the appearance of strength, it is as great a defect in its beauty as being over clumsy.

To give an instance of this; let any one view the arcade round Covent Garden, and the rustic arcade of the front of the Royal Exchange, and he will be convinced, that piers or pillars may be too slender, as well as too thick. But one would imagine, that the builder of Salisbury cathedral had been making experiments, to see what he could do, rather than what he ought to have done; for it is plain, his reason for building so slight could not proceed from any apprehension of the foundation failing; because, if so, he would not have thought of carrying up a steeple such a vast height.

The north-west of the four pillars which support the steeple, having bent towards the middle, was the reason, I suppose, of erecting the two lower arches, intersecting the great isles of the cross from north to south, to preserve the perpendicular level of that, and the other three pillars, as much as possible. But this is done in the Gothic manner, with so much beauty, that, were there no need of them, one would scarcely wish them away. How they let this building into the main pillars, and how they ventured to dig for a foundation, is worth the examination of architects.

The steeple, besides these arches, is likewise propped by stone supports, carried every way diagonally cross the open arcades, above the arches of the side-isses, and also cross the windows of the middle isle, and seem to have been done about two hundred years ago.

The ordinary boast of this building is contained in the following verses:

As many days as in one year there be,
So many windows in one church we see;
As many marble pillars there appear,
As there are hours throughout the fleeting year;
As many gates, as moons one year do view:
Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange than true!

If this be really so, and we are to suppose, that the designer had it in view when he formed his plan, it was a consideration so trifling and childish, that it calls for censure, much rather than approbation. Convenience for the intended purpose, strength, and then beauty, are the three things to be considered in all buildings, and happy is his genius who succeeds in them all. Would any person therefore (except a fantastical monk) cramp and hurt his plan, which unavoidably must be the case;

for such a ridiculous end as this? Surely no; we ought rather to impute this discovery to some cunning observer, who has found out what the architect never thought of.

The organ in the church is fixed over the entrance of the choir: it is very large, being twenty feet broad, and forty feet high, to the top of its ornaments. It has fifty stops, which are eighteen more than what are in the organ of St. Paul's: but the sweetness of the tone of St. Paul's organ is far beyond that of Salisbury, though the last is a very good instrument.

The church has been very lately repaired by the contributions of the bishop and prebendaries, set on foot by bishop Sherlock, who, it seems, thought that the dignitaries ought to support what supported them; and that all they got by the church, was not designed merely to make or enrich their families.

Some of the windows of the church, which escaped the fury of the zealots of 1641, are well painted.

There are some very fine monuments in this church; particularly in that they call the Virgin Mary's Chapel, behind the altar, is a noble monument for a late duke and dutchess of Somerset, with their portraits at full length. The late dutchess of Somerset, of the Piercy family, also her daughter the marchioness of Caermarthen, and a second son of her grace, both by duke Charles Seymour, are likewise interred here, as he himself is.

The figure of one Bennet is here represented, who, endeavouring to imitate our Saviour in fasting forty days and forty nights, carried his point so far, that being reduced to a skeleton, he fell a victim to his presumptuous and enthusiastic folly. The bodies of the bishops Jewell, Uvall, and Chest, were also interred here. Here is likewise a monument to the beneficent Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of this see, who founded (amongst other benefactions, which we shall take notice of in Hertfordshire) an handsome college for the widows of ten ministers, allowing to each fifteen pounds *per annum*, and which has been since obliged to Dr. Gilbert, bishop of this see.

They shew you also the monument of the lord Stourton, in the reign of Philip and Mary, which is made remarkable by a particular incident, as follows:

This lord Stourton being guilty of a murder, which was aggravated with very bad circumstances, could not obtain the usual grace of the crown, to be beheaded; but queen Mary positively ordered, that, like a common malefactor, he should die at the gallows. After he was executed, his friends desiring to have him buried at Salisbury, the bishop would not consent that he should be buried in the cathedral, unless, as a further mark of infamy, they would submit to this condition, viz. That the filken halter in which he was hanged should be placed over his grave in the church, as a monument of his crime; which was accordingly done, and there still hangs a wire where the halter used to hang, instead of it.

The putting this halter up here, was not so wonderful to me, as it was, that the posterity of that lord, who remained in good rank some time after, should never prevail to have that mark of infamy taken from the tomb of their ancestor.

The cloister is one hundred and sixty feet square, the inner cloister thirty feet wide, with ten arches on each side, the top vaulted, and covered with lead. Over the east walk of the cloister is a spacious library, but not over-well stocked with books. The chapter-house is octagon, and of fifty feet in diameter; the roof bearing all upon one small marble pillar in the center, which seems so feeble, that it is hardly to be imagined it can be a sufficient support to it.

Besides the cathedral, there are in this city three other churches, and three charity-schools, in which one hundred and seventy children are taught and clothed. Here is also an hospital or college, founded by bishop Ward in 1683, for ten widows of poor clergymen; and here are several large boarding-schools for young gentlemen and ladies.

The manufactures of this city are flannels, druggets,

and the cloths called Salisbury Whites. It is also famous for its manufactures of bone-lace and scissars, and may justly be considered as one of the most flourishing cities in England, that depends entirely on an inland trade.

In the year 1260, Egidius de Bridport, bishop of Salisbury, built in this city a college for scholars, which continued till the general suppression, when it consisted of a warden, four fellows, and two chaplains.

The parish church of St. Edmund, in this city, was made collegiate for a provost, and twelve secular canons, by Walter de Willy, bishop of Salisbury, some time before the year 1270. This college was valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and two pounds, five shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

In the west suburb was a house of black friars, supposed to have been founded by Edward I.

Salisbury sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Thursday and Saturday; and four annual fairs, viz. the Tuesday after the sixth of January, for cattle and woollen cloth; Monday before Old Lady-day, or the fifth of April, for broad and narrow woollen cloths; Whitfun Monday and Tuesday for pedlary and horses; and Tuesday after the tenth of October, for hops, onions, and cheese.

Old Sarum, or Salisbury, formerly a large city, stands about a mile to the northward of the city of Salisbury, and is so ancient, that it was a fortress of the ancient Romans, afterwards a Roman station; and in Antoninus's Itinerary, it is called Sorbiodunum, from an old British word, signifying a dry situation on a hill. Some of the later Roman emperors, particularly Severus, are said to have resided here. It was possessed by the Saxon king Kenric in the year 553, and in 960, king Edgar assembled a Saxon council here. It was plundered by king Swain the year after the Danish massacre; but in 1080, it was in so flourishing a condition, that the bishop's see was removed hither from Sherburn, and the second of its bishops built a cathedral here. William the Conqueror summoned all the states of the kingdom hither, to swear allegiance to him, and several of his successors often resided here. Henry I. in the year 1116, assembled here his lords spiritual and temporal, which some think gave rise to our parliaments. King Stephen, quarrelling with bishop Roger, seized his castle, and put a garrison in it, which was the first occasion of the ruin of this ancient city; for not long after, bishop Poor built a cathedral in the valley below it, and translated thither the episcopal see; and the citizens, often vexed at the insolence of the garrison, and, at the same time, labouring under great inconveniences for the want of water, on account of the height of their situation, removed to the new city. By degrees, Old Sarum was deserted, and is now reduced to a single farm-house, but is still called the Borough of Old Sarum, and sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.

The city was situated on a high, steep, chalky hill, and the ruins of the castle are yet to be seen. It has a double intrenchment, with a deep ditch, to each. It is of an orbicular form, and has still a very august appearance, being erected on one of the most elegant plans for a fortress that can be imagined. In the north-west angle stood the cathedral, which, bishop Godwin says, was consecrated in an evil hour; for that the very next day, the steeple was set on fire by lightning, but was repaired by Osmund, the succeeding bishop. This was the prelate that composed the form of service called *Secundum Usum Sarum*, which they began in the year 1076, on the following occasion: Thurston, abbot of Glastonbury, who was brought from Normandy, and presented to that rich abbey by the above bishop Osmund, had a quarrel with his monks, by endeavouring to force them to use a new service composed by a monk of Normandy. The religious of Glastonbury refusing to comply with the desire of the abbot, he armed his servants, fell upon the monks in the choir, and drove them to the high altar, where they defended themselves with the forms and candlesticks, and two or three persons were killed in the fray. The king, on being informed of this outrage,

sent

sent the abbot back to Normandy, and dispersed the monks in other monasteries. Osmund, to prevent all future quarrels of that kind, composed the above service, which was afterwards received in most of the choirs of England, Ireland, and Wales.

During our stay in the city of Salisbury, we made several incursions into the adjacent country, to view the remains of antiquity, which abound in this county; but what is particularly remarkable, and which merits the attention of every traveller, is a famous temple of the ancient Druids, situated about eight miles to the north of Salisbury, and called

Stone-henge, which is considered as one of the wonders of the island. The learned have been at a great deal of pains about this piece of barbarous antiquity. In 1658, was published a treatise, called Stone-henge Restored, written by Inigo Jones, Esq; the famous architect, which was answered by Dr. Charlton. And in 1665, Mr. Webb, architect to king Charles I. who married Mr. Jones's daughter, published a vindication of his father-in-law. Mr. Sammes, in his Britannia, has a separate discourse on Stone-henge; and Mr. John Gibbons wrote upon the same subject; as did also Mr. Camden; and since him Mr. Aubrey, in a work intituled, Monumenta Britannica; but none so fully and clearly as Dr. Stukely, from whose learned dissertation lately published, intituled, "Stone-henge a Temple restored to the British Druids," we shall borrow the following account and description of it, referring to that elaborate performance itself (which well deserves the attention of the learned and curious) for the doctor's reasons for his hypothesis, which we think he has made out with as much certainty as the nature of the subject will admit.

The Wiltshire Downs, or Salisbury Plain, as this gentleman observes, is one of the most delightful spots in Britain; and Stone-henge, by the extravagant grandeur of the work, has attracted the admiration of all ages. Mr. Camden himself says of it, that he was grieved, that the founders of it could not be traced out. But Dr. Stukely has very happily made it more than probable, that it was a temple of the British Druids, and (the cathedral, as it may be called) the chief of all their temples in this island.

The stones of which it was composed are not factitious; for that would have been a greater wonder, than to bring them to the place where they are; but undoubtedly were brought fifteen or sixteen miles off, prodigious as they are, from those called the Grey Wethers, near Abury on Marlborough Downs, all the greater stones, except the altar, being of that sort; for that, being designed to resist fire, is of a still harder kind; 'tis a composition of crystals of red, green, and white colours, cemented by nature with opaque granules, of flinty or stony matter. The stone at the upper end of the cell, which is fallen down, and broken in half, the doctor tells us, weighs above forty tons, and would require above one hundred and forty oxen to draw it, and yet is not the heaviest stone neither. Judge then what a stupendous labour it was to bring together, so many miles, such a number as were used here; and this has induced many inconsiderate people to imagine, that the founders had an art of making stone, which has been lost for so many ages.

The present name is Saxon, though the work is beyond all comparison older, signifying a hanging rod or pole, *i. e.* a gallows, from the hanging parts, architraves, or rather impost; and pendulous rocks are still in Yorkshire called Henges. But the ancient name was most probably the Ambres; for which our learned author, to whom we refer, gives very satisfactory reasons; and hence the adjacent town of Ambresbury, which I have taken notice of, derives its name.

Stone-henge stands not upon the summit of a hill, but near it, however. At half a mile distance, the appearance is awful; but as you come up the avenue, in the north-east of it, which side is most perfect, the greatness of its contour fills the eye in an astonishing manner. It is inclosed in a circular ditch, which having passed, we

ascend thirty-five yards before we come at the work. The stones are chisselled, and far from rude, though not cut to that preciseness as the ruins in Old Rome: and the inside of them had more pains taken with them than the outside; for so, as our author observes, the polite architects of the eastern world were wont to do; not like our London builders, who carve every moulding, and crowd every ornament they borrow from books, on the outside of the public structures, that they may the more commodiously gather the dust and smoke:

When you enter the building, whether on foot or horseback, and cast your eyes around upon the yawning ruins, you are struck into an ecstatic reverie, which no one can describe, and they only can be sensible of who feel it. Other buildings fall by piece-meal, but here a single stone is a ruin. Yet is there as much undemolished as enables us sufficiently to recover its form when in its most perfect state. When we advance farther, the dark part of the ponderous imposts over our heads, the chasms of sky between the jambs of the cell, the odd construction of the whole, and the greatness of every part, surprise. If you look upon the perfect part, you fancy intire quarries mounted up into the air; if upon the rude havock below, you see, as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned inside out.

The whole work, being of a circular form, is about one hundred and eight feet in diameter, from out to out. The intention of the founders was this; the whole circle was to consist of thirty stones, each stone to be † four cubits broad, each interval two cubits; thirty times four cubits is twice sixty; thirty times two cubits is sixty; so that thrice sixty cubits completes a circle, whose diameter is sixty. A stone being four cubits broad, and two thick, is double the interval, which is a square of two cubits. Change the places between the stones and their intervals, and it will make a good ground-plot for a circular portico of Greek or Roman work. Though these bodies of stone, which are in the nature of imposts or cornices, never had, or were intended to have, any mouldings upon them, like Greek and Roman works, they are wrought perfectly plain, and suitable to the stones that support them; and the chisseling of the upright stones is only above ground; for the four or five feet in length below ground, is left in the original natural form. The upright stones are made very judiciously to diminish a little every way; so that at top they are but three cubits and a half broad, and so much nearer as to suffer their imposts to meet a little over the heads of the uprights, both within-side and without; by which means the uprights are less liable to fall or swerve.

It is to be feared some indiscreet people have been digging about the great entrance, with ridiculous hopes of finding treasure, and so have loosened the chalky foundation; for the upper edge of the impost overhangs no less than two feet seven inches, which is very considerable in a height of eighteen. The whole breadth at the foundation is but two feet and a half; and this noble front is now chiefly kept up by the masonry of the mortaise, and tenon of the imposts.

The contrivance of the founders, in making mortaises and tenons between the upright stones and the imposts, is admirable; but so contrary to any practice of the Romans, that it alone oversets their claim to the work. These tenons and mortaises of this outer circle are round, and fit one another very aptly. They are ten inches and one half in diameter, and resemble half an egg, rather than an hemisphere; and so effectually keep both uprights and imposts from luxation, that they must have been thrown down with great difficulty and labour. The whole height of upright and impost is ten cubits and an half; the upright, nine; the impost over the grand entrance is in its middle length eleven feet ten inches, and so is larger than the rest, and it is also a little broader, measuring on the inside.

Of the outer circle of Stone-henge, which in its perfection consisted of sixty stones, thirty uprights, and thirty imposts, there are seventeen uprights left standing,

† This cubit is the old Hebrew, Phœnician, or Egyptian cubit, and what the Founders of Stone-henge went by, and amounts to twenty Inches four-fifths English measure.

eleven of which remain continuous by the grand entrance, five imposts upon them. One upright, at the back of the temple, leans upon a stone of the inner circle. There are six more lying upon the ground, whole or in pieces, so that twenty-four out of thirty are still visible at the place. There is but one impost more in its proper place, and but two lying upon the ground, so that twenty-two are carried off. Hence our author infers, this temple was not defaced when christianity prevailed; but that some rude hands carried the stones away for other uses. So much for the larger circle of stones with imposts.

As to the lesser circle, which never had any imposts, it is somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of the outward one, and consists of forty lesser stones, forming, with the outward circles, as it were, a circular portico, a most beautiful work, and of a pretty effect; they are flat parallelograms, as those of the outer circle; and their general and designed proportion is two cubits, or two and an half, as suitable stones were found. They are a cubit thick, and four and one half high, which is more than seven feet; this was their stated proportion, being every way the half of the upper uprights. These stones are of a harder composition than the rest, the better to resist violence, as they are lesser, and they have sufficient fastenings in the ground. There are but nineteen of the forty left; but eleven of them are standing *in situ*, five in one place contiguous, three in another, two in another.

The walk between these two circles, which is three hundred feet in circumference, is very noble, and very delightful.

The Adytum, or cell, into which we may suppose none but the upper order of Druids were to enter, is composed of certain compages of stones, which our author calls Trilithons, because made each of two upright stones, with an impost at top, and there are manifestly five of these remaining, three of which are entire; two are ruined in some measure, but the stones remain *in situ*. It is a magnificent niche, twenty-seven cubits long, and as much broad, measuring in the widest place. The stones that compose it are really stupendous; their height, breadth, and thickness, are enormous; and to see so many of them placed together in a nice and critical figure, with exactness; to consider, as it were, not a pillar of one stone, but a whole wall, a side, an end of a temple, of one stone; to view them curiously; create such a motion in the mind, as words cannot express. One very remarkable particular in the constitution of this Adytum has escaped all observers before our author, which is this: As this part is composed of trilithons set two and two on each side, and one right before, they rise in height and beauty of the stones, from the lower end of the Adytum to the upper end. That is, the two hithermost trilithons corresponding, or those next the grand entrance, on the right hand, and on the left, are exceeded in height by the two next in order; and those are exceeded by that behind the altar, in the upper end of this choir; and their heights respectively are thirteen cubits, fourteen cubits, fifteen cubits.

The imposts of these are all of the same height, and ten cubits may be supposed their medium measure in length. The artifice of the tenons and mortaises of these trilithons and their imposts, what conformity they bear to that of the outer circle, is exceedingly pretty, every thing being done very geometrically, and as would best answer every purpose from plain and simple principles; and 'tis wonderful, that in the management of such prodigious stones as these are, fixed in the ground, and rammed in like posts, there is not more variation in the height, distance, &c.

Of these greater stones of the Adytum, as is observed before, there are none wanting, being all on the spot, ten uprights, and five cornices. The trilithon first on the left hand is in intire *in situ*, but vastly decayed, especially the cornice, in which such deep holes are corroded, that in some places the daws make their nests in them. The next trilithon on the left is intire, composed of three most beautiful stones. The cornice, happening to be of a very durable English marble, has not been much impaired by the weather. Our author took a walk

on the top of it, but thought it a frightful situation. The trilithon of the upper end was an extraordinary beauty; but probably, through the indiscretion of somebody digging between them and the altar, the noble impost is dislodged from its airy seat, and fallen upon the altar, where its huge bulk lies unfractured. The two uprights that supported it, are the most delicate stones of the whole work. They were, our author thinks, above thirty feet long, and well chiselled, finely tapered and proportioned in their dimensions. That southward is broken in two, lying upon the altar. The other still stands intire, but leans upon one of the stones of the inward oval; the root-end, or unhewn part of both, is raised somewhat above ground. The trilithon towards the west is intire, except that some of the end of the impost is fallen clean off, and all the upper edge is very much diminished by time. The last trilithon, on the right hand of the entrance into the Adytum, has suffered much. The outer upright, being the jamb of the entrance, is still standing; the other upright and impost are both fallen forwards into the Adytum, and broke each into three pieces, as supposed, from digging near it. That which is standing has a cavity in it, which two or three persons may fit in warm from the weather.

Stone-henge is composed of two circles and two ovals, respectively concentric. The stones that form these ovals rise in height as nearer the upper end of the Adytum, and their mediate measure in four cubits and four palms. They are of a much harder kind than the larger stones in the lesser circle; the founders no doubt intending, that their lesser bulk should be compensated by solidity. Of these there are only six remaining upright: the stumps of two are left on the south side by the altar; one lies behind the altar dug up, or thrown down, by the fall of the upright there. One or two were probably thrown down by the fall of the upright of the first trilithon on the right hand; a stump of another remains by the upright there still standing.

The whole number of stones may be thus computed: The great oval consists of ten uprights; the inner with the altar of twenty; the great circle of thirty; the inner of forty, which are one hundred upright stones; five imposts of the great oval; thirty of the great circle; the two stones on the bank of the area; the stone lying within the entrance of the area, and that standing without; there seems to be another lying on the ground, by the vallum of the court, directly opposite to the entrance of the avenue: all added together, make just one hundred and forty stones, the number of which Stone-henge, a whole temple, is composed. Behold the solution of the mighty problem! the magical spell, which has so long perplexed the vulgar, is broken! They think it an ominous, if not an impossible thing, to count the true number of the stones, and whoever does so, shall certainly die after it!

As to the altar, it is laid toward the upper end of the Adytum, at present flat on the ground, and squeezed into it, as it were, by the weight of the ruins upon it. 'Tis a kind of blue coarse marble, such as comes from Derbyshire, and is laid upon tombs in our churches and church yards. Our author believes its breadth is two cubits three palms, and that its first intended length was ten cubits, equal to the breadth of the trilithon, before which it lies. But it is very difficult to come at its true length. 'Tis twenty inches thick, a just cubit, and has been squared. It lies between the two centers, that of the compasses and that of the string; leaving a convenient space quite round it, no doubt as much as was necessary for this ministrantion.

The heads of oxen, deer, and other beasts, have been found upon digging in and about Stone-henge, undoubted reliques of sacrifices, together with wood-ashes. Mr. Camden says, mens bones have been found hereabouts; he means in the adjacent barrows; and such our author saw thrown out by the rabbits, which have been brought hither of late years, and by their burrowing, threaten these noble ruins, as the greedy plough more and more invades the neighbouring plain.

But, eternally, as he observes, is to be lamented the loss of that tablet of tin, which was found at this place in the

the time of Henry VIII. inscribed with many letters, but in so strange a character, that neither Sir Thomas Elliot, a learned antiquary, nor Mr. Lilly, first high master of St. Paul's school, could make any thing out of; and which, no doubt, was a memorial of the founders, written by the Druids; and, had it been preserved till now, would have been an invaluable curiosity.

In the year 1635, as they were plowing by the barrows about Normanton Ditch, they found so large a quantity of excellent pewter, as, at a low price, they fold for five pounds. There are several of these ditches, being very narrow, that run across the downs, which perhaps are boundaries of hundreds, parishes, &c. These pewter plates might very possibly have been tablets, with inscriptions; but falling into such rude hands, they could no more discern the writing than interpret it. No doubt, says Dr. Stukely, this was some of the old British Stanum, which the Tyrian Hercules, surnamed Melcarthus, first brought *ex Cassiteride Insula*, or Britain: which Hercules lived in Abraham's time, or soon after.

Mr. Webb tells us, the duke of Buckingham dug about Stone-henge, perhaps much to the prejudice of the work. Mr. Webb also did the like, and found what he imagined was the corner of a Thuribulum.

Mr. Hayward, late owner of Stone-henge, likewise dug about it, and found heads of oxen, and other beasts bones; and nothing else.

Dr. Stukely himself, in 1723, dug on the inside of the altar, about the middle, four feet along the edge of the stone, six feet forward toward the middle of the Adytum: at a foot deep he came to the solid chalk, mixed with flints, which had never been stirred. The altar was exactly a cubit thick, *i. e.* twenty inches four-fifths, but broken in two or three pieces by the ponderous masses of the imposts, and one upright stone of that trilithon, which stood at the upper end of the Adytum, being fallen upon it. Hence appears the commodiousness of the foundation for this huge work! They dug holes in the solid chalk, which would of itself keep up the stones as firm as if a wall was built round them; and no doubt but they rammed up the interstices with flints. But he says, he had too much regard to the work, to dig any where near the stones. He took up an ox's tooth above ground, without the Adytum, on the right hand of the lowermost trilithon northward.

The time our author assigns for the building of Stone-henge is not long after Cambyfes's invasion of Egypt; when he committed such horrid outrages there, and made such dismal havock with the priests and inhabitants in general, that they dispersed themselves to all the parts of the world; some as far as the East Indies, and some, it is not questioned, as far westward, into Britain; and introduced some of their learning, arts, and religion, among the Druids; and perhaps had a hand in this very work, the only one where the stones are chiselled; all other works of theirs being of rude stones, untouched of the tool, exactly after the Patriarchal and Jewish mode, and therefore older than this: and this conjecture is the more probable, because, at the time mentioned, the Phœnician trade was at its height, which afforded a readier conveyance hither: this was before the second temple of Jerusalem was built, before the Grecians had any history.

For farther particulars of this stupendous work, and other curious matters relating and adjacent to it, we must refer our readers to the work itself, having already exceeded the narrow bounds to which the nature of our design confines us. But this we may add, that doubtless they had some method in former days, in foreign countries, as well as here, to move heavier weights than we now find practicable. How else did Solomon's workmen build the battlement, or additional wall, to support the precipice of mount Moriah, on which the temple was erected; which was all built of Parian marble, each stone being forty cubits long, fourteen broad, and eight cubits thick? And so much for this celebrated temple of Stone-henge.

We shall now proceed to give some account of the famous barrows on these downs; and we shall borrow from the same learned author the following curious particulars relating to them.

The tops of all the hills, or rather easy elevations; round Stone-henge, are in a manner covered over with these barrows; which make an agreeable appearance; adorning the bare downs with their figures. This ring of barrows, however, reaches no farther, than till you lose sight of the temple, as we now make no doubt to call Stone-henge, or thereabouts. Many, from the great number of these sepulchral *tumuli* here, injudiciously conclude, that there have been great battles upon the plain, and that the slain are buried there; but they are really no other than family burying-places, set near this temple, for the same reason as we bury in churchyards and consecrated ground.

We may readily count fifty at a time in sight from the place, especially in the evening, when the sloping rays of the sun shine on the ground beyond them. They are most of them of a very elegant bell-like form, and done with great nicety: in general they are always upon elevated ground, and in sight of the temple, as we have said; for they all regard it, and are assuredly the single sepulchres of kings and great personages buried, during a considerable space of time, and in peace. There are many groups of them together, as if family burial-places; and the variety in them seems to indicate some pre-eminence in the persons interred. Most of them have little ditches around; in many is a circular ditch, sixty cubits in diameter, with a very small *tumulus* in the centre. Sixty, or even one hundred cubits, is a very common diameter in the large barrows. Often they are set in rows, and equidistant, so as to produce a regular and pretty appearance, and with some particular regard to the parts of the temple, the avenues, or the Cursus. Upon every range of hills, quite round Stone-henge; are successive groups of barrows for some miles; and even that named King-barrow, by lord Pembroke's park-wall at Wilton, which our author calls the tomb of Carvilius, is set within view of Stone-henge.

In 1722, the late lord Pembroke opened a barrow, in order to find the position of the body observed in those early days. He pitched upon one of the double barrows, where two are inclosed in one ditch. He made a section from the top to the bottom, an intire segment from centre to circumference. The composition was good earth quite through, except a coat of chalk of about two feet thick, covering it quite over, under the turf. Hence it appears, that the method of making these barrows was to dig up the turf for a great space round, till the barrow was brought to its intended bulk; then, with the chalk dug out of the environing ditch, they powdered it all over. And the notion of sanctity annexed to them forbade people trampling on them till perfectly settled and turfed over; whence the neatness of their form to this day. At the top or centre of this barrow, not above three feet under the surface, my lord found the skeleton of the interred, perfect, of a reasonable size, the head lying northward towards Stone-henge.

The year following, by my lord's order, Dr. Stukely opened another double barrow. He began upon the lesser, and made a large cut on the top from east to west. After the turf, he came to the layer of chalk, as before, then fine garden mould. About three feet below the surface, a layer of flints humouring the convexity of the barrow, which are gathered from the surface of the downs in some places, especially where it has been plowed. This being about a foot thick, rested on a layer of soft mould another foot, in which was inclosed an urn full of bones. The urn was of unbaked clay, of a dark reddish colour, crumbled into pieces. It had been rudely wrought with small mouldings round the verge, and other circular channels on the outside, with several indentions between, made with a pointed tool. The bones had been burnt, and crowded all together in a little heap, not so much as a hat-crown would contain; the collar-bone, and one side of the under-jaw, remaining very intire. It appears to have been a girl of about fourteen years old, by their bulk, and the great quantity of female ornaments mixed with the bones; as great numbers of glass beads of all sorts, and of divers colours, most yellow; one black; many single, many in long pieces, notched between; so as to resemble a string of beads, and these

were generally of a blue colour. There were many of amber, of all shapes and sizes, flat squares, long squares, round, oblong, little and great; likewise many of earth, of different shapes, magnitude, and colour; some little and white; many large and flattish, like a button, others like a pulley; but all had holes to run a string through, either through their diameter or sides: many of the button fort seemed to have been covered with metal, there being a rim worked in them, wherein to turn the edge of the covering. One of these was covered with a thin film of pure gold. These were the young lady's ornaments, and had all undergone fire, so that what would easily consume, fell to pieces as soon as handled; much of the amber burnt half through. This person was a heroine, for we found the head of her javelin in brass. At bottom are two holes for the pin that fastened it to the staff; besides, there was a sharp bodkin, round at one end, square at the other, where it went into the handle. Our author preserved whatever is permanent of these trinkets, but re-composed the ashes of the illustrious defunct, and covered them with earth, leaving visible marks at top of the barrow having been opened (to dissuade any other from again disturbing them): and this was his practice in all the rest.

He then opened the next barrow to it, inclosed in the same ditch, where lay, he supposed, the husband or father of this lady. At fourteen inches deep, the mould being mixed with chalk, he came to the intire skeleton of a man, the skull, and all the bones, exceedingly rotten and perished, through length of time; though this was a barrow of the latest sort, as he conjectured. The body lay N. and S. the head to the north, as that which lord Pembroke opened.

Next he went westward to a group of barrows, whence Stone-henge bears east-north-east. Here is a large barrow ditched about, but of an ancient make. On that side next Stone-henge are ten lesser, and, as it were, crowded together. South of the great one is another barrow, larger than those of the group, but not equaling the first: it would seem, that a man and his wife were buried in the two larger, and that in the rest were their children or dependents. One of the small ones, twenty cubits in diameter, he cut through, with a pit nine feet in diameter, to the surface of the natural chalk, in the center of the barrow, where was a little hole cut. A child's body, as it seems, had been burnt here, and covered up in that hole, but through length of time consumed. From three feet deep he found much wood-ashes, soft, and black as ink, some little bits of an urn, and black and red earth very rotten; some small lumps of earth red as vermilion; some flints burnt through; toward the bottom, a great quantity of ashes, and burnt bones. From this place he counted one hundred and twenty-eight barrows in sight.

Going from hence more southerly, is a circular dish-like cavity, sixty cubits in diameter, dug in the chalk, like a barrow reversed. 'Tis near a great barrow, the least of the south-western group. This cavity is seven feet deep in the middle, extremely well turned, and out of it, no doubt, the adjacent barrow is dug. The use of it seems to have been a place for sacrificing and feasting in memory of the dead, as was the ancient custom. 'Tis all overgrown with that pretty shrub *Erica Vulgaris*, then in flower, and smelling like honey. He made a large cross section in its centre, upon the cardinal points, and found nothing but a bit of red earthen pot.

He then dug up one of those he calls Druids barrows, a small tumulus, inclosed in a large circular ditch. Stone-henge bears hence north-east. He made a cross section ten feet each way, three feet broad over its centre upon the cardinal points. At length he found a squarish hole cut in the solid chalk, in the centre of the tumulus; it was three feet and an half, *i. e.* one cubit, pointing to Stone-henge directly. It was a cubit and an half deep from the surface. This was the *Domus exilis Plutonia*, covered with artificial earth, not above a foot thick from the surface. In this little grave he found all the burnt bones of a man, but no signs of an urn. The bank of the circular ditch is on the outside, and is twelve cubits broad. The ditch is six cubits broad (the Druid's staff);

the area is seventy cubits in diameter: the whole one hundred.

He opened another of these of like dimensions, next to that lord Pembroke first opened, south of Stone-henge; and found a burnt body in a hole in the chalk, as before.

In some other barrows he opened, were found large burnt bones of horses and dogs, along with human; also of other animals, seemingly of fowl, hares, boars, deers, goats, or the like; and in a great and very flat old-fashioned barrow, west from Stone-henge, among such matters, he found bits of red and blue marble, chippings of the stones of the temple, so that probably the interred was one of the builders. Homer tells us of Achilles slaying horses and dogs at the funeral of his friend Patroclus.

Lord Pembroke told the doctor of a brass sword dug up in a barrow here, which was sent to Oxford. In that very old barrow near Little Ambresbury, was found a very large brass weapon of twenty pounds weight, like a pole-ax, said to be given to colonel Wyndham. In the great long barrow farthest north from Stone-henge, which our author supposes to be an Archdruid's, was found one of those brass instruments called Celts, which he thinks belonged to the Druids, wherewith they cut off the mistleto. Mr. Stallard of Ambresbury gave it to lord Burlington, now in Sir Hans Sloane's cabinet, thirteen inches long. They dug a cell in a barrow east of Ambresbury, and it was inhabited for some time. There they saw all the bones of a horse. We find evidently, adds the doctor, these ancient nations had the custom of burning their dead bodies, probably before the name of Rome. So the lacrymatories we read of in scripture, are older than the Greek or Roman times.

About two miles from Stone-henge, and on the east side of the river Avon, lies Ambresbury, a place of great antiquity, eighty miles from London. It is said by some to have its name from Ambrosius Aurelianus, a Briton, who in the declension of the Roman empire assumed the government of this county, and founded here a monastery, which gave rise to the town. But others are of opinion, that the place is still more ancient, and derives its name from Ambres, supposed to be the original name of Stone-henge. The town has a handsome church, a charity-school, founded in 1715, for fifteen boys, and an equal number of girls; and several good inns, it being a thoroughfare for Warminster, Frome, Wells, &c. The place is remarkable for a small fish taken in the river, called a Loach, which travellers, &c. put into a glass of sack, and swallow alive.

The monastery, already mentioned, founded by Ambrosius, was filled with three hundred Benedictine monks, to pray for the souls of those noble Britons slain by the treachery of the perfidious Hengist the Saxon, who massacred here, in cold blood, three hundred of the British nobility, whom he had invited, with their king Vortigern, to meet him there without arms, in order to conclude a treaty of friendship, and rejoice together. The perfidious Saxon saved none but the king, whom he obliged to give him great part of his kingdom, before he would set him at liberty. About the year 280, Elfrida, repenting of the murder of her son-in-law, king Edward, surnamed the Martyr, converted the monastery into a nunnery, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Meliorus. In the year 1117, the abbess and thirty nuns were expelled for their incontinence, and dispersed into other religious houses, to be kept under strict discipline; and king Henry II. placed here a prioress and twenty-four nuns, from Ebroult in Normandy, to which this house was for some time subject; but it was at length made denizon, and once more became a nunnery of great repute. Eleanor, queen to Henry III. retired hither, where she spent the remainder of her days. In the year 1285, Mary, daughter to Edward I. and thirteen noblemen's daughters, supposed to have been influenced by the queen's example, took the veil here together in this house, which, at the general dissolution, was valued at four hundred and ninety-five pounds, fifteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Here

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. the seventeenth of May, the twenty-second of June, the sixth of October, and the first Wednesday after the twelfth of December, for horses, sheep, pigs, and horned cattle.

Here is a feat belonging to the duke of Queensbury, built by Inigo Jones, but not greatly admired. Great improvements have, however, been lately made in the gardens, through great part of which the river Avon flows in beautiful meanders.

From Amersbury we returned back to the city of Salisbury, whence we went to view the ancient house and seat of Clarendon, about two miles from the above city. It stands in a large and beautiful park, the most commodious of any we have seen for breeding and keeping deer. King John built a palace here; and in the reign of Henry II. about the year 1164, a synod was held here, occasioned by the insolence and tyranny of Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; and hither the king and peers came, to witness to the bishop's swearing to a declaration which Henry had drawn up by way of recognition of the customs and prerogatives of the kings of England, which Becket had flagrantly invaded. These articles were, from the place where they were sworn to, called the Constitutions of Clarendon. Henry II. called another council here in the tenth year of his reign; but the barons and commons did not appear, either from some disgust they had taken at the king, on account of his minions, Gaveston and the Spencers; or on account of a plague and famine, which some historians say, raged at that time in this country. In this park, besides the palace above mentioned, there was another structure, called the Queen's Manor, or Lodge, which is still in being, as well as some parts of the King's, though they have for several years been pulling it down. There is a subterraneous passage between the lodges of the king and queen. The park is remarkably beautiful, and has in it twenty groves, each of them a mile in circumference. Some are of opinion, that this place should be called Clarendon, from a remarkable Roman camp half a mile distant, either made or repaired by Chlorus, father of Constantine the great. It is a beautiful fortification of a circular figure, situated on a dry chalky hill. Within is another circular ditch, supposed to have been a smaller camp for the summer.

About three miles to the southward of Clarendon Park, is the borough of Downton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Avon, eighty-four miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and governed by a mayor, chosen yearly at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, under the bishop of Winchester. This place was the seat of the hero Bevois of Southampton. The town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, held on the twentieth of April, and the second of October, for sheep and horses.

About three miles to the north-west of Downton, is Longford, the seat of lord Folkestone. It is situated in a pleasant valley, through which the Avon flows. The house, built in the reign of king James I. is in a triangular form, with round towers at each corner, in which are the library, dining-room, and chapel. The rooms, though not remarkably large, are very pleasant, cheerful, and elegantly decorated in the modern taste. The gallery is very fine, and contains some elegant pictures of the greatest masters. At each end of the gallery is a landscape, one representing a rising, and the other a setting sun: they are both by the famous Claud Lorrain, and esteemed two of the best pieces now in the kingdom, of that great master.

The pictures, furniture, and fitting-up of this gallery, are said to have cost ten thousand pounds.

The triangular form of the house is very singular, there being only one more of the same form in England, and this was built by the same artist, and stands about six miles from lord Folkestone's.

Leaving Longford, we continued our journey along the famous plain, near the borders of Dorsetshire, and visited Wardour-castle, a seat belonging to the Arundel family. In the civil war, this castle was attacked by

thirteen hundred men of the parliament army, and bravely defended by the countess of Arundel, who had only twenty-five men in the castle. But notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, she held out for a week, and then capitulated upon very honourable terms, which were so far from being kept, that she and her children were imprisoned, and the house and parks damaged to the value of fifteen thousand pounds.

Warminster was the next place we visited. It is a very ancient town, situated on the Deverel, ninety-nine miles from London, and had formerly great privileges, with exemption from tax or tribute. It is a populous place, furnished with very good inns, and was once very famous for its corn-market, which is still considerable. It has the greatest trade of malt of any town in the west of England; also a considerable trade in cheese, wool, and cloth. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the eleventh of April, the tenth of August, and the twenty-eighth of October, for black cattle, sheep, swine, and cheese.

On the downs to the eastward of the town are two camps, one called Battlebury, which, from its double works, is thought to be Danish; and the other Scratchbury, which is a square fortification, with only a single trench.

A little to the west of Warminster is a lofty eminence called Clay-hill, which may be seen for many miles round the country. It is very steep on every side, and on the summit is a hillock, which, at a distance, resembles the crown of a man's hat. This hill is visited by all the young people in the neighbourhood, every Palm Sunday, provided the weather be fair, but for what reason is not now known, though the custom, in all probability, owed its origin to some superstitious fable introduced by the monks.

At the foot of Clay-hill is a fine seat belonging to lord Weymouth. It was begun by Sir John Thynne in the year 1567, but he died before it was completed. It is now a very noble structure, and the gardens very delightful. Here was formerly a small priory of black canons, founded by Sir John Vernon, and dedicated to St. Radegund. In the twentieth year of Henry VIII. it was annexed to the Carthusian priory of Hendon in Somersetshire.

Heightsbury, Heytsbury, or Hatchbury, is situated on the river Willy, near Warminster, ninety-nine miles from London. It was formerly a seat of the empress Maud, is an ancient borough by prescription, is governed by a bailiff and burgesses, and has a collegiate church, with four prebendaries, and a free school. It has no weekly market, but two annual fairs, the first held on the fourteenth of May, for black cattle, sheep, and toys; and the second on the twenty-fifth of September, for toys only.

Bradford, which was the next town we visited, is situated on the Lower Avon, over which it has a stone-bridge, ninety-eight miles from London. It was anciently called Bradenford, from a broad ford then over the Avon, where the bridge now stands. It is a populous town, and has a large manufacture of broad-cloth. A bloody battle was fought here between Kenelwachus, king of the West Saxons, and his kinsman Cuthred. Adhelm built a monastery here about the year 705, and dedicated it to St. Laurence. In the year 1001, king Etheldred gave it to the nunnery of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, but the structure was afterwards totally destroyed by the Danes. In the tenth century, a synod was held here, in which St. Dunstan was elected bishop of Worcester. Here is a weekly market on Monday, and a yearly fair on Trinity Monday, for the sale of cattle and millinery goods.

About two miles to the north-east of Bradford is a small village, called Holt, where a medicinal water was discovered in the year 1718, which is in great repute for the cure of scorbutic and scrophulous distempers.

About two miles to the south-east of Bradford is Trowbridge, another large manufacturing town. It stands on the river Were, over which it hath a good stone-bridge, ninety-seven miles from London. Here is a large manufacture of broad-cloth, especially of the finer sort, mixed with

with Spanish wool. The court of the dutchy of Lancaster for this county is held here annually about Michaelmas. On the south side of the town was formerly a castle, the ruins of which, Mr. Camden tells us, were to be seen in his time, but there are now no vestiges of it remaining. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and a yearly fair, on the twenty-fifth of July, for millinery goods.

Five miles to the southward of Trowbridge, is Westbury, so called from its situation on the western borders of the county, near the river Were, ninety-five miles from London. It was incorporated by king Henry IV. and is governed by a mayor, and twelve aldermen or burgeses. It is supposed to have derived its origin from a Roman station about half a mile to the northward, and formerly enjoyed as great privileges as the city of Bristol. It has a spacious church, and a considerable manufacture of coarse broad-cloth. It has sent representatives to parliament ever since the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VI. The members are chosen by the corporation and burgage-holders, which amount to about fifty in number, and returned by the mayor. The market, which is a very good one for corn, is held on Friday; besides which, there is an annual fair on the sixth of November, for the sale of hogs.

A little to the west of this town, at a place called Bratton-castle, are the traces of a camp, surrounded by two ditches, where the Danes defended themselves fourteen days, after their defeat by Alfred.

Mere is a small market-town, situated in an angle of this county, bordering on Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, one hundred and two miles from London. It is a considerable staple for wool, and has a small manufacture of coarse broad-cloth. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs for the sale of cattle, pigs, cheese, and pedlary ware, held on the sixth of May, the twenty-fourth of August, and the twenty-ninth of September.

Seven miles to the eastward of Mere, is Hendon, a small borough-town, ninety-four miles from London. It is a great thoroughfare from London to the south of Somersetshire; is governed by a bailiff and burgeses, sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of fine twill. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Monday before Whitsunday, and the eighteenth of October, for black cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese.

Chippenham is a large, populous, well-built town, situated on the river Avon, over which it has a bridge of sixteen arches, ninety-four miles from London. It was incorporated by queen Mary, and is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgeses. King Alfred, and several of the West Saxon kings, often resided here. The church is elegant and capacious, said to have been erected, or at least beautified, by one of the Hungerford family, who also built a chapel, in which he founded a chantry, by licence from Henry VI. and which is still called Hungerford's Chapel. A charity-school for twenty-four boys was opened here in the year 1713; and at Westmead, in the neighbourhood, are frequent horse-races. It stands in the high-road between London and Bristol, and has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It sends two members to parliament, has a large market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, held on the sixth of May, the eleventh of June, the eighteenth of October, and the thirtieth of November, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.

In the neighbourhood of this town is a village called Cosham, remarkable for its healthy situation, it being very common to find many of the inhabitants eighty, ninety, or even an hundred years old; and not many years since, ten persons of this place, whose ages together amounted to upwards of a thousand years, danced a morris at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood. In the time of Henry II. there was here an alien priory of Benedictine monks.

At Lekeham, which lies a little to the south of Chippenham, many Roman coins have been dug up; and in a field near Lacock, something further to the south, those coins have been found in such numbers, that the place was called Silver-field.

At West Kingston, north-west of Chippenham, there is a camp with a single ditch, supposed to be Roman; and at Burywood, west of Chippenham, is a camp fortified with a double intrenchment.

At Lokeswell, near Chippenham, Henry, son to the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. founded, in the year 1151, a convent of Cistercian monks, subject to the monastery of Quarrer, in the Isle of Wight; but three years afterwards, that prince, and his mother Maud the empress, removed the religious to Stanley, near Calne, where they built and endowed an abbey for thirteen white monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The religious house, at the suppression, was endowed with a revenue of one hundred and seventy-seven pounds and eight-pence *per annum*.

At Bradenstoke, a little to the north-east of Chippenham, Walter de Eureus founded, in the year 1142, a priory of black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, at the dissolution, at two hundred and twelve pounds, nineteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

At Lacock, near Chippenham, Ela, countess dowager of Salisbury, founded, in the year 1232, a nunnery, for eighteen nuns of the order of St. Austin. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Barnard; and, at the dissolution, possessed of revenues amounting to one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, nine shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Calne is a populous, well-built borough-town, situated on a rocky hill near a rivulet of the same name, eighty-eight miles from London. It was made a borough by Richard earl of Cornwall, and has sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-sixth year of Edward I. It is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually, and burgeses without limitation. Here was formerly a palace of the West-Saxon kings, and has still a good manufacture of cloth. Here is a charity-school for forty boys, and a very neat church. In the year 977, a synod or convocation was held in this town, at which the king, nobility, and most of the bishops, were present, to decide a contest between the regular and secular priests, relating to the celibacy of the clergy, and to the monks holding benefices, which the seculars considered as an encroachment upon their rights. During the course of the debate, while a Scotch bishop was pleading for the seculars, all the timbers of the assembly-room suddenly gave way, and the whole fabric fell to the ground. By this accident most of the secular priests were killed, and buried under the ruins; and many of the other priests were wounded, and some killed: but the seat of archbishop Dunstan, the chief advocate for the monks, and that of the president of the synod remaining firm, their preservation was considered as a miraculous declaration of heaven in their favour; upon which the secular priests in Dunstan's province were turned out, and monks placed in their room.

In the month of November 1725, it rained here so excessively, that the river suddenly overflowed its banks, and some of the inhabitants were drowned in the street, in sight of their neighbours, who could afford them no relief. The flood damaged several houses, and vast quantities of goods; and, among other things of great weight, carried away a cask of oil, containing an hundred gallons.

Here was an hospital in the reign of Henry III. governed by a master, warden, or prior, and valued, upon the dissolution, at two pounds two shillings and eight-pence *per annum*. The manor, prebend and parsonage of Calne, are held, by leases of several lives, from the dean and chapter of Salisbury.

Calne has a weekly market, well frequented, on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, the first on the sixth of May, for horses, black cattle, sheep, and cheese; and the second on the second of August, for toys.

Near Calne are the remains of a Roman station, supposed to have given rise to the town, and where Roman coins have been frequently found.

Malmesbury, which was the next place we visited, is situated on the side of a hill, the foot of which is washed by the Avon, eighty-nine miles from London. It has no less than six bridges over the river, and is said to have been built by Mulmutius, a British prince. It was formerly

metly encompassed with walls, and had a large strong castle, which was razed afterwards, to make room for a large abbey, whose abbot sat in parliament.

The castle belonged to the bishops of the West Saxons, and was called Ingleborn, till it was changed into Maildubury, now contracted into Malmesbury, from Maildolph, an Irish scholar, who some time lived the life of a hermit, in a wood, at the foot of the hill; but afterwards opening a school, devoted himself, together with his scholars, to a monastic life; and about the year 640, built a small monastery here. One of his scholars, named Aldhelm, deserves to be particularly mentioned, not only for turning the little monastery into a stately abbey, of which he was himself the first abbot, and for his being afterwards canonized; but also for his being the first Saxon that ever wrote in Latin, and the first that taught his countrymen to make Latin verses, according to the resolution he had made in the following distich:

*Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita superstit,
Aonio rediens deducum vertice Musas.*

I to my country first, if spar'd by fate,
Will bring the Muses from their native seat.

King Athelstan made Aldhelm his titular saint, and for his sake granted the town large immunities, enriched the monastery by his bounty, and was buried under the high altar of the church; where the inhabitants still shew his monument. Aldhelm's memory is also preserved, by the name of a meadow near this town, called Aldhelm's Mead; and till the reformation took place, they had several other memorials of him, among which were his psalter, the robe in which he said mass, and a great bell in the steeple, called Aldhelm's Bell.

Malmesbury is a neat town, gives name to its hundred, and carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. It was first incorporated by Edward, king of the West Saxons, about the year 916, and the charter confirmed by his son Athelstan in the year 939; but is now governed, according to a charter of William III. by an alderman, who is chosen annually, twelve capital burgeses, and four assistants, landholders, and commoners.

Vast piles of building were pulled down at the dissolution; but the site of the abbey, with all the demesnes belonging to it, was purchased by one William Stump, a clothier, for fifteen hundred pounds; by which means the abbey-church was spared, great part of which still remains, and is used as a parish-church, but the choir is forsaken. Mr. Jenner, goldsmith in London, built and endowed an alms-house here for four men and four women; and near the bridge is an hospital for lepers, on the spot where there was formerly a nunnery, which was suppressed in the seventh century by St. Austin, under pretence that the religious had suffered themselves to be debauched by the soldiers of a neighbouring castle. The large abbey already mentioned, was at first dedicated to our Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and afterwards to the Virgin Mary and St. Aldhelm. At the suppression, it was endowed with revenues amounting to eight hundred and three pounds, seventeen shillings and sevenpence *per annum*.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the seventeenth of March, the seventh of April, and the twenty-sixth of May, for horses and black cattle.

Wotton-Basset is a small town, seventy-eight miles from London. It is a very mean place, and the houses in general thatched with straw, though a borough both by charter and prescription; governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgeses. Here is a small manufacture of cloth, and a charity-school, but nothing else remarkable. It sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, held on the fourth of May, the thirteenth of November, and the nineteenth of December, for the sale of cows and pigs.

Cricklade, or Crecklade, is situated at the influx of the rivers Chum and Rey into the Isis, or Thames,

eighty-one miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the twentieth year of Edward II. is governed by a bailiff, and contains about fourteen hundred houses. Here is a free-school, built by Robert Jenner, and endowed with forty pounds a year. The river is navigable to London from this place. In the reign of Henry III. there was an hospital here dedicated to St. John the Baptist, under the government of a warden or prior; but there are now no vestiges of the structure. Some writers will have this town to have been formerly called Greekslade, from some Greeks who here taught their own language, till they were removed to Oxford, where they laid the foundation of an university; but as this story seems to have no other foundation than the similarity of the sound of Crecklade to Greekslade, it is generally considered as fabulous.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, the first held on the second Tuesday in April, for sheep, cows, and calves; and the second on the twenty-first of September, for chapmen's goods and hiring of servants.

Highworth has its name from its high situation on a hill, near the borders of Berkshire, seventy-three miles from London. It is governed by a mayor and an alderman, but has nothing remarkable. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of August, and the tenth of October, for black cattle, pigs, sheep and horses.

Swindon is a small market-town, about six miles south of Highworth, and seventy-three west of London. It has nothing remarkable, except a fine prospect over the vale of White-horse. It has a small market on Monday, and four annual fairs, viz. Monday before the fifth of April, the second Monday after the eleventh of May, the second Monday after the eleventh of September, for cattle of all sorts, pigs and sheep; and the second Monday in October, for ditto, and fat cattle.

Auburn is a small, inconsiderable town, situated near the borders of Berkshire, eighty-one miles from London. It gives its name to the neighbouring chase or forest, and is the chief town in the hundred of Ramsbury. It has a market on Tuesday, but no annual fair.

Ramsbury is a small place, situated on the river Kennet, in the road between Newbury and Marlborough, and remarkable for its beer, great quantities of which are constantly sent to London. It was made the see of a bishop in the beginning of the tenth century; but about the year 1060, the diocese was united to that of Sherborn in Dorsetshire, and the united sees translated by bishop Herman, in the year 1072, to Old Sarum. This place has no weekly market, but two annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, and the twenty-fifth of September, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys.

Marlborough, so called from its situation at the foot of a hill of chalk, or marle, seventy-five miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor, two justices, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeses, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, two sergeants at mace, and other officers. It is pretty well built; but consists chiefly of one broad street, with piazzas along one whole side of it, two parish-churches, and several commodious inns, it being the grand thoroughfare from London to Bath and Bristol. Here is a charity-school, founded in 1712, for forty-four children, but the principal tradesmen in the town are shop-keepers.

Marlborough was formerly a Roman town, called Cunetrum; but from the coming in of the Saxons to the Norman conquest, its name hardly occurs in our annals; nor do we find any thing remarkable of the town or castle, till king Richard I. was taken prisoner in his return from the Holy Land, when John, that king's brother, thinking he would never more see this kingdom, seized this, together with several other castles; but upon Richard's return, was again reduced, after a short siege. In the year 1262, Henry III. held a parliament here, in which these laws, that still retain the name of Marlborough statutes, were made; but it is now so ruined by time, that there are only a few remains of the walls and ditch. The seat of the late duke

duke of Somerset was the site of the Roman *castrum*, for there several foundations and Roman coins have been found: and towards the river, without the garden walls, one angle of it still evidently remains, with its rampart and ditch entire; but the present road separates it from the house. The ditch is still twenty feet wide in some parts. The mount, so much noted, was the keep of the castle, and is now made into a pretty spiral walk, on the top of which is an octogan summer-house, whence you have a very pleasant view over the town and country. This seat has been for some years converted into an inn, and forms the completest and most magnificent house of entertainment in Europe. The river Kennet, which was some years ago made, rises near this town, and falls into the Thames a little below Reading.

Here was formerly a priory of the Sempringham order, before the reign of king John, some remains of which are still visible. It was a royal foundation, dedicated to St. Margaret, and valued, upon the suppression, at thirty pounds nine shillings and six-pence *per annum*. Here was also, before the sixteenth year of the reign of king John, an ancient hospital for brethren and sisters. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and valued, upon the suppression, at six pounds, eighteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Besides these, there was another hospital for a master, and several poor sick brethren, built in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. It was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and, in the reign of Richard II. annexed to the priory of St. Margaret, above mentioned.

Marlborough sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of July, and the twenty-second of November, for horses, cows, and sheep.

On Marlborough downs are several ancient barrows, one of which, called Milbarrow, is inclosed with a circle of stones, about six or seven feet high; and is supposed to be the sepulchre of some Danish commander.

On these downs are a great many large stones, called the Grey Wethers. At a distance, they have the appearance of a flock of sheep lying down in different places. Some of them are full as large, and of the same kind with those at Stone-henge.

On a hill, to the north of Marlborough, are the ruins of a vast fortification, still called Barbury-castle. It is surrounded with a double ditch, and is supposed to be the place where Kenrick, king of the West Saxons, and his son Ceaulin, fought against the Britons, in the year 556.

About seven miles to the eastward of Marlborough, is a village called Froxfield, in which is a handsome and well-endowed alms-house, founded by Sarah, dutchess dowager of Somerset, relict of John, the last duke of the elder branch of the last family of the Seymours, descended from the great duke of Somerset, protector of the king and kingdom during the minority of Edward VI. This lady bequeathed by her will above two thousand pounds for the building and furnishing this alms-house, and devised several manors, messuages and farms, for the maintenance of thirty poor widows, not having twenty pounds *per annum* to subsist upon; one half of which are widows of clergymen, and the other of laymen; giving a preference to those of the latter, who live on the manors so devised. She left in her will particular direction for the form, dimensions, and site of the structure, as well as for the manner of electing, ruling, and providing for the widows; all which her executors punctually observed.

The building is neat and strong, in the form of a quadrangle, having one front, and a court before it, facing the road. It contains thirty ground-rooms, and as many chambers, one of each sort being allowed to every widow for her apartment, with an area or plat in a garden, lying on the north side of the building, inclosed with a brick wall.

In the centre of the quadrangle is a handsome chapel, furnished with a communion table, pulpit, desk, pews, and book, for the use of the widows, where the chaplain, whose stipend is thirty pounds *per annum*, is to read

prayers every day, and to preach on Sundays; and for his further encouragement, is to be presented, on a vacancy, to the rectory of Kenrish, in the same county, which the dutchess has appropriated to that use. Besides the yearly pension in money, which is now about eight guineas, she hath also ordered a cloth gown, with a certain quantity of wood, to be given to each of the widows every winter; and when the estates, which she has given to the alms-house, many of which are now demised upon leases for life, shall fall in, and produce a clear annual income of more than four hundred pounds, she has appointed additional lodgings to be built for the reception of twenty more widows, who are to be placed on the same establishment, elected, and provided for, in the same manner as the thirty former; and then all the rents, profits of the said estates, the salaries of the chaplain and steward being first deducted, are to be distributed, in equal shares and proportions, between the fifty widows.

The same charitable lady, willing to make provision for the helpless young, as well as the destitute old, has also bequeathed a considerable yearly sum for the apprenticing of ten or twelve children, in which a preference is to be given to such as were born in her manors.

Great Bedwin, about three miles from Froxfield, and seventy-two from London, is an ancient borough by prescription; and in the Saxon times was a city, and defended by a castle, the ditches of which are still visible. It is governed by a portreve, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the borough; but the bailiff and other officers are chosen by the portreve. The church is a spacious fabric, in the form of a cross, built of flints cemented with mortar, almost as hard as the stones themselves. In the centre is a high tower, containing a ring of six good bells. The structure is decorated with ancient monuments, among which is one erected to one Adam Scott, a knight-templar, with an inscription now obliterated; and another to Sir John Seymour, father to the protector of the kingdom during the minority of Edward VI.

Great Bedwin has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, the first held on the twenty-third of April, and the second on the fifteenth of July, for horses, cows, sheep, and hardware.

We now entered Savernack-forest, which belonged to the late earl of Ailesbury, and is, perhaps, the only privileged ground of hunting, under that denomination, possessed by a subject. It is about twelve miles in circumference, plentifully stocked with deer of a large size, and rendered very pleasant and delightful by the many walks and vistas lately cut and levelled through the several copes and woods with which it abounds. Eight of these vistas meet like so many rays of a star in the centre of the forest, where his lordship cleared the ground for erecting an octagon tower, whose sides were to face the vistas, through one of which there is a view of the seat, which is about two miles distant, and called Tottenham, from a park of that name in which it is situated, contiguous to the forest.

It is a stately edifice, erected on the same spot formerly occupied by an ancient palace belonging to the marquis of Hereford, afterwards duke of Somerset, so justly celebrated for his steady adherence to the royal cause during the whole course of the civil war. This palace being destroyed by fire, the present structure was erected to supply its place. It was built from the designs, and under the direction of the late earl of Burlington, and has four towers and four fronts, each of them finely beautified and adorned in a manner different from one another. Four wings are now added, wherein are rooms of state, and a noble and capacious library, filled with a choice and judicious collection of books in all languages.

The beauty and delightfulness of the buildings are greatly augmented by the large canals, and the spacious, well-planted walks, which surround it; among which, that leading to the London road extends two miles in length.

About the same distance from hence, are the remains of a large house, once the seat of Sir John Seymour, called

called Wolf-hall; but nothing more now remains of this large fabric, than what is sufficient for a farm-house. Here, it is said, Henry VIII. celebrated his nuptials with the lady Jane Seymour, and his wedding-dinner was served up in a large barn, hung with curious tapestry on that occasion. In confirmation of which, they still shew you several tenter-hooks driven into the walls, having on them small pieces of tapestry. Between this place and Tottenham there is a walk formed with very old trees, still known by the name of king Harry's Walk.

Leaving this place, we crossed the famous ditch, called Wansdyke, which runs across Wiltshire from west to east. The name Wansdyke is a corruption and contraction of Waden's ditch, or the ditch of Waden, a Saxon deity, the reputed progenitor of the Saxons. The name, however, has given rise to a fabulous and extravagant opinion among the common people, that this ditch was cut by the devil on a Wednesday. Wansdyke divides the county nearly into two equal parts, and may be traced from near the city of Bath, in Somersetshire, to Great Bedwin, upon the borders of Berkshire. Antiquaries are divided in their opinions with regard to the origin of this ditch: some think it was a boundary between the Belgæ and Dobuni, who dwelt here in the time of the Romans. Mr. Camden believed it was thrown up by the Saxons, as a boundary between the dominions of the West Saxons and the Mercians; but others are persuaded, that it was cut long before the kingdom of Mercia was settled, viz. by Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons, or at least by Kenric his son, as a barrier against the incursions of the Britons from their garrisons at Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester; and this opinion is supported by William of Malmesbury, who says, that in the year 590, the Saxons were defeated by the Britons at Wadensdyke. The rampart and garff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the south side.

At Abury, on the Marlborough downs, not far from Wansdyke, are a few huge stones, like those at Stonehenge. These stupendous remains are also supposed to be the ruins of an ancient temple of the Druids. Dr. Stukely is of opinion, that this temple is much more ancient than Stonehenge; and is so large, that the whole village of Abury is now contained within its circumference. A high rampart, with a proportional ditch on the inside, surrounds it, which sufficiently proves, that it was not a fortification, because the ditch would then have been on the outside of the rampart.

From Abury to West Kennet there is a kind of walk, about a mile long, which was once inclosed on both sides with large stones: on one side the inclosure is broke down in many places, and the stones taken away; but the other side is almost intire. On the brow of a hill near this walk, is a round trench, inclosing two circles of stones, one within another; the stones are about five feet in height, the diameter of the outer circle one hundred and twenty feet, and of the inner, forty-five feet. At the distance of about two hundred and forty feet from this monument, great quantities of human bones have been discovered, supposed to have been those of the Saxons and Danes slain in the battle of Kennet in the year 1006.

In a field near Kennet are three huge stones, called the Devil's Coits, which Dr. Plat thinks, were certain deities of the Pagan Britons: they stand upright, near the road from Shepherd's Sherd to Marlborough.

At Badmington are nine caves, situated in a row, but of different dimensions, the least of them four feet wide, and from nine to ten feet long. They are found by two long stones set on the sides, and the top covered with broad flat stones. Spurs, pieces of armour, and the like, have been found in these caves, a sufficient reason to think they are the sepulchres of some ancient warriors; but whether they were Romans, Saxons, or Danes, cannot now be known.

About six miles south-west of Abury, is a village called Heddington, thought to have been once a Roman colony, from the foundations of houses that have been dug up here for a mile together, and from the silver and

copper coins struck by the Roman emperors, often found here, some of which have been sent to the Royal Society, and others to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. It was here that Alfred the great, in the year 878, totally defeated the Danes, when nothing was able to resist the English, doubly animated by hope and revenge. The sword was that day let loose upon the barbarians, and amply compensated for the miseries they had before inflicted on the inhabitants. It was anciently Edendon; and William, favourite of Edward III. and bishop of Winchester, took his surname from hence, as being the place of his birth, and where he afterwards, about the year 1317, built a new church, and founded a chantry or college, consisting of a dean and twelve ministers, of whom part were prebends: these were, in 1358, changed into a reformed sort of friars of the order of St. Austin, called Bonhommes, who were under the government of a rector; and, at the suppression, enjoyed yearly revenues to the amount of four hundred and forty-two pounds, nine shillings and seven-pence.

Devises, Devizes, or the Vies, called Divisio by Florence of Worcester, probably from its being formerly divided between the king and the bishop of Sarum, is an ancient town, situated about the middle of the county, eighty-nine miles from London.

It was incorporated by king Charles I. and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eleven masters, and thirty-six common-councilmen. It is a large, populous town, consisting principally of two long streets, parallel to one another. The houses are built on an excellent model, but constructed chiefly of timber, and, though old, have not a bad appearance. In the town are two parish-churches, one dedicated to St. Mary, and the other to St. John. Here is also a meeting-house for protestant dissenters, and a very good charity-school for seventy boys and sixteen girls. Fifty of the boys are clothed, and the rest, together with the girls, equally instructed in such branches of education as are necessary for servants. The town stands on an eminence, but is screened from the easterly winds by the adjacent hills. Its situation often exposes the inhabitants to a want of water; and though there is an excellent spring as the foot of Rundway-hill, the inhabitants have not yet taken the precaution to convey the water into the town, which might be done at a very moderate expence. Here is a good manufacture of cloth, particularly druggets; besides which, the inhabitants carry on a very considerable trade in malt.

This town was formerly defended by a castle, said to have been originally built by the Romans; but afterwards rendered almost impregnable by Roger the rich, bishop of Sarum, who was at a vast expence to render it the finest castle in the kingdom. That prelate was at first only a mass-priest, but afterwards the second man in the kingdom. He was a principal instrument of placing king Stephen on the throne, nor did that prince prove ungrateful to him; but afterwards offending him, the king resolved to seize both him and his nephews, one of whom was bishop of Ely, who made his escape to the castle of the Devises, and held it out against the king, who came in person to reduce it, that he might seize the treasure, which he knew Roger bishop of Sarum had hoarded up there. The bishop of Ely refusing to surrender upon the king's summons, he caused a gallows to be erected, and threatened to hang Roger, the prelate's son, whom the king had in his custody, if the place was not yielded to him immediately. The halter was accordingly put about the young man's neck, and the bishop of Salisbury, who was also the king's prisoner, earnestly intreated his nephew of Ely to comply, protesting he would neither eat nor drink till the castle was delivered. Upon this the execution of the lad was respited; but Ely suffered his uncle to fast three days, which threw him into an intermitting fever, of which he died. The castle was, however, surrendered, and forty thousand marks of silver, besides great quantities of gold, plate, and jewels, were found in it. The castle being thus in the hands of the king, the government of it was thought so honourable, that it was often accepted by some of the prime nobility. During the late civil wars, it was several times besieged, and at last totally demolished

lished by the parliament's forces. At present, few vestiges of it remain, the materials having been taken away, and two wind-mills erected on the spot it once occupied.

Just without the town is a pretty plain, called the Green, on which is a very handsome church and steeple, with a considerable number of houses, forming a suburb to the old town. Here one William Cadby, a gardener, found, in the year 1714, a large urn full of Roman coins, buried under the ruins of an ancient structure; and near it several Heathen deities crowded between flat stones, covered with Roman brick. These deities, afterwards carried about the kingdom as a shew, were supposed to have been buried about the year 234, when the Romans were called out of Britain. This collection consisted of a Jupiter Ammon, about four inches long, weighing somewhat more than four ounces. Neptune, with his trident, the teeth of which are much shorter than usually represented. This figure is about four inches in length, and weighs four ounces. A Bacchus, nearly of the same weight and dimensions. A Vulcan, something less than any of the figures already mentioned. A Venus, about six inches long, the left arm broken off, but the figure much the best finished of any in the whole collection. A Pallas, with a spear, shield, and helmet, between three and four inches in length. A Hercules, about four inches long, weighing six ounces and a half. Besides these, there were a Mercury, a vestal virgin of very curious workmanship, the wolf with Romulus and Remus, some Egyptian deities, and a coin of the emperor Severus.

The Devizes sends two members to parliament; and its weekly market, which is held on Thursday, is reckoned one of the best in England for corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle. Besides this, six annual fairs are held here, viz. the thirteenth of February, for cattle; Holy Thursday, for cattle, horses, and sheep; the thirteenth of June, for horses; the fifth of July, for wool; the second of October, for sheep; and the twentieth of October, for sheep and hogs. The latter continues six days, and is held upon the Green.

On Rundway-hill, near this town, is a square camp, surrounded with a single trench, supposed to have been Roman. Many Roman coins, of different emperors, have been found here, and in the neighbourhood, together with pots, and other earthen vessels, supposed to be of Roman antiquity. Here the king's forces, under prince Rupert, entirely defeated the parliament's army, commanded by Sir William Waller.

Lavington; called also East Lavington, and Market Lavington, by way of distinction, from a village situated near it, called West Lavington, and another in its neighbourhood, termed Bishops Lavington, was the next place we visited, and is a considerable market-town, eighty-seven miles from London. Here are some almshouses, and a charity-school for thirty-six children, who are instructed, and have books given them: the girls are taught knitting and needle-work. Here are two weekly markets, held on Monday and Wednesday, the latter very considerable, for corn; but no annual fair.

On the west side of the Avon, a little above Great Dornford, is Vespasian's camp, called the Walls; and near it three other camps, which seem to be the remains of Vespasian's victories, and intimate, that he subdued the country, as it were, by inches.

North of these is Martin's-hall-hill, a vast stationary Roman camp. On two sides the precipice is frightfully steep, and the other sides not easily ascended. A brass Alexander Severus, having on the reverse Jupiter *fulminans*, was some years since found here. On the west side, without the camp, and near the summit of this hill, is a round pit of excellent spring-water, always full, even in the driest summers, and never running over. This water is often of the greatest service to the adjacent country, and thousands of cattle, in dry seasons, are every day driven thither, from a considerable distance, to drink. The prospect from the camp, on the summit of this hill, is truly enchanting.

Ludgerhal, or Lugeshall, which is an ancient borough by prescription, is situated near the forest of Chute, on the borders of Hampshire, seventy-five miles from London. It is situated in a delightful part of the county, and

was formerly the residence of several kings. It is governed by a mayor, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, but has nothing worth the notice of a traveller. It sends two members to parliament, and has an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of July, for horses, cows, and sheep; but no weekly market.

Of the INHABITANTS of Wiltshire.

The inhabitants of this county were formerly so renowned for their valour, that Johannes Sarisburiensis tells us, in his Polycraticon, that the natives of Wiltshire, together with those of Cornwall and Devonshire, challenged to themselves, for their bravery, the honour of being the reserve in our English armies. The present inhabitants are a rough, hardy, hospitable, and ingenious people, and speak a broad, and, if possible, a more grating dialect than their neighbours in Somersetshire. In the towns they are greatly refined, and speak with propriety. They are kind to strangers, and ready to do them all the good offices in their power.

Curious PLANTS found in Wiltshire.

Holy Thistle, *Carduus Benedictus*, found in various parts of the county, especially near Salisbury.

Avens, or Herb-bennet, *Caryophyllata*, found in Chute-forest, and other woods in this county.

Wild pink, or White-john, *Caryophyllus sylvestris vulgaris latifolius*, C. B. found in the pasture-grounds near Salisbury.

Hedge-parsley, *Anthriscus quorundum semine aspero hispido*, J. B. found in the thickets in most of the vallies in Wiltshire, particularly near Great Bedwin.

The lesser Centaury, *Centaureum parvum*, Ger. found in most of the upland pastures, near the Devizes.

Camomile, *Chamæmelum nobile*, Buxb. found upon the hills near Marlborough.

Wild or Dog-camomile, *Chamæmelum vulgare*, Park, found on the hills near the Devizes.

Celandine, *Chelidonium majus vulgare*, Park. found in the waste grounds near Heddington.

Pilewort, *Chelidonia rotundifolia minor*, C. B. found in the moist pastures near Trowbridge.

Wild Succory, *Chicoreum sylvestre*, Ray, found in the lanes by the hedge sides near Salisbury.

Herb Paris, *Sobanum quadrifolium bacciferum*, C. B. found in the moist meadows near Bradford.

Long-rooted Hawkweed, *Hieracium longius radicum*, Ger. found in most of the meadows near Malmesbury.

Wild Clary, *Lavandula flore*, C. B. found near Marlborough.

St. John's-wort, *Hypericum vulgare*, J. B. found in the hedges near Salisbury.

Wild Lettuce, *Lactuca sylvestris*, C. B. found in the hedges near Hendon.

Chickling Vetch, *Lethyrus latifolius*, C. B. found in the forest of Chute.

White Water-lilly, *Leuconymphaea*, C. B. found in the river Willy.

Star Liverwort, *Hepatica terrestris*, Ger. found in the woods near Amersbury.

Cup-moss, *Muscus Pyxiodes*, C. B. found on most of the hills in this county.

Antique COINS, &c. found in Wiltshire.

Great quantities of Roman coins have been found at almost every place of note in this county, as we have already observed in describing the several places in Wiltshire; and shall only add here, that a Roman pavement of chequer-work was dug up, about a century ago, at Farley-park, a little to the south-west of Trowbridge; and that at Efcourt, a little to the north-east of Ludgerhal, there was dug up, in the year 1693, a large earthen vessel, with two smaller vessels within it, one of which was full of bones and ashes.

This county sends thirty-four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Salisbury, and two burgeses for each of the following boroughs, Devizes, Marlborough, Chippenham, Calne, Malmesbury, Cricklade, Hindon, Old Sarum, Heightsbury, Westbury, Wotton-Basset, Ludgerhal, Wilton, Downton, and Great Bedwin.

H A M P S H I R E.

HAMPSHIRE, or, as it is otherwise called, the County of Southampton, is bounded on the west by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, on the north by Berkshire, on the east by the counties of Surry and Suffex, and on the south by the English channel. It is about sixty-four miles in length from north to south, thirty-six in breadth from east to west, and (exclusive of an island, called the Isle of Wight, of which a separate account will be given) one hundred and fifty miles in circumference. Its area is about fourteen hundred and eighty-one square miles, in which are contained thirty-nine hundreds, one city, eighteen market-towns, two hundred and fifty-three parishes, nine forests, twenty-nine parks, above thirty thousand houses, and, at the lowest computation, one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants. The city of Winchester, which is situated nearly in the middle of the county, is sixty-seven miles from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county are the Avon, the Test, and the Itching. The Avon rises in Wiltshire, and passes through Salisbury, a little below which it begins to be navigable. It enters Hampshire at a village called Charford, passes near Fordingbridge, a considerable market-town; thence it continues its course to Ringwood, another market-town; and at Christ-church, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a considerable river from Dorsetshire; and falls into the English channel.

The Test, or Tese, rises in the northern parts of Hampshire, passes by Whitchurch and Stokebridge, two borough towns in Hampshire, forming several islands at the latter; thence it passes to Rumsfy, and falls into an arm of the sea, called Southampton-water at Redbridge.

The Itching, called also the Alre, rises at Chilton Candover, a village near Alersford, a market-town in this county; thence it runs south-west to the city of Winchester, where it begins to be navigable: from Winchester its course is directly south, till it falls into Southampton water.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Hampshire.

The Avon, as we have already mentioned, is made navigable to near the city of Salisbury. Large ships go up to Christ-church; the mouth of the Avon being there very deep, and the tide rises seven or eight feet at that town. A few miles above that town, the navigation, by locks and sluices, begins. At Ringwood, the river forms an island, the navigation branch going on one side, and a considerable stream of water on the other. If some of the windings of this river were connected by canals, and the falls by that means avoided, the navigation would be greatly improved, both with regard to safety and expedition.

Lymington, a borough-town about eleven miles to the east of Christ-church, has a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. The town stands about a mile from the channel, running between the main land and the Isle of Wight. The tide flows near a mile above the town; but there being no place of note on the river, no art has been used to improve the navigation above the town.

About four miles to the eastward of Lymington, is a tide-harbour for small vessels, called Bewley, but very little frequented.

Southampton-water, or Triffanton bay, is navigable for large ships, the water being from three to ten fathoms deep at low water. Ships of burden go up to the quay at Southampton, and some up the north-west branch, as far as Redbridge.

The Test, or Tese, is not navigable farther up than the tide flows, which is about two miles above Redbridge, and might, at a very small expence, be made navigable to Rumsfy.

The Itching, which falls into Southampton-water on the east side of that town, is navigable to Winchester. The tide flows up near three miles above its mouth; and from thence to Winchester it was made navigable by art, in the time of William the Conqueror. The locks here are not of the best construction: they have, indeed, been considerably improved since they were first erected; but other improvements might easily be added, which would greatly facilitate the navigation.

About four miles below the mouth of the Itching is Hamble Creek, which is navigable above three miles from its mouth, and the channel so deep, that several ships of war have lately been built at Burleston, a village near three miles from its mouth.

Four miles below Hamble Creek, is another called Titchfield Lake, but is only navigable, for small vessels and boats, near its mouth.

Portsmouth harbour, one of the finest in the world, is the next on the coast of Hampshire. There is water sufficient for the largest ships; and so very capacious, that the whole English navy may ride here in safety. The principal branch runs up to Parham, a market-town about six miles to the northward of the harbour's mouth. A second goes up to Porcher, and a third to Portsea-bridge. Besides these branches, there are several rithes or channels, where the small men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by surrounding lands, and from the fury of the sea by the Isle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour, about six miles distant.

About four miles further to the eastward is Langstone-harbour, which, like that of Portsmouth, is capacious enough to contain the whole navy of England; but a bar, or bank of sand, which stretches itself across the mouth of the harbour, renders the entrance something difficult for large ships, there not being a sufficient depth of water for them to enter at low water. Nor is its situation equal to that of Portsmouth; it is only defended from the sea in south-west, and westerly winds by the Isle of Wight; but the southerly winds blow right into the harbour, without any other shelter nearer than the coast of France. This harbour has, however, one advantage over most others that are barred; namely, its bar never shifts; it is always the same: whereas the bars of most others are so changed and shifted by every gale of wind, that there is no entering the harbour without a pilot. There is generally about two fathoms and a half water upon the bar at low water; but as soon as you are within the haven, it deepens to four, five, and six fathoms. Vessels of considerable burden go up to the mills at Bedhampton, which is near six miles from the harbour's mouth. One of the branches runs to Portsea-bridge, where it meets a branch of Portsmouth harbour, and boats are continually passing this way, from one harbour to the other, at high water. This passage is very convenient for carrying timber to the dock at Portsmouth, from the forests on the borders of Hampshire and Suffex; and accordingly large quantities pass that way. Another branch of Langstone harbour extends from the channel at Bedhampton, to the village of Langstone, where it is joined by an arm of Chichester haven; so that there is a communication by water between Deal-quay, near Chichester and Portsmouth, without passing through the mouth of either harbour.

The next harbour on this coast is that of Chichester, and is separated from Langstone harbour by Haling Island; but as this harbour separates the counties of Hampshire and Suffex, and the greater part of it lies in

the latter, we shall defer our account of it till we come to describe the county of Suffex: and with regard to the rivers, harbours, &c. in the Isle of Wight, we shall consider them in our description of that island.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of this county is, for the most part, pure and healthy, especially upon the downs, which cross the county from east to west, dividing it nearly into two equal parts; and it is observed, that the vapours in the low grounds near the sea, are not so pernicious as in other maritime counties. The hilly parts are barren, and fit only for sheep, great numbers of which are fed on these upland pastures; but the lower grounds produce great quantities of grain, particularly wheat and barley. There is nothing particular in the horned cattle in this county, but the hogs and sheep are reckoned to excel all others. The sheep are remarkably fine, both with regard to their flesh and wool; and the hogs, many of which live chiefly in the woods, on acorns, &c. make the finest bacon in England. Hampshire is also famous for its honey, of which great quantities are collected here. Its forests still abound with timber, notwithstanding the amazing consumption of that article in the royal docks at Portsmouth, and the many private yards for building ships in almost every maritime place in this county.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Hampshire.

The husbandry in this county varies something in different parts of it. In the western parts, bordering on Wiltshire, the course of crops, with some small variation, is as follows: 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. oats, pease, beans, or vetches. Or, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. hop-clover, or rye-grass, for two years. They plow three or four times for wheat; sow three bushels, or three bushels and a half, on an acre, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. For barley they plow twice, sometimes thrice, sow four bushels on an acre, and gain, on a medium, three quarters and a half, or four quarters. For oats they plow only once, sow from five to six bushels on an acre, and get, on a medium, from four to five quarters. They plow twice for beans, sow four bushels on an acre, and reap about two quarters; but they never hoe them, otherwise their crop would be greatly increased. With regard to the cultivation of pease, they vary considerably: in some places they plow but once, in others twice or thrice; both sow three bushels on an acre, and reckon two quarters and a half a middling crop. They vary still more in turnips; for about Rumsley, they plow four or five times for them, hoe them once, and feed them off with sheep for a wheat crop: but in the neighbourhood of Ashley, they plow up a wheat stubble, and harrow them in, and never hoe them.

The price of labour about Rumsley is,

In winter,	-	1s. per day.
In the summer, till harvest,	-	1s. 3d. ditto.
In harvest,	-	1s. 6d. with beer.
Or, with victuals and drink,	-	1s. 2d.
Reaping wheat,	-	4s. 6d. or 5s. per acre.
Mowing corn,	-	1s. 6d. or 1s. 2d. ditto.
----- grass,	-	1s. 6d.
Hoeing turnips,	-	2s. 6d.

Children about fourteen or fifteen years old, have fourpence or five-pence a day.

Between Rumsley and Winchester, the husbandry varies very little from that above mentioned, except in a few particulars. They feed their turnips off with sheep, as before; but instead of wheat, they sow barley. Sometimes they sow barley after vetches, but then they either feed the latter off with sheep, or mow them green for their horses, hardly ever letting them stand for seed or hay. The farms are, in general, small; two hundred pounds a year they reckon large; and lands let, on an average, grass and arable together, from seven to twenty shillings per acre; generally about ten shillings. The farmers keep great numbers of sheep, having most of them a right to commonage on the downs, and this

right is proportioned to the largeness of the farm. One of fifty pounds a year, for instance, has a right to feed three hundred on the common down. Some of the farmers near Winchester serve the inns with straw, and take the dung in return. They also bring coal and soap-ashes from thence, and purchase a waggon-load of the latter for two shillings and six-pence. They use four horses to a plow, and do about an acre in a day. Their measure is eighteen feet to the perch. The soil of some of the arable lands on the sides of the hills, is what they call White-earth. This is very dry, sound corn land, but very shallow, the pure chalk being a few inches below the surface, which varies from it only in its dryness.

The price of labour is as follows:

In winter to hay-time,	-	1s. per day.
Mowing hay,	-	1s. 6d. ditto.
Reaping wheat,	-	5s. 6d. per acre.
Mowing and raking corn,	-	2s. 6d. ditto.
Mowing grass, and making it into hay,	-	5s.
in the meadows,	-	3s.
Doing the same in other pastures,	-	3s.
Hoeing turnips, 4s. or	-	4s. 6d. per acre.
A boy of seven or eight years old, has	-	3d. per day.

The soil between Winchester and Aylesford is, in general, poor, and in the neighbourhood of the latter, land lets from five to ten shillings per acre; the grass land much higher. Their flocks of sheep are considerable, and the advantage of folding them well known. The price of labour the same as above mentioned.

Between Aylesford and Atton the country is very pleasant, and well cultivated, but not rich in soil. The land, in general, is light and dry, very healthy, and bears, by means of manure and good tillage, wheat and turnips, two vegetables which delight in opposite soils; but whenever any one yields both, it is a strong indication of what the farmers call a kindly soil. The rent of a whole farm, through this track, is generally seven or eight shillings an acre, grass and arable, one with another. The farms are, in general, small, from thirty or forty to one hundred and fifty pounds a year. They cannot indeed be so small here as in some counties, as the plough cannot be moved with less than four horses, and a farm of fifteen or twenty pounds a year would not be sufficient to keep them. Their course of crops is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. clover and trefoil, and some rye-grass two years. Or, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. grasses two years; 4. fallow; 5. wheat; 6. barley. They plow three times for wheat, sow three bushels, and reckon two quarters a middling crop. For barley they plow twice, sow four bushels, and reckon the medium produce at two quarters and a half. They very seldom plow more than once for oats, sow four and a half, or five bushels, and reckon three quarters the produce at a medium. The plow also once for pease, sow four bushels, or less, if the pea be small, and reckon two quarters and a half a middling crop. They never sow vetches; but in order to feed them off with sheep, or to cut them green for their horses, they plow but once for them, and sow two bushels on an acre. Whenever they sow these crops of oats, pease, or vetches, it is generally done in the room of barley. The culture of turnips has increased here prodigiously within the last twelve years, twenty acres being now sown, where there was one before that period. They plow three or four times for them, hoe them once, and feed them off entirely with sheep. Wheel-ploughs are also used here, and four horses will turn up an acre in a day. Some of the farmers here sow a piece of clover for fattening their hogs, a piece of husbandry that cannot be too much recommended, as we shall further observe when we come to consider the state of husbandry in Middlesex, where an ingenious cultivator has carried this branch of rural œconomy to great perfection.

The price of labour in the neighbourhood of Alton is as follows:

All the year round,	1s. per day, with beer, or 1s. 2d. without.
Reaping wheat,	4s. or, 4s. 6d. per acre.
Mowing barley and oats,	1s. 6d. ditto.
Mowing and raking ditto	1s. 8d.

Mowing

Mowing grafs,	-	-	1s. od.
Hoeing turnips,	-	-	5s. od.
Plowing land,	-	-	8s. od.
A lad of thirteen or fourteen years, has			4d. per day.

We could not help observing, that the farmers here keep double the number of horses that are really necessary. It is truly surprising, that persons who seem so well acquainted with rural affairs, should be so led by custom, as to throw away great part of their profits, merely to keep a large number of useless horses.

The soil between Alton and Farnham is much richer than that above-mentioned, and accordingly lets dearer, the medium price being from fifteen to twenty shillings an acre. Their principal crops are wheat, pease, and beans. They fallow for the first, then sow wheat, and, next, spring-corn. Others trench-plow for pease, after that, wheat, then soft corn, and then lay the land down with clover and rye-grafs for two years. They plow three times for wheat, sow three bushels, and reckon three quarters a middling crop, but they have often five. When they trench-plow for pease, they do not stir the land a second time; but when they use only common tillage, they stir it twice. They sow three bushels and a half on an acre, and reap, on a medium, three quarters. For oats they stir the land but once, sow four bushels on an acre, and reckon four quarters a middling crop. When they sow turnips, they plow thrice, hoe them once, and feed them off entirely with sheep. They use only wheel-ploughs, and never less than four, often five or six horses, which, in stiff lands, turn up an acre; and, in light soils, an acre and a half a day.

They reckon, that eighty acres of light arable land require five horses. One farmer, who rents two hundred and fifty acres of light arable land, keeps nine horses, one hundred and twenty sheep, three men, three boys, and four or five labourers, the whole year.

But the most remarkable husbandry in the neighbourhood of Farnham, is the culture of hops, of which they sow very large quantities, and are a vast improvement, as the landholders well know from experience. For the hop-grounds let here from three to nine pounds the acre; between seven and eight is the general price. The labour attending an acre of hops, they reckon three pounds ten shillings a year. The price of the poles is various, being proportioned to their length, from twelve to twenty-two shillings per hundred. They will last four or five years, and one thousand six hundred are reckoned sufficient for an acre. They reckon twelve hundred weight on each acre a middling crop, and the average price at six or seven pounds per hundred. Consequently, an acre of hop-ground, supposing the rent eight pounds a year, and the poles twenty shillings per hundred, will cost seventy-two pounds in four years; and the produce in that time, supposing the hops sell at five pounds per hundred, will amount to two hundred and forty pounds; a circumstance sufficient to shew the vast advantages attending the culture of this vegetable.

The lands in the southern parts of the county are nearly the same with those last mentioned, and the culture nearly the same; it will therefore be needless to enumerate either; but we must observe, that those arable lands which lie near the sea-shore, are greatly improved by the sea-weed, which, when mixed with dung, forms a fertile and lasting manure. But we could not find that the farmers ever made use of sea-sand as a manure, though there is great plenty of it in several parts, and even well mixed with shells and coral.

TRADE and MANUFACTURES.

This county has a very considerable foreign trade, carried on from the many ports and harbours with which it abounds; particularly from Christ-church, Lyminster, Southampton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight. The chief manufactures are kerseys and cloth.

CITY, BOROUGHs, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

Rumsey was the first place we visited in this county. It stands on the road leading from Salisbury to Win-

chester and Southampton. This road between Salisbury and Rumsey, and the branch leading from thence to Winchester, is one of the finest in England, being, for many miles together, as level, firm, and free from loose stones, as the finest garden-walk; and though the traffic in it is very great by waggons, there is hardly a print of a wheel to be seen. The beauty of this road induced us to make enquiry into the methods taken for making and preserving it; and received for answer, That a foundation was first laid with large stones, and rendered level by smaller; a layer of chalk was then laid on that surface; and lastly, another layer of gravel sifted exceeding fine. This road, which is laid in a convex form, like the New and City roads, near London, wants very little repair, a fresh coat of fine gravel being sufficient, in two or three years; for the chalk has so cemented the whole together, that no part of it can move: it is solid like a rock, and will, with the necessary repairs, continue so for ages.

The town of Rumsey is situated on the river Test, or Tese, which runs hence into Southampton-water, seventy-eight miles from London. It is a pretty large, ancient town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen and twelve burgesses. It is delightfully situated, and surrounded with woods, corn-fields, meadows and pastures.

King Edward the elder built here a monastery for monks; but king Edgar, about the year 960, changed it into a house of Benedictine monks, under the government of the abbess Merwenna; and St. Efleda, daughter of Ethelwald, was some time a nun, and afterwards abbess here. Mary, the only daughter of king Stephen, was also abbess of this convent, till Matthew of Alface, son to the earl of Flanders, conveyed her away privately, and married her; but he was so terrified by the thunder of the pope, that, after having had two children by her, he thought it prudent to return her to the convent. At the west end of the town is still a piece of an old wall, thought to be part of the above nunnery, which, upon the suppression, was valued at three hundred and ninety-three pounds, ten shillings and ten-pence *per annum*. In the church belonging to the nunnery, king Edward, and his son Alfred, were buried. The new church is a noble pile of building, in the form of a cross, arched with stone, and has semicircular chapels in the upper angles, where the two sides meet. Here is a good manufacture of cloth, a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Easter Monday, the twenty-sixth of August, and the eighth of November, for horses, black cattle, cheese, and hogs.

From Rumsey we turned to the west, in order to visit what is called the New Forest, a large tract of land, laid waste, merely for the pleasure of hunting, by William the Conqueror, who destroyed this country for thirty miles together, depopulating the towns and villages, pulling down the houses and churches, and driving the poor people from their habitations. Historians remark, that this art of tyranny and oppression did not escape the vengeance of heaven; for two of his sons, Richard, and William Rufus, both lost their lives in this forest; the former by a pestilential blast, and the latter by an arrow shot by Sir William Tynel, at a deer; but glancing on a tree, pierced the king's body, and killed him. Nor was this all; his grandson Henry, was here suspended by the hair of his head, entangled in the boughs of a tree, and continued in that dismal situation till he perished. The tree, against which the arrow, fatal to William Rufus, glanced, was ordered by king Charles II. to be paled round, and the people still pretend to shew it. But as this accident happened on the first of August, in the year 1100, it is not reasonable to think it can have subsisted so long a time. The warden of this forest has always been some person of the first rank. It is divided into nine walks, each of which has its proper keeper: over these are two rangers, besides a bawyer, offices proper for gentlemen, and accordingly held by those in the neighbourhood. The forest, in the last century, was well stocked with red deer, and the stags remarkably large.

Some years ago, a proposal was made to the lord treasurer Godolphin, for re-peopling this forest by the poor inhabitants

inhabitants of the Palatinate in Germany, who had been driven from their habitations. Doubtless, a very commendable scheme, but miscarried in the execution, to the disadvantage of England, and the misery of these poor distressed people.

It was proposed to draw in this forest a large square, containing above four thousand acres, marking out two large highways or roads through the center, crossing both ways; so that there should be one thousand acres in each division, exclusive of the land contained in those cross-roads.

When this was done, twenty men, with their families, who should be well recommended as honest, industrious people, expert, or, at least, capable of being instructed in husbandry, were to be singled out. Each of these families were to have two hundred acres of this land; so that the whole four thousand acres were to be distributed among these twenty families, for which they were to pay neither rent nor taxes for forty years, except what was necessary for repairing the roads, and providing for their own sick and poor. After twenty years, each was to pay fifty pounds a year to the crown.

It was also proposed to advance to each of these families two hundred pounds in ready money, as a stock to set them to work, and to hire labourers to inclose, clear, and prepare the land, which, it was supposed, could not be much to their advantage during the first year. They were to be allowed timber out of the forest to build themselves houses, barns, shades, &c. as occasion should require; also for carts, ploughs, harrows, and other implements of husbandry.

These twenty families would, in consequence of their own settlements, employ and maintain such a proportion of others of their own people, that the whole number of Palatines would have been provided for, had their number been much greater, and that without burdening the people of England: on the contrary, they would have proved an addition of wealth and strength to the nation in general, and to the county where they were to have been thus settled in particular.

The spot intended for this purpose was situated near Lindhurst, on the road leading from Rumsley to Lymington.

Fordingbridge was the first place we stopt at after leaving Rumsley. It is now an obscure town, but was once much larger than at present, having suffered greatly by fire. It stands on the river Avon, over which it has a stone-bridge, eighty-five miles from London. Here was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. John, annexed to St. Cross at Winchester; or, according to some writers, given to King's College in Cambridge. Here is a small weekly market on Saturday, and a yearly fair on the ninth of September, for toys and forest-colts.

In the neighbourhood of this town is an eminence, called God's-hill, on the summit of which, now overgrown with oaks, is an old camp. The steepness on one side of it, and a double trench thrown up on the other, shews it to have been once a place of great strength.

Leaving Fordingbridge, we continued our tour, along the banks of the Avon, to Ringwood, so called from its ancient inhabitants, whom the Romans termed Regni. It is a large, well-built town, on the banks of the Avon, ninety-six miles from London. It is a thriving place, and has a good manufacture of druggets, narrow-cloths, stockings, and leather; but the neighbouring meadows are frequently overflowed by the several streams into which the river is here divided. Here is a well-frequented market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of July, and the eleventh of December, for pedlars ware and forest-colts.

Near this town the duke of Monmouth was taken by Perkin, in a ditch covered with fern, after his defeat at Sedgemoor.

About two miles to the north of Ringwood is the parish of Ellingham, the tithes of which, together with the chapel of St. Mary, were given to St. Saviour's le Vicompte, in the diocese of Constance, in Normandy, by William de Solariis, in the year 1163; upon which a cell was founded here, subordinate to that foreign

house; but this cell was afterwards, together with the rectory of Ellingham, given to Eaton-college.

Christ-church, which we next visited, is situated at the conflux of the Avon and Stour, one hundred miles from London. It was formerly called Twinam-bourne, from its situation between two rivers, but has its present name from its church being dedicated to Christ. It is a large and populous borough-town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-councilmen. The chief manufactures are silk stockings and gloves. The town-seal is the effigies of Baldwin de Redveris, earl of Devon, who is said to have obtained its first grants and privileges in the reign of king Stephen. The church was collegiate in the time of Edward the Confessor, was dedicated to the Trinity, and had a dean and twenty-four secular canons. But after the conquest, their college was rebuilt by Ranulph Flambard, bishop of Durham, who was some time dean here; and who dedicated the church to Christ. In the time of Henry I. Richard de Redveris, earl of Devon, greatly augmented the college revenues; and earl Baldwin, about the year 1150, procured a grant for changing the secular into regular canons, of the order of St. Austin. At the suppression, the yearly revenues of this priory amounted to three hundred and twelve pounds seven shillings *per annum*.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, the first held on Trinity Thursday; and the second on the seventeenth of October, for the sale of horses and bullocks.

From Christ-church we passed along the sea-shore to Hurst-castle, built by Henry VIII. as a defence for the Mew Forest, which had, for several ages, lain open and exposed to the invasion of foreign enemies. It stands upon a point of land shooting out near two miles into the sea, and forming the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight. It is joined to the main land by a broad beach, against which the sea beats with great violence on high tides, in stormy weather, and southerly winds. This castle, which commands the sea on every side, has very thick stone walls, with regular platforms mounted with large pieces of cannon. Colonel Corbet brought king Charles hither, after taking him from the governor of the Isle of Wight. Here he was kept, sequestered from the world, for the space of three weeks, till he was carried to London to be tried. The only enjoyment that prince could have here, was a fair, uninterrupted prospect of the channel between the Isle of Wight on one side, of the English channel on the other, and of the great number of ships continually passing and repassing within sight of the castle: for he was here denied the conversation of his friends, and even deprived of the common benefits of the earth and air; the latter from the moorish grounds surrounding the castle, the unwholesome vapours arising from fogs, and from the filth and weeds cast upon the shore, being rendered very pernicious: and the former he was not permitted to tread, except within the narrow limits of the castle.

Lymington, or Lemington, to which we passed from Hurst-castle, is a populous, though small sea-port town, situated on a rising ground that commands a beautiful prospect of the Isle of Wight, and eighty-five miles distant from London. It is a corporation by prescription, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgeses without limitation. The mayor is chosen by the burgeses, and sworn at the court of the lord of the manor. Its chief trade is in salt, of which great quantities are made here, and said to excel that made in most other places, for curing flesh. Great numbers of merchant ships are built here, there being water at the quay for vessels of considerable burden. The river on which the town stands, about a mile from its mouth, is navigable for boats two miles above the place, and might be extended still farther, were there any place of note on its banks. Here is a custom-house, and other officers to take care of the salt-duty, which is very considerable.

Lymington sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, and the thirteenth of October, for horses, cheese, and bacon.

At a small village called South Badesley near this town, there was a preceptory of the knights Templars, and afterwards of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at one hundred and eighteen pounds sixteen shillings and seven pence *per annum*.

During our stay at Lymington some business of importance called us to Winchester the capital of Hampshire, and which we shall therefore now describe.

Winchester, or Winton, which is also the metropolis of the ancient Belgæ. It stands upon the Itching, in a vale, where another small river joins it, sixty-seven miles from London. 'Tis the Venta Belgarum of Ptolemy and Antoninus, from whence its bishops are often called, in our histories, Ventanus. The Britons named it Caer Gwent, the old Saxons Wintanceaster, and the Latin writers Wintonia. Leland derives the name from the British word *guin*, or *guen*, *i. e.* white, as if it should signify caer gwin, or the white city, because of its situation in a soil of chalk, or whitish clay; for it lies in a bottom like an amphitheatre, surrounded with chalky hills. 'Tis supposed to have been built nine hundred years before Christ. Undoubtedly this city was very famous in the time of the Romans, when according to Cujacius and Pancirollus, there were looms here for weaving cloths for the emperors, and their army, and for making sails, linen shrouds, and other necessaries for the furniture of their mansions or quarters. Our historians tells us, that in the time of the Romans, Constantine the monk lived here, when his father Constantine first set himself up for emperor; and that, upon his being routed and slain, the monk was taken out of this city, and put to death, in revenge for his own, as well as his father's ambition. That their was a college of religious men here, in the earliest times of Christianity, is generally agreed; and the old piece of wall, near the West gate of the cathedral, is thought to be the remains of it. 'Tis of great strength and thickness, with several windows in it; consists of small flints, with mortar as hard as stone; and is supposed to have been a Roman building. On St. Catherine's hill, near this city, is a camp; and on the side of the west gate was a castle, where the West Saxon kings are supposed to have kept their court. As to king Arthur's exploits in these parts, and his round table in the castle, with his two dozen of knights, that he used to carouse with, they are deem'd equally fabulous. 'As to the table, says Mr. Cambden, which still hangs up, it plainly appears to be of much later date; for in former ages, when tournaments were made use of, by way of military exercise, to train up their soldiers, they had these round tables, that there might be no dispute among the noble combatants for precedency. And this seems to have been a very ancient custom. For Athenæus tells us, That the old Gauls did sit at round tables, and their armour-bearers stood at their backs.' This table, which is one piece of wood, is still shewn at the hall where the assizes are kept. 'Tis a piece of antiquity, pretended to be of above 1200 years standing; and there are illegible Saxon characters, said to be the names of twenty-four knights. The hall is supported by marble pillars.

Fox tells us, That Kingulfe, a king of the Mercians, first founded the church here, which is one of the richest and noblest sees in the kingdom, and has been so much talked of all over Europe, that though, for other particulars of its antiquity and original, we refer to Dugdale's Monasticon, bishop Godwin, Mr. Gale, &c. yet we shall just mention some of the principal events that happened both to this church and city, during the successive bishops. Godwin quotes a MS. which says, that, during the persecution by Dioclesian, this church was destroyed, and the priests belonging to it forced to fly, or renounce their religion; that about twenty years after, A. D. 309, it was rebuilt, but in 519, Cerdic, the first West Saxon, being a pagan, converted it to a temple of Dagon, and slew, or drove away, all the priests and monks that officiated in the church and monastery. Thus far the MS.

The first bishop of this see was Wina, a Frenchman, preferred to it by Kinewall, or Kenwalchius, (the son

of the above-mentioned Kingulfe) who, says Mr. Willis, translated the see of Dorchester hither anno 663, and from this Wina some have vainly imagined, that the city took its name. He lies buried in the North part of the presbytery. He is the first simonist of a bishop that is mentioned in our history; for, before his death, he fell under king Kinewall's displeasure, was driven out of his diocese, and bought that of London of Wulphire, king of Mercia. The diocese of Sherburn was taken out of this of Winchester, by king Ina.

Egbert, having subdued the petty kings of this island, was crowned sole monarch of England, in a council held at this city. One of its bishops, soon after this, was Swithin, who was tutor to prince Ethelwolf, king Egbert's youngest son; and such was his repute at Rome, that he was canonized. This is the saint, on whose festival if it chance to rain, the superstitious, credulous vulgar prophesy, that 'twill rain 40 days after, more or less; for want of knowing that certain rainy constellations appear in our hemisphere about the time of his festival, and not considering, that the festivals of the weeping St. Margaret the Virgin, and Mary Magdalen, follow soon after. He was, by his own appointment, buried in the church-yard of the cathedral. In his time the Danes destroyed this city, where the monkish writers tell us of a single combat that was fought between Guy earl of Warwick and Colbrand, a Danish giant. His next successor but one, viz. Denewulf, was buried in this church, who, at first, was only a keeper of swine in Somersetshire; but, for his sheltering king Alfred from the Danes, that king, when he recovered his crown, having observed his great natural parts, caused him to study, though he was in years; and when he had got a competent stock of learning, gave him this bishoprick. A monastery was built a little way to the South of the cathedral, by Edward the Elder, according to the will of his father king Alfred, which was richly endowed and privileged by king Edward, his son and successor, and the succeeding kings. Fuller says, it was termed the New Minster, to distinguish it from the cathedral, called the Old Minster; but they proved in the sequel to be very bad neighbours. King Edward the Confessor, son to Emma, being sent for by the barons of England after the death of Hardicanute, son of Canute the Dane, came over, and was crowned in this city by Edsius, the archbishop of Canterbury: At the same time Alwyn, who was then bishop of this see, was confined to the monastery here, and queen Emma to the nunnery at Whorwell in this county, being both charged with holding an impure commerce, of which the queen purged herself, by that called the fiery ordeal; whereupon the king asked her pardon, and the bishop was released, and taken into favour. In token of her deliverance, queen Emma gave nine manors to St. Swithin's church. The bishop dying in 1047, was buried in the north wall of the presbytery. He was succeeded by the Confessor's chaplain Stigand, Anno 1052; but William the Conqueror, who kept his court here, deprived him, and made him a prisoner for life in the castle, where he died, and was buried not only in the same tomb, but, as it is said, in the same coffin with Wina. This bishop's successor, Walkelin, about 1070, began to build the cathedral. In his time Waltheof the great Saxon, earl of Northumberland, was beheaded here, (in the place where St. Giles's chapel was built afterwards) for a conspiracy against the conqueror; by whose order, also Ederic, another earl, who had delivered up York castle to Edgar Atheling, was committed prisoner for life to the castle of Winchester, and had his eyes bored out of his head. Giffard, his successor, seeing the continual quarrels betwixt the monks of the new minster and those of the old, removed the former to Hyde, in this neighbourhood, where he founded a stately abbey for them. He was buried in this church, in 1128. He was succeeded by Henry de Blois, who summoned a council of the clergy hither, on the death of king Henry I. and, being the Pope's legate, also cited king Stephen to another council here, and he appeared accordingly, but would not comply with the clergy's

terms; whereupon this bishop, with the archbishop of Canterbury, and other prelates, prayed him, on their knees, to have pity on the church; which the king promised, but was not so good as his word. In his war with the empress Maud, she possessed herself of this city and castle, where she was so frantically besieged, that, to facilitate her escape, a report was spread of her death, and she was carried out in a coffin. At this time the bishop's followers are said to have spoiled and burnt Winchester, together with the monastery, nunnery, and more than twenty, some say, forty churches. The bishop also, when he returned to Winchester, took off from the cross that was burnt in the monastery, five hundred weight of silver, thirty marks of gold, three crowns, with so many thrones of gold set with diamonds, which he put into his own treasury; and took enough out of it to found and endow the fair hospital of St. Cross, (about a mile to the south of this city) which is said, by mistake, in the *Magna Britannia*, to be founded by the cardinal de Beaufort, above two hundred years after. Bishop Godwin says, that something had been erected on the same spot, long before, to some good use (by William Rufus, as some say); but the Danes destroyed it, and it lay in ruins till this bishop rebuilt it, with two quadrangles, *anno* 1132, and endowed it with the revenues it now has. He built also the bishop's palace, called Wolfsey, at the east end of the church, which was adorned and fortified with several turrets, and almost surrounded with the river. About this time, king Henry II. held a parliament here, where he was crowned, with his queen. His successor, Richard I. who died here in 1189, was buried in the north wall of the Presbytery, under the tomb of Wina. His successor, Godfrey Lucy, son to Richard, lord chief justice of England, who was also governor of the castle, built the tower of the cathedral, and instituted a confraternity to collect alms for five years, and no longer, towards the repair of the church. In this bishop's time, king Richard I. granted a very ample charter to the citizens, that they should not plead without their walls, but in trials about tenures; that they should have no trials by duel; that they should be free from toll, lastage, pontage through all his territories by sea and land, &c. King John, to whose interest this place stood firm in all his wars with the barons, resided here; and his son, Henry III. was born here. Peter la Roche, who was bishop here at that time, and afterwards lord chief justice and protector of the kingdom during Henry's minority, died in 1238, and was, by his own appointment, buried very meanly, and even obscurely, in this cathedral. 'Tis remarkable, that in his time resided here Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, and his dutchess Matilda, daughter of Henry II. and in 1209, their younger son, William duke of Saxony, was born here, from whom descended the illustrious house of Hanover, now reigning in Great Britain. King Henry III. who kept his Christmas here in 1239, made sad havock of the temporalities of this bishoprick, because the monks chose Raleigh their bishop, instead of his wife's uncle. When the barons rose, this castle was seized by Simon de Montfort, the earl of Leicester's son, the city taken, and all the Jews in it put to the sword; but the earl of Leicester being soon after killed, king Henry came hither, and held a parliament. Ethelmarus, Raleigh's successor, was a Frenchman, who died in 1261, and his heart was interred in the south wall of the Presbytery; as was also that of his successor, Nicholas de Ely. The tomb of John de Pontifara, the next bishop but two, is in the north wall of the Presbytery. Soon after the murder of king Edward I. his uncle, Edmund Plantagenet, was beheaded at the Castle-gate here. William Edendon, bishop of this see, was so great a favourite of Edward III. that, being elected to Canterbury, he refused it, saying, 'If Canterbury is the higher rack, Winchester is the better manger.' When treasurer of England, he caused groats and half-groats to be coined, which wanted something of the just sterling weight; whereupon the price of things rose considerably. Upon this occasion, we meet with a remark in bishop Godwin, which, perhaps, will explain the doubts that arise in history, from the

cheapness of provisions said to be in ancient times. The bishop writes thus: 'Whereas, many other times, the like practice has been used, inasmuch that five shillings has now scarce so much silver in it as five groats had three hundred years ago; no marvel if things are sold for treble the price that they were three hundred years since.' By which it appears, that when we read in old history of a sheep being sold for a groat, we must understand it as good as twenty-pence at that time; and so for other things. This bishop was buried in a very fair alabaster tomb, on the south side of the entrance into the choir.

His successor, William, of Wickham, a village near this place, where he was born, sued bishop Edendon's executors for dilapidations; and, besides money, recovered of them one thousand five hundred and fifty-six head of black cattle, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six wethers; four thousand seven hundred and seventeen ewes, three thousand five hundred and twenty-one lambs, and one hundred and twenty-seven swine; all which stock belonged, it seems, at that time, to the bishoprick of Winchester. He procured a charter for this city from king Edward III. to whom he was prime minister, by which it was made a wool-staple, a trade carried on here at this time with great success; by Mr. Selwood and company. In 1387, he laid the first stone of the college here, called St. Mary's, near the bishop's palace, and finished it in 1393, which was the year that king Richard II. held a parliament here. The warden and fellows entered into possession of it on the twenty-eighth of March, at three o'clock in the morning. The establishment of it appointed a custos or warden, seventy scholars, students in grammar; ten perpetual chaplains, now called Fellows; three other chaplains, three clerks, a school-master, usher, an organist, and sixteen choristers; who, with their tenants, were freed for ever from all toll, geld, scutage, &c. from all taxes and exactions whatsoever; and from granting any pensions, corradies and maintenance, to any one, at the command of the king, or his heirs. The allowance to the warden, masters and fellows, is very considerable; and they have handsome apartments joining to the college. The scholars wear black gowns; but, when they go to chapel, white surplices. King Edward IV. also confirmed to this college the alien priory of Andover, in this county, with all the lands, rents, &c. thereunto belonging. The said college consists of two large courts, in which are lodgings for the masters and scholars, and in the centre is a very noble chapel. Beyond that, in the second court, are the schools, with a large cloister beyond them, and some inclosures laid open for the scholars diversion. There is a large hall likewise for them to dine in. There are images finely painted on the glass of the college chapel-window; and in the middle of the cloisters is a library, a strong stone building, well contrived against fire. Over the door of the school is an excellent statue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber, (father of Mr. Colley Cibber, that excellent comedian, the poet laureat) who cut those inimitable figures of Melancholy and Distraction over Bedlam-gate. Many learned and great men have been educated in this school, where the scholars have exhibitions after a certain time of continuance, if they have a mind to study in the New College at Oxford, built by the same noble benefactor. This bishop built all the body of his church, from the choir westward, (where his statue is placed in a nich, over the great window) excepting only a small part of it, begun by bishop Edendon. He likewise procured many privileges and immunities to be appendices for ever to this see, as particularly, that its bishops should be prelates of the most noble order of the garter, and chancellors to the archbishops of Canterbury. Besides divers other bounties, he bestowed twenty thousand marks in the repair of houses, mended all the highways from hence to London, and erected a stately tomb of white marble, richly gilt, thirteen years before his death, in the body of his church, where he lies interred, with the ensigns of the order of the garter, (of which he was the first prelate) joined with his episcopal robes, painted in their proper colours. 'Tis recorded of this William of Wickham, That having

having been born a poor boy, the king told him, when he applied to him for this bishoprick, 'That he was neither a clergyman nor a scholar;' and that he answered, 'He would soon be the one; and as for the other, he would, with the revenue of this bishoprick, make more scholars than all the bishops of England ever did.' And he was as good as his word; for as he built his college here to fit youth for the university, after the manner of Eton and Westminster schools, so he built New College at Oxford to finish them. He also built several free-schools and hospitals, both in Hampshire and Surry, which travellers may every where distinguish by this motto on his arms affixed to the structures, viz. *Manners make the man.* He likewise built the castle of Windsor for king Edward, and appears to have been an able architect.

King Henry IV. was married in this city to the widow of the duke of Bretagne. It appears by the parliament rolls in his reign, that Winchester was held of the king in fee-farm, paying one hundred and twenty marks a year, and that some of it was held in capite.

In this city king Henry V. gave audience to the French ambassadors, who came to beg a peace of him; but they did it in such insolent terms, that he soon after invaded and conquered France. The bishop of this see at that time was that king's uncle, Henry de Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, whom pope Martin V. made a cardinal, and general of the forces which he had raised at his own expence to act against the Bohemians. He built and endowed an hospital in this city, near to St. Cross's, wherein were to be maintained a master, two chaplains, thirty-five poor men, and three women. He died *anno* 1447, and lies buried in a fine tomb behind the altar of his church, towards the south, on which he is represented in his cardinal's robes and hat, and bearing the same arms as the present duke of Beaufort. He was thrice lord chancellor, and so wealthy, that he was commonly called, *The Rich Cardinal.* He left legacies to almost all the cathedrals in England, but most to that of Wells. 'Tis observable, that this bishop, his predecessor, and his successor William Waynsfleet, (as he was called from the place of his birth in Lincolnshire, though his true name was Patten) sat in this see almost one hundred and twenty years; a thing very rare, for three bishops to hold one bishoprick so long! In 1486, Arthur, eldest son to Henry VII. was born in this city; the same prince, whose name, after his death, came very often on the stage, on account of his widow, the princess Catharine of Spain, being married to and divorced from king Henry VIII. Bishop Waynsfleet, who died this year, lies buried in the north part, beyond the high altar, over-against the cardinal, in a very fair tomb, richly gilt, on which he is represented lying at length, with a heart in his hand. 'Tis kept in repair by Magdalen-college, Oxford, of which he was founder. His successor, Peter Courtenay, who died in 1492, was also buried in this church, and succeeded by Thomas Langton, who built a neat chapel on the south side of Our Lady's, in this cathedral, in the midst whereof lies his body in a stately tomb of marble. His successor, Richard Fox, covered the choir here, together with the Presbytery, and the isles adjoining to it, and built the partition between them, causing the bones of such princes, prelates, and great men, as had been dispersed about the church in the civil wars, to be put into large wooden chests lined with lead, and again interred at the foot of the great wall of the choir, with inscriptions denoting them to be the bones of king Ulse, Kinulphus, Egbert, Edmund, Canute, and queen Emma, William Rufus, and his brother Richard. This bishop lies buried on the south side of the high altar, in a fair monument of the same building with the partition.

In 1554, queen Mary was married in this city to Philip of Spain, and the chair used in that ceremony is still kept. That cruel, revengeful prelate, Stephen Gardiner, bishop of this see in her reign, died in 1555, at Whitehall, from whence his corpse was brought hither in great pomp, and buried on the north side of the high altar, in a tomb, which felt the rigour of the enemies of his hated memory in the last civil war. In this church also, its

bishop Horn, and his successor Watson, were buried; the former under a marble monument near the pulpit; as was bishop Cooper, (author of a great dictionary, *Thefaurus*, which bears his name) on the south side of the choir, a little above the bishop's seat, under a flat marble stone, with an inscription both in prose and verse. Walter Curl was bishop of this city, when it was besieged by the parliament army under Sir William Waller, who took it in December 1643. In his time lived here Mr. Trussel, who, after having been bred at Winchester school, became a trader, and alderman, and such an author too, that he continued Daniel's history of England, wrote a history of all its bishops and bishopricks to his time, and a particular description of this city, and occurrences therein, besides the origin of cities in general. The bishop's palace here having been pulled down in the civil wars, bishop Morley, who had been in exile with king Charles II. laid out two thousand three hundred pounds in building a new one; and, when he died, left five hundred pounds more to finish it. In 1672, he erected a college in the cathedral church-yard for ten ministers widows, and endowed it with a good yearly revenue. In his time king Charles II. set Sir Christopher Wren to begin the royal palace in the high part of this city, where the old castle stood. The front, next to the city, was carried up to the roof, and the whole case was roofed; but dying before it was finished, nothing remains of it except the model. It fronts the city by a noble area between the two wings, which were to have each sixteen spacious rooms, and a chapel. There were particularly intended three cupolas, of which one was to be very large, and thirty feet above the roof, which would have been seen a great way in the channel; and also a fair street of houses, leading in a direct line to the cathedral; but 'twas never begun, though the ground for the same, and the park, which was to be near eight miles in compass, were actually procured, and marked out. The south side is two hundred and sixteen feet, and the front, to the west, three hundred and twenty-six. What is done of it is said to have cost twenty-five thousand pounds. In a word, never was a situation better designed by nature for a royal palace. King Charles II. and king James II. made several progresses to this city, especially while the palace was building; and queen Anne also visited it soon after her marriage with prince George of Denmark, on whom it was settled as an appenage for his life, in case he had outlived the queen. His late majesty made a present to the duke of Bolton of the fine pillars of Italian marble, which were to have supported the stair-case, going up to the grand guard-room. Bishop Morley dying at Farnham in 1684, his corpse was brought hither, and interred in a little vault in the cathedral, between two pillars, opposite to those between which bishop Edendon lies buried at the foot of the ascent to the choir on the north side. Soon after, an altar tomb was erected over his body, and an inscription put upon it, which he made for himself. The late bishop, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, having called for the money left by bishop Morley, wainscotted and fitted up the greatest part of the inside of the palace in a very handsome manner. It stands partly over-against the warden's garden, with a road between them; and its gardens join the dean's, near the cathedral.

The cathedral, as has been partly observed, was anciently called the *Ealden Minster*, or *Old Monastery*, to distinguish it from the more modern one, *Newan Minster*, the new monastery founded by king Alfred, who, to build the offices belonging to it, bought a certain piece of ground of the bishop, for every foot of which he paid a mark, according to the public standard. This new college, as well as the old one, was founded for married priests, who were afterwards expelled by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury. The walls of these two monasteries were so near, that any noise in the one was a disturbance to the other; and quarrels thereupon ensuing, the separation followed, which has been already mentioned; whereupon the monks of the new minster, by licence of Henry I. built a large and beautiful monastery at Hyde, which, says Camden, was, by the treachery of the bishop Henry de Blois, burnt down, within

within a few years, by a fire, wherein that famous cross above-mentioned was consumed, the gift of Canute the Dane, which cost him the yearly revenue of all England; but 'twas raised again to a noble fabric, and flourished till the dissolution, when it was demolished; and the other, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which is now the cathedral, upon the monks being ejected, had a new foundation of a dean and twelve prebendaries. 'Tis a large pile, and has a venerable look, but is not very elegant. Instead of a steeple or spire, it has only a short tower covered flat, as if the top of it had fallen away, and it had been covered in haste to keep out the rain. The most remarkable things in it are, 1. The font erected in the time of the Saxons: 'tis of large square black marble, supported by a plain stone pedestal; and the sides are set off with basso-relievos, representing the miracles of some saint belonging to this church. 2. The ascent to the choir, by eight stately steps, at the top of which are two copper statues finely cast, viz. that of king James I. on the right, and king Charles I. on the left. 3. The bishop's throne, of which the pediment is adorned with a mitre, and the arms of the see supported with fluted columns of the Corinthian order. 'Twas given by bishop Trelawney, who, when he fitted up his palace, had a view of residing here every summer. 4. The stalls of the dean and prebendaries, adorned with spire-work gilded, before which stands an eagle with expanded wings, on a brass pedestal. 5. The ascent to the altar, which is of marble steps. The pavement is very curious, being inlaid with marble of divers colours, in various figures. 6. The altar-piece, which is by much the noblest in England, if not in all protestant countries, and the gift of bishop Morley. 'Tis a lofty canopy of wood-work, projecting over the communion-table, like a curtain, with gilt festoons hanging down from it, and beautified all over. The communion-rail is neat, and on each side of the altar run up vases of stone, with golden flames issuing out to the roof of the church, with excellent foliage. 7. The great east window, very remarkable for the antiquities finely painted on its glass, which contains the portraits of several saints and bishops of this church, and is still intire; as is also the west window, but not of so fine workmanship. The dimensions of the cathedral are thus set down by Mr. Willis, in his *Mitred Abbies*. Length of the whole, from east to west, five hundred and forty-five feet, including the Lady-chapel at the east end, which is fifty-four feet, whereof the choir comprehends one hundred and thirty-six feet in length, and forty in breadth. The body and side-ises are eighty-seven feet broad; length of the great cross-isle about one hundred and eighty-six feet, and of the tower in the middle, in which hang eight large bells, about one hundred and fifty feet. The nave, or western body of the church, extends above three hundred, and is reckoned the most spacious in England; and indeed, the whole fabric would yield to few or none, were the great cross-ises vaulted over, in like manner with the rest of the structure; and were the great tower in the middle, (which would well bear a superstructure) raised a little higher, with some ornament at the top, to render it more august. The choir is said to be the longest of any in England. The roof of it, with the coats of arms of the Saxon and Norman kings, was the gift of bishop Fox. Just under the altar lies a son of William the Conqueror, without any monument; but there is a very fine one, under which lies the famous earl of Portland, who was lord high treasurer of England in the reign of Charles I. His effigies is in copper armour, at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same. On the south side of the nave is a marble statue of Sir John Cloberry, who, from being a private musketeer, raised himself first to knighthood, and had a good estate given him by Charles II. for his fidelity in the secret of the restoration, when he was employed as a messenger between general Monk and those intrusted by that king. The clergy here live very elegantly in the close belonging to the cathedral, in pleasant handsome dwellings, particularly the deanry, which has large gardens, and the river running through them;

but they are therefore often intremoded by floods. There were formerly in this city thirty-two parish-churches, of which but only now remain.

An infirmary was some years since established here by voluntary subscription, procured chiefly by the Rev. Dr. Alured Clarke.

The buildings, in general, are mean; but the streets are broad, and the situation healthy and pleasant, it being in a valley between two very steep hills, which defend it from cold and boisterous winds. The river Itching, which runs by the walls of it, was made navigable in the reign of William the Conqueror, as we have already observed. The city is almost intirely surrounded by a wall of flints, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. In the wall are six gates, with suburbs leading to every one of them. There is a great deal of void ground within the walls, which is turned into gardens, supplied with water from small canals on each side of the high-street. Joining to the east gate is a very elegant house, built in the form of the queen's palace in St. James's Park, with iron gates before, and a spacious garden behind it. Near it is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the mayor and bailiffs give their public entertainments. At one end is the picture of king Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; and at the other, a large table, containing all the mayors and bailiffs of this city from the year 1184. There are also tables of the benefactors to the city during the reign of the Saxons, and from the reign of Henry II. to that of Charles II.

This city is governed, according to a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, an unlimited number of aldermen, (out of whom are chosen six justices) two coroners, two bailiffs, twenty-four common-councilmen, four constables, and four serjeants at mace. The corporation have a guild-hall, rebuilt some years ago, in the high-street, having the statue of queen Anne placed in the front of it. In this hall two courts of record are held every Friday and Saturday.

Here are three charity-schools, one for fifty boys, and another for thirty girls, who are all clothed, and, when of a proper age, are put out apprentices. These schools are maintained by a subscription, amounting to two hundred and twenty pounds a year. The third school, which is supported by the bounty of one person only, is for teaching two hundred and fifty boys, who are neither clothed nor put out apprentices. In the cathedral church-yard is a college, erected by bishop Morley in the year 1672, for ten widows of clergymen.

In this city the Romans had looms to weave cloth for the emperors, and their army; and king Athelstan granted it the privilege of six mints for the coinage of money. Near the west-gate of the cathedral there is still some part of an old wall, very thick, with several windows in it, built of small flints cemented by mortar as hard as stone, and supposed to have been a work of the Romans. The great Roman highway leads from this city to Alton, and, it is supposed, was continued to London; but the remains of it cannot now be traced beyond Alton.

A monastery is said to have been founded here very early by Lucius, a British king, for monks following the rule of St. Mark, which, after several changes, was at last totally demolished by one of the West Saxon kings.

In the east part of the city a nunnery was begun by king Alfred, or his queen Alswitha, about the end of the ninth century, and finished by their son king Edward the elder. This house was also new-modelled and enlarged by bishop Ethelwold. The nuns were of the Benedictine order, and the house was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Edburg, daughter to king Edward, who was herself a nun, and, some say, abbess here. The yearly revenue of this abbey, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. was one hundred and seventy-nine pounds, seven shillings and two-pence; and three years after, when it was dissolved, the king granted pensions to the abbess and twenty-one nuns.

medicines nunnery, to atone for her having murdered her first husband, Ethelwold, that she might be queen; and her son-in-law, king Edward, that her own son, Etheldred, might be king. It was dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Peter; and in this abbey she is said to have spent the latter part of her life very penitently. At the general suppression, it was endowed with revenues amounting to three hundred and thirty-nine pounds, eight shillings and seven-pence *per annum*. There is still an annual fair held at Wherwell on the fourteenth of September, for sheep and bullocks.

About six miles to the north-east of Andover, is the town of Whitchurch, situated on the western road, on the banks of the Teste, fifty-eight miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and governed by a mayor, chosen annually at the court-leet of the dean and chapter of Winchester, to whom the manor belongs. The members to represent this borough in parliament, are chosen by the freeholders, and returned by the mayor. The principal trade of this town consists in shalloons, serges, and other articles of the woollen manufacture.

Whitchurch sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of April, the twentieth of June, and the seventh of July, for toys; and the nineteenth of October for sheep.

Kingsclere, which was the next place we visited, is pleasantly situated on the downs bordering on Berkshire, fifty-two miles from London. It was once the seat of the Saxon kings of this county, but has now nothing remarkable, except its being still the capital of a hundred. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the first Tuesday in April, the first Tuesday after Old Michaelmas-day, and the tenth of October, for sheep.

From Kingsclere we continued our journey to Silchester, a hamlet, consisting of only one farm-house and a church, situated seven miles to the north-east of Kingsclere, upon the borders of Berkshire. Here are to be seen the remains of the celebrated Vindomia, or Vindonum, of the Romans, and the Caer Segont of the Britons, once the chief city of the Segontiaci; and said to be built by Constantius, the son of Constantine the great, who is reported to have sown corn in the trace for the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity. These walls, which are two Italian miles in circumference, and built of flint and rag-stone, are still standing. They were surrounded by a ditch, which is still impassible, and full of springs. At the distance of five hundred feet without these walls, to the north-east, are the remains of an amphitheatre, which has long been a yard for cattle, and a watering-pond for horses. In this place several Roman roads, which are still visible, concur; and in the neighbouring fields a vast number of Roman coins, bricks, and other relics, are daily found; among the rest was a stone, with the following inscription: MEMORIÆ FL. VICTORINÆ T. TAM. VICTOR CONIVX POSVIT; and some coins of Constantine, on the reverse of which there is the figure of a building, and this inscription: PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Some British coins are also found here, which the common people call Onion Pennies, from one Onion, whom they will have to be a giant, and an inhabitant of Vindomia.

Leaving Silchester, we travelled directly south to Basingstoke, an ancient town situated on the western road from London to Wiltshire, forty-eight miles from London. It is a large and populous town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, seven capital burgeses, and other officers. Besides the parish-church, there was a very neat chapel, built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William, the first lord Sandys, who was buried in it. This chapel stands on an eminence, but is now in a ruinous condition. The history of the prophets, apostles, and the other disciples of Christ, was finely painted on the ceiling. Here are three charity, and one free-school, in which forty-four boys and twenty-four girls are taught and clothed. One of the above schools belongs to the skinners company in London,

and in it twelve boys are taught, clothed, and maintained. Great quantities of malt are made here, and some years ago, a manufacture of druggets and shalloons was set up in this town, and has since been carried on with success, and affords constant employment for a great number of poor people.

Henry III. founded an hospital here in 1261, for the maintenance of aged and helpless priests, pursuant to the will of Walter de Merton; and after the foundation of Merton College in Oxford, the scholars, or fellows of that college, who should become proper objects, were to be preferred. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, and the mastership of it very early annexed to the wardenship of Merton-college, Oxford. A bloody battle was fought near this place in the year 871, between Etheldred and the Danes, in which the former was defeated.

Here is a large weekly market for corn, especially barley, held on Wednesday; and two annual fairs, the first held on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for pedlars ware; and the second on the tenth of October, for hiring servants, and the sale of cattle.

Besides these fairs, there are two others held on the neighbouring hills, called Basingstoke-downs, on Easter Tuesday, and the sixteenth of September, for the sale of cheese and cattle.

In the neighbourhood of Basingstoke is a house built out of the ruins, and on the site of old Basing-house, a seat belonging to the marquis of Winchester, and famous in the great civil war. The marquis, who was a firm loyalist, changed this seat into a fortress for the king; and having under him a band of veteran soldiers, held it out for a long time, to the great annoyance of the parliament army. At last Cromwell, provoked to see a house defy all their efforts, when the strongest cities had submitted, took it by storm, put great part of the garrison to the sword, and burnt the house to the ground. It was a building more proper for a prince than a subject; and, among other rich furniture destroyed with the structure, was one bed worth fourteen hundred pounds; but notwithstanding this, the plunder was so considerable, that a private soldier had three hundred pounds to his own share.

About five miles to the eastward of Basingstoke, is a town called Odiham, situated on the road to Basingstoke, forty-one miles from London. It is a corporate town, and was formerly a free borough belonging to the bishop of Winchester. It had once a royal palace and a castle, which, in the reign of king John, was defended for fifteen days by only thirteen men, against the army of the barons; and in the reign of Edward III. David III. king of Scotland, was kept a prisoner here. A charity-school for thirty boys was founded here about forty years ago, by a tradesman of this town, who left the interest of six hundred pounds to support it.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Mid-lent Saturday, and the thirty-first of July, both for toys and cattle.

At Wintney-hartley, about four miles to the north-east of Odiham, a Cistercian nunnery was founded by some of the Colrish family in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, and, at the dissolution, it was inhabited by a prioress and seventeen nuns, with a revenue of forty-three pounds three shillings *per annum*.

From Odiham we directed our course to Alton, and passed through a small place called Bentley-green, one of the most lively and cheerful villages we met with in our journey. The houses are, in general, well-built, though small, scattered at proper distances, and have all little gardens, neat, and well planted. The fences on each side of the road, for many miles together, are of white-thorn of the most vigorous growth, many of them clipped, and all kept clean from weeds. Nor is this husband-like attention confined to their fences on the road-side; it extends into the fields as far as we could see.

Alton is a pretty, though small market-town, situated on the road leading from London to Winchester, fifty miles from the former. Here is a charity-school for forty boys and twenty girls, but nothing else worth the attention

attention of a curious traveller: The weekly market is held on Saturday; besides which, there is an annual fair on the twenty-ninth of September, for cattle and toys.

At West Sherborn, in the neighbourhood of Alton, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, which became a cell to the abbey of St. Vigor at Cerisy in Normandy, to which it was given by Henry de Port, one of the barons of the exchequer in the reign of Henry I. It was afterwards given by Edward IV. to the hospital of St. Julian in Southampton, and is now enjoyed by the provost and fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, as masters of that hospital.

There was also a priory of black canons at Selbor, near Alton, founded by Peter de Repibus in the year 1233, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but it was suppressed, and granted to William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, who made it part of the endowment of St. Mary Magdalen college in Oxford.

Alesford, or Aylesford, the next place we visited, is situated on a river formerly called the Alre, now the Itching, sixty miles from London. It is an ancient town, governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses. On the first of May 1610, this town was consumed by an accidental fire, which broke out in several places almost at the same time, sparing neither the market-house nor church. It was soon after rebuilt in a much better manner than before, and the market-house, and many of the private houses, are of brick, which before were of timber and plaster. Since which time, it has suffered two other accidents of the same kind, but is now handsomely built. Part of the Roman highway, leading from this place to Alton, serves for the head or flank of a large pond, in which there are a great number of swans. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the twenty-fourth of June, for sheep, horses, and cows.

About eight miles to the eastward of Alesford, is Petersfield, an ancient borough-town, situated on the road leading from London to Portsmouth, fifty-five miles from London. It stands in a pleasant, fruitful soil, abounding with oaks, and is accommodated with several good inns. It is governed, according to a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor and commonality, who have shamefully given up all their privileges to the family of the Hamborrows, who are lords of the manor, at whose court the mayor is annually chosen. The church, though pretty large, is only a chapel of ease.

Petersfield sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of July, and the eleventh of December, for sheep and horses.

From Petersfield we directed our course towards Southampton, and passed through Fareham, a small market-town situated at the upper part of Portsmouth harbour, sixty-eight miles from London. It is pleasantly situated, has a market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the twenty-ninth of June, for toys.

About two miles to the north-east of Fareham, is a small town called Southwick, remarkable for having been the residence of colonel Norton, who dying in December 1732, left a real estate of six thousand pounds a year, and sixty thousand pounds in money, to the poor, hungry and thirsty, naked and strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world. He left his pictures, and other valuable effects, to the king, and appointed the parliament of Great Britain his executors; but in case they should refuse the trust, it should devolve to the bishops. Trustees were soon appointed, by proper authority, to take care of this extraordinary legacy; but the will carried such strong marks of insanity, that it was afterwards set aside. The house, which is very large, is part of a monastery built by Henry I. The situation is very low and wet, having a great deal of marshy ground about it; but the park extends to the highest part of Portsdown, where there are two large clumps of Scotch firs, planted by the colonel, which have flourished remarkably, and may be seen near twenty miles at land, and a considerable distance at sea. And from the ground near these trees, there is a very

beautiful view of Portsmouth, town, harbour, and docks; the roads of Spithead and St. Helens, and the Isle of Wight. On the land-side the eye commands a very extensive vale, well planted and cultivated, bounded with hills clothed with woods.

About seven miles to the northward of Fareham is Waltham, or Bishops Waltham, from a palace the bishops of Winchester had formerly here, sixty-five miles from London. It is a considerable market-town, and has a charity-school, but nothing else remarkable. The weekly market is held on Saturday. There are also four annual fairs, viz. the second Friday in May, for horses and toys; the twenty-fourth of July, for cheese and toys; the first Friday after Old Michaelmas-day, and the tenth of October, for horses, stockings, and toys.

About three miles to the northward of Waltham is a small town called Warnford, in the church of which are two remarkable inscriptions; one upon the north side, indicating, that this church was rebuilt by Adam de Portu, a man of great wealth in the time of William the Conqueror. The inscription is as follows:

*Addæ hic Portu, benedicat solis ab ortu,
Gens Deo dicata, per quem sic sum renovata.*

The other inscription, on the south side, intimates, that this church, which was rebuilt by Adam de Portu, was founded by Wilfred.

*Fratres orate, præce vestra sanctificatè
Templi Façtores, seniores & juniores,
Wilfrid fundavit, bonus Adam sic renovavit.*

Southampton, the next place we visited, is a large borough-town situated between the Alre, or Itching, and the Tese or Anton, both of which fall here into an arm of the sea called Southampton-water, seventy-eight miles from London. It was first incorporated by Henry II. and made a county of itself by Henry VI. which renders it independent of the lord lieutenant of the shire: According to the last charter, which was granted by king Charles I. the corporation consists of a mayor, nine justices, a sheriff, two bailiffs, twenty-four common-councilmen, and as many burgesses. The mayor is admiral of the liberties from South-sea castle, situated on the east side of Portsmouth harbour, to Hurst-castle, erected on a neck of land opposite the needle-cliffs in the Isle of Wight.

This town was terribly harrassed by the Danes, who at length took it in the year 980; and here it was that Canute the great convinced his courtiers of the limited power of earthly monarchs. These flatterers had often addressed him with the most fulsome compliments, even at the expence of the Divinity. Canute, despising such mean flattery, resolved, as an unanswerable argument to all they had been saying, to give them an ocular demonstration, that there was no more divinity about the person of a king, than about that of the meanest of his subjects: accordingly, he ordered his chair of state to be placed on the strand below the high-water mark, while the tide was flowing; and sitting in it, dressed in his royal robes, addressed the sea in the following manner: "Over thee, O sea, I have command, and the strand on which I sit is mine. Disobedience to me never goes unpunished. Upon thy peril, therefore, advance no farther, nor presume to wet the feet of thy sovereign lord." But the waves, deaf to the royal voice, rolled on in their usual course, first sprinkling, and then dashing all over the royal person. Canute, as if surprized at the disobedience of the element, started from his seat; and after chiding his courtiers for flattering him into a belief of his power, that might have proved fatal to his person, represented to them the narrow limits of earthly majesty, compared to that which can bind the ocean, and say to the billows. "Thus far shall ye go, and no farther." He then, by way of penance for his presumption, walked home, wet as he was; and our historians add, that from that hour he would never more wear his crown, commanding it to be placed on the head of the crucifix at Winchester.

In the reign of Edward the third, Southampton was taken by the French, who, after putting the men to the sword and ravishing the women, laid the town in ashes; but was soon after rebuilt in a more convenient situation, and fortified with double ditches, and strong walls, with battlements and towers. The security of the place soon rendered it populous, and Richard II. built a strong castle on a high mount, for the defence of the harbour.

When Henry V. made his first expedition to France, he mustered his army here, and having discovered that he was in danger of being betrayed by Richard earl of Cambridge, lord Scroop, and Sir Thomas Grey, he caused them to be beheaded, and their remains interred in the chapel of God's House, an hospital founded by Phillippa wife to Edward III. for the maintenance of poor men and women.

This town is at present surrounded by a wall built of very hard stone, resembling those little white shells, like honey-combs, growing on the backs of oysters. These stones seem to have been gathered on the sand below the high water mark of the sea, which encompasses almost half of the town, and so deep, that ships of five hundred tons burden, have been often built here. At the south corner near the quay, is a fort called the tower with some cannon mounted on it; on one of which was an inscription, indicating that the fort was erected by Henry VIII. in the year 1542.

In order to break the force of the waves, which, in stormy weather, and southerly winds dash with great violence against the shore, they build a strong bank with a species of marine plant, called, in this part of the country, sea-ore. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments, like swingled hemp, very tough and durable. This bank is said to be a better defence than a stone wall, and, some add, than even a natural cliff; but the latter assertion seems to be too much exaggerated to gain belief with the thinking part of mankind.

The principal street, is one of the broadest in England, and near three quarters of a mile in length, well paved, and terminated at the southern extremity by a very commodious quay. Here is a public hall in which the assizes are frequently kept. There are also here five churches where the service is performed in English, and one, where it is read in French.

The hospital already mentioned, called God's house, is still in being, and also a free-school founded by Edward VI. A charity school was also opened in the year 1713, for thirty boys, who are clothed and taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, and navigation.

Southampton is said to have formerly enjoyed the sole privilege of importing all the Canary wine brought to England, and there are still many large vaults near the quay and in the High-street, where these wines were deposited; but the merchants of London suffering great inconveniences by this delay, purchased an exemption, and had their wines brought directly to London. Camden says it was famous in his time, for the great resort of merchants, the number and neatness of its buildings, and the wealth of its inhabitants. But it has now lost the greater part of its trade, though some is still carried on with the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and to Newfoundland.

Some years since, the custom of bathing in the sea-water came into great request, and several baths were made here for that purpose. This convenience has proved of the greatest service to the town, great numbers of the nobility and gentry resorting hither in the summer season for that purpose. A very elegant ball and assembly room has been also lately erected here, and a most elegant pile of building was some time since begun, to accommodate the nobility, &c. with more commodious lodgings.

The inhabitants of Southampton, have been, for a long series of years supplied with excellent water, from several springs in the neighbourhood. The water is conveyed by leaden pipes to four public conduits erected in the town, and also to a large pond for watering cattle, near the east gate. This water is of the greatest service to the town, as well as to the ships trading hither, as that supplied by pumps in the place is brackish, from the

vicinity of the sea. The charge of repairing these conduits, pipes, &c. had been from time immemorial defrayed by the inhabitants; but some years since several of them refused to pay those rates, and the voluntary contributions of the more public-spirited persons being insufficient for the purpose, the conduits and other works, were in so decayed a condition, that a scarcity of fresh-water ensued, and a total want of it was likely to follow. This induced the inhabitants to apply to parliament for power to levy rates sufficient to answer all the good purposes desired; and accordingly an act passed in the session of 1746-7, which will, it is hoped be a means of continuing, to future ages, the salutary benefit the town was in so much danger of losing, by the narrow spirit and perverseness of persons, who were willing to receive an advantage, without contributing to support the method of procuring it, in common with their neighbours,

Southampton sends two members to parliament, has weekly markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of April, and Trinity-monday, for horses, cattle, and leather.

At the hamlet of St. Mary's, a little to the north-east of Southampton, stood an old Roman town, called Clausentum, which in the ancient British language implies, the port of Entum. The ruins of this town may still be traced, as far as the haven on one side, and beyond the river Itching on the other; and the trenches of a castle, half a mile in compass, are still visible in St. Mary's field. This castle is supposed to have been one of the forts frequently erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons.

About a mile from the town, on the banks of the river Itching is a vast pile of earth, which rises in the form of a cone, from a foundation of great circumference, called Bevis-mount. It is supposed to have been an ancient fortification thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppose the passage of the Danes over the Itching, when they lay encamped on the other side of that river. The mouth of the river Itching, is not very broad, but the tide running up it a great way above Southampton, forms a kind of bay, just under this remarkable mount; which being contiguous to an estate belonging to the late earl of Peterborough, his lordship purchased it, and converted it into a kind of wilderness, cutting various spiral walks and labyrinths through the woods and bushes with which it was covered, in so pleasing, but intricate a manner, that it is hardly possible for a stranger to find his way. His lordship used frequently to divert himself by dropping his friends in the midst of this wilderness, and, stealing away, leave them to wander up and down, till they found their way out of it. The mount, like what the poets fabled of Parnassus, terminates above, in a kind of fork; and between the two spires is a bowling green, or parterre, adorned with beautiful statues of Italian marble, brought by his lordship from Rome. The view towards the river is entirely open, and, when the tide is up, affords a very beautiful prospect. On one side of this parterre, declining gradually towards the south, from the top of one of the spires to the bowling green, is a little vineyard; and on the summit of the other spire, a beautiful summer-house is erected. It is built in an elegant taste, and has under it a very good cellar, where his lordship kept his wines, there being no good cellarage at his house, which stands near a quarter of a mile from the mount. He intended to rebuild the house, and convert all the ground lying between it and the mount into gardens; but death intervened, and terminated at once the design and his life. The beauty of the improvements which his lordship made in this mount, can hardly be conceived. He adorned it with statues, grottoes, and alcoves; and at every bend of the walks, something new and unexpected, strikes the eye of the spectator.

On the east side, about three miles down the river, are the ruins of the once celebrated Littlely, or Nettleby-abbey; the church of which is still so entire as to have part of the roof standing. It appears to have been very capacious, and built in the form of a cross; great part of the walls are covered with ivy, many of the stems of which are remarkably large. Mr. Willis, in his history of Mitred Abbeyes, tells us, that in the year 1704, the

roof was entire, but soon after pulled down, together with great part of the walls, by a person who had purchased the property of the abbey. Besides the church, there are still several rooms remaining, sufficient to shew how fine an edifice this once was, and which still, though in ruins, exhibits a very venerable appearance. Round the whole are large mounds, part of which kept up the banks of fish-ponds, whose overflowings were conveyed to a fort on the banks of the river, supposed to have been erected as a defence to the abbey.

This edifice was built in the year 1239, by Henry III. who placed in it Cistercian monks, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Edward. At the dissolution, it had an abbot and twelve monks, whose revenues were valued at one hundred pounds, twelve shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Henry V. built a priory for black canons upon the banks of the river Itching, about two miles above Southampton, and dedicated it to St. Dionisus, about the year 1124, in which were a prior and nine religious, whose revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to eighty pounds, eleven shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

Having viewed every thing curious in the town and neighbourhood of Southampton, we left that place, in order to visit Portsmouth, the strongest, and indeed the only regular fortification in this kingdom. In our road thither, we crossed the ferries of Itching and Busselton, and at the latter observed a man of war of sixty guns then building in a private yard.

About three miles beyond the ferry at Busselton, is Tichfield, a small place, but famous for an abbey built by Peter de Rupibus, who having obtained a grant of the manor from Henry III. erected this structure for Premonstrantian canons, in the year 1231, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. At the suppression, it was inhabited by an abbot and twelve canons, and endowed with the yearly revenue of two hundred and forty-nine pounds, sixteen shillings and a penny. Great part of the structure is still standing, and the south front of it changed into a modern building.

Leaving Tichfield, we passed on to Gosport, a town situated over-against Portsmouth, on the west side of the harbour, seventy-four miles from London. This town, though on a different side of the harbour, and in a different parish, generally goes by the name of Portsmouth, being considered, with regard to that town, as Southwark is with regard to London, except there being no bridge to unite them. Boats indeed are continually passing from one to the other. Gosport is a large town, and has a considerable trade: it is indeed chiefly inhabited by the officers and sailors belonging to the royal navy, and their wives; and travellers also generally chuse to lodge here, as every necessary of life is much cheaper here than at Portsmouth. A noble hospital has been lately built at Hasler, near this town, for the cure of the sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy. Here is also a free-school, a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs for toys, the first held on the fourth of May, and the second on the tenth of October.

Portsmouth derives its name from its situation at the port or mouth of a creek that runs up a part of the coast, which at high-tide is surrounded with the sea, and is therefore called Portsea Island. It is about fourteen miles in circumference, and is joined to the continent by a bridge a little above the town. At this bridge there was formerly a small castle, the ruins of which are still remaining, and a town called Port Peris, which is now known by the name of Porchester, and was then close upon the strand; but the sea retiring from Porchester, many of the inhabitants followed it; and settling below Port Peris, built Portsmouth.

This town is seventy-three miles distant from London, and is a borough, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiff, and common-council. In the reign of king Richard the second, the French burnt and destroyed Portsmouth; but it recovered so much in six years time, that the inhabitants fitted out a fleet, which beat the French at sea, as they were returning to insult the coast a second time, and then proceeded to France,

entered the river Seine, sunk several ships, and brought off a great booty.

Portsmouth may be called the Key of England, and is the only regular fortification. It was begun by king Edward IV. and augmented by kings Henry VII. and VIII. and queen Elizabeth was, at so great an expence in improving the works here, that nothing was thought wanting to complete them: but king Charles II. added very much to their strength, extent, and magnificence, and made this one of the principal harbours in the kingdom, for laying up the royal navy: he furnished it with wet and dry docks, store-houses, rope-yards, and all materials for building, repairing, rigging, arming, victualling, and completely fitting to sea ships of war of all rates. At this place all our fleets of force, and all squadrons appointed as convoys to our trade, homeward or outward bound, constantly rendezvous, and a thousand sail may ride here in perfect security.

The mouth of this harbour, which is scarce so broad as the river Thames at Westminster, is, upon the Portsmouth side, defended by a castle called South Sea Castle, built by king Henry VIII. and situated about a mile and an half south of the town. This castle is fortified with a good counter-scarp and double moat, with ravelins, and double palisades, besides advanced works to cover the place from any approach, where it may be practicable; but part of this fort was accidentally blown up, and greatly damaged, in August 1759. Besides the above castle, it is defended on this side by the guns on the platform, sally-port, and gun-wharf. The mouth of the harbour is, on the Gosport side, defended by four forts, and a platform of above twenty great guns, level with the water.

The harbour is capable of receiving the whole navy of England; and the depth of the water so great, that first-rates may ride at the lowest ebb without touching the ground: at the same time, it is sheltered from all winds, and forms one of the finest ports in Europe.

On the land-side, the town is defended by a regular fortification, having a glacis, covered way, and deep fosse, which can, in half an hour, be filled with water eight feet deep, ravelins, half-moons, &c. Within the fosse the wall is fifteen feet in perpendicular height, with a double parapet for small arms on the mount, which is planned out in bastions and curtains, the faces of one of the former regularly flanking those of the other.

These works have been lately continued round the dock-yard, by which means that amazing magazine of naval stores is sufficiently secured against any unexpected attack of an enemy.

The dock-yard is as convenient as can be imagined. It contains four large docks, each of which is capable of receiving two capital ships at a time; and such is the dexterity of the workmen, that five ships may be docked and cleaned every day, while the spring-tides continue, which is generally four or five days; so that twenty or twenty-five ships may be docked every fortnight.

Within the dock-yard are dwelling-houses, with ample accommodations for the commissioner, and all the subordinate officers and master-workmen, necessary for the constant service of the navy in this port day and night; and the contents of the yards and store-houses are laid up in such order, that the workmen can readily find any implement, even in the dark. The quantities of military and naval stores of all kinds that are laid up here, are immense. The rope-house is near a quarter of a mile long, and some of the cables so large, that one hundred men are required to work upon them at a time; and this labour, though divided among so many, is, notwithstanding, so violent, that the men can work at it only four hours in a day. The number of men continually employed in the yard is never less than a thousand. The docks and yards resemble a distinct town, and are a kind of marine corporation within themselves; having also a royal academy, where young gentlemen are properly educated to serve as officers in the royal navy. In one of the rooms of this academy is a very fine orrery, made by the late ingenious Mr. Rowley; and a most beautiful model of that unfortunate ship the *Victory*, which was built here

On the third of July 1760, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which consumed the rope-house, the spinning house, the hemp-house, and one of the store-houses, with several stores, to the value of more than fifty thousand pounds.

The situation of this town being so near the level of the sea, it is full of ditches, which it was found necessary to cut as drains, and the inhabitants are very liable to agues. The streets are generally very dirty, and the inns and taverns are, in time of war, perpetually crowded with seamen and soldiers. The church of this town is a large and handsome building: a bell at the top of the church-tower is rung to give an account of the number of ships that enter the harbour; and from a watch-house at the top of the steeple, there is a fine prospect of the several ships in the harbour, as well as of those at Spithead, a channel between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where ships generally ride before they come into the harbour, or after they sail out of it, and before they put to sea. The deputy-governor has a beautiful house, with a neat chapel, and there is a very fine new key, called the Gun-wharf, for laying up the cannon. This place is, however, in great want of fresh water; and though the adjacent country abounds with all sorts of provisions, yet the consumption of them at Portsmouth is so great, that they are very dear, and so also are lodging and firing. It is observed, much to the credit of the civil and military government of this place, that the military does neither corrupt the civil, nor the civil interrupt the military.

Portsmouth has so greatly increased, by a continual conflux of people hither, within these few years, that a suburb, called the Common, has been built, and is already larger than the town itself, and contains a greater number of inhabitants. The houses are also more elegant, and the streets wider and better laid out. At the same time, it is independent of the laws of the garrison, and not encumbered with the duties and services of the corporation.

Portsmouth sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Thursday and Saturday, and one annual fair, called the Free Mart. It begins on the tenth of July, and holds fourteen days. It was formerly very greatly frequented by the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and large quantities of goods were yearly disposed of; but has greatly declined for some years past.

After having viewed every thing curious in Portsmouth, we passed over to the Isle of Wight, a place long famous, and which we were very desirous of viewing.

Account of the ISLE of WIGHT.

The Isle of Wight, though only a part of Hampshire, is so considerable for its trade, fertility and natural beauties, that it well deserves a distinct and particular notice. It is of an irregular, elliptical form, and lies so contiguous to the county of which it is a part, that the channel which divides it is in some places not two miles broad, and in none more than six or seven at high water. It is about twenty-four miles in length from east to west, twelve in breadth from north to south, and sixty in circumference. The whole island is divided into twenty-nine parishes, in which are four market-towns, four castles, about three thousand five hundred houses, and twenty-seven thousand souls.

The Isle of Wight was subdued by Vespasian about the year 45, and continued under the Roman government till that people quitted the island. About the year 542, the island was subdued by Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons. Cerdic gave it to his two nephews, Stufe and Withgar, who put all the inhabitants to the sword, and peopled it with their followers, the Jutes and Saxons. The island continued subject to the West Saxons till about the year 650, when it was subdued by Wulphur, king of the Mercians, who, after converting Adelwalch, king of the South Saxons, whom he had taken prisoner, to christianity, he gave him the Isle of Wight. But Adelwalch did not long enjoy it; for in the year 685, it was invaded by Ceadwalla, king

of the West Saxons, who killed Adelwalch in battle, and this unhappy island suffered all the miseries of devastation. In the year 1012, king Etheldred was driven by Swain, king of Denmark, into this island, where he spent great part of the winter with a small retinue, and then sailed to Normandy, whither he had before sent his queen, and his two sons, Alfred and Edward. Harold, brother to Tofti, and son to the earl Godwin, landed here with some Flemish pirates, but retired, after raising heavy contributions on the inhabitants. Soon after William the Norman had conquered England, William Fitz-Osborne, then marshal of the kingdom, reduced this island, and was the first lord of it after the conquest. It has suffered more than once from invasions by the French, who, in the reign of Richard II. burnt some towns and villages, and besieged Carisbrooke-castle; but Sir Hugh Tyrrel, then governor of the island, forced them to raise the siege, and content themselves with one thousand marks of silver, which they had raised upon the inhabitants, by way of contribution. About the year 1403, a thousand French landed on the island, and seized a considerable number of cattle; but as they were driving them to their ships, the islanders fell upon them, killed two hundred, drove the rest to their ships, and recovered their cattle. Henry VI. erected the Isle of Wight into a kingdom; for he not only gave it to his favourite, Henry de Beauchamp, whom he had created first earl of England, and then duke of Warwick, with precedence before all other dukes, except Norfolk, but crowned him king of the islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey, with his own hands. These isles did not, however, long enjoy their regal title; for Henry de Beauchamp dying without issue, they again reverted to the crown; and Edward IV. made Edward lord Woodville, his father-in-law, lord of the Isle of Wight, which grant was confirmed by Henry VII. but Woodville being disgusted at the king's refusing him leave to go to the assistance of the duke of Bretagne, withdrew privately to this island, raised four hundred men there, and sailed with them to Bretagne, where he was slain, with most of his men, at the battle of St. Aubin. In the reign of Henry VIII. two thousand French landed here, but were soon repulsed with great loss; which so enraged the French king, that he embarked an army to reduce the whole island; but hearing his troops were like to be opposed by an equal number, he gave over all attempts of this kind, as his successors have done ever since.

The government of this island, a post of the highest trust and honour, is always given to some person skilled in military or maritime affairs, or to one of the first rank. He has under him all the governors of the forts and castles in the whole island, where there is always one regiment in garrison, and sometimes more.

In ecclesiastical affairs, it is subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; and in civil, to that of the county of Southampton.

AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCE.

The air of this island is universally esteemed to be as pure and healthful as any in the kingdom; and the soil is so fruitful in its nature, and so skilfully and industriously managed by the husbandmen, that it has long since been allowed, that the annual produce of corn is sufficient for the inhabitants seven years; and so greatly have their arable lands been improved of late, that, in the opinion of many, the proportion at present is as one to twelve. The traveller, therefore, in these parts, will not be disappointed, if he expects to be entertained with the richest profusion of plenty, covering and adorning the face of nature; and, at the same time, he is agreeably presented with some of the finest and most extensive prospects of land and water which the eye can be regaled with. Through the middle part of the island, from east to west, there runs a continued ridge of spacious downs. The interior parts of these contain inexhaustible mines of chalk or marle, which is of infinite service to enrich and improve their lands. Upon the surface are bred vast numbers of sheep, which afford excellent

wool;

wool; but being little of it manufactured here, it is mostly bought up by the merchants and exported in the fleece to the cloathing parts of England. In passing along these downs you have frequently a delightful view of the sea, on both sides at once. The prospect to the South is continually varied by the opening of new vales, meadows, and ample corn fields; and on the north and north-east, besides woods and fields which vary the prospect on the island itself, you see Spithead, the towns of Portsmouth, Southampton, Lymington, &c. on the opposite shore. In short, the lover of the beauties of creation will here meet with the highest entertainment, and the landscape painter might both enrich his imagination and copy nature in her best attire.

Nor is the coast which encompasses this island destitute of its riches or natural curiosities. Here is excellent fishing of various kinds, particularly for mullets, bafe, &c. Though the method of using trawls, which of late years has prevailed, is no small diminution of their plenty, it being found by experience to destroy the spawn. But shell-fish, such as lobsters, crabs, prawns, &c. are taken in the greatest plenty and excellence.

The extremities of the land, especially on the southern coast, are for the most part a natural fortification of rocks and cliffs. There is only one place called Sandown, on the S. E. part, which lies open to the incursions of an enemy, and this is strongly fortified by art, and garrisoned with soldiers. The most remarkable of these cliffs are two; one of them an erect wall of rocky stone, which extends to some miles in length, is of a vast height and surprising regularity, considering it as a work of nature, and of a species wherein regularity for the most part is as little to be found as it is wanted. It has, therefore, very much the appearance of an old rampart, or castle wall, and as you view it a great way together, in a straight line as to length, and rising to its lofty height in a perpendicular direction, you would almost imagine it to be the off-spring of human labour in some ancient indefatigable age. What is further remarkable as to this cliff is, that it is at least half a mile from the water's side, and the intermediate land is as fine, level, and pleasant a tract as any in the whole island.

The other cliffs, which are among the more remarkable, are called Fresh Water cliffs, from a village of that name in the neighbourhood. They are prodigious promontories of chalk, of which we before noted the hilly parts of this island are composed. They rise to a stupendous height, and are the extreme boundaries of the shore on that coast which lies nearest to the west on the southern side. But what makes them to be one of the greatest curiosities in these parts, are the great number of exotic birds which annually resort to these cliffs to lay their eggs, hatch, and breed up their young. They are various both in colour and species, and are differently sized from the bigness of a pheasant to, perhaps, little more than a pigeon. At the firing of a gun, (a thing frequently done by such as go off in boats to view them) they fly round and over you in great numbers. Their food is fish, which they are incessantly flying off to procure for themselves and their young. The time of their coming (no-body knows from whence) is the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, and when their young are able to undertake the migration, which is some time in July, they all take their flight, and you see no more of them till the following season. The country people, for the sake of an advantage which they make by taking these birds, descend for that purpose by a rope fastened to an iron bar which is driven into the ground on the top of the cliff. Their method is to beat them down with a short stick as they fly in and out; and we were told, that a dozen of them will commonly yield a pound of feathers of a very delicate softness, the price of which to the merchant is eight pence, and their carcasses they sell to the fishermen for sixpence the dozen, to bait their crab-pots. And it was added further, that some of these peasants have been so dextrous as to take five or six dozen in a day: a considerable temptation to this adventurous work. We visited this place on account of the birds; and to get the better information, we consulted the farmer, whose house is not a mile from the place; he

assured us there were never more than three different sorts of birds, two of which are large, about the size of a duck, and the other small, some what less than a pigeon; and the lesser species were there all the year round; but the two largest went and came at stated times, as above related: these lay eggs of an unusual size, nearly as big as that of a goose, which the people of that part of the island eat; but they are no such fine coloured fowl, as they are usually represented: we saw several of them, but none more variegated than a common mallard or drake.

The village or parish of Fresh-Water is also remarkable for a curious silver-like sand, of which great quantities are dug and sent to London, Bristol, and other places to make the finer sort of glass wares. Upon this coast are also found copperas stones, of a good quality, and in such plenty, that vessels are often freighted with them to London. There are likewise beautiful shells and seaweeds, of the most curious ramification and colouring we have ever seen.

CITY, BOROUGHS, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

Newport, the capital, is seated on a rising ground near the centre of the whole island; and to make it the more convenient for commercial affairs, it has the navigable river Medina running close to its skirts, and emptying itself into the sea at four or five miles distance, at the harbour of Cowes. At this port there is a custom-house, at which many Carolina and Palatine ships usually clear. In this river are taken abundance of flat fish, and great quantities of the fattest and best flavoured oysters in the kingdom.—The air of Newport is lightsome and pleasant; and though the town is situated upon a gentle and agreeable eminence, yet it is so sheltered by the hills which encompass it at about a mile distance, that the cold is seldom felt to a degree of severity common to most other places. The streets are spacious, clean, and consequently sweet. These were at first evidently laid out upon a regular plan, consisting chiefly of three long ones, extending from east to west, and as many crossing them at right angles. They have been lately new pitched at a great expence; the foot-way on each side being elegantly paved and posted off, which affords a very handsome appearance, besides the pleasure of excellent walking. The buildings, though few of them grand, are neat and handsome, so that not many places, we believe, are more frequently visited by strangers, or with greater satisfaction.

Here are two weekly markets held on Wednesday and Saturday, though only that on Saturdays is worthy of notice. The great number of waggons, drawn by stately teams of horses, which are seen at this market, must needs attract the observation of a stranger. There are said to be two hundred of these of a day, all laden with corn for this market, and which of course, according to their usual lading, must contain fourteen or fifteen hundred quarters of grain. Most of this is bought up by the merchants and their agents, for foreign markets, so that in the last year near twenty thousand quarters were exported from Cowes only. A great deal indeed, both of their barley and wheat is manufactured amongst themselves, and sent abroad in flour, malt, and biscuit, for the navy, &c. Though in some articles this manufacture has greatly diminished of late years, since the government have caused mills and ovens to be erected for naval services.

Here is also exposed to sale in this market, a large and pleasant sample of the various other productions of this fertile spot. Their poultry and butter, in particular, are so plentiful and good, that great quantities of both are weekly bought up for the supply of Portsmouth, &c. and of the latter much is barreled for the winter consumption, and exported to very distant parts. The rural inhabitants, which resort in great numbers to the markets for business, are of a remarkably sound and healthy complexion; and the fair sex are deservedly esteemed as some of the most beautiful of their species.

Newport sends two members to parliament; and besides the two weekly markets already mentioned, has an annual fair on Whitfun Monday, for horses and toys.

About a mile to the westward of this town stands Carif-

Carisbrooke castle, which is seated upon a very exalted eminence overlooking a village of the same name. This was once a considerable fortress, and is said to have been built by Whitgar, a favourite of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons, to whom he gave the island after having subdued it, as was before noted. It was afterwards improved by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry I. and repaired by queen Elizabeth; but it is now fallen into great decay. Though the hill upon which the castle stands has few to exceed it for height in the island, yet it is plentifully supplied with water, than which there is none better. It is drawn up from a well of seventy-two yards deep, by the labour of an ass, which runs in a wheel for that purpose. Upon these, and some other accounts, particularly its being famous for the retention of state prisoners, this fortress is still visited by strangers, as a piece of antiquity well worth their notice.

Among the state prisoners that have been imprisoned in this castle, was the unfortunate king Charles I. who was confined here eight months by colonel Hamond, then governor of Carisbrooke-castle for the parliament; and they still shew the window through which that prince endeavoured to make his escape.

Near the Carisbrooke-castle is a village of the same name, and was a considerable town when Cadwalla took the island, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; since which time, it has never recovered itself. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was given by William Fitz Osborn, earl of Hereford, and nephew to William the Conqueror, to the abbey of Lyre in Normandy, upon which a prior and some black monks, from that foreign monastery, were settled here.

At Arreton, a village about three miles south-east of Newport, Baldwin de Redveris, afterwards earl of Devon, built, in the year 1132, an abbey of Cistercian monks, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. This monastery continued till the general suppression, when its annual revenues were valued at one hundred and thirty-four pounds, three shillings and eleven-pence.

Cowes is the name of two considerable towns situated at the mouth of the river running by Newport, and distinguished by the epithets East and West, from the situations being on different sides of the river. That on the west side, and thence called West Cowes, is by much the largest place, and has the most trade of any in the island. Here are two castles, built by Henry VIII. to defend the entrance of the river: that on the east side of the river has been long neglected; but that on the west side has a garrison, under the command of the deputy-governor of the island.

The ports of East and West Cowes were in a flourishing condition while the heavy duties on goods imported from the American colonies were continued; for then the ships from Virginia and the West Indies used to land their cargoes here, and after re-shipping them, proceed on their voyage to Holland, Hamburg, and other markets; by which means they were entitled to a draw-back of the greater part of those heavy imposts. Here also the masters of merchant-ships are furnished with money for bills; and here the outward-bound ships are supplied with fresh provisions and stores. Several reputable merchants reside here, where many elegant houses have been built within these sixty years past; but the situation is low, and on that account not reckoned so healthy as the higher parts of the island. The church at West Cowes is only a chapel of ease to Northwood, a small place about a mile to the southward of Cowes.

At Burton, near East Cowes, there was, as early as the reign of Edward I. a priory of black canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It consisted of several chaplains, under the government of an archpresbyter, who, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry VI. gave away the estate of the priory to St. Mary's college in Winchester.

Newton, or Newtown, is a small borough, situated at the head of a little creek, about five miles south-east of West Cowes. It has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a

mayor and burgeses; but is a very inconsiderable place, though it has a convenient harbour.

At Marvel, in the neighbourhood of Newtown, a college for four priests was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and augmented by Peter Roch, and Henry Woodlock, two of his successors in that see; and in the park near this place, is still a church, in which was a chauntry at the dissolution of religious houses.

Yarmouth is another borough-town, and considerably larger than Newtown. It is situated near the mouth of a creek on the west side of the island, four miles from Newtown. It was incorporated by king James I. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-councilmen. It is defended by a castle, which, with the castles of Sharpnose and Hurst, forms a triangle. The works are kept in repair, and there is always a garrison here. The houses are handsome, and most of them built of free-stone. It is often called South Yarmouth, to distinguish it from Great Yarmouth in Norfolk. This town sent members to parliament in the twenty-third year of Edward I. but not afterwards, till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the privilege was renewed, and has continued ever since. The members are chosen by the corporation and burgeses, who are about fifty in number, and returned by the mayor. Here is a market on Friday, and a yearly fair, on the twenty-fifth of July, for toys.

About two miles to the westward of Yarmouth, is Sharpnose-castle. It stands directly opposite to Hurst-castle in Hampshire, and about two miles to the eastward of the Needle-cliffs. This castle has also a garrison under a governor.

At Appledurcomb, near the south coast of the island, there was a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Mary's de Montisburgh, in Normandy. It was founded about the end of the reign of Henry III. by Isabella de Fortibus, and was dissolved, with the rest of the alien priories, by Henry V. And at Godshill, a little to the north of Appledurcomb, there is a church, which was early appropriated to the abbey of Lyre in Normandy.

About five miles to the eastward of Appledurcomb, is Sandown-castle, one of the strongest fortifications in the whole island, and has always a garrison, with a governor, captain, and thirty wardens, besides gunners. It stands at the north extremity of Sandown-bay, the only place where it is possible to land in this part of the island.

St. Helen's is a small place, about three miles to the northward of Sandown-castle, and remarkable for a spacious road before it, where large fleets often come to an anchor. The village of St. Helens stands on the north side of an arm of the sea, which here runs up a considerable way into the land. Here was formerly an alien priory of Cluniac monks, but dissolved, with the rest of foreign monasteries, by Henry V.

Having made a tour of the Isle of Wight, and viewed every thing curious in that delightful spot, we again embarked at Cowes, and after a few hours, landed at Portsmouth.

Continuing our journey to the eastward, we passed through Havant, a neat market-town, nine miles from Portsmouth. The road leading from Portsmouth to Chichester, and which runs through Havant, is lately made a turnpike-road: we wish we could say it was any thing better for the alteration; but all the improvements we observed, were the gates erected for receiving the tolls.

Havant has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of June, and the eleventh of October, both for toys.

About a mile from Havant, on the south side of the road, are the remains of a famous castle, formerly belonging to the earls of Surry. One of the towers is still standing, together with some part of the walls, now overgrown with ivy. Part of the moat also which encompassed this castle, is still visible. A farm-house is built out of the ruins, and on the site of the ancient mansion; and near it is the parish-church, a very low and mean edifice, but frequented by a large congregation.

Two miles from Havant, and on the road to Chichester, is Emsworth, a very flourishing sea-port town, situated at the head of one of the branches of Chichester-haven. Here are three ship-wrights yards, where a great number of coasting vessels, from an hundred and fifty to twenty tons burden, are continually building. This town has increased prodigiously within these twenty or thirty years past, and there are now near eighty sail of coasting vessels belonging to it. Here are also two large water-mills for grinding corn, great quantities of flour being sent from hence to London, Bristol, Ireland, and other markets in these kingdoms. It has no market, but two annual fairs, the first held on Easter Monday, and the second on the eighteenth of July, both for toys.

Remarks on the SEA-COASTS of Hampshire.

The sea-coasts, which terminate the main land of Hampshire to the south, have nothing remarkable, except a bank of sand stretching all along the shore from Hurst-castle to Calshot-castle, at the mouth of Southampton-water. This bank is about a mile in breadth, and the greater part of it is dry at low water.

Two miles to the southward of Calshot-castle, and near the middle of the channel between the main land and the Isle of Wight, is a shoal called the Bramble, on which there is not above three feet at low water; care must therefore be taken to avoid this bank in passing up or down the channel.

A mile S. S. E. from the Bramble, is another sand-bank, called the Middle, on the shoalest part of which there is not more than three feet at low water; and must therefore, like the former, be carefully avoided.

About two miles to the westward of Portsmouth harbour, is a village called Stoke, before which is a fine road, called Stokes-bay, where ships often ride. The water is from three to seven fathoms deep, and the bottom very good anchor-ground, being an oozy sand.

A little to the northward of Gilkicker, a sea-mark erected on the western point of Portsmouth harbour, a sand-bank, called the Spit, stretches off a mile from the shore, which obliges all ships going into Portsmouth harbour to pass near South Sea castle, the channel lying within half a mile of it.

From South Sea castle, a large sand stretches all along the shore for near two miles to the eastward, and to the distance of two miles and a half from the shore. It is called the Horse; and on the southern extremity of it a large buoy is placed, that ships may avoid it as they pass along the channel leading to Spithead. The depth of the water on this sand is from three to ten feet at low water. Several ships have been lost on this sand; the eastern point of which, called the Dean, forms the western bank of the channel leading to Langstone-haven. The east side of the above channel is formed by another sand-bank, called the Walsener, part of which is dry at low water.

From hence to the mouth of Chichester harbour, which terminates Hampshire to the eastward, is one of the finest beaches, composed of pebbles, sand and shells, any where to be seen; and at the foot of it a sand-bank, stretching off about half a mile into the sea. Part of this sand-bank is dry at low water.

We now come to describe the sea-coasts round the Isle of Wight; and shall begin at a shoal called Norman's-land, which lies at the north-east corner of the island. This bank, which is dry at low water, forms the southern shore of the channel leading to Spithead. At the north-east point of this bank is a buoy, near opposite to that placed on the Horse; the channel, which is here but little more than a mile in breadth, running between them. This bank extends above five miles in length, to a place called Fish-house, where it is terminated by a creek running up a considerable distance into the island.

A small ledge of rocks lies along the shore near the eastern point of Cowes harbour; but they are dry at low water, and so very near the land, that no danger can be apprehended.

From the point opposite to Hurst-castle, to the Needle cliffs, the shore is full of rocks, and therefore dangerous to ships when they come too near the land.

The channel to the westward of Hurst-castle is bounded on the south by the Needle-cliffs, and to the northward by a bank of pebble-stones, called the Shingles. This channel is something less than a mile in breadth; and the bank is dry at low water.

All the southern coast of the island from the Needle-cliffs to Sandown-bay, is bounded by prodigious rocky precipices; but in northerly winds, Freshwater-bay is an excellent road, though the utmost care is necessary to avoid it when the winds are southerly.

Mention has been already made of landing upon almost any of the southern coasts on the Isle of Wight, which is indeed very often fatal to sailors; particularly in one part of it, called Chale Bay, where there is such an eddy, as renders it extremely difficult, when a lee-shore, to keep an offing sufficient to avoid the danger. At the same time, it gives us pain to remark, that the country-people, of the meaner sort, have for many years been too justly accused of making a barbarous advantage of these misfortunes, plundering and carrying off the effects of the unfortunate sufferers in a most unjust and infamous manner. But this savage practice has been lately very much suppressed; and it is hoped, for the honour of humanity, will be soon totally abolished.

To the eastward of Chale Bay is a very lofty head-land, called Dunose, which is visible at a great distance. The whole shore is bordered with rocks, without a single road for ships, before we come to Sandown-bay, where there is good riding for ships in westerly winds; the water being from two to seven fathoms deep, and the bottom an oozy sand.

A little to the north-east of Sandown-bay, is a very remarkable head-land, called White-cliff, Swan-cliff, and Beacon-cliff. The two former are owing to its appearance, being a hill of chalk, rising nearly in a perpendicular direction from the sea, to an amazing height; and the latter to a beacon, formerly erected on its summit.

About three miles to the northward of White-cliff, is Bembridge Point, before which is a prodigious ledge of rocks, called the Mixon. This ledge extends near a mile from the shore, which must therefore be here carefully avoided.

Bembridge Point forms the southern extremity of St. Helens road, the northern being the Horse, and Norman's-land, already described.

Curious PLANTS found in Hampshire.

Bird's-foot, *Ornithopus*, found plentifully in the heaths near Petersfield.

Monks Rhubarb; *Rumex*, found in the fields near Rumsey.

Common broad-leaved Liverwort, *Lichen petraeus latifolius*, five hepatica fontana, C. B. found in several parts of the New Forest, between Rumsey and Christchurch.

Sea Scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia*, found plentifully on the sea-shore near Emsworth.

Buglafs, *Anchusa*, found on the sides of the hills near Petersfield.

Sweet Cane, *Calamus aromaticus*, found in many of the brooks near Winchester.

Sun-dew, *Ros Solis*, found in the meadows lying along the banks of the Itching.

Round-leaved Marsh St. Peter's-wort, *Ascyrum supinum palustre villosum*, Ray, found near the borders of springs, chiefly near Aylsford.

Butter-wort, with a small flesh-coloured flower, *Pinguicula flore minore carnea*, Ray, found in a boggy ground near Lindhurst, in the New Forest.

Sampire, *Critimum*, seu *Feniculum marinum*, Ray, found among the rocks, particularly on the sides of White-cliff, in the Isle of Wight.

Water-mint with a spicy smell, *Mentha arvensis verticillata folio rotundiore odore aromatico*, Ray, found under the hedges near Whitechurch.

Marsh Asparagus, or Sperage, *Asparagus palustris*, Ger. found on several of the cliffs in the Isle of Wight.

Small Sea-crane's Bill, *Geranium pusillum maritimum supinum botanicæ folio*, Ray, found on the shores near Emsworth.

Tender ivy-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula palustre cymbulariæ foliis*, Ger. found on the sides of the river Teste, near Rumsley.

Verticulate Knot-grass, with thyme-like leaves, *Polygonum serpyllifolium verticulatum*, Ray, found in the watery meadows near Bedhampton.

Hairy Kidney-wort, *Cotyledon hirsuta*, Ray, found near Silchester.

Wood-sage, *Salvia agrestis, seu scorodania*, Ger. found in several parts of the New Forest.

The English Sea-pease, *Pisum maritimum angelicum*, Ray, found on the beach near Hurst-castle.

Smooth-leaved Rupture-wort, *Herniaria glabra*, Ray, found in plenty on the beach near Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight.

Eryngo, or Sea-holly, *Eryngium marinum*, Ray, found on the beach near Sandown-castle, in the Isle of Wight.

Wood-sorrel, *Acetosellum*, found in the woods near Havant.

Antique COINS found in Hampshire.

A very great variety of coins have been found in this county, especially of the Romans. A very considerable

quantity were dug up at Winchester about the year 1621. In several parts about Southampton, Roman coins have also been found, especially about the ruins of the Roman city called Caufentum, in the neighbourhood of that town. At Porchester, near Portsmouth, also Roman coins have been found; a sufficient indication that the Romans once possessed that castle, the works of which are still entire. At Silchester, vast quantities of Roman coins have been, and are still daily found. Coins have also been found near all the Roman camps we have mentioned in their proper places. But the Roman are not the only antique coins that have been found in this county; several struck by the Britons, Saxons, and Danes, have also been found here, especially at Silchester, Winchester, Southampton, Redbridge, Rumsley, Wherwell, at Newport in the Isle of Wight, and several other parts of Hampshire.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Hampshire.

This county sends twenty-six members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Winchester, and two burgeses for each of the following corporations; Southampton, Portsmouth, Newport, Yarmouth, Newton, Lymington, Christ-church, Andover, Whitchurch, Petersfield, and Stockbridge.



S U S S E X.

THE county of Sussex, or, as the original name from which the present is formed by corruption, which implied, the country of the South Saxons, is bounded on the west by Hampshire; on the north by Surry; on the east by Kent; and on the south by the British Channel. It is about sixty-nine miles in length, twenty-nine in breadth, and one hundred and seventy in circumference, and contains one thousand four hundred and sixteen square miles. It is divided into six rapes, which has each its particular castle, river, and forest; and is subdivided into sixty-five hundreds, containing three hundred and twelve parishes, one hundred and twenty-three vicarages, one city, eighteen market towns, one thousand and sixty villages, hamlets and chapelries, about twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven houses, and twelve thousand nine hundred souls. Cuckfield, a market town near the middle of the county is forty miles S. W. of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother.

The Arun rises in St. Leonard's forest near Horsham, a borough town of this county, and running a few miles westward, turns due south, and passing near Arundel, another borough town, falls into the English channel, at a place called Little Hampton, about three miles to the south of Arundel.

The Adur, sometimes called the Beeding, rises also in St. Leonard's forest, and running almost parallel to the Arun, passes first by Stening, and afterwards by Bramber, two boroughs, and from the latter has obtained the name of Bramber waters. After leaving the above towns, it continues its course in a southern direction to New Shoreham, another borough town; where it turns to the east, and falls into the British channel about three miles below Shoreham.

The Ouse is formed chiefly of two branches, one rising in the forest of St. Leonard, near the source of the Adur, and the other in the forest of Worth, north of Cuckfield. These two streams unite near Brighthelm, and continue their course in a south-east direction to Newyck, where the river bends to the south, and in that direction, after being encreased by several rivulets, passes by Lewis, a very considerable borough town, and falling into the British channel, forms a harbour called New-haven, about eight miles below Lewis.

The Rother rises at Rotherfield, near the forest of Downe; and running eastward divides itself into two streams, upon the borders of Kent, and uniting again forms an island called Oxney Island, and falls into the British channel near Rye, one of the Cinque ports.

Besides the above there are several less considerable rivers in this county, particularly the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and the Auster, all which, as well as the rivers whose courses have been described, are confined within the limits of Sussex; but are too small to merit a particular description.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Sussex.

The harbour of Chichester is sufficiently capacious to contain the whole navy of England; but a bar stretches across the mouth of it in such a manner as to render the entrance very dangerous; nor is there water enough for a large ship, but at high-water on a spring tide: nor is this all, the bar is not fixed, but shifts with every storm, and often with every tide, so that only persons who reside upon the spot are capable of carrying in and out of this harbour. It is however pretty much frequented by vessels

trading to and from Chichester, Emsworth, Bosham, and other places situated near it.

About ten miles to the eastward of Chichester, is Siddleham haven, which vessels enter with the tide, there being so little water when the tide is out, that the mouth of the harbour may be forded.

Nine miles farther to the eastward is the village of Little Hampton, built at the mouth of the Arun. Here was formerly a very good harbour, called Arundel Port or the harbour of Little Hampton, capable of receiving ships and vessels of considerable burden; but a beach being thrown up by the sea, it was quite choaked up, and the navigation so greatly obstructed, that the harbour was rendered in a manner useless. To remove this obstruction, an act passed in the year 1733, for erecting piers, cutting a canal through the beach, erecting locks, and other works necessary to cleanse the harbour and keep it from being choaked up by the sea. This act has accordingly been carried into execution; and the harbour is now capable of receiving ships of considerable burden. Barges go up to Pulborough, a small town twelve miles from the works at the mouth of the river, and vessels of a hundred tons as high as the key at Arundel.

One great advantage to the county from this river is, the shipping off great quantities of large timber, which is carried to the royal docks at Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich and Deptford, and some of it even to Plymouth. The timber shipped off here is esteemed the best and largest brought from any part of England: great quantities of knee-timber is also exported from hence; a commodity of the utmost consequence in ship-building.

About fourteen miles to the eastward of Little Hampton, is the harbour of Shoreham, formed by the mouth of the Adur. The harbour will not admit ships of large burthen; nor has the navigation received any improvements from art. Indeed there are no places of consequence in the neighbourhood, so that the meer current of the river answers all the purposes of an inland navigation, we mean that of bringing down timber felled in the adjacent woods; which is now conveyed by floats to New Shoreham, where there is water sufficient for ships of one hundred tons burden.

New-haven lies about twelve miles to the eastward of New Shoreham; and was once a very safe and commodious harbour for ships of considerable burden; but for want of keeping in repair the timber piers, which it had from time immemorial, it was quite neglected, the piers became rotten, and the harbour choaked up with sand and beach. To remedy these evils, an act passed in the year 1731, for repairing and keeping in repair the said piers, and harbour. It has not, however, yet been carried into execution, though it could not fail of being of the greatest advantage to Lewis, to which place the river might be made navigable at a very small expence, and the neighbouring parts.

Pevensey, which is about fifteen miles farther to the eastward, had also once a good harbour, but is now totally choaked up with the sands; nor is there any other port in this part of the county till you come to Hastings, where ships may ride safely in northerly and westerly winds.

Rye, which is eighteen miles to the north-east of Hastings, had formerly a very fine haven; but it is now through neglect, almost choaked up. Some considerable families who have lands near the channel, have taken advantage of this neglect, to extend their boundaries still nearer to the channel, by which means, there is not back water sufficient on the ebb to scour away the beach thrown up by the flood. Nor was this the whole mischief occasioned by these encroachments; for now ships of small burden only can come within any convenient distance of

the town; whereas formerly the largest vessels, and even whole fleets together, could anchor just by the rocks on which the town stands: and as this port lies over-against Dieppe in France, and there is no other harbour between Portsmouth and Dover that can receive large ships, this harbour, in its original state, would prove of the greatest advantage to the trade and navigation of the kingdom. Nor were its uses unknown to the legislature; for an act of parliament passed in the year 1721, which enacts, that no new walls, banks, dams, or stops, shall, for the future, be erected on either side of the water, having any tendency to alter the flux or reflux of the sea, between the mouth of the harbour, and the New Shutt, near Craven-sluice.

In the year 1723, another act passed for completing the repairs of the harbour of Dover, and for restoring the harbour of Rye to its ancient goodness, which still continued to be choked up, and almost ruined, by the shifting of the beach without, settling of the foilage within, and stopping the flux of the tide, which this act proposed should have its free course through the Scotch flat and Craven sluices, or into such other channel as should be found most proper and expedient.

And in 1724, another act passed for making the last act more effectual, so far as it related to the harbour of Rye, in which a power was given to change the design of making a passage by the above sluices, and to open a new cut from the Winchelsea channel, strait out to the sea. And they actually began, in pursuance of this act, to cut a broad and deep channel, which was to be carried to the sea, on the side of Winchelsea, for the use of the two boroughs. But these provisions being still found insufficient, another act passed in 1738, for continuing the term and powers granted by the former acts, for repairing the harbour of Dover, and for restoring that of Rye to its ancient goodness.

In 1751, another act was passed for making a commodious harbour here; and on the fourteenth of July, 1762, the new harbour was opened, where ships of three hundred tons burden may ride with the greatest safety.

AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCTIONS.

The air along the sea coast is reckoned agreeable, at least to foreigners; but the inhabitants are very healthy. In the northern parts of the county, bordering upon Kent and Surry, a large woody tract called the Weald, or Wild, which is said to be about one hundred and twenty miles long, and in some parts near thirty broad, the air is foggy but not unhealthy; and upon the downs, in the middle of the county, it is exceeding sweet and pure.

In the Weald of Sussex the soil is rich and deep, and produces great quantities of oats and hops; but the roads, in the winter season, are the worst in England; for many of the prodigious trees which grow here, and are carried through this part of the country in the summer-time, to the Medway, on a carriage called a Tug, drawn by twenty oxen, advances so slowly, that it is often several years before the tree reaches the place of its destination; for if once the rains set in, it stirs no more for that year, and often the summer is not dry enough to make the roads passable. These northern parts are, in general, covered with woods, from whence the royal docks are chiefly supplied with timber, the iron-works with fuel, and many parts of the kingdom with charcoal.

The middle part of the county is delightfully chequered with meadows, pastures, groves, and corn-fields, which produce great quantities of wheat and barley. In the southern parts towards the sea, are high hills, called the South Downs, consisting of a fat chalky soil, very fruitful both in corn and grass; and feeding vast multitudes of sheep, remarkable for their fine wool, which is too often exported clandestinely to France, by farmers and jobbers, here called Owlars.

In the Weald of Sussex is found a mineral called Talc; and in the eastern part of the county great plenty of iron-ore is dug; and here are many furnaces, forges, and water-mills, both for cast and wrought iron.

Sussex is particularly famous for a delicious bird, called the Wheat-ear, perhaps from its being most in season when that species of corn is ripe: it is about the size of a lark, and so fat and tender, that they cannot be carried far, or kept long in their feathers; for which reason they are generally potted, and sent to London and other places. These delicate birds are taken in the following manner: They cut up a turf about a foot long and six inches broad, and turn up the turf to cover the hole, in which they fix a snare made with horse-hair; and as the bird is remarkably shy and timorous, it will, even at the appearance of a dark cloud, run for shelter into those traps, where they are taken. Great numbers of these traps may be seen at the proper season, on the sides of the hills between Lewis and Eastbourne; and sometimes the quantity taken is so large, that one shepherd has been often known to get thirty or forty dozen in a day. They are found here only about the time of harvest; coming a little before that season, and leaving the country soon after; but to what part of the world they retire and spend the other parts of the year, is not known. In the river Arun are caught vast quantities of mullets, which, in the summer season, come up from the sea as far as Arundel, in vast shoals, where, by feeding on a particular weed in the river, they acquire so fine a taste, as renders them a great delicacy. Among the rocks on the coast between Chichester harbour and the mouth of the Arun, the finest lobsters in England are taken; and the cockles found in the sands near Selsey, are greatly admired. The mackerel and herrings also caught near Rye are esteemed the best of their kind.

HUSBANDRY of Sussex.

The Sussex husbandmen, though very assiduous in their business, have not adapted the modern improvements in that necessary art. They follow the tract of their forefathers with very little variation. The turnep husbandry is hardly known, and their pease and beans are never hoed, by these means great part of the farmer's profits are lost. They use wheel plows, and turn up an acre of land in a day with four horses. Their course of crops in general, are, 1. fallow, pease or beans, 2. wheat, 3. barley. The new, or drill husbandry is very little known, being practised only in some few parts of the county. They are strangers to the method of feeding hogs with clover, though perhaps a field of that grass cannot be turned to so much profit any other way. The rent of land is from ten to twenty shillings per acre. They plow three times for wheat, sow three bushels on an acre, and often reap four quarters, three is reckoned a middling crop. For barley, they plow twice, sow two bushels, and reckon three quarters a middling produce. They plough but once for pease, sow three bushels, and reap at a medium two quarters and a half. They rarely sow vetches, except for cutting green as fodder for their cattle; they plough but once for them, and sow two bushels on an acre.

The farms are not large, especially in the western parts of the county, generally from thirty to two hundred pounds a year.

In the pastures about Chichester, Amberley, and other districts of the county, great numbers of oxen are fatted, and sold to the victualling-office at Portsmouth, and to the butchers in the neighbouring towns. The price of labour, as far as we could get information, is as follows:

A labourer 1 s. 4 d. a day all the year round except harvest.
 In harvest 2 s. 6 d. with beer.
 Reaping wheat 4 s. 0 d. per acre.
 Mowing barley 1 s.
 ——— grass 1 s. 6 d.
 Raking barley 0 8 d
 A lad of thirteen or fourteen years old has four-pence a day.

In the southern parts of the county, they make great use of sea-ore for manuring their land; and some of the farmers

farmers adopt the rational practice of making a compost dunghill with that weed, dung, earth, and the soil taken out of ditches, and the bottoms of ponds and rivers. Lime and soap-ashes are also used as manures, but not so generally as they deserve; but the coal-ashes are suffered to lie in heaps, without the farmers thinking it worth their time and labour to fetch and spread them on their ground; nor could we find they ever made use of sea-sand as a manure, though in many parts it is sufficiently mixed with broken shells and coral. In the northern parts, they constantly fold their sheep, and are very attentive to collect every species of manure that offers.

TRADE and MANUFACTURES.

The principal trade of this county consists in exporting corn, flour, timber, and other products of the county; for it has very little foreign trade, except to France, when the exportation of corn is allowed. And with regard to the manufactures, the principal are cast and wrought iron, charcoal, and gunpowder; the latter, which is made at a market-town called Battel, is said to be the best in the world.

CITY, BOROUGHS, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county near Emsworth, over a stone-bridge of two arches, and immediately turned to the northward, in order to view a fine seat called Stanstead, lately belonging to the earls of Scarborough, and the Lumley family, but now to the earl of Halifax. In our way, we passed through a small town called Westbourne, where there was formerly a market, which has been for many years disused, though the market-house is still standing. The church is capacious, with a handsome square tower, but has nothing in it remarkable.

Stanstead is about three miles to the north of the road leading from Portsmouth to Chichester. It stands in the middle of a very fine park, finely diversified with walks and lawns, and the vista from the house towards the west, is one of the finest we remember to have seen in all our travels. The house is extremely elegant, and has four fronts, facing the four cardinal points. The grand stair-case is extremely beautiful; and in several of the rooms are very fine tapestry, representing several actions of the army commanded by the famous duke of Marlborough, under whom one of the Lumley family served. The prospect from this seat is beautiful beyond description, especially from the roof, which is flat, and covered with lead. To the south and south-west, you see the several harbours and arms of the sea from Southampton-water to Chichester-haven, the ships at Portsmouth and Spithead, together with those passing and re-passing between the several ports, and finely terminated by the Isle of Wight. The interjacent country is beautifully diversified with woods and water, corn-fields and meadows, and interspersed with towns, villages, and farms. To the eastward is a charming country, decorated with gentlemen's seats, and rural habitations. Chichester spire is distinctly seen, and adds greatly to the beauty of the perspective.

When we were at Stanstead, the earl of Halifax was making several improvements, which, when finished, will be great ornaments to this beautiful seat: but we could not help observing with regret, that this charming retirement was destitute of water, and consequently, wanted one capital beauty. The house indeed is supplied with good water from a deep well sunk in what is called the Old Buildings; but there is none for fountains, and other decorations of that kind. We were informed, that several years since, the house, gardens, and fountains, of which there were then several, were supplied with water from the river at Westbourne, by means of an engine, and were shewn the place where the engine was erected. The water-wheel was placed under an arch, which supported a small house, the residence of the person who had the care of the engine. This building, which is yet standing, is still called the engine-house. But from some cause, now unknown, the works were suffered to decay, the

reservoir, into which the water was thrown, filled up, the fountains in the gardens removed, and the well already mentioned sunk, to supply the necessary want of water in the family.

The Old Buildings above-mentioned are the remains of a very ancient and capacious house, once the seat of the Lumley family, the present edifice not having been erected above seventy or eighty years. The original structure appears, from the few parts of it still remaining, to have been a noble pile of building in the Gothic taste. It was decorated with towers, several of which are yet standing, and other ornaments, which still exhibit a magnificent appearance, even in decay.

Leaving Stanstead, we pursued our journey towards Chichester, through a very beautiful country, lying at the foot of the South Downs. On the summit of one of these eminencies, called Bow-hill, are four large barrows, said to be the sepulchres of four Saxon kings or generals, slain in a battle fought at the foot of this hill.

The city of Chichester is situated in a plain, on the river Lavant, sixty-three miles from London. It was called Caercci by the ancient Britons, and their king Careticus was besieged in it by some Saxon and Norwegian pirates, who set the city on fire, and Careticus retired to the mountains of Wales. After the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it was rebuilt by Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons, who called it Ciffanceaster, or the city of Cissa; and the South Saxon kings made it their royal residence.

When William the Conqueror landed in England, there were only an hundred houses in Chichester; but that prince bestowing it on Roger de Montgomery, he made so many additions to the buildings, that bishop Strigand removed his episcopal chair hither from Selsey, where it was originally placed; and his successor, Ralph, began a cathedral here; but the structure being consumed by an accidental fire, on the fifth of May 1114, before it was finished, he laid the foundations of a second, which was completed by his successors. This second cathedral, together with the greater part of the city, was also burnt in the reign of Richard I. but Selfrid, or Saffrid, then bishop of Chichester, rebuilt both the cathedral and the town.

Chichester is a county of itself, and governed, according to a charter of king James II. by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, and common-council, without limitation. The mayor is chosen annually, and is attended by four serjeants at mace, and a common crier.

It is a very neat and compact city, inclosed by a stone wall, in which are four gates, facing the four cardinal points. A street runs from each of these gates, distinguished by the epithets East, West, &c. according to the point its gate faces. These streets, which are broad, and the houses tolerably well built, cross each other in the centre, where there is a cross erected by Edward Story, bishop of this see, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and repaired and beautified in the year 1746 by his Grace the late duke of Richmond; so that it is at present one of the most beautiful crosses in England. From this cross the four gates of the city might once be seen, but at present only those at the east and south; the view towards the west being obstructed by a row of mean low houses built along the wall of the cathedral church-yard, which was formerly the south boundary of the street; and that towards the north by a range of buildings, extending some distance from the cross towards the north gate, along the west side of the street. By these encroachments the regular form of the city is greatly injured; nor do the buildings themselves, abstracted from their situation, add any thing to its beauty. The market for butter, eggs, fowls, &c. is held in the cross, that for fish in the South-street, the corn-market in the North-street, and the beast-market in the East-street. The market-house is situated on the east side, and near the middle of the North-street. It stands upon pillars, and over it is the council-chamber, a very elegant room, where public balls, assemblies, &c. are often held.

The guild-hall is a very mean structure, situated in an obscure part of the town; near which is St. Mary's-

hall, an ancient hospital, erected for a master and several poor brethren, in the reign of Henry III. by William, dean of the cathedral. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, at the dissolution, valued at thirty-five pounds, six shillings and three-pence *per annum*. It is now inhabited by several poor persons, who have a small allowance weekly.

The cathedral is a very elegant, though not a large Gothic edifice, built in the form of a cross, the south part of which is, on one side, adorned with the pictures of all the kings and queens of England, from Cissa to the present time; and on the other, with all the bishops of this see. These ornaments were begun by bishop Shelburn in the reign of Henry VII. who brought them down to his time, from whence they have been continued. Shelburn added other ornaments to this church, but many of them were defaced, as well as the pictures above-mentioned, in the civil wars. The choir has been lately repaired and beautified, and is now one of the neatest in England. The spire, which is three hundred feet high, is a most excellent piece of workmanship, and cannot fail of pleasing the eye of every curious spectator. About twenty years ago, the steeple received such a shock, that it is amazing it did not tumble down; the consequence of which, in all probability, would have been the demolishing the whole church.

It was occasioned by what the inhabitants call a fire-ball, or rather lightning, which struck the steeple with such irresistible force, that it drove several large stones out of it, and carried them to a prodigious distance from the steeple. One of these stones, weighing at least a ton, was thrown over the south row of houses in the West-street, and fell on the ground at a gentleman's door on the other side of the way; and another of them, almost as large as the former, was projected over both sides of the West-street, and fell in the same gentleman's garden, without any hurt being done by either. The breach made in the spire by this shock was incredibly large, and within forty-five feet of the top, though the steeple stood firm, and was soon after substantially repaired; a sufficient proof that it was originally a sound and well-finished piece of workmanship.

In the body of the church are several monuments; but those of bishop Carleton and bishop King, whose effigies are curiously done in marble, are the most remarkable.

The chapter consists of a dean and thirty prebendaries, two archdeacons, a treasurer, chancellor, chaunter, and twelve vicars choral. The cathedral, bishop's palace, dean's house, and those of the prebends, fill the south-west quarter of the town. The palace, which is rather large than elegant, was rebuilt some time since; and in October 1727, the workmen found several ancient coins, and a curious piece of Roman pavement in the gardens.

This city has very little foreign trade: indeed, its situation is such, that it will not admit of it, being two miles from Dell-quay, the nearest port where ships can load and unload their cargoes. The citizens were so sensible of this, that an act of parliament was procured in the reign of James I. for making the river Lavant (which runs by the south walls of the town, and falls into a branch of the harbour near Dell-quay) navigable; and part of the canal was actually cut, but, for some reason, now unknown, laid aside, and has not since been resumed. There is, however, still a custom-house, with a collector, comptroller, and other officers, at Chichester.

In the year 1725, in digging a foundation for a house in the North-street, there was discovered, pretty deep in the ground, a large stone, six feet long, and three broad, with the following Roman inscription, which was something defaced by digging up the stone, cut upon it:

Neptuno et Minervæ Templum, pro salute domus divinæ, ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii, Cogidubni regis, legati Augusti in Britannia, collegium fabricorum, et qui in eo a sacris, vel honorati sunt, de suo dedicaverunt; donante arcem Pudente Pudentini filio.

This temple was dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, for the safety of the Imperial family, by the authority of Tiberius Claudius. It was erected by the college of artificers of king Cogidubnus, the lieutenant of Augustus in Britain, and by those who officiated as priests, or were honoured in it at their own expence; the ground being given by Pudens, the son of Pudentinus.

This stone was presented to the late duke of Richmond, who placed it in a temple erected on a mount in his garden at Goodwood, between the statues of Neptune and Minerva.

A considerable quantity of malt is made here, and much larger quantities of corn ground for exportation in the neighbourhood; but the chief manufacture is needles. Here is a free-school for forty-two boys, and a charity-school for twenty girls.

Chichester sends two citizens to parliament, has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, besides a very large beast-market every Wednesday fortnight, and five annual fairs, viz. the third of May, Whitsun Monday, and the fifth of August, for horses and black cattle; the tenth of October, for black cattle, toys, and hiring servants; and the twentieth of October, for horses, sheep, and black cattle.

Near the North-gate, within the walls of the city, was a house of Grey-friars, founded in the time of Henry III. It is now a very genteel seat, and belonged, when we visited Chichester, to Hutchens Williams, Esq; Near the East-gate was a monastery of Black-friars, said to have been founded by queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Vincent. It is now a gentleman's house.

Here was also an hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Richard I. It was dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen; and valued, upon the dissolution, at four pounds, fourteen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

On the north side of the city is a large Roman camp, called the Brill. It is an oblong square, above half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. Its area is a flat plain, situated on an eminence that commands the town, with a large rampart and single gruff, and is generally thought to have been the first camp occupied by the emperor Vespasian, after his arrival in Britain. On the same side of the city is another camp, called Gonshill, which is also supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans, it being an oblong square.

On the summit of Rook's-hill, a lofty down about four miles to the north of Chichester, is an ancient camp of a circular form, something more than a quarter of a mile in diameter, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes.

About three miles to the north-east of Chichester, is Goodwood, a seat belonging to his grace the duke of Richmond. It was the ancient seat of the earls of Northumberland, and in a very ruinous condition, till repaired by the late duke, who also built some very proper offices, which are to correspond with a mansion-house designed by Colin Campbell, and published in his *Vitruvius Britannicus*.

The present edifice has an easy descent towards the east, south, and south east, with the prospect of a rich and beautiful landscape, bounded by the sea for thirty miles in length. The Isle of Wight terminates the south-west prospect, and the famous Rook's-hill covers it from the winds of the north. The late duke erected a room on a rising ground at the upper side of the park, from whence there is a view of the country for many miles, and a noble prospect of the sea, together with the harbours of Portsmouth and Spithead. In this room his grace frequently entertained his company at dinner, there being a good kitchen built near it, with many other conveniencies; a very pretty garden, stored with a great variety of curious plants and flowers surrounding each side of the room.

About a mile to the east of Goodwood is a seat called Halmaker, belonging to the late countess dowager of Derby, and was formerly in possession of the Delaware family. The ancient part of the house is the remains of a castle; but the other part, which is modern, has a noble

noble appearance. From the windows in the front is a fine prospect of the sea. The park is small, but very beautiful, having been greatly improved by the late earl, who had here a very complete chemical laboratory.

Near this seat is the village of Boxgrove, where Robert de Haya, in the time of Henry I. founded an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of L'Essay, in Normandy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and occupied by the order of St. Benedict. Its yearly revenues, at the dissolution of religious houses, amounted to one hundred and eighty-five pounds, nine shillings and eight-pence. The ruins of this monastery are still visible, and the church is now the parish-church. Here is a free-school, founded by the late countess of Derby.

About four miles to the north-east of Halmaker, is a village called Charleton, remarkable for being the seat of fox-hunters. Here are many small hunting-seats, built by persons of quality, who reside there during the season for fox-hunting; but the most beautiful of these houses is that erected by his grace the late duke of Richmond. Here is also a large room, called Fox-hall, designed by the earl of Burlington, where the gentlemen fox-hunters dine together every day during their stay at Charleton.

In the neighbourhood of this village is a forest, which was formerly in the possession of the Lumley family; but was some years since purchased by the late duke of Richmond, who greatly improved the beauty of it, by making new plantations, and cutting fine walks through several parts of it. These walks all meet in the centre of the forest, where there is an open plain, on which the duke used to cause tents to be pitched for the entertainment of his friends.

Having viewed, with great satisfaction, these parts, we returned to Chichester, and visited Boseham, a small fishing-town about four miles from that city, in order to view the church, the only object worth attention. It was built in the reign of Henry I. by William Wareloft, bishop of Exeter, who placed in it some prebendaries. Afterwards, this church became a royal free chapel, exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester, and continued collegiate till the general dissolution. It is a large and handsome building, and the stalls, with ancient carvings over them, are still in being. It has also a very ancient monument, on which is a female figure, supposed to represent the daughter of king Canute, who was buried here. And some years since was found, by digging in this church, the head of a man in stone, the sculpture of the hair and features being still visible. It is twenty inches from the chin to the crown, and consequently the height of the statue, provided the proper proportions were observed, was near fifteen feet. It is not certainly known what this statue originally represented, but it is thought to have been one of the Saxon idols.

Midhurst, the next place of note we visited in this county, is a pretty large town, situated near a branch of the river Avon, fifty-two miles from London. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff chosen annually by a jury at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1311, and the fourth of Edward II. It is very pleasantly situated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river above-mentioned. It sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Thursday, and every fortnight, on the same day, another for fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. and two annual fairs, viz. Ladyday and Whitsunday, for horses and toys.

In the neighbourhood of this town is a beautiful seat called Cawdry, lately belonging to the viscount Montacute. It is situated in a valley, encompassed with lawns, hills, and woods, thrown into a park, the river running at the side, which renders the place very agreeable in summer, but makes it dampish in winter. The house is square, and at each corner is a Gothic tower, which have a very good effect, when viewed from the rising grounds. The hall is ciled with Irish oak, after the ancient manner. The walls are painted with architecture by Roberti, the statues by Groupé, the staircase by Pelegrini. The large parlour, or room at the

end of the hall, is painted by Holbein, where that great artist has described the exploits of Henry VIII. before Bologne and Calais; his landing at Portsmouth, his magnificent entry into London, &c. In the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the ancestors of the family, and other history paintings of Holbein, relating to their actions in war. The whole suit of rooms are stately, well-furnished, and adorned with many paintings. In the picture-gallery are the twelve apostles, as large as life; and in another very neat gallery, wainscotted with Norway oak, there are many whole-length pictures of the family in their proper habits. Here are also four history-pieces, two of which are copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Psyche, besides several old religious and military paintings from Battel-abbey. The chapel is one of the finest of its kind, adorned in a very magnificent manner.

The park is very noble, having a great variety of grounds in it, and is well wooded with firs, pines, and other evergreens, which are grown to a large size; and here are some of the largest chestnut trees perhaps in England. The vallies in the park are well supplied with water, which keeps them in a constant verdure.

At Harting, about six miles west of Midhurst, was a house for lepers, founded by Henry Hoese, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. And at Durford, about a mile to the north of Harting, the same Henry Hoese founded an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, in the year 1169, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist. In this monastery there were twelve monks only at the dissolution, whose revenues amounted to one hundred and eight pounds, thirteen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

Petworth, the next place we visited, is about seven miles to the east of Midhurst, and forty-six miles from London. It is a large, populous, and well-built town, situated on a fine dry ascent, in a healthy air. The church is spacious, and in one of the vaults several of the Piercies, earls of Northumberland, are buried. The rectory of this church is said to be worth seven hundred pounds a year. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, for black cattle, and the twentieth of November, for sheep and hogs.

Here is the magnificent palace belonging to the late Algernoon, duke of Somerset. It was the ancient seat of the Piercies, earls of Northumberland, and came into the Somerset family by one of his grace's ancestors marrying the sole heiress of the house of Piercy. The duke pulled down the ancient edifice, and on the site of it erected the present structure, which is considered as one of the finest in England. It had the misfortune of being almost demolished by fire a few years after it was finished, but was soon effectually repaired. The front is of free-stone, and adorned on the top with statues. The great stairs and apartments are truly noble, well-contrived, and richly furnished. The bagnio and offices are very elegant, and there is one vault near four hundred feet in length. But the avenues to the front want space; and as the west front, instead of looking into the park or gardens, had nothing but the old stables before it, the duke was obliged to pull down the old mews, the finest of their kind in all the south of England, though, by this means, he only opened a prospect over the adjacent country. The error was now conspicuous, though too late to be corrected. Had the structure been erected on the rising ground near the north side of the park, over-against the north wing of the house, the fore front would have faced the town, and the back front the park; whereas one of these advantages now lies on one angle, and the other opposite to one of the wings of the house. It is, however, a noble pile of building, and by far the finest in all this part of England. In the armory, they shew, among several other curiosities, a sword, said to have belonged to the famous Hotspur, and the date upon the blade seems to countenance the opinion. It is not so unwieldy as other ancient swords usually are.

From Petworth we directed our course towards the south-west, through a most delightful country, interspersed

perfed in a charming manner, with woods, corn-fields, meadows, villages, and gentlemen's feats; till we reached Arundel, a very ancient town.

Arundel is fituated in a valley or dale, on the banks of the river Arun, fifty-five miles from London. It is a borough by prefcription, having fent members to parliament ever fince the thirtieth year of Edward I. and is fo ancient, as to be mentioned in king Alfred's will. It is governed, according to a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, twelve burgefles, a fteward, and other officers. The mayor, who is chofen annually, is judge of the court-leet of the lord of the manor, which is held every three weeks: he appoints collectors of the package and ftallage, ale-conners and ale-tafters. No writ can be executed within this borough without his permiffion, and he has the authority of a juftice of the peace, though he feldom executes the office. The church is a large, ancient ftructure, and had once a cell of four black canons, fubject to the monastery at Seez in Normandy, and fupposed to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the reign of William the Conqueror; but in the reign of Richard II. it was abolifhed, and the church made collegiate, and continued fo till the diffolution, when its revenues amounted to two hundred and fixty-three pounds, twelve fhillings and nine-pence *per annum*. There is now nothing remarkable in this ftructure, except four old and ftately monuments of the earls of Arundel.

In the time of Edward II. here was alfo an houfe of Black-friars; and likewise an hospital, founded about the eighteenth year of Richard II. by Richard earl of Arundel. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed, at the fuppreffion, with yearly revenues amounting to eighty-nine pounds, five fhillings and two-pence.

The town is pleafantly fituated at the foot of a hill, on the fummit of which is an ancient caftle, faid to be a mile in compafs, and to have been built very early in the Saxon times. It was conferred by William the Conqueror on Roger de Montgomery, who repaired it, and was created, by the above prince, earl of Arundel and Shrewfbury, but took his title from Arundel caftle, where he refided; and his fucceffors long enjoyed it as a local dignity, together with the caftle; but the title being afterwards difputed, it was declared by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry VI. that all perfons who had been, or fhould be poffeffed of the caftle and honour of Arundel, were, and fhould be earls of the fame, without any other creation; and accordingly the title, manor, and caftle, ftill continue infeparable.

During the civil wars, the caftle being in poffeffion of the parliament forces, was taken for the king, after a fiege of three days, by lord Hopton, and retaken by Sir William Waller, when the famous Chillingworth, who was an excellent engineer, as well as a great divine, ferved in the former capacity.

Arundel fends two members to parliament, has a fubftantial wooden bridge over the river; two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, for black cattle and hogs; the twenty-firft of Auguft, for hogs, black cattle, and fheep; the twenty-fifth of September, for black cattle and fheep; and the feventeenth of December, for cattle and pedlars ware.

At Tortington, near Arundel, lady Hadwifa Corbet, founded a priory of five or fix regular canons, fome time before the reign of king John, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen. At the diffolution, its annual revenues amounted to feventy-five pounds, twelve fhillings and three-pence.

At Lymifter, in the neighbourhood of Arundel, was an alien priory of Benedictine nuns, a cell to the nunnery of Almanefche in Normandy, founded before the year 1178, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

At Hardum, a village fituated on the river Arun, north of Arundel, there was an ancient priory of black canons, dedicated to the Holy Crofs; but the founder is now unknown.

At Pynham, near Arundel, queen Adeliza, fecond wife to Henry I. founded a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. This was one of the fmall

monafteries fuppreffed by cardinal Wolfey, towards endowing his college at Oxford.

Leaving Arundel, we continued our courfe to the eaftward; in order to vifit Shoreham; and in our way paffed through Terring, a fmall market-town, fifty-three miles from London; but has nothing worth mentioning, except a charity-fchool, a fmall market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, and the fecond of October, for pedlars ware.

New Shoreham is a borough-town, fituated near the mouth of the river Adur, fifty-five miles from London, and took its rife from Old Shoreham, now a village to the north of it. The mouth of this river was the ancient Portus Adurni, whence large fhips ufed to go up as high as Bramber, two or three miles from the fea, till the navigation was choaked up with fand-banks. Here Ella the Saxon landed with fupplies from Germany, drove the Britons into the great wood, now called the Weald, and eftablifhed the kingdom of the South Saxons.

New Shoreham is a borough by prefcription, having fent members to parliament ever fince the twenty-fixth of Edward I. and is governed by two conftables. Great part of the town has been wafhed away by the fea, but it is ftill a populous place, and has been lately very confiderably improved. Here is a custom-houfe, with a collector and other officers to take care of the revenue, there being a good harbour for veffels of confiderable burden, and a tolerable trade. The parifh-church, which was formerly collegiate, was fome years fince thoroughly repaired and beautified at the expence of the inhabitants. Many fhips are built here, both for the navy and merchants fervice, which renders the place full of people, who are all generally employed. The fhip-wrights and fhip-chandlers, rope-makers, and other tradefmen depending on that bufinefs, feem to have fettled here chiefly on account of the prodigious quantity and cheapnefs of timber in the country behind them, which is in a manner covered with it; and the river, though not navigable for veffels, ferves to bring down the timber in floats from the adjacent woods.

Here was formerly a priory of Carmelites, or White-friars, founded by Sir John Mawbray.

New Shoreham fends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and a yearly fair, on the twenty-fifth of July, for toys.

Bramber is fituated on the river Adur, fifty-two miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prefcription, governed by a conftable chofen annually by a jury at the court-leet. It is feparated into two parts: the north part, which joins to Stening, confifts of poor mean buildings, and is half a mile diftant from the fouth divifion of the town, which is diftinguifhed by the name of Bramber-ftreet. From the year 1279 to 1472, it was joined with Stening in the writs for electing burgefles to parliament; but fince that time, each borough has had feparate elections: the customs of both are, however, ftill the fame. On the north-weft of Bramber-ftreet are the remains of an old caftle, and fome of the walls, of a vaft thicknefs, are ftill ftanding. It is beautifully covered with ivy, and is a fine object viewed from the diftant hills. Here are alfo the ruins of a bridge, and other public buildings, which fufficiently indicate, that Bramber was once in a more flourifhing condition than it is at prefent. Though this place fends two members to parliament, it has neither market nor fair. Here was an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and called Bidlington Spitel; but its revenues were very inconfiderable, being valued, on the diffolution, at no more than twenty fhillings *per annum*.

Near Findon, five miles weft of Bramber, is an ancient camp called Cæfar's Hill, upon which the very spot is pointed out where Cæfar's tent flood; but the form of the camp being round, not quadrangular, as the Roman camps always were, it is generally believed that this was either a Britifh or a Danifh camp.

Stening, or Steyning, is another fmall town adjoining to Bramber. It has at prefent not above two hundred houfes, though it is faid to have been formerly a very large town, and even a county of itfelf. It is,

however,

however, an ancient borough by prescription, and governed by a constable, who is the returning officer at elections, and chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The town is situated in a very fine air, and has a free grammar-school, founded about the middle of the last century by Mr. Holland, a tradesman of this place.

Stening was a place of some note in the Saxon times, on account of a church or monastery in which St. Cudman was buried. Here was also a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Edward the Confessor, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. William the Conqueror made it subordinate to the abbey of the Trinity at Feschamp in Normandy. Upon the dissolution of alien priories, it was given to the monastery of Sion in Middlesex.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Wednesday, and on the second Wednesday in every month, for cattle; besides two annual fairs, the first held on the ninth of June, for cattle and pedlary ware; and the second, which is reckoned one of the greatest in Suffex, on the tenth of October, for seed-wheat, Welsh cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.

At Seal, near Stening, William de Braiosa founded, in the year 1057, a convent of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Florence at Salmur, but it was afterwards annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford.

Leaving the borough of Steyning, we continued our course to the northward, near the banks of the Adur, to Horsham; and could not help admiring the vast quantities of timber growing in this part of the county. The plains also, during the summer season, are covered with the most beautiful verdure, and the roads remarkably good, though in the winter almost impassable.

Horsham is one of the largest towns in Suffex, situated near the eastern source of the Arun, thirty-five miles from London. It has its name from Horfa, the brother of Hengist the Saxon, who resided here. It is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the thirtieth year of the reign of Edward I. and governed by two bailiffs chosen annually by a jury at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The church is an elegant and spacious building; and the hall, where the assizes for the county are often held, very commodious. Here is a well-endowed free-school, and in the neighbourhood a quarry of excellent stone. The county gaol is also here.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Monday before Whitsunday, and the eighteenth of July, both for sheep and lambs; and the twenty-seventh of November, for cattle and pedlars ware.

At Billinghamurst, a little to the south-west of Horsham, are noble remains of the famous military way made by the Romans, and called Stone-street.

From Horsham we passed through the forests of St. Leonard and Worth, to East Grinstead, so called to distinguish it from another place called West Grinstead, situated about ten miles from it in the rape of Bramber. It is situated near the source of the Medway, on the borders of Surry, twenty-nine miles from London; and is an ancient borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the first year of the reign of Edward II. It is governed by a bailiff, chosen by a jury of burgage-holders at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The members are elected by the burgage-holders, who do not exceed thirty-five in number, and returned by the bailiff. Here is an hospital, built in the reign of James I. by Robert Sackville, earl of Dorset, who endowed it with an annual revenue of three hundred and thirty pounds, for the maintenance of thirty-one poor persons of this town. The county assizes are often held here; but the road from London to Lewis and Bighthelmstone passing through this town, is its principal support.

East Grinstead sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Thursday, besides another held on the last Tuesday of every month, for all sorts of cattle; and two annual fairs; the first is held on the eleventh

of June, for black cattle; and the second on the eleventh of December, for cattle and pedlars ware.

Leaving East Grinstead, we took the road to Bighthelmstone, passing through a number of small towns and villages, but saw nothing remarkable, till we came to the top of the South-downs, from whence there is the most extensive and beautiful prospect that can be imagined; on one side a beautiful country, finely variegated with meadows, corn-fields, and woods, interspersed with towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats; and on the other, an unbounded view of the British channel, rendered still more pleasing by the number of ships and vessels passing up and down that famous streight, and to and from the several harbours on the coast.

Bighthelmstone is situated on a bay of the sea, fifty miles from London. It is a large, ancient, and populous town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who often go from hence to the fishing-fair at Yarmouth, on the Norfolk coast, and hire themselves for the season to catch herrings. The town is inclosed with a wall fourteen or fifteen feet high, in which are four gates built of free-stone by queen Elizabeth, and fortified on the side facing the sea by another wall, in which are port-holes for cannon. It has seven streets, and as many lanes; but the church is situated without the town. Here are two public rooms, one of which is as elegant and convenient as most of the kind in England. Here are also a free-school, and two considerable charity-schools, one for fifty boys, and the other for twenty girls. The town-hall, which has a dungeon under it, faces the sea. Before it is the gun-garden, and in the walls of the structure are several arched rooms, where the stores are kept.

The French have several times attempted to destroy this town; but its situation being low, their cannon-balls generally went over it. But the place has suffered greatly by inundations and encroachments from the sea, by which upwards of one hundred and thirty houses have been destroyed within the space of forty years; and it is feared the whole town will in time be swallowed up by the sea.

The advantage of the situation of Bighthelmstone, which is dry, healthy, and open, finely diversified with hills and vallies, has, within these few years, occasioned a great resort of the principal gentry in the southern parts of England to this place, and engaged many of them to make it their summer residence; but of late, Bighthelmstone is become the public resort of valetudinarians, for bathing in the sea, the water of which, at this place, is said to contain more salt than the sea-water of any other port in England. At the same time, the bay, in which the town is situated, is open, and exposed to the sea, free from ooze or filth of any kind; and the beach is composed of clean gravel and sand, and has a gradual descent.

A mineral spring was also discovered here some years ago, the water of which began to be much drank on the spot in the summer of the year 1760. It is found to deposit an ocherous sediment; and a course of it, judiciously varied, is supposed to restore infirm habits.

The trade of this town is but small, though the place is now in a very flourishing condition, by the great resort of gentry to it during the summer season. Many small barks are built here for the merchants of London, and those at other ports; and prodigious flocks of sheep are fed on the neighbouring hills, the wool of which is said to be the finest in England.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and the fourth of September, for pedlars ware.

On the west side of this town, a great number of human bones have been dug up; and from this circumstance it is concluded that a battle was fought here. Many are of opinion, that Cæsar, in one of his expeditions, landed at this place; and between Bighthelmstone are to be seen lines and intrenchments, which bear strong marks of their having been Roman works. In the neighbourhood of this town an urn was dug up some time ago, containing a thousand silver denarii, and some of all the emperors, from Antoninus Pius to Philip: nor are the altars of the Druids to be seen in

greater numbers any where than about Brightelmstone.

Lewis, which we next visited, stands on the banks of the Ouse, fifty miles from London. It is a large and populous town, pleasantly situated in the middle of an open champain country on the edge of the South-downs. King Athelstan fixed two mints here; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it had one hundred and twenty-seven burghesses. It is an ancient borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward I. and is governed by two constables, chosen annually by a jury of the burghesses at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It was formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, of which there are still some remains. The streets are broad, and many of the houses well built. It has two suburbs, one called Southover, which is the largest; and the other called Cliff, from its situation under a chalky hill. It has a very considerable trade, goods being brought up hither in boats from a tide-harbour about twelve miles from the town. Here are six parish-churches, and a free-school for twenty boys, who are taught, clothed, and maintained. On the neighbouring down are horse-races every summer, for the king's plate of one hundred pounds. Here are several elegant seats, belonging to the Pelhams, the Gages, the Shelleys, and other gentlemen of family and fortune, several of whose gardens join to one another.

In the year 1078, William de Warren, earl of Surry, and his lady Gundreda, founded in this town a priory of Cluniac monks, which was the first and principal house of that order in England. This priory continued till the dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were valued at nine hundred and twenty pounds, four shillings and sixpence *per annum*. Here was also an hospital, said to have been erected by the founders of the monastery. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and at the time of the dissolution, had thirteen poor brothers and sisters. Here was likewise a monastery, dedicated to St. James, for thirteen poor brothers and sisters; and a priory of Grey-friars.

The soil in the neighbourhood of this town is reckoned the richest in this part of England; but the roads in general so very deep and dirty in the winter season, that the coaches are drawn by oxen.

This town is famous in history for the bloody battle fought between king Henry III. and his barons, when the former was defeated, and the latter plundered the place.

Lewis sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the sixth of May, for black cattle; Whitsun-Tuesday, for black cattle and horses; and the second of October, for sheep.

From a wind-mill in the neighbourhood of this town, is a prospect, which, for its beauty and extent, is hardly to be equalled in Europe; for it takes in the sea for thirty miles to the west, and an uninterrupted view of Bastead downs, which are above forty miles distant.

At Mawling, on the north side of Lewis, there was a collegiate church, said to have been originally founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, who died in 688. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and, on the dissolution, its annual revenues were valued at one hundred and six pounds, ten shillings and two-pence.

Seaford, or Seaforth; is at present no more than a small fishing-town, but one of the cinque-ports, and sent members to parliament from the twenty-sixth of Edward I. to the twenty-first of Richard II. when the privilege was discontinued till the reign of Edward IV. when it was restored. It was incorporated in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VIII. by the style of bailiffs, jurats, and commonality of the town, parish, and borough of Seaford. The bailiff is chosen on Michaelmas day, and by himself, or deputy, holds a court every fortnight. The houses are built of stone and slate, and the place is defended by a convenient fort. It stands on the sea-shore, sixty-two miles from London. Here is a charity-school, and two annual fairs, but no market. The fairs are held on the thirteenth of March, and the twenty-fifth of July, for pedlars wares.

This place has suffered greatly by the depredations of foreign enemies. It was attacked in 1560 by the French, but they were repulsed by Sir Nicholas Pelham.

About eight miles to the eastward of Seaford, is that famous promontory called Beachy-head. It has its name from a remarkable beach thrown up by the sea, at the foot of a prodigious cliff or head-land. Upon this beach many ships have been lost in stormy weather, and the violence of the waves have formed several large caverns in the chalky rock. The cliff is reckoned the highest of any on the south coast of England, and projects over the beach in a very remarkable manner. It is divided into seven parts, and thence called by sailors the Seven Cliffs. The divisions, however, are not continued to the bottom of the cliff; they have all one basis, which ascends to a considerable height, the whole terminating at the top in seven separate summits, some of which are higher than others. This remarkable head-land may, in clear weather, be seen from the cliffs in the Isle of Wight.

At Wilmington, near Beachy-head, Robert earl of Moreton founded, in the reign of William Rufus, a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy; but in the reign of Henry IV. it was annexed to the cathedral church of Chester.

On the east side is the small town of Pevensey, or Pemsy, situated at the mouth of a little river, which here falls into the sea. It was once a good harbour, and some historians say William the Conqueror landed here. But however that be, here was once a noble castle built by that prince, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

Pevensey is now but a small mean place, inhabited principally by fishermen, the harbour being at present so choaked up with sand, that only small boats can enter. Here is no weekly market, and only one annual fair, which is held on the fifth of July, for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

Near the head of the river, which falls into the sea at Pevensey, is a small market-town, called Haylsham, fifty-three miles from London. It has nothing remarkable, except a small market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, and the third of June, both for cattle and pedlars ware.

At Michelham, near this town, Gilbert de Aquila founded, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. a priory of black canons, dedicated to the Trinity, in which there were, at the dissolution, eight canons, whose revenues amounted to one hundred and sixty pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence *per annum*.

And at a place called Hotteham, in the neighbourhood of Haylsham, Ralph de Dena founded, in the reign of Henry II. an abbey of Premonstrantian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence; but the religious meeting with great inconveniencies here, removed, in the beginning of the reign of king John, to Begham, on the borders of Kent.

At Bustead, on the north-east of Haylsham, there was an hospital for five or six poor persons, founded agreeably to the last will of William Heron, dated in the year 1404.

Hastings, which was the next place we visited, is situated on a bay of the sea, sixty-two miles from London. It is said to owe its name to one Hastings, a Danish pirate who infested this coast, and built a fort here to secure his retreat. In the time of king Athelstan, a mint was established here, and it is still one of the cinque-ports. It has charters from Edward the Confessor, William the first and second, Henry the second, Richard the first, Henry the third, Edward the first, and Charles the second; and is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonality. The corporation is exempted from toll, and has power to hold courts of judicature in capital cases.

It was at this town that William the Conqueror mustered his army, after he had burnt the ships which brought him over to England, being determined either to conquer or perish. But perhaps the true reason for destroying his fleet, was to prevent the necessity of dividing his army, which he must otherwise have done. About the year 1377, this town was burnt by the French, and soon after rebuilt, when it was divided into

two parishes, as it is at present. It stands in a valley between two hills, and consists principally of two large streets, with a parish-church in each, and several good houses; but its harbour, formerly so famous, is now reduced to a poor road for small vessels, having been choaked up with sand, though large sums of money have been laid out at different times to clean and support it. Here is a custom-house, with proper officers to take care of the revenue; and two charity-schools, for teaching between two and three hundred children. This town has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward III. and on the adjacent hill, overlooking the town, was a strong castle, but now in ruins.

Hastings sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Whitsun Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of July, and the twenty-third of October, for pedlars ware.

In the castle above-mentioned was a royal free chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had a dean, and several canons, or prebendaries; and its revenues, at the dissolution of religious houses, amounted to sixty-one pounds, thirteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

Here was also a priory of black canons, as early as the time of Richard I. said to have been founded by Sir Walter Briet, but was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in the reign of Henry IV. Some time after, a new priory was erected near the town, which, at the dissolution, was endowed with an annual revenue of fifty-one pounds, nine shillings and five-pence.

In the neighbourhood of Hastings, that famous battle was fought in the year 1263, when king Henry III. and his son prince Edward, were taken prisoners by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester.

Battel, the next place we visited, has its name from the decisive battle fought here between William the Conqueror and Harold, where the latter, together with sixty thousand men, were slain. The conqueror, to make some atonement for the effusion of so much blood, erected, on the spot where the battle was fought, an abbey of Benedictine monks, to pray for the souls of those who fell in the action. The abbot had the privilege of wearing a mitre, and was impowered to save the life of any criminal he saw going to the place of execution. The abbey was also made a sanctuary for the greatest villains who should fly thither for protection. The building was near a mile in circumference; and the parts which still remain, shew it to have been once a very magnificent structure. The gatehouse is still entire, and converted into a place for holding the sessions, and other public meetings; and part of the abbey into an elegant seat. The revenues of this abbey, at the dissolution of religious houses, amounted to eight hundred and eighty pounds, fourteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

The town of Battel stands in a valley, and is reckoned unhealthy, from its low situation. The incumbent of the church is called the dean of Battel; and here is a charity-school for forty boys. The town is still noted for making the best gun-powder in England, and perhaps in Europe. Here was formerly a market on Sunday, which was, by act of parliament in the year 1600, changed to Thursday. Besides which, it has another on the second Tuesday in every month; and two annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Monday, and the twenty-second of November, for cattle and pedlars ware.

Near this town is a hill, with a beacon on it, thence called Beacon-hill; but its old name was Standard-hill, from having been the place where William the Conqueror first set up his standard of defiance the day before the battle already mentioned happened.

At Sidlecomb, about three miles from Battel, was a preceptory of Knights-templars, founded by Jeffery Say, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III.

At Hoo, a village on the south-west of Battel, Henry earl of Ewe, about the year 1110, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, as a cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy.

At Rotherbridge, north of Battel, Alfred de Martino founded, in the year 1176, an abbey for Cistercian

monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the time of the suppression, it was inhabited by twelve monks, whose yearly revenues amounted to two hundred and seventy-two pounds, nine shillings and eight-pence.

Winchelsea, the next place of note we visited, is situated on the coast of the British channel, seventy-one miles from London. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and was built by Edward I. soon after a more ancient town of the same name, about two or three miles distant, which consisted of eighteen parishes, had been swallowed up by the sea in a terrible tempest, and at which time the surface of the earth, both here and on the Kentish coast, was considerably altered. The small part of Old Winchelsea which was not swallowed up by the sea, is now a marsh and meadow-land. The new town was originally encompassed by a rampart, and afterwards by a wall; but it hardly began to flourish, before it was sacked by the French and Spaniards, and soon after deserted by the sea, on which it immediately decayed. Since that fatal period, it has likewise lost its market, and all its trade; so that the streets are now a grass-plot, and there remains little more than the skeleton of what was once a large town. The streets, running at right angles, divided the town into four quarters, as they now call them. The stone-work of three of the gates is still standing, though they are three miles asunder over the fields; and in many parts of the town are capacious vaults arched with stone, for the reception of merchandize; together with many ruins of ancient structures, but so buried in the earth, that the plough, in many places, goes over the first floors of the houses, without the least obstruction. Here were formerly three parish-churches, of which there only now remains the chancel of one, which is still used for divine service, and is sufficiently capacious for the inhabitants. One of the above churches was dedicated to St. Leonard, in which was a statue of that saint, as patron of the town, holding a vane in his hand, which being moveable at pleasure, such persons as wished for any particular wind to bring their friends home from a long voyage, were allowed, on making the saint a present, to set it as they pleased; and such was the credulity of those times, that they were persuaded the wind would blow from that quarter.

Winchelsea is one of the Cinque-ports, governed by a mayor and three jurats; and its representatives in parliament are chosen by the freemen, who amount to about forty in number, and returned by the mayor. Upon the level relinquished by the sea, are the ruins of a castle built by Henry VIII. Here was a house of black friars, founded by Edward II. and also a house of grey friars.

This town had formerly a market on Saturday, and has still an annual fair, on the fourteenth of May, for cattle and pedlars ware.

Near this town are large marshes, which are defended from the encroachments of the sea by walls and large banks of earth, erected and kept in repair at great expence by the owners of the land.

Rye is situated about three miles to the north-east of Winchelsea, at the mouth of a harbour sixty-eight miles from London. It is an appendage to the cinque-port of Hastings, but enjoys the same privileges with the other cinque-ports, and has sent members to parliament ever since the forty-second year of Edward III. The corporation, which is only by prescription, consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and the freemen of the place. The mayor is chosen out of the jurats by a majority of the freemen; but when a vacancy happens in the jurats, it is filled up by the mayor, either on the day of his election, or at the general yearly sessions.

The town is a peninsula, washed on the east and south by the sea, and on the north by the river Rother; and over that branch of the sea, on the south side of the town, called Tillingham-water, there was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge.

Rye stands on the declivity of a hill, with a delightful prospect of the sea. It is a populous town, and in the reign of Henry III. was walled and fortified by William D'Ypres, earl of Kent, and a tower still standing, in which is the town-gaol, is yet called by his name; some remains of the old walls are also still visible.

fible. The houses, in general, are well-built, of brick, but mostly in the old taste, though there are some very neat ones in the modern form. Here is one of the largest parish churches in England, a free grammar-school, erected and endowed in the year 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, and a charity-school for teaching and maintaining thirty children. There is likewise a small settlement of French refugees in this town, who are, for the most part, fishermen, and have a minister of their own, paid by the archbishop of Canterbury.

We have already, in our account of the inland navigation of Suffex, described the harbour of Rye, and enumerated the various attempts that have been made for restoring it to its original state, and therefore shall say nothing farther on that head. But must remark, that in January 1725-6, his majesty king George I. being overtaken by a storm in his passage from Holla:d, was obliged to land here; but the water in the harbour was so shallow, that the larger ships were unable to follow him.

Here is a store-house for planks, hops, and other merchandize, which was formerly a church belonging to a convent of White-friars, founded in the time of Edward III. and is still called the Friary.

The trade of this town consists chiefly in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, and other pieces of cast iron, manufactured at the iron-works at Bakely and Breed, the former four miles north-west, and the latter five miles fouth-west of Rye. The place is well supplied with good water, conveyed, through leaden pipes, from two conduits on the adjacent hills.

In the reign of Richard II. the French, taking advantage of the confusions then subsisting in the kingdom, landed, and burnt the town of Rye; but the inhabitants soon fitted out a fleet of ships, and, in conjunction with others from different ports, took seven of their ships richly laden.

This town sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun Monday, and the tenth of October, for cattle and pedlars ware.

At Pleaden, on the north side of Rye, was an old hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, under the government of the abbot and convent of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.

At Rotherfield, near the source of the Rother, Berthwald, duke of the South Saxons, founded, about the year 800, a convent of monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Dennis in France.

At Beauleigh, near Begham, on the borders of Kent, Robert de Thornham founded, in the year 1200, an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, but they soon afterwards removed to Begham. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was one of the small monasteries suppressed by cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his colleges, when the yearly revenues of it amounted to one hundred and fifty-two pounds, nine shillings and four-pence.

Remarks on the SEA-COASTS of Suffex.

The coast of Suffex is one of the most dangerous parts of England. The Bill, or Point of Selsey, is almost wholly surrounded with rocks to a great distance from the shore. There is indeed a channel between them, called the Looe, through which ships may safely pass, provided the pilot be well acquainted with the place. But as this is rarely the case, ships keep at six or seven leagues distance from the shore, in order to avoid a large ledge of rocks called the Owers. At some distance from the shore are a ledge of rocks called the Mixen, and another called the Streets: the latter is supposed to have been the city where the cathedral once stood, and which has been since swallowed up by the sea. But however this be, the rocks are now very dangerous to mariners; and though they lie in lines parallel to one another, and about the breadth of a street asunder, yet there is not the least vestige of the remains of buildings, unless we can suppose the houses were composed of enormous rocks.

A little to the eastward of Selsey-bill, is a place called the Park, where ships may ride safely in northerly, and north-west winds. Vessels bound into Selsey, or Siddlefome harbour, often come to an anchor here, to stop till there is water sufficient for them over the bar, it being only a tide-haven.

About three miles to the eastward of Siddlefome harbour, are the Bagnor rocks. They extend to a very considerable distance from the land, and many ships have been lost upon them. Part of them, near the shore, are dry at low water, but the outward part of the ledge is always covered.

Seven miles farther to the westward is Arundel harbour, an account of which has been already given. About nine miles S. S. W. from the mouth of the harbour, is a bank called Eastborough-head, which is dry at low water, on spring-tides, near a furlong in length; but the whole sand is near three miles long. Ships therefore should not come nearer to this sand than when the water is twelve or fourteen fathoms deep, by which means they will avoid the danger.

From hence to New Shoreham the shore is free from rocks and banks of sand; but from the west point of that harbour there runs off a narrow riff of sand, over which ships may pass at high water; but the deepest water is near the east shore, where there are no banks: the harbour, however, has a bar before it, which often shifts, so that the greatest depth of water is sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other. Upon the east point stand two beacons, which serve as marks for ships entering the harbour. On this bar there are eighteen feet at high water, but at low water not above three; in common tides, twelve feet at high, and four at low water.

Four miles to the eastward of Shoreham, is the town of Brighthelmstone, situated in a bay of the channel, but has no harbour. They heave the small vessels belonging to the town up upon the dry beach above the high-water mark, by means of crabs fixed on the strand for that purpose. Ships may ride safely in this bay in northerly, north-east, and north-west winds; but the southerly winds blow right upon the shore.

Nine miles to the eastward of Brighthelmstone is New-haven, into which ships of small burden pass with the tide; for the mouth of the harbour is dry at low water, and horsemen ride along the sands without the least obstruction.

On the west of Beachy-head is a tide-harbour called Crookmore-haven, the mouth of which is dry at low water, and often, after storms, a large bank of shingles thrown up before it, which remains till swept away with the land-floods. The water on the bar is fourteen or fifteen feet deep at high water on spring-tides, but not more than seven at other times. The vessels in the harbour lie a-ground at low water, near the mouth of the harbour; but higher up, they lie afloat. Ships often come to an anchor at a small distance from the harbour's mouth, where there is from seven to nine fathoms water.

Two miles S. W. from the point of Beach-head is a little shoal, upon which there is not above two fathoms and a half at low water, and therefore should be avoided by large ships: small coasting vessels indeed pass over it with safety at all times of tide. And four miles farther from the shore, and nearly on the same point of the compass, is another dangerous shoal, on which there is but seventeen feet at low water. Several men of war have struck upon this shoal, and received great damage.

On the east side of Beachy-head is a bay, into which the little river Autfin falls. The mouth of this river forms Pevensey harbour, which is now choaked up with sand, so that only small vessels enter it with the tide. In the bay before this haven many ships come to an anchor in westerly and north-west winds, the water being six or seven fathoms deep, and the bottom an oozy sand.

Hastings lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Beachy-head, at the bottom of a bay, into which two small rivers fall, which anciently formed a good harbour; but it is now choaked up with sand, and the small vessels are heaved up by crabs above the high-water mark, in bad weather. This bay is rocky, and therefore should be avoided

avoided by such as are unacquainted with the coast. There is, however, good riding in it with westerly and northerly winds, but those from the south-east blow right into the bay.

About seven miles to the eastward of Hastings is the harbour of Rye, which was once very capacious, but had been for many years choaked up with sand. The new harbour, which was opened in 1762, will receive ships of three hundred tons burden, but is far inferior to what the old harbour once was. On the east point of land, at the mouth of this harbour, are two white beacons, which serve as marks for ships to keep in the channel at the mouth of the harbour, which lies between two sand-banks stretching off to a considerable distance from the shore on each side, called the East and West Bars. When past these sands, and pretty near the east shore, another white beacon is erected on the west shore, as a mark for directing ships up the channel, which in some places is not more than two hundred yards broad, and the water from six to twelve feet at low water; but the tide rises four fathoms here at the new and full moon.

Before we conclude these remarks on the sea-coasts, we must observe, that horsemen may pass on the sands at low water from one extremity to another, or from the harbour at Rye to that of Chichester, without meeting with any interruption, except at the harbours of Shoreham and Arundel, the rest of the harbours being dry at low water, and the stream of the rivers sinking away in the sand.

Curious PLANTS found in Suffex.

Money-wort, *Numularia*, Ger. found in the fields near Terring.

Yellow Water-lilly, *Nymphaea lutea*, Ger. found in many of the rivers of this county, particularly in Arun and Rother.

Malt Satyrion, *Cynosorchis morio mas*, Ger. found in the meadows near Chichester.

Female Satyrion, *Cynosorchis morio femina*, Ger. found in the same fields with the former.

Male Satyrion Royal, *Archis palmata non maculata*, Ray, found in the moist meadows near Amberley, on the banks of the Arun.

Butterfly, or German Satyrion, *Orchis hermaphroditica*, Ger. found in the woods near Stanstead.

Wild Marjoram, *Origenum vulgare spontaneum*, found in the fields near Midhurst.

Bird's-foot, *Ornithopodium majus*, Ger. found in the fields near Petworth.

Broom-rape, *Orobanche flore majore*, J. B. found among the broom in the waste places near Stanstead.

Wood-pease, or Heath-pease, *Astragalus sylvaticus*, Ger. found on the heathy grounds near Liphock.

Moon-wort, *Lunaria minor*, Ger. found on the commons near Chichester.

Osmund Royal, *Filix floribus insignis*, J. B. found in the boggy parts of the common between Chichester and Arundel.

Red-poppy, or Corn-rose, *Papaver erraticum Rhæas*, sive *sylvestre*, Park, found in fallow grounds, and among the wheat in most parts of the county.

Wild Vine, *Papeira brava*, Dale, found in the hedges in various parts of the county.

Pellitory of the wall, *Parietaria*, Ger. found on old walls in several parts of the county, particularly near Lewis and Bramber.

Thorow-wax, *Perfoliata vulgaris*, Ger. found among the corn near Westbourne.

Butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*, Park, found in the marshy grounds near Amberley.

Hogs-fennel, *Peucedanum*, Ger. found near the sea-shore at Selfey, and other parts.

Spoon-wort, or Scurvy-grass, *Cochliaria*. Two species of this plant are found near the sea-coast, and on the marshes near the side of the harbours, in most parts of the county. We found both in plenty at Selfey, and along the marshes in Siddlestone harbour.

Water Plantain, *Plantago aquatica*, J. B. found on the sides of the brook near West-bourne.

Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder, *Valeriana Græca*, Ger. found in the woods near Charleton.

Solomon's Seal, *Polygonata*, Ger. found in the woods near Stanstead.

Polypody of the Oak, *Polypodium quercum*, Ger. found on many of the oaks in the Weald.

Rough Spleen-wort, *Aspera mion*, Park, found in the woods near Bramber.

Marsh Marygold, *Caltha palustris, flore pleno*, C. B. found on the marshes near Chichester.

Sea Purslane, *Portulaca marina nostras*, Park, found in the salt-marshes near Selfey.

Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, Park, found in the pasture-grounds near Chichester.

Penny-royal, *Pulegium regium*, Ger. found in great plenty near the springs on Hambrook common, about four miles from Chichester.

Buckthorn, *Rhamus cathartica*, J. B. found in the hedges near Petworth, and several other parts.

Squinancy-wort, *Synanchica Lugduniensis*, Ger. found on many parts of the South-downs.

Wild-rue, *Ruta montana*, Ger. found on the South-downs near Arundel.

Wild Thyme, *Thymus sylvestris*, Ger. found in vast plenty in most of the upland pastures, and on the downs of this county.

Wild Valerian, *Valeriana sylvestris*, Ger. found on the hills; and also in several watery places in this county: that found in the higher situations is reckoned the best.

ROMAN COINS, and other ANTIQUITIES found in Suffex.

We have already mentioned a great variety of Roman coins found in different parts of this county, together with the remarkable inscription and Roman pavement found at Chichester, and therefore shall not repeat them here; but there are some others, particularly two very remarkable pieces of antiquity, viz. a tessellated pavement, and a bath, in the neighbourhood of East-bourne, a small town near Beachy-head.

The meadow, in which the greater part of this tessellated pavement lies, is about a mile and a half to the south-east of Bourne. The field contains about four acres, and is of a triangular form. The southern side faces the sea, and only a few fishermen's cottages, and a public house or two, between them. On the north side of the meadow is a highway leading from Bourne to Pevensey; and the west side is separated from a large common-field belonging to the parish, by a fence of posts and rails. About the middle of this fence the pavement lies, about a furlong distant from the high-water mark.

In the common corn-field, west of the meadow, to the distance of half a mile, they often raise bits of foundations with their ploughs; and in dry summers they can perceive, by the different growth of the corn, all the tract of ground to be full of foundations.

The pavement was little more than a foot below the surface of the ground; what lay next it was a small sea-gravel; and the position of the pavement is nearly due east and west. It is seventeen feet four inches in length, and eleven feet in breadth. At first it seemed to have been bounded with a thin brick set on edge, about an inch above the Tesserae, so exactly strait and even, as if shut with a plane; and so well cemented, as to appear one solid brick. But on breaking up the outside of the pavement, it was found, that instead of bricks set on edge, as at first imagined, it was bounded by a border of bricks laid flat, and their edges, next the tesserae, turned up. These bricks were an inch and a quarter thick, something more than eleven inches broad, and full fifteen long, which could not have been less than seventeen before they were turned up at the ends. They were very firm, and not in the least warped, or cast in burning. Their ends were entirely covered with plaster half an inch thick, so hard, entire, and even, that it appeared like one stone quite round the pavement.

Next within the bricks there was a list or border of white tesserae, thirteen inches broad; within that a list of

brown tesserae, four inches broad; then another list of the white, five inches broad; next within that, a second list of the brown, four inches broad: all the rest of the pavement was set with white tesserae, without any ornament or figure.

When the ground about the pavement was dug, there was discovered an entire bath, sixteen feet long, five feet nine inches broad, and two feet nine inches deep. It was filled with rubbish of buildings, which seemed to have been burnt; hard mortar adhering to pieces of Roman brick, squared stones, and headed flint mixed with ashes and coals of wood. At the north-west corner of the pavement was the passage into the bath, three feet three inches wide; where the bricks which bounded the pavement were not turned up at their ends, but lay even with the pavement. At the distance of fifteen inches from the tesserae, there was a fall of two inches, to the landing-place out of the bath: the landing-place was also three feet three inches long, and two feet two inches broad; thence, by two stairs, was the descent into the bath; the length of the stairs was the same with the landing-place: the breadth of each stair was eleven inches, and the height of each something more than ten: the lowest stair was twenty inches from the farther side of the bath.

The whole work was very compact, and curiously put together; not in the least injured by time, nor the violence it must have undergone when filled up.

The pavement was secured on every side, and the edges of it rested on a very firm and neat-built wall, composed of Roman brick, squared stone, and headed flint, between five and six feet deep below the surface of the pavement, and full twenty inches thick. The bricks were not laid in regular courses, as in those parts of Roman buildings above the ground, but dispersed about the wall, without order. The top of the wall indeed was only fifteen inches thick, and covered with the bricks first mentioned, which bounded the pavement; but about fourteen inches below the top, there was a set-off on the inside of the wall, eight inches broad. The foundation of the pavement was not dug up to the bottom, but opened at one corner only, in order to discover how it was framed; for when bored through, it was found, that next the tesserae was a bed of very strong mortar, more than a foot thick; under the mortar a bed of clay two feet thick; and under the clay a firm foundation of brick. The surface of the clay was neatly pitched with small flint and stones, pointed at their lower, and headed at their upper ends.

This pitched work was exactly even with the set-off on the inside of the wall: on it was laid a bed of coarse mortar, of about nine inches thick: the skirts of this mortar rested on the set-off above-mentioned; it was composed of lime, a sharp, coarse sand, small pebbles, and bits of brick. Upon this bed was another of a finer composition, made with lime, a fine sharp sand, some kind of ashes, and the dust of bricks and potshreds. This bed was about half a foot thick, and both these beds nearly equal to Portland stone in hardness. Upon this upper bed the tesserae were set; they were placed on end; but so exact was the workman in setting them, that he used two sorts of cement; their ends standing in a cement of lime only, well-worked, while their upper parts were cemented with a fine grey mortar, consisting of fine sand, ashes, and lime. This grey cement every where filled the intervals at their heads, and was much harder than the tesserae themselves.

The tesserae, as we have already observed, were only of two colours, white, and a dark brown. They were harder than a glazed and well-burnt tobacco-pipe, and of a grit somewhat finer. The brown seemed to be of the same substance with the white, but coloured by art. They seemed to have been formed in a mould, and afterwards burnt. They were not of an equal size, but none exceeded an inch in length; the shortest were six tenths of an inch. Most of them equally made their whole length, but some were formed in the shape of a wedge, in order to be forced in where any interstices were left. The heads likewise were not all equal and alike, some being an exact square, some an oblong square, some

semi-lunar, but none triangular. The side of those which were square, was about four tenths of an inch; the longest side of those forming an oblong square, was something more than half an inch.

The bath was also formed and secured by a very compact wall of the same breadth and depth with that on which the pavement rested: the wall which sustained the north side of the pavement formed the south side of the bath. On the south side of the bath, from the east end to the end of the stairs, there was a solid seat, twelve feet nine inches long, very near ten inches broad, and fourteen inches high. The bottom, or floor of the bath, was made in the same manner as the pavement, excepting the tesserae, and the thick bed of clay; for under all there was brick, then a bed of coarse mortar, something more than a foot thick, and on it another bed of fine mortar, half a foot thick. The sides of the bath, the seat, and the stairs, were plastered over with the above fine mortar, about half an inch thick; all which were throughout so hard, compact, and smooth, that when first opened, the whole seemed as if it had been hewn out of one entire rock, and polished. At the bottom, in the middle of the east end, there was a drain or sink, something more than three inches long, and two deep: about four inches above it, there was another passage through the wall, of the same size. The latter seems to have been the passage through which the water was let into the bath, and the former that by which it was let out.

The ground was not opened on the north side of the bath, but at the east end of the bath and pavement, at the south side of the pavement, and at the west end of both, there seemed to have been several vaults or cellars, for there were very firm twenty-three inch walls continued every way. The bricks in this rubbish, which were all broke, had several degrees of thickness, from three inches to a little more than one. Some had one of their sides waved, some fret-wise, and others had roses on them well imagined. Two sorts of channelled bricks were also found, one like a trough, the channel three inches broad, and as many deep: the other sort had a cylindrical channel; so that when two were clapped together, they formed a tube of three inches in diameter.

On the south-west corner of the pavement, and five feet lower than its surface, a large space was discovered, paved with brick; but the ground was not removed to its extremity, so that the dimensions of it could not be ascertained. This paved place was every where covered with a coat about two inches thick, of ashes and large coals of wood. On this lay scattered, in a very confused manner, large pieces of the coarse mortar above mentioned, and lumps of the tesserae, in all respects like those on the pavement, and cemented as they were. There was, moreover, mixed with the ashes, large iron nails, hooks for doors, several small pieces of earthen ware, together with part of a human scull; and near it pieces of bones, not inclosed in any vessel, but loose; they were discoloured like those found in urns; so that, in all probability, the body they belonged to perished in the same flames that destroyed the buildings. There was no inscription found either on stone or brick; no statue, or other figure, except those on the bricks already mentioned; nor coin of any sort.

But something more than a furlong to the north-west of these remains of antiquity, in digging the foundation for a malt-house, a coin of Posthumus was found; and a little time after, in digging the foundation of a dwelling-house, another struck by Constantine.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

Suffex sends twenty-eight members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Chichester, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs; Horsham, Lewis, Midhurst, New Shoreham, Bramber, Stening, East Grinstead, Arundel; and two barons for each of the cinque-ports of Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford.

K E N T.

THIS county is bounded by Suffex and Surry on the west; on the north by the Thames; on the east by the straits of Dover, and on the South by the English channel: It is fifty-six miles in length from east to west, and thirty in breadth from north to south; and one hundred and sixty-six in circumference; containing one million two hundred and forty eight thousand acres, or one thousand five hundred and fifty square miles. It is divided into five lathes, which are subdivided into sixty-eight hundreds; containing two cities, one hundred and sixty-three vicarages, four hundred and eight parish-churches, thirty considerable towns, eleven hundred and eighty villages, near forty thousand houses, and two hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. Maidstone, the county town, situated nearly in the centre of it, stands at the distance of thirty-six miles south-east of London.

The name of this county is still the same as it was in ancient times. Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy and others, call it Cantium; and some are of opinion that the Kintai of Herodotus were the Cantii of the ancients. The Saxons called it Cant-guar-land; the county of the inhabitants of Kent; but whence this name was originally derived is not agreed among the learned. Mr. Lambard, who has given a description of this county, is of opinion that the name Kent is derived from the word Caine, which, in the British language signifies a green leaf; and was applied to this county on account of its having been formerly much shaded with woods. Mr. Cambden conjectures, that it had its name from its situation and figure; being a large point or angle, into which Britain shoots out upon the south-east extremity. Such a corner in Scotland is called Cantir, the inhabitants of another point in that part of the island are, by Ptolemy, called Cantæ; and that the Cangani were possessed of such another corner in Wales. To this may be added, that the Cantabri were inhabitants of a corner in the country of the Celtiberians, who, as they were originally the same people, must have spoken the same language with the Britons; and that this county of Kent was, by all the old geographers, called Angulus, or a corner. The French also use the word Canton, for a corner; it is also used by the heralds in the same sense, and the provinces of Switzerland are, to this day, termed Cantons, or corners.

R I V E R S.

The chief rivers of this county are the Medway, the Stour, and the Darent.

The Medway, according to Mr. Lambard, took its name from its course through the middle of Kent, which it divides nearly into two equal parts, and might therefore be called Midway or Medway: but Mr. Cambden is of opinion, that the ancient British name of this river was Vaga, to which the Saxons added Med, and from Medvaga, compounded of those two words, the present name is derived. But however that be, the river rises in the Weald of Suffex, and entering this county near Ashurst, runs by Tunbridge, and thence continues its course towards Maidstone; and near Yalding receives a considerable addition to its stream by the junction of the Beula. After passing by Maidstone, it runs north-west to the city of Rochester, and then directing its course to the north-east, it divides into two streams, one of which falls into the Æstuary of the Thames at Sheerness, thro' a mouth called the West Swale; the other turns towards the south-east, and falls into the same Æstuary, through another mouth, called the East Swale; and the country included between these two arms of the Medway, is called the Isle of Shepey.

The Stour consists of two streams, distinguished by the name of the greater and the smaller Stour; both rise in the southern and woody parts of this county, called the Weald of Kent, and run north-east; the greater Stour thro' the city of Canterbury, and the lesser through Elham, a market town, and falling into one channel, called the Wantsume, are again divided into two other streams, one of which running north-west, falls into the German ocean, near Reculver, and the other south-east falling into the Straits of Dover, at Sandwich. These two branches cut off the north-east angle from the rest of the county, forming it into an island, called the Isle of Thanet.

The Derwent, rises near Westram, a market town in this county, and after running in a northern direction about five miles, is joined near Otford, by another stream, rising at the foot of Idle-hill. Thus augmented, it continues its course towards the north, passes by Dartford, falling into the Thames, about two miles below that town; after being joined near its mouth, by another stream, which rises near Arpington, and passes by St. Mary's Cray.

Besides these rivers there is another called Ravensbourne which rises near Keston, passes in a northern direction by Bromley, and falls into the Thames at Deptford.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Kent.

The river Medway is navigable for large ships to Rochester-bridge, and thence for vessels and barges of sixty tons burden to Maidstone, the tide flowing up to that town.

The distance between the mouth of the Medway, where the fort at Sheerness is erected, and Rochester-bridge, is between sixteen and eighteen miles. In this part of the river, the channel is so deep, the banks so soft, and the reaches so short, that it is one of the best and safest harbours in the world; and ships of eighty guns ride a float at low-water, within musket-shot of Rochester-bridge. Nor is there a single instance upon record, that any of the royal navy suffered here by storms, except in that dreadful tempest which happened in November 1703, when the Royal Catherine was driven on shore, where she sunk and was lost.

On the shore of this river are two castles, one at Upnor, which guards two reaches of the river, and is supposed to defend all the ships which ride above between that and the bridge; on the other side of the river is Gillingham castle, built for the same purpose, and well furnished with cannon which commands the river. Besides these there is a platform of guns at a place called the Swam, and another at Cockham wood. These were added since the Dutch made that memorable attempt on the men of war riding here, on the twenty-second of June, 1667. for at that time the river was left without defence, there being only four guns that could be used at Upnor, and scarce that number at Gillingham, the carriages being rotten and decayed; so that every thing seemed to invite the enemy to make the attempt. There were indeed about twelve guns at the isle of Shepey, where at present Sheerness castle stands; but these were soon dismantled by the Dutch, who sailed boldly up to Black-stakes with their whole squadron; and seven of their largest ships went as high as Upnor, where they did all the mischief in their power, carrying off with them the Royal Charles, a first rate of one hundred guns, burning the London; and several others, besides damaging most of the ships within the reach of their cannon.

But the principal fortification on this river is the castle at Sheerness, of which a more particular account will be given in our account of that place.

The tide of ebb runs very strong through Rochester-bridge, and most part of the way to Maidstone, where the navigation of the river terminates. A scheme was indeed formed for continuing the navigation of the river to its source in the Weald of Suffex, during the reign of king Charles II. and an act of parliament was passed for that purpose, but was unfortunately laid aside till the year 1740, when it was again revived, and an act passed for that purpose, intituled, "An act to revive, explain, and amend an act passed in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of his late majesty king Charles II. intituled, An act for making the river Medway navigable in the counties of Kent and Suffex."

The preamble to this act will point out some of the advantages expected from this navigation, when completed, and is to the following purpose: That the above-mentioned act of parliament of the sixteenth and seventeenth of Charles II. was never yet carried into execution, though by making the said river navigable, great advantages would, in all probability, accrue to the public, by reason of the large quantities of timber growing in the Wealds of Kent and Suffex, which is allowed to be the best in the kingdom for the use of the royal navy, and which now, from the badness of the roads in those parts, cannot be conveyed to any market, but at a large expence.

That therefore the present undertakers being desirous to begin, carry on, and complete the navigation of such part of the ancient river Medway, and streams falling into it, as run from Forest-row in Suffex, to Maidstone in Kent, this act incorporates them for that purpose, by the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Navigation of the River Medway."

We must refer to the act itself for further particulars; and shall only observe, that when this work is completed, it will be of singular advantage to the public; not only for the excellent timber which it will be the means of conveying, at an easy expence, to proper markets, but also for the easy and speedy carriage of iron ordnance, balls, and other military materials; forged on or near that river, which, at some seasons of the year, cannot be brought through the wealds of the two counties; and for the carriage of wood, corn, grain, hay, hops, wool, leather, and all manner of provisions: as also lime, stone, and other commodities, to the great improvement of trade and commerce, and the more immediate advantage of the two counties of Kent and Suffex.

The Stour, which falls into the sea at Sandwich, is navigable but a little way above its mouth. Here was once a good harbour, where ships of considerable burden might ride in safety; but in the reign of queen Mary, a large ship, belonging to pope Paul IV. sunk in the channel, near the mouth of the harbour. This accident, the consequence of which might have been prevented by weighing the ship, gave opportunity to the sands and beach to choak up the mouth of the harbour in such a manner, that it could never after be restored to its original state. Small vessels and barges, however, still pass up it to Canterbury.

The mouth of the east branch of the Medway, called the East Swale, is also navigable for large vessels; and a creek runs from it up to Feverham, and another to Milton, both which are navigable for vessels of forty or fifty tons.

These are all the inland navigations in this county, except the Thames, which divides it from Essex, and of which a farther account will be given hereafter. There are indeed harbours, or rather piers, at Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, &c. But these, together with the once famous, now ruined harbours of Romney, Hithe, Falkston, &c. will be described in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Kent.

Ancient PRIVILEGES, &c. of the CINQUE-PORTS.

These ports were originally five, as the name imports, viz. Dover, Hastings, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added as

principals, and some others as members. Their situation on the eastern coast of England, towards France, rendered them of great importance with regard to invasions, and on that account were thought worthy of a particular regard by our kings. Accordingly, the following privileges were anciently annexed to them and their dependents. First, An exemption from taxes and tolls. Secondly, Cognizance of all courts, and a power to oblige all that lived in their jurisdiction to plead in their courts. Thirdly, A power to take tolls in their markets, and to punish offenders in their own bounds. Fourthly, A power to punish murderers and fugitives from justice. Fifthly, To have pillory and tumbrel, or cucking-stool. Sixthly, A power to punish foreigners, as well as natives, for theft. Seventhly, A power to raise mounds, or banks, on any man's lands, against the breaches of the sea. Eighthly, To appropriate to their own use all lost goods and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day. Ninthly, To have commons, and be at liberty to cut down the trees growing on them. Tenthly, To convert to their own uses such goods as they found floating on the sea, goods thrown out of ships in a storm; and goods driven ashore when no wreck or ship was to be seen. Eleventhly, To be a guild or fraternity, and to be allowed the franchises of court-leet and court-baron. Twelfthly, A power to assemble at Shipway, and hold a portmote or parliament for punishing all infringers of their privileges, making bye-laws, and appealing from the inferior courts. Thirteenthly, Their barons to have the privilege of supporting the canopy over the king's head at his coronation. Fourteenthly, To have a lord warden, having within his jurisdiction, in several cases, authority of admiral, and chancellor.

In recompence for these privileges, the Cinque-ports were to fit out fifty-seven ships, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the king's service for fifteen days at their own expence; but if the state of affairs required their assistance any longer, they were to be paid by the crown. These ships were to be ready in forty days after a summons was sent for that purpose. The number of ships required for each of these was as follows: Dover, with its members, twenty-one; Sandwich, five; Hithe, five; Romney, five; Hastings, twenty-one.

Ancient CUSTOM of GAVELKIND.

The inhabitants of this county are said to have been the first in England that were converts to christianity; and by their courage and resolution, retained some privileges which the inhabitants of every other county lost, by a capitulation with William the Conqueror; particularly a tenure called Gavelkind, by virtue of which, first, every man possessed of lands in this county, is, in a manner, a freeholder, not being bound by copyhold, customary tenure, or tenant-right, as they are in every other part of England. Secondly, The male heirs, and in default of such, the female, share all the lands alike. Thirdly, The lands of a brother, if he have no legal issue, are shared by all the surviving brethren. Fourthly, An heir, when fifteen years old, is of age to sell or alienate. Fifthly, Though the ancestor be convicted of felony or murder, his heirs shall enjoy his inheritance; and this is alluded to by the Kentish proverb, "The father to the bough, and the son to the plough." But this privilege does not extend to treason, piracy, outlawry, or abjuring the realm.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

This county is nominally divided into three districts, East Kent, West Kent, and South Kent; or, Upper Kent, Middle Kent, and Lower Kent. Upper, or East Kent, which is the north-east division of the county, is said to be healthy, but not rich. Lower Kent, or the southern parts, called also the Weald of Kent, are said to be rich, but not healthy: and Middle Kent, bordering upon London and Surry, is said to be both rich and healthy.

healthy. Great part of this county lying near the sea; the air is thick, foggy, and warm, though often purified by south and south-west winds; but the marshy parts produce dreadful agues. In the higher parts of Kent, the air is reckoned very healthy. The soil is generally rich, fit either for the plough, pasture, or meadow; and that part of the county which borders on the river Thames, abounds with chalk-hills, from whence not only the city of London, and parts adjacent, but even Holland and Flanders, are supplied with great quantities of lime and chalk; and from these hills the rubbish of the chalk is carried by water to the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers as manure for their lands.

Kent affords some mines of iron, and abounds with plantations of hops, fields of corn, rape, saint-foin, madder, woad, and hemp; and orchards of cherries, apples, and other fruit. On the cliffs between Dover and Falkston, two considerable market-towns in this county, are plenty of samphire. The southern parts of Kent, particularly that called the Weald, are covered with woods of oak, beech, and chestnut-trees, which afford excellent timber for ship-building, and other uses. Here are also many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers in and about London are abundantly supplied. All the sorts of cattle here are reckoned larger than in the neighbouring counties; and the Weald of Kent is remarkable for large bullocks. Here are several parks of fallow-deer, and warrens of grey rabbits. The county is well supplied with fish from its rivers, and the adjacent sea; and is particularly famous for large oysters.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Kent.

As the soils in this extensive county are very various, so the husbandry varies in proportion. The country between London and Black-heath is finely variegated, richly cultivated, and exhibits a picture of the most pleasing kind: it is indeed almost one continued garden, interspersed with meadows, and a few corn-fields; and large tracts of it are let at five pounds per acre.

Between Shooter's-hill and Dartford, the husbandry is excellent. The land lets from sixteen to forty shillings per acre, but in general about twenty shillings. Their course of husbandry is, 1. pease, the pods of which are sent to the London markets, and the ground cleared soon enough to give it two ploughings for, 2. turnips; 3. barley, or oats, generally the former; 4. wheat: sometimes clover is sown with the barley, in which case wheat is the fifth crop. They reckon a good common crop to be six or seven quarters of wheat and spring-corn on an acre; a sufficient proof that the land is very good, otherwise such a quantity of wheat could never be expected after barley. The introduction of clover is indeed a better course; for that grass being mowed twice, must abate the rankness of the ground, which too often occasions a laid crop of wheat. Large quantities of saint-foin are sown in this district, many fields of which produce three tons of hay per acre. Day-labour about that neighbourhood, and indeed in most parts of the county, is one shilling and six-pence a day, and beer, the whole year round, except at harvest, when the price is two shillings, and provisions. The price of plowing an acre is eight shillings, of reaping wheat five shillings, mowing spring-corn, one shilling and four-pence, and of grass, one shilling and six-pence.

The soil about the hills in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, is, in general, sandy and gravel, but bears extreme good crops of oats, and tolerable crops of barley, with very fine clover and rye-grass. The land lets at about eight shillings per acre, including the wild parts of the hills, which are over-run with with grose and whins. Lucern is pretty much cultivated in the richer vales of this tract, where land lets from twenty to thirty shillings per acre.

But this county is particularly famous for its hops, very large plantations of which are found about Maidstone, but the most extensive in the neighbourhood of Canterbury.

The ground intended to be planted with hops is broken up at the beginning of winter: the plough goes first, and men follow it with their spades, with which they dig one spit deep in the furrows where the plough has passed, throwing up the earth thus dug; and thus continue to plow and dig till the whole is finished. In October they begin to plant, marking out the place for each hillock. The best form for hops, as well as the most pleasing to the eye, is the Quincunx, because that order gives greater and more air for the plant to flourish, than when the hillocks are in straight lines.

If the ground be poor or stiff, some good mould, or a compost of manure and earth, must be laid in holes a foot square where the hills are intended to be formed: the distance between the hills in dry, hot ground, need not be more than six feet; but moist or rich ground, eight or nine.

The ground being thus prepared, a sufficient quantity of hop-sets, or cuttings from the roots or branches of the main stock, and of the largest size, must be procured; they must be from eight to ten inches long, each having three or four joints. These sets are to be planted in square holes, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, raising the earth two or three inches about them.

If the hop-ground be worn out of heart, they dig about it in the beginning of each winter, and take away a quantity of old earth, which they supply with fresher and fatter. If the hops be in good heart, manuring and pruning are most adviseable. For this purpose they undermine all about, till they come to the principal roots; this done, taking off the earth from the roots, they find by the colour, &c. which are the new shoots, and which the old. All the latter they cut off, and then apply the new mould or manure.

Soon after the hops appear above ground, it is time to pole them. The number and dimensions of the poles are to be adjusted to the distance of the hills, the nature of the soil, and strength of the hop. The poles are to lean outwards, particularly towards the south, to receive the sun's beams; it being observed, that a leaning pole bears more hops than an upright one. In this some are very curious.

When the hops are two or three feet above ground, in April or May, they are to be tied with withered rushes, or yarn, to the empty poles; and at proper distances, so as not to hinder their climbing. Two or three strings are sufficient for a pole.

Some time in May, after rain, the hills are to be hoed up, and the weeds destroyed; and if the spring or summer prove dry, it is best to water them twice or thrice in a season. The curious infuse pigeon or sheeps-dung in the water, to render it more nourishing.

About Midsummer, when they begin to branch out, such as have not got up to the top of the pole should have their heads nipped off, or else be loosened from the pole, in order to branch the better.

Hops usually blow about the end of July, and the forward ones are ripe by the close of August. Their ripeness is known by their fragrantcy and their change of colour, by their being easily pulled off, and by the seeds growing brown.

Hops should be gathered when somewhat brownish, and that without delay. In order to this, they have bins (which need no description) to lay the poles across, and pick them into, which are easily moved to the different parts of the garden.

Hops should not be gathered when wet; and if dew or rain be on them, shake the pole to hasten their drying, unless over ripe; for then they will be apt to shed their seed, wherein consists their chief strength. The planter is generally careful to gather them dry.

As fast as hops are picked, they must be dried, which is generally done on a common malt-kiln, on a hair-cloth; but the best way is, to make a bed of flat ledges, an inch thick, and two or three inches broad, sawn, and laid across each other chequer wise, the flat way, about three inches distant. The ledges so entered are put into another, that the floor may be even and smooth. This bed may rest on two or three joists set edgewise; then cover it with large double-tin plates, soldered together

gether at each joint, and order the ledges so, before they are laid, that the joints of the tin may always lie over the middle of the ledge. Then fit boards about the edges of the kiln, to keep on the hops, only let one side be to remove for shoving off the hops. They may be very safely turned on this tin-bed, and with a small expence of fuel. Other fuel will serve, beside charcoal in this method; the smoke not passing through the hop, but through conveyances made for it at the several corners of the kiln.

To prevent not only a waste and injury to the hop, but also the expence of fuel and time, the upper bed, on which the hops lie, should have a cover to raise or let down at pleasure; which cover may be tinned over, that when the hops begin to dry, you may let down this cover within a foot, or less, of the hops, which will reflect the heat upon them; so that the uppermost will be as soon dry as the lowermost, and all equally dried.

After hops have lain a month or more to cool and toughen, they proceed to bag them.

The hop-planters in Kent esteem their whites preferable to those of any other county, as having a stronger stalk, and being better able to bear cold or heat. They are of more delicious flavour, and of a more beautiful colour.

The profits from plantations of hops are very great, notwithstanding the expence attending their cultivation, thirty, forty, and fifty pounds clear profit having often been gained for an acre.

The Isle of Thanet is remarkable for the great quantities of barley annually produced there, more than twenty thousand quarters being annually sent to London, besides what is sold at other markets. The chief manure used in that island, besides the dung of their cattle, is the *Alga Marina*, or sea-ore, which they spread upon their land without any preparation, or make a compost dunghill with that weed, animal dung, and the soil from ditches, &c. The land lets from ten to twenty shillings per acre: they plow twice for barley, and reap about five quarters on an acre.

Mr. Reynolds, a very ingenious husbandman at Adisham, about four miles S. W. of Canterbury, has made several valuable improvements in husbandry: one in particular, is the introducing a vegetable called the turnip-rooted Cabbage, which will, in all probability, prove one of the most valuable discoveries made in this useful art for many years. This plant is proof against the most intense frost ever known in this island, will flourish, without manure, on the poorest land, an acre of which will produce a much larger quantity of substantial food for cattle, than can be procured from turnips cultivated in the best soil. Half an acre of turnip-rooted cabbage, after being fed the whole winter, produced above seventeen tons of food in May, and maintained six milch-cows, one heifer, and one bull, sixteen days, with the herbage only. The roots afterwards kept one hundred and sixty-two tegs, (sheep of a year old) five and twenty days, in the utmost plenty. And it should be added, that this amazing crop was produced on land not worth more than eight shillings per acre. In the winter and spring season its stalks and leaves are little inferior to brocoli, and may be cut much oftener, and therefore not unworthy the attention of gardeners.

CITY, BOROUGHS, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county at a village called Smallhith, by means of a bridge over the river Rother; and repaired to Tenterden, an ancient borough, sixty miles from London. It is a member of the cinque-port of Rye, to which it was annexed in the reign of Henry VI. It has had several charters, but is now governed by that of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor and jurats. Here was formerly a manufacture of cloth, and is still a free-school. The steeple of the church is remarkably lofty, and proverbially said to have been the cause of the Godwin sands, situated in the channel east of Sandwich. These sands were a tract of ground, part of the isle of Thanet, belonging to Godwin earl of Kent; but lying

very low, were defended from the sea by a strong wall, which required a continual care and expence to support it. This tract was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Austin at Canterbury; and the abbot, who was also rector of Tenterden, neglecting the wall while he was wholly employed in building this steeple, the sea broke in, covered the ground with sand, and tore down the wall in such a manner, that the lands could never be recovered.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and a yearly fair on the sixth of May, for cattle and pedlars ware.

From Tenterden we directed our course towards the south, in order to visit Romney, and in our way passed through Appledore, situated on the banks of the Rother. It was once a considerable market-town, but now greatly decayed, and the market discontinued. The sea is said to have formerly flowed up to this town, which has still a court-leet, extending over town-borough and horse-borough. Here is also an annual fair held on the twenty-second of June, for cattle and pedlars ware.

Romney, called also New Romney, to distinguish it from an inconsiderable town within a mile of it, called Old Romney, once a large town, consisting of twelve wards, five churches, a priory, and hospital; at which time the sea came so close to it, that ships used to fix their anchors in one of the church-yards; but in the time of Edward I. it was deserted by the sea, and soon after by its trade and inhabitants, so that it has only one church. The new town, which is situated in a clean, healthy situation, on a gravelly hill, seventy-three miles from London, is one of the Cinque-ports, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonality. The two great meetings for all the cinque-ports are held here; and the members or appendages to this port are, Old Romney, Lidd, Bromehill, Orlaston, and Dungeness, which, by the constitution of the cinque-ports, was to fit out five ships of war.

An hospital for leprous persons was founded here by Adam de Chering, dedicated to St. Stephen, and St. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Baldwin, archbishop of that see; which being decayed and forsaken in the year 1363, John Frauncys, then patron of it, re-established a master and one priest, in the nature of a chantry, which, in 1481, was annexed to St. Mary Magdalen's college in Oxford. The church of St. Nicholas in this town, with the chapel annexed, and some other churches in Kent, being appropriated to the abbey of Pountney in Normandy, a cell of monks belonging to that foreign abbey was placed here; but upon the suppression of alien priories, it was given by Henry VI. to All-Souls college in Oxford.

This town sends two barons to parliament, as one of the cinque-ports, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the twenty-first of August, for pedlars goods.

Romney-marsh, in the middle of which New Romney is situated, is a large tract of country, twenty miles long and eight broad. In this district are two towns, New Romney and Lydd, nineteen parishes, and forty-four thousand two hundred acres of firm and fruitful land, the richest pasture in England, which fatten vast flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle sent hither for that purpose from other parts, and sold in the markets of London, and elsewhere. The sheep are reckoned larger than those of Leicester and Lincolnshire; and their bullocks, especially those they call stalled or house-fed oxen, (from their being kept all the latter season within the farmers yards or stalls, where they are fed for the winter market) the largest beef in England. This marsh is supposed to have been once covered by the sea, and is considered as so unhealthy a part of the county, that, for the encouragement of such as are willing to inhabit it, all the towns within the limits of the marsh were incorporated by Edward IV. under the title of the bailiff, jurats, and commonality of Romney-marsh. They have a court every six weeks, to hold pleas for all causes and actions; and a power to chuse four justices of the peace, besides the bailiff, yearly among themselves, who are all vested with the same authority, and have the return of all the king's writs, the benefit of all fines and forfeitures, privileges

privileges of leet and law-day, exemption from toll and tax, scot and lot, fifteens and subsidies, with many other exemptions, which hardly any other place in England enjoys. Nor has the king any waste here, or title to wrecks, these being appropriated to the several manors next the sea. Besides these, there are laws established among the inhabitants, called the Statutes of Sewers, for regulating their several shores and interests in the pasturage, and for maintaining the banks and walls erected to keep out the sea; by which laws all the lowlands between the Isle of Thanet in this county, and Pevensey in Suffex, are governed; and at the same time, are a pattern for regulating all the low and marshy grounds throughout the kingdom.

In the reign of Edward I. Romney-marsh suffered terrible devastations from an inundation of the sea, when whole villages, with their inhabitants, were destroyed, the river Rother thrown out of its usual course, and a new channel opened for it near Rye in Suffex, through which it still passes. Before this misfortune, it washed Old Romney, and formed at that town an excellent harbour, which is now choaked up, and the place fallen to decay. Large trees are often discovered lying under ground in this marsh, as hard and black as ebony, but fit for use after being dried in the sun.

This marsh is the place from whence a set of smugglers, called Owlers, from their going out in the dusk of the evening, have, for many years, exported our wool to France.

Lydd, another town in Romney-marsh, is about four miles south-west of New Romney, and has its name from the Latin word *littus*, the shore, alluding to its situation on the sea-shore. It is a member of the cinque-port of Romney, and incorporated by the title of bailiff, jurats, and commonality. It is a populous place, has a good free-school, a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the twenty-fourth of July, for pedlars goods.

Near this town is the well-known cape called Dungeness, on which a light-house is erected for the safety of sailors.

Leaving New Romney, we continued our tour, along the sea-side, to Hith, another of the cinque-ports, situated near the sea, at the eastern extremity of Romney-marsh, sixty-seven miles from London. Its name is Saxon, and signifies a Port, though it now hardly deserves the appellation, the harbour being choaked up with sand. It rose on the decay of West Hith, which had a good harbour till about the year 1607, when the sea retired from it; but both these towns owe their origin to Limne, a small village in the neighbourhood, which had also once a very famous port, till it was shut up with sand.

Hith was at first incorporated by the stile of barons; afterwards the archbishop of Canterbury appointed a bailiff yearly, by whom, and certain jurats, the town was governed, till it received a new charter from queen Elizabeth, by the name of a mayor, jurats, and commonality. In the reign of Henry IV. this town suffered greatly by a pestilence, which was succeeded by a terrible fire, whereby two hundred houses were destroyed in one day. Soon after, five of the ships, which this town, as a cinque-port, was obliged to fit out for the service of the crown, were sunk, and one hundred of the crew perished. These misfortunes so dispirited the surviving inhabitants, that they were going to quit the place, but the king encouraged them to remain in it, by releasing them for a time from the service which the town owed him as a cinque-port. Here were formerly five parish-churches, though now only one, the rest being quite demolished. In a vault under the church is a surprising collection of several thousand skulls and bones piled up in a very neat manner; and on the heap an inscription, importing, that they are the remains of the Danes killed in a battle which happened near this place before the Norman conquest. The pile is twenty-eight feet in length, six in breadth, and eight in height. Here are two hospitals, one dedicated to St. John, and the other to St. Bartholomew. The latter was founded about the year 1236, for ten poor men, by Haimo bishop of Ro-

chester, a native of this place. They are both under the government of the mayor and jurats. Here is also a charity-school for thirty-eight boys. From hence to Canterbury is a paved military way, called Stoney-street, which is easily discovered to be a Roman work.

In April 1739, while ten persons, who came to take a view of the sea and adjacent country from the steeple, were waiting in the porch for the keys of the church, the steeple fell down, without hurting either of them. Had the keys been brought a few minutes sooner, they must all have fallen with the steeple, and would probably have been crushed to pieces, or buried under the ruins.

This town, as one of the cinque-ports, sends two barons to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of July, and the first of December, for horses, black cattle, shoes, cloaths, and pedlars ware.

About a mile distant from Hith is Saltwood-castle, a very strong seat belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury. The outward wall has towers and battlements, and is surrounded by a deep ditch. At the entrance are two large and lofty towers, and over the gate are the arms of archbishop Courtney, the founder. Within the first is a still stronger and higher wall, with a broad embattled parapet at the top. Within is a court, but the lodging-rooms are all demolished. The floor of the ruinous chapel is strongly vaulted. In the middle of the court is a large square well, thought to have been sunk by the Romans. Anchors have been dug up near this castle, whence some are of opinion that the Romans had an iron forge here; and others, that the sea formerly came up to this place.

Limne, already mentioned, stands about four miles to the westward of Hith. Here are still the remains of a castle, which included ten acres of land; and the ruins of Roman walls may be traced almost to the bottom of the marshes. It stands on the side of a hill, is a noble piece of antiquity, and there seems no doubt but it was the Portus Lemanis of the Romans, though its port, as well as those of both West and East Hith, are choaked up with sand; yet it has still the horn, mace, and other tokens of its ancient grandeur. It used to be the place where the lord warden of the cinque-ports was sworn, at his entrance upon his office. Several coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been found here.

Leaving Hith, we continued our tour, near the sea-coast, towards Folkstone; and in our way stopt at Sanguate-castle. It stands on the sea-shore, a little to the south of Folkstone, and was built by Henry VIII. at the expence of five thousand pounds, to defend the fishing-craft from the insult of privateers in time of war. There are several very good houses near the castle, the ramparts of which are mounted with heavy cannon.

Folkstone is a member of the cinque-port of Dover, and stands near the mouth of a tide-harbour, sixty-nine miles from London. It is incorporated, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Here is a charity-school, founded by Sir Elias Hervey, for twenty boys, who are to be nominated by the mayor and jurats. The harbour has been greatly hurt by sand-banks, but still admits of small vessels. Before these misfortunes attended it, the place made a very considerable figure, having a large fleet of ships belonging to it; but is now reduced to a fishing-town, and has still several hundreds of fishing-boats belonging to it, which are employed in the season for catching mackerel for the London market. About Michaelmas the Folkstone barks, with others from the coast of Suffex, sail away to the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolke, to catch herrings for the merchants of Yarmouth and Leostoff.

Folkstone appears to have been a considerable town in the time of the Romans; from the great number of Roman coins and bricks frequently found here. It flourished also under the Saxons, when it had five churches, four of which were destroyed in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by earl Godwin and his sons.

At the south part of the town there was once a castle, built by Eadbald king of Kent, about a thousand years ago; which falling to decay about the year 1068, a fort was built upon the same foundation, out of the materials

of the old castle, the ruins of which are still visible. Upon a hill in the town, still called Castle-hill, there was a watch-tower, now in ruins.

About the year 630, Enswitha, daughter of Eadbald king of Kent, chusing a religious life, her father built here a church and nunnery, for the use of her and her companions. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and, according to some writers, was, in process of time, swallowed up by the sea; but others tell us, it was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards, in the year 927, granted by king Ethelstan to the cathedral church of Canterbury.

After the conquest, Nigell de Munewell, lord of Folkstone, gave, about the year 1095, the church of St. Mary and St. Eanfwida, in this town, to the abbot and convent of Lonley in Normandy; in consequence of which, some Benedictine monks from that abbey were placed here, at first in the castle, and afterwards in a building erected near the church. This alien priory had the fate of all others of the same kind, that of being seized by the king during every war with France. It was, however, afterwards made denizon, and continued till the dissolution, when it was valued at forty-one pounds, fifteen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

Folkstone has a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the twenty-eighth of June, for pedlars ware.

From this town a long ridge of chalky cliffs extends to Dover, some of which have visibly sunk in the memory of man. On the border of one of these cliffs, in the neighbourhood of Folkstone, are the ruins of an old wall, thought to have been built by the Romans, which hangs over the precipice in a very frightful manner.

Dover, the next place we visited, is another of the Cinque-ports, and situated on the sea-shore, seventy-one miles from London. It is built in the form of a semicircle, at the foot of a large ridge of hills, in the narrowest part of the channel which separates England from France, the cliffs of Calais, on the French shore, not being above thirty miles distant. It was formerly walled round, and had seven gates, and is still a very populous place, being the situation of our packet-boats, which always go twice a week to France, unless prevented by bad weather. In the time of Edward the Confessor, when the town was in a flourishing condition, it was incorporated by the stile of the mayor, commonality, and the townsmen, called Burgessees. From these the mayor chuses his assistants, who being sworn to faithful service, are thence called Jurats, which name and office is now common to all the Cinque-ports. The members belonging to this port are, Folkstone, Feversham, St. John's, St. Peter's, Birchington, Kingsdown, and Kingwold, who are all liable to contribute to the expence of such service as may be required of their principal, the port of Dover, on any emergency. The courts of chancery, admiralty, &c. relating to the Cinque-ports, are held here, and the lord-warden of the Cinque-ports is also sworn into his office at this place.

The town is built at the foot of a semicircular range of chalky cliffs, which form a kind of bay or harbour, and consists chiefly of one street, near a mile long. We have already observed, that it was once surrounded by a wall, but no vestige, either of that or its gates, now remain. It had also once seven churches, which are now reduced to two, St. James's, where the courts belonging to the Cinque-ports are held, and St. Mary's. It has a custom-house and a victualling-office, but no other public building worth notice, though still a place of great resort; and a very considerable trade is carried on here, especially to the coast of France.

The cliffs which run out of the semicircular range are very lofty, and admitting the water between them, form the harbour, which formerly ran up farther into the land than at present, and anchors have accordingly been found above the town. A pier or mole is built at the mouth of the harbour at a very great expence, and answers the purpose extremely well for small vessels, but the water is too shallow to admit large ships. The broad beach which lies at the mouth of this valley, and was the harbour in Cæsar's time, is very delightful. A little above the pier is a modern fortification, consisting of four bastions.

But what is called Dover-castle, is a very large antique building, situated on the summit of a lofty cliff. It is said to have been begun by Julius Cæsar, and finished by Claudius. This castle takes up thirty acres of ground, and was once so well fortified, and of such importance, as to be reckoned the key of England; and accordingly, William the Conqueror, when he had an eye upon the kingdom, exacted an oath from Harold, that he should deliver this castle into his hands. It has been long neglected; but the walls, which are of a prodigious thickness, are still standing, though the greater part of the works are destroyed. Within the walls are the remains of a royal palace and chapel, with stables and other offices, the ruins of which shew the buildings to have been very magnificent. One part of the fortification still remaining, is a circular work, in which there is an old church, said to have been built by Lucius, the first Christian king in Britain, out of some fragments of the Roman buildings that had then fallen into ruins. It is erected in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the centre; but the windows seem to be of much later date than the rest of the building. At the west end of this old church are the remains of a Roman pharos or watch-tower. This building was used as a steeple, and had a pleasant ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke procured to be carried away to Portsmouth. Since which time, the lead which covered the roof has been taken away by order of the office of ordnance, so that this curious piece of Roman architecture is left exposed to the injuries of the weather. The Erpington arms are fixed against one of the sides, so that it seems to have been repaired in the reign of Henry V. when lord Erpingham was constable of Dover-castle. The castle is supplied with water by a well of a circular figure, three hundred and sixty feet deep: it is lined to the bottom with free-stone, and said to have been the work of Julius Cæsar. The water is raised from the well by means of a head-wheel, turned by a man.

In this castle are two very old keys, and a brass trumpet in the shape of a horn, said to have been kept here ever since the time of Julius Cæsar; but they rather seem to be the ensigns of authority belonging to the constable of the castle, or lord-warden of the Cinque-ports. Here is also a brass gun of the most curious workmanship, and reckoned the longest in the world. It was presented by the states of Utrecht to queen Elizabeth, and thence called her Pocket-pistol. This piece of ordnance is one and twenty feet long, requires fifteen pounds of powder, and will, they say, carry a ball seven miles.

Upon a rock, over-against the castle, are the remains of another watch-tower, built by the Romans, and called Bredensstone, by the vulgar Devil's Drop, from the strength of the mortar. Here the constable of the castle is sworn into his office.

The view of the sea, and objects on the beach, from the craggy and lofty cliffs on which the castle stands, is truly tremendous, and the best comment on it is Shakespeare's beautiful description of this prospect, in his King Lear:

Come on, Sir—here's the place—Stand still—How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air,
Shew scarce so gross at beetles. Half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire;—dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
The fisherme; that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
Diminished to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almost too small for fight. The murmuring surge,
That on th'unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong.

The cliffs above Calais, on the coast of France, are plainly seen from hence; and the many ships passing and repassing through this famous strait, greatly enliven the prospect.

The town of Dover, in the time of its prosperity, had twenty-one wards, each of which, in consideration

of furnishing a ship of war for the service of the crown, and maintaining it forty days at their own expence, had a licensed packet-boat; and according to the tower records, the fare to France, in one of these packets, was thus settled in the time of Richard II. For a single passenger in the summer-time, six-pence, in the winter one shilling: for a horse in summer, one shilling and six-pence; in the winter, two shillings. The Watling-street, or Roman way, coming straight from Canterbury, enters this town at Bigin-gate; it passes over Barham-downs, where it is very visible.

Sometime before the year 640, king Eadbald built a chapel within the walls of the castle, in which he placed a college of twenty-four secular canons, who were removed down into the town to the old church of St. Martin, near the market, by Wicfred king of Kent, about the year 696. Here they continued above four hundred years, till the time of Henry I. when complaint being made of some irregularities, he gave their house, together with all their lands and revenues, to Corfoil, archbishop of Canterbury, who, in the year 1131, began the foundation of a new church, with an intention of settling there a convent of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, from Martin, near Wimbleton in Surry; but dying before his scheme was completed, his successor, archbishop Theobald, about the year 1140, settled in it a prior and twelve Benedictine monks, who were subordinate to the monastery of Christ-church in Canterbury. But upon the dissolution, their revenues were valued distinctly from that abbey, and amounted to one hundred and seventy pounds, thirteen shillings and eleven pence *per annum*. Very considerable ruins of this priory still remain.

About the year 1141, an hospital for leprous persons was erected here, upon the solicitation of Osbern and Godwin, two monks of St. Martin, who made it subject to the disposal of the prior: it was dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

The hospital of St. Mary, called also *Maison de Dieu*, in this town, was erected and endowed for the relief of poor pilgrims, and several poor brethren and sisters, under the government of a master, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. by Hubert de Burgo, earl of Kent. Upon the dissolution, its revenues were valued at two hundred and thirty-one pounds, sixteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*. This hospital is now made a storehouse.

Dover, as one of the Cinque-ports, sends two barons to parliament, has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and an annual fair on the twenty-second of November, for wearing apparel and haberdashery ware.

At Evering, a village near Dover, in the road to Eleham, there is sometimes a stream of water, without any visible head or spring, deep enough to carry a vessel of considerable burden. When this happens, the people in the neighbourhood consider it as the presage of some public calamity.

At Swingfield, near Dover, was an house of sisters of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, before the year 1180. There was also a preceptory of knights-templars before the year 1190, to which Sir Warenius de Valoniis, Sir Robert de Clotingham, Arnulph Cade, and others, were great benefactors. It became afterwards part of the possessions of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and, as such, was valued, upon the suppression, at eighty-seven pounds, three shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

In the neighbourhood of Dover are the remains of Bradsole, or Radegund's abbey. It was founded in the year 1191, by Richard I. or, as some say, by Jeffrey earl of Perch, and Maud his wife, for Premonstratensian monks, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Radegund. At the dissolution, its yearly revenues amounted to ninety-eight pounds, nine shillings and two-pence.

Elham is a little market-town, situated on the smaller branch of the Stour, sixty-two miles from London. It is an obscure place, and has nothing remarkable, but a small market on Monday, and four annual fairs, viz. Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday; and the tenth of October, for horses, black cattle, and pedlars ware.

About three miles from Dover-castle is the famous head-land called the South Fore-land, on which a light-house is erected for the greater safety of mariners in the night. About six leagues to the northward, is another head-land or promontory, called the North Foreland, on which there is also a light-house. Between these two head-lands lies the famous road called the Downs, of which a particular account will be given in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Kent.

Between the South Foreland and Deal are two castles, built by Henry VIII. to guard the coasts, and called Walmor and Deal Castles; but neither of them has any thing particular, either in their construction or situation. They are both sea-marks, and, as such, of great use to ships that come to an anchor in the Downs.

The beach between Walmer-castle and Deal seems to have been the place where Cæsar landed in his first expedition, it being the first place to the north of Dover, where the shore can be ascended, and answers exactly to his assigned distance of eight miles. In his second expedition, he appears to have landed at Deal.

Deal is a populous and handsome town, a member of the port of Sandwich, and situated on the sea-shore, seventy-four miles from London. At this place most of the ships bound from foreign parts to London, or from thence to foreign parts, by way of the channel, generally stop; the former to dispatch letters to inform their merchants and owners of their arrival, and land their passengers; and the latter to take in fresh provisions, and receive the last orders and letters from their owners and friends. Sometimes, indeed, when the wind is fair, the ships pass through the Downs without coming to an anchor. The town carries on some foreign trade, and is of late considerably improved, to which the great resort of sailors from the ships in the Downs has not a little contributed.

Deal is called *Dala* by Julius Cæsar, who landed here in his second expedition, on the twenty-sixth of August, fifty-four years before the birth of Christ.

The sea-shore in this place is thrown up in ridges, resembling ramparts, which some suppose to have been done by the wind; but others, particularly Camden, think they were thrown up by Julius Cæsar, and the remains of his famous camp, within the fortifications of which he drew his ships, in order to secure them against tempests, and the attacks of the Britons. And it is further observed, in confirmation of the latter opinion, that the neighbouring inhabitants still call these ramparts *Rome's Work*, or the work of the Romans.

Deal has a charity-school for twenty-seven boys and girls, who are taught and clothed at the expence of the inhabitants, a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the tenth of October, for cattle and pedlars goods.

About a mile to the north of Deal is Sandown-castle, built by Henry VIII. It is composed of four lunettes of very thick arched work of stone, with port-holes for cannon. In the centre is a large round tower, having a cistern for saving the rain-water, at the top; and underneath, an arched vault, bomb-proof. The whole is encompassed with a ditch, over which there is a draw-bridge.

Sandwich lies about four miles to the northward of Sandown-castle, and at the mouth of the Stour, seventy miles distant from London. It is situated at the bottom of a sandy bay, and was formerly one of the chief sea-ports in England. It suffered greatly by the Danish wars; and it was here that Canute inhumanly slit the noses, and cut off the hands of the Englishmen who had been delivered as hostages to Swain, his father; and in 1217, it was burnt by Lewis king of France. They also plundered it, and set it on fire, after killing the mayor and other officers, in 1457. Not long after, it was ransacked by the earl of Warwick, when he assisted the duke of York against Henry VI. but it recovered itself soon after, by the settlement of some Walloons and Dutchmen, who flying hither for protection, set up a manufacture of cloth, and continued in a flourishing condition till its harbour was choked up with sand, as we have already observed in our remarks on the inland navigation of this county.

Sandwich has been one of the Cinque-ports ever since the reign of William the Conqueror; and the members belonging to it are, Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Sære, Stomer, and Brightlingsey; near Colchester in Essex. It is incorporated, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonality.

Sandwich was once walled round, and the wall is still standing on the north and west sides; on the south and east, it is defended by a rampart and ditch. Here are three churches, three hospitals, a custom-house, a quay, and a free-school, built out of the ruins of a Carmelite monastery, by Sir Roger Manwood, with an exhibition for sending out two scholars every year to Lincoln-college in Oxford. Here are also two charity-schools, one for twenty-five boys, and the other for twenty-five girls.

The chief trade of the town is in shipping and making malt, though it supplies the London markets with carrots, and the seedsmen with the greatest part of their stock of that seed for the kitchen-garden.

The monastery of Carmelites or White-friars, mentioned above, was founded, in the year 1272, by Henry Cowfield.

Sandwich, as one of the Cinque-ports, sends two barons to parliament, has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and an annual fair on the fourth of December, for cloth, haberdashery, shoes, and hard-ware.

About a mile from Sandwich, on the banks of the Stour, is Richborough, which, in the time of the Romans, was a great city, and flourished under the Saxons. It had also a famous harbour before the port was choked up with sand, and was the place where the Roman forces usually landed, and where they embarked for the continent. It was called Rutupiaë by Ptolemy, Portus Rhotupensis by Tacitus, and Rhotupis Portus by Antoninus. Here the Romans built a castle, which was destroyed by the Danes, together with the city, the side of which is now a corn-field, where, when the corn is grown up, the course of the streets crossing each other may be easily discovered, the corn growing considerably thinner there than in other places. These crossings are, by the neighbouring inhabitants, generally called St. Augustine's Crosses. The walls of the city, on three sides, are nearly entire, and in some places twenty-five and thirty feet high, without any ditch. Here are also some remains of the old walls of a tower, built with flints and long bricks of the old British make, and cemented with lime, and a fort of sand, which is, by time, become as hard as a stone. Roman coins, both of gold and silver, have been found in this place.

Upon an eminence, in the way from hence to Sandwich, are the remains of an amphitheatre made of turf, supposed to have been designed for the exercise or diversions of the Roman garrison of Richborough.

Several tumuli are scattered about the adjacent country; and before the gates of Sandwich are two Roman tumuli, on one of which a windmill is erected.

At Eastry, on the south-west side of Sandwich, king Egbert, who died in the year 673, built, for his sister Ermenburga, a monastery dedicated to St. Ethelbert and St. Etheldred. Here was also a minstre erected to expiate the crime committed in murdering the above-mentioned saints, who were brothers to Domneva, and suffered death at this place.

From Sandwich we took the road to Canterbury, through a very pleasing country, and were often entertained with most beautiful prospects from the hills. On the top of one of them we had an extensive view of the course of the Stour, with several small vessels and barges passing up and down the stream. To the east was a view of the sea, terminated by the cliffs on the coast of France.

The city of Canterbury was called Durovernum by the Romans, a name which some derive from the British word Durwhern, a rapid river, from its being situated on a part of the river Stour, where the stream flows with great impetuosity. Historians tell us, that this city was built by one Rudhurdibras, a king of the Britons, upwards of nine hundred years before the birth of Christ, and called Caer Kent, or the city of Kent. But how-

ever that be, it is known to have been a city of importance in the time of the Romans, it being built by Antoninus, and a great number of Roman coins have been found here. There are also remains of military ways and Roman causeways, leading from hence to Dover, and the town of Limne near Hith.

After the Romans left the kingdom, Vortiger, king of the Britons, resided here, and resigned it to the Saxons, in whose time the chief magistrate was called a Prefect, afterwards a portreve, and in 1011, the king's provost of Canterbury.

At the time of the conquest, the jurisdiction of the king and archbishop lay intermixed; and though the archbishop had a mint, and other considerable privileges, yet the king enjoyed the supreme royalty till the time of William Rufus, who gave the city wholly and entirely to archbishop Anselm, and his successor, Lanfranc, held it without opposition.

This famous city, the capital of the county, and the metropolitan see of all England, is situated on the river Stour, which is here navigable for small vessels, fifty-six miles from London. It is a county by itself, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a sheriff, twenty-four common-councilmen, a mace-bearer, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. A court is held every Monday in the guild-hall for civil and criminal causes, and every other day for the government of the city. It is divided into six wards, which are denominated from its six gates, Burgate, Newingate, Ridingate, Worthgate, Westgate, and Northgate. The city, though it appears circular at a distance, is built exactly in the form of a cross, and consists of four capital freets, which centre at St. Andrew's church, in the middle of the city; and, including the cathedral and gardens, is about three miles in circumference.

The buildings, besides the cathedral, are neither grand nor elegant: there is, however, a good market-house, over which are rooms, where the mayor, aldermen, and other members, transact the business of the corporation: Here is a gaol for criminals, and a gallows is erected in a place called Winecheap, on account of a wine-market formerly kept there.

The cathedral church of this city was partly built in the time of the Romans, by Lucius, the first christian king of the Britons, who continued to worship here till they were driven beyond the Severn by the Danes; but about the year 600, when Ethelbert, king of Kent, was converted to christianity by St. Austin, he gave him this church, together with his palace, and the royalty of the city and its territories, upon which the archiepiscopal see was removed hither from London. This cathedral being now become the metropolitan church, Austin immediately repaired and consecrated it by the name of Christ-church. In the year 1011, the Danes risted and burnt the cathedral, together with the rest of the city; but king Canute caused it to be repaired, and presented his crown of gold to it. It did not, however, long maintain its beauty; for in the year 1043, it was again greatly defaced by fire. Afterwards Lanfranc, who was archbishop of this see in the reign of William the Conqueror, rebuilt it, together with the archiepiscopal palace, and dedicated it anew to the honour of the Holy Trinity; but in the reign of Henry I. it was dedicated again, in the presence of the king and queen, David, king of Scotland, and many of the bishops and nobility of both kingdoms, by the name of Christ-church. In 1174, it was again destroyed by fire, but was begun to be rebuilt in the reign of king Stephen, though not completed till that of Henry V.

It is a noble Gothic pile of building, five hundred and fourteen feet long, seventy-four in breadth, and eighty feet in height from the area to the nave of the canopy. It is in the form of a cross, with a lofty stone tower in the center, two hundred and thirty-five feet high. This tower is very beautiful, but the tower and spire at the west end are very mean. Before the reformation, this cathedral had no less than thirty-seven altars; and here lie interred the bodies of Henry IV. and his queen Joan, besides those of six other kings; those of Edward the Black Prince, and of other princes, cardinals, arch-

bishops,

bishops, and other great men, particularly St. Austin, and the seven following bishops who succeeded him, namely, Laurentius, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, Deusdedit, and Theodosius: these are all interred in one vault.

But the glory of this church was the shrine of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered near the high-altar in the year 1171. This shrine was so rich, by the continual offerings made to it for several ages, that the celebrated Erasmus, who saw it, tells us, that not only the shrine itself, but even the chapel in which it was placed, and to which there was an ascent from the choir, glittered all over with jewels of inestimable value; and that through the whole church there appeared a profusion of more than royal splendour. Gold was one of the meanest treasures of this shrine; and Dugdale observes, that at the general dissolution of religious houses, the plate and jewels belonging to this tomb filled two large chests, each of which required eight men to remove it.

The metropolitan chair is of grey marble, and stands behind the high altar. The cloisters have nothing in them remarkable; but near them is a very large chapel, called the Sermon-house, wainscotted with Irish oak.

To this cathedral belong a dean, an archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, six preachers, six minor canons, six substitutes, twelve lay-clerks, ten choristers, two masters, fifty scholars, and twelve alms-men.

Underneath the cathedral is a large church of foreign protestants, given first by queen Elizabeth to the Walloons, who fled from Artois and other provinces of the Netherlands, from the persecution of the duke of Alva. This congregation has since been very much increased by numbers of protestants, who were driven from France in the reign of Lewis XIV.

The clofe, in which the dean and prebendaries have their houses, is very spacious, and the buildings elegant. It is full of religious ruins; and in one of the corners of it are the walls of a chapel, said to have been a christian temple before the time of St. Austin, to have been consecrated by him, and dedicated to St. Pancreas. Near it is a little room, supposed to have been Etheldred's Pagan chapel.

Besides the cathedral, here are sixteen parish-churches, but neither has any thing remarkable, except St. Martin's, which is said to have been St. Austin's first see, and the place whither king Etheldred's queen used to repair to divine service, before that monarch was converted to christianity. It is built chiefly of Roman brick; and in the middle of the church is a large old-fashioned front, said to be that in which king Etheldred was baptized. With regard to the church of St. Mary Castles, the chancel only is now standing, though there is still an incumbent presented and inducted to it.

Near the cathedral is a free-school, called the King's School; besides which, there are three charity-schools for fifty-eight boys and sixty-six girls. Here are also seven hospitals, one of which, called Bridewell, is both a house of correction, and a place where the boys of poor citizens are received. Here is a sumptuous conduit, erected by archbishop Abbot, who died in the year 1633, and is of great benefit to the city.

Canterbury was surrounded with strong walls, composed chiefly of flint, and fortified by a great number of towers, a deep ditch on the outside, and a rampart within. Here was also a castle, supposed to have been built by the Saxons, the decayed bulwarks of which still appear on the south side of the city.

A monastery was built here by Austin and his monks in the reign of king Etheldred, soon after he had given them his palace. It joined to the cathedral, and was thoroughly repaired by archbishop Lanfranc about the year 1080, and replenished with one hundred and fifty Benedictine-monks. At the dissolution, it was endowed with a yearly revenue of two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven pounds, thirteen shillings and three-pence clear.

King Ethelbert, upon the further persuasion of St. Austin, founded, in the year 605, another noble monastery here, and dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul;

but after St. Austin was buried here, it was called St. Austin's Abbey. The monks were of the Benedictine order, and were endowed at the dissolution with an yearly revenue of one thousand four hundred and thirteen pounds, four shillings and eleven-pence. Two gates of this monastery still remain, and are both very stately; perhaps one belonged to king Etheldred's palace, and the other to the monastery, which was doubtless very splendid, for it covers a large space of ground, and is surrounded with a high wall.

Near the remains of this monastery is a vast angular piece of a tower, above thirty feet high, which has been undermined by digging away a course at bottom, in order to throw it down; but happened only to force it out of its perpendicular direction, and it now stands in a declining position.

Without the north-gate of the city, Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, founded, about the year 1084, an hospital for poor, infirm, lame, and blind men and women. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed with seventy pounds *per annum*. It was governed by a prior, and its revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at ninety-three pounds fifteen shillings. It is still in being, and contains a master, reader, eighteen in-brothers, twenty in-sisters, and the like number of out-brothers and out-sisters. The revenue amount, in the whole, to one hundred and ninety-five pounds, eight shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

In Northgate-street, over-against the hospital of St. John, archbishop Lanfranc also founded an house for secular priests, in the year 1084. It was dedicated to St. Gregory. Archbishop William, in the reign of Henry I. made it a priory of black canons. About the time of the dissolution, it was inhabited by thirty religious, who were endowed with a yearly revenue of one hundred and twenty-one pounds, fifteen shillings and a penny.

In the south-east part of the city was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by archbishop Anselm about the year 1100. It was called St. Sepulchre's, and had a prioress, and six or seven nuns, who, at the dissolution, were possessed of twenty-nine pounds, twelve shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

The hospital of Eastbridge, or Knightsbridge, still in being in this city, is thought to have been founded by archbishop Lanfranc: some think it was founded by Thomas Becket. But whoever was the founder, it was immediately after the canonization of the latter, called the Hospital of Thomas the Martyr. Archbishop Stratford did so much for it, as to be stiled the second founder. It was originally designed for the entertainment of pilgrims, and the revenues of it, upon the dissolution, amounted to twenty-three pounds, eighteen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*. It was preserved upon the reformation; but being in danger of sinking in the reign of queen Elizabeth, archbishop Whitgift recovered it, and made a set of statutes, which were confirmed by act of parliament, by which a master, a school-master, five in-brothers, five in-sisters, and as many out-brothers and out-sisters, are established here.

In the south-east suburb, on the right side of the way from this city to Dover, Hugh, the second of that name, abbot of St. Austin's, built, in the year 1137, an hospital for the relief of leprous monks, or the poor parents or relations of any of the monks of that abbey. It was dedicated to St. Laurence, and consisted of a warden, or keeper, a priest or chaplain, one clerk, and sixteen brethren and sisters; and the chief, or senior of these sisters, was sometimes called the prioress. On the dissolution, the revenues of this house amounted to thirty-nine pounds, eighteen shillings and six-pence.

In St. Peter's parish, almost directly opposite to the Black-friars gate, was an ancient hospital, called St. Nicholas and St. Catharine's, founded by one William Cockyn, a citizen of Canterbury; but this house was, about the year 1203, united to the neighbouring hospital of St. Thomas at Eastbridge.

The Franciscan, Minor, or Grey-friars, came into England in the year 1224. They were only nine in number, five of whom stayed at Canterbury, by the direction

rection of king Henry III. and there fixed the first house of their order, on a piece of ground near the poor priests hospital. John Diggs, an alderman, about the year 1270, translated them to an island, then called Bynnewith, on the west side of the city, where they continued till the dissolution.

Here was also a priory of Dominican or Black-friars, founded, according to some writers, about the year 1221, by king Henry III. There are still some remains of this convent.

Simon de Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, founded, in the parish of St. Margaret, about the year 1243, an hospital for poor, infirm, and aged priests. At the dissolution, it was valued at twenty-eight pounds, sixteen shillings and a penny *per annum*; but continued undissolved till the seventeenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when being surrendered up, the queen granted it, with all its lands and appurtenances, to the mayor and commonality of the city, for the use of the poor, and the site of it is now their Bridewell.

In the time of Edward I. the friars Heremites, of the order of St. Augustine, obtained a settlement and an house, in the parish of St. George, by the gift of Richard French, a baker; and king Edward III. and others, were afterwards benefactors to it.

Mangard's Spittle, in this city, was an hospital founded by the mayor and commonality, and by them endowed with lands and old leases to the value of five marks a year. Seven poor people were maintained in it in the year 1562.

At Tannington, without the city, there was an ancient hospital founded in the time of king Henry II. and dedicated to St. James. It sometimes consisted of a master or keeper, three priests, a prioress, and twenty-five leprous sisters, whose revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at fifty-three pounds, sixteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

The foreign protestants who have been allowed to settle in this city, have been of great advantage to the place: they brought over with them the art of weaving broad silks, which has suffered many changes and alterations, but is still carried on to some account. But what adds most to the advantage of Canterbury, is the hop-grounds situated all round the city, to the amount of several thousand acres. This city is also famous for its bawn.

Canterbury sends two citizens to parliament, has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; besides a market, toll-free, every Wednesday, for hops; and an annual fair on the twentieth of September, for toys.

At Cartham, a village upon the river Stour, about three miles south of Canterbury, as some persons were sinking a well in the year 1668, they found, at the depth of about seventeen feet, a parcel of petrified bones, of an uncommon size and figure; among which were four perfect teeth, almost as large as a man's hand. Some believed them to be the bones of a marine animal, which had perished there, from a supposition, that the long valley of about twenty miles, through which the river Stour runs, was once an arm of the sea. Some thought them to be the bones of an elephant, it being said that many elephants were brought into Britain by the emperor Claudius, who landed near Sandwich, and might probably pass this way in his march towards the Thames. The shape and size of these teeth are thought to agree with those of an elephant; and the depth at which they were found is accounted for, by the continual washing down of the earth from the hills.

At Hambledown, near Canterbury, archbishop Lanfranc erected and endowed an hospital for the relief of poor infected leprous persons. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas; and, on the dissolution, its revenues were valued at one hundred and twenty-two pounds, fifteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*. It was not suppressed in the year 1574, when it consisted of fifteen in-brothers, and as many in-sisters, who had each four pounds yearly, besides two loads of wood. It had also the same number of out-brothers and out-sisters, who received one pound fourteen shillings a piece annually, the whole revenue being one hundred and sixty pounds. The governor was sometimes called the dean, sometimes the prior, and at present the master.

In the church of Hackington, near Canterbury, Baldwin, archbishop of that see, began a chapel in the year 1187, in which he proposed to found a noble college of forty secular priests; and designed that the king, and each of his suffragan bishops, should have a prebend, every one to be worth forty marks a year: but the prior and monks of Christ-church made such vigorous opposition to the design at the court of Rome, that after the archbishop had, during the succeeding year, settled some canons here, he was obliged to desist, and the chapel was, by the pope's command, levelled with the ground in the year 1191.

At West Langdon, not far from Canterbury, William de Auberville built, in the year 1192, an abbey for white canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, where, about the time of the suppression, there were eight religious, endowed with an annual revenue of forty-seven pounds, six shillings and ten-pence.

The manor of Patrickborn, situated on the Stour, about a mile and a half south-west of Canterbury, was, in the year 1200, given, by John de Pratellis, to a priory he had just erected at Beaulieu in Normandy; and he placed here some Austin canons, as a cell to that foreign monastery, with a power of alienating it to the priory of St. Martin in Surry, to which it was appropriated in the year 1258.

At Wingham, about midway between Canterbury and Sandwich, a college, consisting of a provost, and six secular canons, was settled, and endowed by John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1286, the annual revenues of which were valued, on the suppression, at sixty-five pounds, one shilling and eight-pence.

Leaving Canterbury, we returned to Sandwich, and continued our tour along the sea-side, which is very pleasant in the summer season, and were agreeably delighted with the number of ships we saw passing and re-passing through the Downs. The first place we stopped at on this coast was Ramsgate, a small sea-port town, situated on the sea-coast. They are now building a very fine pier at this place, which, when finished, will be of the utmost service to navigation, as it will afford a safe retreat for ships in the Downs, when overtaken by a storm of wind at south-east. We shall give a more particular account of this pier in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Kent.

About four miles beyond Ramsgate is the famous promontory called the North Foreland, on which there is a noble light-house near eighty feet high. The sea gains here so much upon the land, that within the memory of some of the inhabitants, above thirty acres have been lost in one place.

About two miles to the westward of the North Foreland, is the town of Margate, which has greatly increased within these ten years past, on account of its being greatly frequented for the advantage of bathing in the salt-water, which is here done to great advantage in the sandy bay lying before the place. Here are very handsome public rooms, and a great deal of good company during the summer season; but the houses are meanly built, and the streets irregular. Large quantities of corn are shipped here for the London markets; most, if not all of it, being produced in the Isle of Thanet, in which Margate is situated.

At Stanar, in the Isle of Thanet, is the sepulchre of Vortimer, king of the ancient Britons; who having vanquished the Saxons in many battles, and at last drove them out of the island, ordered, before his death, that his body should be buried here, from a fond conceit, that his corpse would deter them from landing any more on the coast. So the great Scipio, who having subdued the Carthaginians, ordered his tomb to be turned towards Africa, to frighten them from the coast of Italy. But the poor Britons soon found that the charm had no effect, and that their king had lost his power with his life.

In this island also is a place called Minstre, where Domneva, niece to king Egbert, built and endowed a monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which she placed

placed her daughter St. Mildred, abbess over seventy nuns. This abbey was plundered and burnt, and the nuns and clerks in it murdered by the Danes several times; particularly, in the years 980 and 1011; but after this, there were no more nuns in this monastery, which was inhabited by a few secular priests only. In the year 1027, king Canute granted both the monastery and lands with which it was endowed to the monks of St. Austin's abbey in Canterbury, who translated the body of St. Mildred to their own church.

About a mile to the east of the above structure, St. Eadburga, the second abbess of Minstre, built, about the year 740, a monastery dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but it shared the same fate with that erected by St. Domneva, being totally destroyed by the Danes.

On the sea-shore, just before you enter the Isle of Thanet, is Reculver, once the Regulbium of the Romans. It is said that Severus, emperor of Rome, about the year 205, built a castle here, which he fortified against the Britons; and that Ethelbert, one of the kings of Kent, erected a palace here, the compass of which is still visible from the ruins of an old wall. Several Roman vessels, cisterns, and cellars; besides vast numbers of coins, rings, bracelets; and other curious antiquities, have been frequently discovered here; which serves to shew that this was anciently a very considerable place, though the sea has now washed away the greatest part of the ground on which the town formerly stood.

In the year 669, Egbert, king of Kent, gave to one Basse, once a nobleman of his court, but then a priest, some lands at Reculver, where he built a monastery, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. In the year 944, it was annexed to Christ-church in Canterbury, by a grant of king Eadred, when, probably, the abbot and black monks were removed. But however that be, it seems to have been a church of more than common note, under the government of a dean, about the year 1030.

Still keeping near the sea, or, more properly, on the southern side of the mouth of the Thames, we came to Feverham, situated on a creek from the East Swale, forty-eight miles from London. It is a large and populous town, a member of the cinque-port of Dover, and a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonality. It is a flourishing place, being situated in the pleasantest part of the county, with the convenience of a creek from a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale, navigable for small vessels. The town consists chiefly of one long broad street, in which is a very good market-house, and a charity-school for ten boys and ten girls, who are taught and cloathed at the expence of the inhabitants. The London markets are from hence supplied with abundance of apples, cherries, and large oysters, of which the Dutch take so large a quantity, that a prodigious number of men and boats are employed here during the winter to dredge for them; and it is said, that the value of the oysters taken annually from Feverham by the Dutch, amounts to between two and three thousand pounds at the first purchase: and the fishermen have here a very good custom; they will admit none but married men to take up their freedom.

This place was formerly notorious for running goods of different kinds from France, and clandestinely exporting wool; and we could wish there were no reasons for believing that practice is not yet totally discontinued.

Feverham is so ancient a town, that in the year 802, it was a royal demesne, and called, in king Kenulph's charter, "The King's Little Town." King Athelstan, in the year 903, summoned a great council here, in which he enacted several laws. Here was also a stately abbey, erected by king Stephen, who, together with Maud his queen, and Eustace their son, were buried in it. The abbey was inhabited by Benedictine monks, and dedicated to Christ. At the dissolution, its annual revenues amounted to two hundred and eighty-six pounds, twelve shillings and six-pence. Two gate-houses belonging to this edifice, but meanly constructed, still remain.

This town has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of February, and the twelfth of August; for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys.

At Ospring, near Feverham, king Henry III. founded, about the year 1235, an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It consisted of a master and three regular brethren, of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks; but falling to decay about the end of the reign of Edward IV. it was, at the request of bishop Fisher, given by Henry VIII. in the seventh year of his reign, to St. John's college in Cambridge.

At Throwley, about four miles south of Feverham, there was an alien priory of Cluniac monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omer's in Artois. In the twenty-second year of the reign of Henry VI. this cell was given in exchange to the abbey of Sion in Middlesex.

At Badlesmere, south of Feverham, Bartholomew, lord of Badlesmere, obtained, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward II. a licence for founding a house of regular canons here, but the design was never completed.

Milton, Melton, or Middleton, was the next place we visited. It stands on a creek or branch of the East Swale, navigable for small vessels, forty-four miles from London. The place is said to owe its name to its being situated about the middle of the county, reckoning from Deptford to the Downs. It is governed by a port-reve chosen annually, and who supervises the weights and measures over all the hundred. The parish-church stands a mile distant from the town, which, though a considerable place, is almost concealed by several creeks; as it is approached from the Thames. Here is a large fishery for oysters, vast quantities of which are sent to London: they are called Milton Natives, and esteemed the best in Kent.

The kings of Kent had formerly a palace here, which was castellated, and stood near the spot where the church now stands; but it was burnt to the ground by earl Godwin, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

On Kemley-downs, a little beyond the church, are the ruins of a fortification, overgrown with bushes, and thence called Castle-ruff. It was built by Hastings the pirate, in the time of king Alfred; and there still remain the ditches, and part of the stone-work of another fort, called Bavord-castle, erected by that prince on the opposite side of the water, in the Isle of Shepey, to curb that pirate.

Milton has a weakly market on Saturday, and a yearly fair on the twenty-fourth of July, for toys.

Sittingbourn stands about a mile to the south of Milton. It was once a market-town, and is still a considerable thoroughfare, and furnished with several good inns, among which is one known by the sign of the Red-lion, where John Norwood, a neighbouring gentleman, gave an entertainment to Henry V. and his retinue, on their return from France. The whole expence of this entertainment amounted to no more than nine shillings and nine-pence, wine being then sold at two-pence a pint, and all other things cheap in proportion.

Sittingbourn has no market, but two annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Monday, for linen and toys; and the tenth of October, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hard-ware.

At Tunstall, in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourn, several hundred broad pieces of gold were found in a coppice, by a poor boy, in January 1738. The boy, ignorant of their value, was playing with them at a farmer's near Canterbury, who got possession of the treasure; but not being able to keep the secret, was obliged to refund six hundred and twenty-four of them to the crown, though Sir John Hales claimed the whole; on a supposition that his ancestor had concealed them there during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

From Sittingbourn we took the road to King's-ferry, over which we passed into the Isle of Shepey. A large cable, of about one hundred and forty fathoms in length, is stretched across the strait which separates the isle from the main land; and by this rope the ferry-boat is drawn over from one side to the other. A small stone

building is erected at the ferry on the main land, and is said to owe its origin to one George Fox, who, by waiting there for the boat a considerable time in the cold, he built this place, to shelter others from the inclemency of the weather, who might, like him, wait there for a passage.

For the maintenance of this ferry, and keeping the highway leading to it through the marshes in repair, the land-holders tax themselves at one penny an acre for fresh marsh-land, and one penny for ten acres of salt marsh-land, yearly. This tax, together with some lands belonging to the ferry, has, from time to time, kept both the ferry and causeway in good repair, and also paid the ferryman his salary, he being obliged to carry all passengers over gratis; except on Palm-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, St. James's day, and Michaelmas-day, when a horseman pays two-pence, and a footman one penny; but on Sundays, and after eight o'clock at night, there is no passage gratis; so that the ferryman demands whatever he thinks reasonable on these occasions.

The Isle of Shepey is supposed to owe its name to its being one of the first places in England where sheep were kept, or from its affording plenty of those useful animals. This island is encompassed with the waters of the Thames, and those of the Medway. It is about twenty-one miles in compass, has great plenty of corn, but wants wood.

In the marshy parts of this island are several tumuli, which the inhabitants call Coterels: they are supposed to have been thrown up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were buried here; for the Danes often made this island the scene of their ravages, and the place of their residence.

The upper grounds of this island produce plenty of excellent corn; but water is every where scarce, most of the springs being brackish.

On the south-west part of the island, where the East Swale divides from the west, stands Queenborough, or Quinborough, so called from its having been built by king Edward III. in honour of his queen. It stands on the banks of the river, forty miles from London; and, though a mean, dirty place, is a corporation governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers.

Here was formerly a castle, erected by Edward III. as a defence to the mouth of the river Medway; and was afterwards repaired, in the year 1536, by Henry VIII. who, at the same time, built the castles of Walmer, Deal, and Sandown, for the defence of the sea-coasts. The governors of Queenborough-castle were formerly honoured with the title of Constable; and from the list of them it appears that many were men of great consideration.

This castle was standing in the year 1629; for Mr. Johnston tells us, he then saw there a large dining-room, or hall, round the top of which were placed the arms of the nobility and gentry of Kent; and in the centre those of queen Elizabeth; and under them the following verses, in capital letters:

Lilia virgineum pectus regale leonis

Significant; vivas virgo, regasque leo:

Umbra placit vultus, vultus quia mentis imago;

Mentis imago placet, mens quia plena Deo:

Virgo Deum vita, regina imitata regendo,

Viva mihi vivi fiat imago Dei.

Qui Leo de Juda est, et Flos de Jesse, leones

Protegat et flores, Elizabetha tuos.

A. D. 1593.

Lilies the virgin's breast explain:

Then live a virgin, and a lion reign.

Pictures are pleasing, for the mind they shew;

And in the mind the Deity we view.

May she, who God, and life, and empire shows,

To me the eternal Deity disclose!

May Jesse's Flow'r, and Judah's Lion, deign

Thy flow'rs and lions to protect, O Queen!

At present, there are no remains of this castle to be seen: the ground, indeed, where it stood, is moated

round; and there is a well, about forty fathoms deep, still remaining.

Queenborough sends two members to parliament, and has a yearly fair on the fifth of August, for toys; but the weekly markets, of which there were formerly two, have been long disused.

On the north point of the island is Sheerness, where king Charles II. after the demolition of Queenborough-castle, and the mischief done by the Dutch in the Medway, in the year 1667, erected a strong, commodious, and spacious castle. It is a regular fortification, and has a line of very heavy cannon facing the mouth of the Medway. A good town is also erected near the castle, consisting of several streets; but the situation being low and unhealthy, it is inhabited only by such as are, by the nature of their business, obliged to reside there. The officers of the ordnance have here an office, they being often obliged to be at this place many days together, especially in time of war, when the rendezvous of the fleet is at the Nore, to take care that every ship be furnished with military stores, and to check the officers of the ships in their demands of these stores.

Here is also a yard for building ships, with a dock, chiefly intended for repairing such ships as may meet with any sudden accidents. Small ships only, such as fifth and sixth rate ships of war, small frigates, yachts, &c. are built here; though, on occasion, they can build larger, and even some of sixty-four guns have been actually constructed in this yard.

Sexburgh, widow to Ercambert, king of Kent, and mother of king Egbert, obtained land of her son in the Isle of Shepey, upon which she built a monastery at Minstre, near Sheerness, about the year 675, and endowed it for seventy nuns. The religious suffered greatly from the invasions of the Danes, and those Pagans at last totally destroyed their house; but it was rebuilt, and replenished with Benedictine nuns, by William archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1130, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburgh. Here was a prioress and ten nuns about the time of the dissolution, when their annual revenues amounted to one hundred and twenty-two pounds, thirteen shillings and six-pence.

From Sheerness we passed up the river Medway to Chatham, which is properly a suburb to Rochester, and with regard to the town itself, has nothing remarkable; but its docks, &c. well deserve the attention of every traveller. The private buildings, as the houses of the sea-officers, directors, inspectors, and workmen belonging to the royal navy, are well built, and many of them stately; but the public edifices, like the ships themselves, surprisngly large and elegant. The warehouses, or rather streets of warehouses, and other structures for laying up the naval stores, exceed, both in dimensions and number, those any where else to be seen in the world. The rope-walks, for making cables and other cordage, and the forges for anchors, &c. bear a proper proportion to the rest, as well as the canals, ditches, &c. for preserving masts and yards of the largest size, where they lie sunk in water, by which means they are defended from the injuries of the weather.

In the proper store-houses are deposited the sails, rigging, ammunition, cannon, small-arms, swords, cutlasses, and all the other necessaries belonging to the ships that ride at their moorings in the river Medway, powder only excepted, which is generally placed in particular magazines, to prevent accidents. All the above, as well as various other necessary stores, are repositied in separate buildings and storehouses appropriated to each ship, and may be taken on any emergency, without the least confusion.

Besides these, there are other warehouses for laying up the rigging, furniture and stores for ships in general, and for the furnishing other ships as they are built, and repairing and supplying others as occasion may require.

For this purpose there are separate and respective magazines of pitch, tar, hemp, flax, tow, resin, oil, tallow, &c. also of sackcloth, canvass, cables, standing and running rigging, ready fitted; with all kind of ship-chandlery necessaries, such as blocks, tackles, runners, &c. with the cooks, boatswains, and gunners stores;

stores; anchors of all sizes, grapples, chains, bolts, spikes, wrought and unwrought iron, cast-iron work, such as pots, caldrons, furnaces, &c. likewise boats, spare-masts and yards, with prodigious quantities of lead and nails, and other necessaries, too many to be enumerated here.

When the contents of these amazing magazines of stores are deliberately considered, we would almost wonder what ships they were, and where they could be found, which could either for building and repairing, fitting out, or refitting, require such a quantity; but when, on the other hand, we survey the ships and consider their dimensions, the wonder changes its object, and we are amazed how it is possible they can be supplied.

The particular government of these yards is very remarkable. The commissioner, clerks, accountants, &c. within doors; the store-keepers, yard-keepers, dock-keepers, and other officers without doors, are all subordinate to one another respectively, as their degrees and offices require. The watchmen are set duly every night at stated and certain places, within the several yards, each having a bell hung on a post over his head, which they ring or toll every hour, the number of strokes being always equal to that of the clock; and one taking it from the other through out every part of the yard, renders the whole very regular. In the river is a guard-boat, which, like the main guard in a garrison, rows the grand rounds, at certain times, passing by every ship in the river, to see that the watch on board be properly kept; and if each ship does not challenge the guard-boat, they board her immediately to examine into the cause.

The building yards or slips, docks, timber-yard, deal-yard, mast-yard, gun-yard, rope-walks, and all the other yards and places, set apart for the works belonging to the royal navy, resemble a well-ordered city; and though you see the whole place, as it were, in the utmost hurry, yet you see no confusion; every man knows his own business; the master-builder appoints the working, or converting, as they call it, of every piece of timber, and gives the foremen their moulds, for their squaring and fitting every piece, and fixing it in its proper place, or birth, in the ship that is building; and every hand is busy in pursuing these directions. The like order is observed in every other department of these yards.

At Brompton, near the dock-yards, very convenient barracks for the marines, and other land forces, were some years since erected, and are of the greatest advantage to this place; as the soldiers are kept together, and always to their duty, which cannot be done, where they are quartered in different houses about the town.

A charity was instituted here in the year 1558, called "The chest at Chatham." when the seamen in the service of queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay, who had been wounded in defeating the Spanish Armada; and the charity has continued ever since. An hospital was also erected here at the private expence of Sir John Hawkins, and incorporated by the above queen, for the relief of ten or more aged and maimed shipwrights and mariners.

Chatham has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifteenth of May, and nineteenth of September, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities.

Gunluph, bishop of Rochester, founded here, in the reign of William Rufus, an hospital for leprous persons, which was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and afterwards confirmed by Henry III. and other kings, and its revenues augmented by several benefactions. The governor was stiled Custos, and warden, and sometimes prior, and the brethren canons.

The city of Rochester, to which Chatham is joined as a suburb, lies in a valley on the east-side of the Medway twenty-nine miles from London. It was one of the Roman stations and called Durobrus.

It is a very antient city, and the see of a bishop, and has sent members to parliament every since the first summons for such an assembly. It was made a bishop's see by king Ethelbert, in the year 604, and has met with many misfortunes since that period. In 676 it was sacked by Eldred king of Mercia; in 839 and 885, it was besieged

by the Danes, but relieved by king Alfred. About one hundred years after, it was besieged by king Etheldred, and forced to pay one hundred pounds. The Danes took it in 999, and in 1088, it was besieged and taken by William Rufus. In the reign of king John it was taken from the barons, after three months siege; and the very next year its castle, was stormed and taken by several of the barons, under Lewis dauphin of France. In the reign of Henry III. it was besieged by Simon Montford, who burnt its then wooden bridge and tower, and destroyed the church and priory.

Rochester has also been several times destroyed by fire, viz. on the third of June 1130. It was hardly rebuilt before it suffered the same misfortune, being again consumed in 1137. A third conflagration happened in 1177, after which it is said to have continued desolate till 1225, when the buildings were repaired, and the city surrounded with walls and ditches. During the Saxon Heptarchy, here were three mints, two belonging to the king, and one to the bishop.

Rochester is governed by a mayor, and twelve aldermen, of whom the mayor is one, twelve common-council men, a town-clerk, three serjeants at mace, and a water bailiff.

It is a small city, consisting chiefly of one broad, but ill-built street, and having only one parish church and the cathedral: the town is nearly surrounded with a wall which never was very strong; and on the south-east and west sides of this wall there are large suburbs. Some part of an old castle, said to have been built by William the Conqueror, is still standing, and kept in repair: it is used as a magazine, and a party of soldiers constantly do duty in it. Many lands in this county are still held by the tenure of Castle-guard, i. e. upon condition that the tenant should in his turn mount guard here; but a composition is taken for this service, to the payment of which the tenants are strictly kept; for upon a day appointed a flag is hung out from that part of the castle which is still kept in repair; and all tenants who do not then appear, and pay their quit-rents, are liable to have their rents doubled at every tide of the Medway: such is the custom of the manor. Under the castle wall next the river, there is a chalky cliff, part of which having been washed away by the rapidity of the stream, the wall which it supported is fallen into ruins, and forms a romantic appearance; the ground on that side is very low and marshy; and being overflowed by every high tide, the situation is both unpleasant and unhealthy.

Here is a town-house and a charity-school, which are the best buildings in the place, except the churches. A mathematical school was founded here, in the reign of queen Anne, by Sir Joseph Williamson, who then was one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryfwick. One Richard Watts also founded an alms-house, and endowed it with sixty pounds a year, for the relief of poor travellers; but excepted persons contagiously diseased, rogues and proctors. Proctors he excepted, because one of that faculty, whom he had employed, when he was sick, to make his will, fraudently made a devise of the whole estate to himself; in which Watts, happening to recover, detected him. This foundation is now so improved, as not only to answer the first intention, but to set other poor at work; and in the summer here are always six or eight lodgers, who are admitted by tickets from the mayor.

Here is a bridge over the Medway, built in the reign of Henry the fourth, by Sir John Cobham, and Sir Robert Knowles, with money which they had raised from spoils taken in France. It consists of twenty-one arches, and is one of the best and strongest bridges in England, next to those of London, Westminster, and Newcastle upon Tyne. For keeping this bridge in constant repair, certain lands were annexed to it by act of parliament, in the reign of king Richard the Third, and by two other acts, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It was repaired in 1744, and adorned with iron palisadoes.

In several of the creeks and branches of the river Medway, within the jurisdiction of this city, there is an oyster fishery, which is the privilege of every person who has served seven years apprenticeship to any fisherman or dredger,

dredger that is free of it. The mayor and citizens of Rochester hold what is called an admiralty court once a year, or oftener, upon occasion, to appoint the times when oysters shall be taken, and settle the quantity each dredgerman shall take in a day. Persons who dredge for oysters, not being free of the fishery, are called Cablehangers, and are prosecuted, and punished by the court. Every licensed dredger pays six shillings and eight-pence yearly to the support of the courts, and the fishery is now in a flourishing state.

The cathedral was originally erected about the year 600, by Ethelbert king of Kent, who dedicated it to St. Andrew. In the time of William the Conqueror, it was repaired on its original plan, by Gunluph, bishop of this diocese, who is said to have been an architect, and to have directed the building of the castle by the king's order. On the north side of the north-west tower of the cathedral is a statue of the above bishop; and here are walls four yards thick, the remains of a great tower, called Gunluph's Tower. The cathedral, which is but small, has nothing remarkable.

The ancient military way, called Watling-street, crossing Kent from Shooter's-hill to Dover, runs directly through this city.

Etheldred placed in this cathedral a bishop, and a chapter of secular priests, who being reduced to four or five, and obliged to resign, bishop Gunluph, in the year 1089, settled fifty or sixty black monks in the cathedral. Upon the dissolution, the bishoprick was valued at four hundred and forty-four pounds, four shillings and two-pence *per annum*; and the priory at four hundred and eighty-six pounds, eleven shillings and five-pence. But the priory being dissolved at the general suppression of religious houses, Henry VIII. added a chapter, consisting of a dean, and six secular canons or prebendaries, a deacon, a sub-deacon, six lay-clerks, and eight choristers.

Rochester sends two citizens to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the thirtieth of May, and the eleventh of December, for horses, bullocks, and various sorts of commodities.

On the west side of the river Medway, and joined to Rochester by the bridge, is Stroud, a very large village, and may be considered as a suburb to Rochester. In the year 1194, Gilbert Glanville, bishop of Rochester, built an hospital here, called the New Work. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and appropriated to the reception of poor travellers, and the relief of other indigent persons. It consisted of a master, a warden, and several priests; and endowed with fifty-two pounds, nine shillings and ten-pence *per annum* at the suppression, when it was given to the dean and chapter of Rochester.

Stroud has no weekly market, but an annual fair is held here on the twenty-sixth of August, for toys.

In the year 1362, the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Cobham, a village about five miles to the west of Stroud, was made collegiate by lord Cobham, who established there five chaplains, one of whom was the master. But it afterwards consisted of eleven priests, who, at the general dissolution of religious houses, were endowed with yearly revenues amounting to one hundred and forty-four pounds, one shilling and a penny.

Leaving Rochester, we took the road to Maidstone, and in our way visited that remarkable piece of antiquity, called by the common people Kett's, or Keith-coty-house. It is situated on the side of a chalky hill near Aylesford, about four miles north of Maidstone; and consists of a large heap of huge stones, some standing end-wise, and others lying across, and supposed to be the tombs of Kentigern and Horbus, two Danish princes who were slain here in a battle with the Britons, or, as some say, with Vortinas and Hengist the Saxon.

About three miles to the eastward of these sepulchres is the village of Buxley, where William de Ipre, earl of Kent, founded, in the year 1146, an abbey of Cistercian monks, from Claraville in Burgundy. The structure was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the suppression, with two hundred and four pounds, four shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Maidstone is a large town, situated on the banks of

the river Medway, thirty-six miles from London. The river is navigable hither for barges, and hoys of fifty or sixty tons burden, the tide flowing quite up to the town. It is incorporated, and governed by a mayor and commonality; is a pleasant and populous town: one of the county gaols is kept in it, and it has the custody of weights and measures, renewed by the standard of Henry VII. as being nearly in the middle of the county; and for the same reason the courts of justice are always held here, and generally the county assizes, and elections for knights of the shire. This town has, however, but one parish, of which the archbishop of Canterbury is rector, it being one of his peculiars, and served by his curate. There are indeed two churches, and some Dutch inhabitants have divine service performed for them in one of these edifices. Here are four charity-schools, one for thirty boys, another for thirty girls, both of them clothed; a third for thirty boys, who are distinguished by cloaks and bands; and a fourth for twenty boys and girls; besides which, there is also a free-school. The stone bridge over the Medway, which is at once a firm and commodious structure, was erected by one of the archbishops of Canterbury.

The chief trade of Maidstone is in thread, which is made here in great perfection; and in hops, of which there are large plantations; and also extensive orchards of fine cherries. From this town, and the adjacent country, London is supplied with more commodities than from any other market-town in England; particularly with large bullocks, timber, wheat, hops, apples and cherries, and a sort of paving-stone about eight or ten inches square, exceeding durable, and a fine white sand for glass-houses and stationers.

An hospital, called the New Worke, was erected in this town about the year 1260, by Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. But this hospital, together with some other churches appropriated to it, was, in the nineteenth year of Richard II. united to the college of All-Saints, founded in the parish-church here about that time, by William Courtney, archbishop. It consisted of a master and several priests, whose annual revenues, at the suppression, amounted to two hundred and twelve pounds, five shillings and three-pence.

Here was also a convent of grey-friars, founded by king Edward III.

Maidstone sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Thursday, toll-free, for hops; and four annual fairs, viz. the thirteenth of February, the twelfth of May, the twentieth of June, and the seventeenth of October, for horses, bullocks, and various sorts of commodities.

At Leeds, near Maidstone, Sir Robert de Crepito Corde, built, in the year 1119, a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. At the suppression, this priory was endowed with yearly revenues amounting to three hundred and sixty-two pounds, seven shillings and seven pence.

Leaving Maidstone we continued our tour along the banks of the river Medway to Tunbridge, or the town of Bridges, so called from the great number of bridges here over the Medway and its different branches. It is situated in a pleasant part of the county, twenty-nine miles from London. Most of the houses are ill-built, and the streets worse paved. The church is modern, and there is a free-school erected by Sir Andrew Judd, lord mayor of London, a native of this place, who appointed the skimmers company trustees of the charity, on which an estate was settled by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

About four or five miles south of the town are Tunbridge wells, situated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on each of which are good houses. The place has greatly increased of late years, and is now become very populous.

Queen Anne, before her accession to the throne, was there several seasons; and most of the present royal family have also honoured it with their presence; and great numbers of nobility and gentry from London, and all parts of the kingdom, resort thither from May to the beginning of October.

About

About ninety years ago, a very handsome chapel was built by the voluntary contributions of the company that frequented the Wells, in which divine service is performed every day in the time of the season; and at other times on Sundays. There is also a charity school, where seventy poor boys and girls are wholly maintained and taught, by the voluntary contribution of the company resorting to the Wells, and the gentry residing there.

The Wells, commonly called Tunbridge, are in the parish of Speldhurst. At the bottom of the walks, near the chapel, there are two of them; one is used only by those who drink the waters.

The walks are handsomely paved: and on one side is the assembly-room, the coffee-rooms, the booksellers libraries, shops for jewellers, milliners, toys, china, and Tunbridge-ware. This last article employs a great number of people at this place: It is made principally of holly, which grows in plenty thereabout; though some of it they make of plum-tree, cherry-tree, and sycamore; of which they make great variety of tea-chests, dressing-boxes, punch-ladles, and many other little things, in greater perfection than any where else in England. On the other side the walks is another assembly-room, and coffee-rooms, the taverns, and a few houses for lodgings: The music-gallery is in the midst of the walks; and the walks are beautifully shaded with trees. A piazza extends from the upper end to the bottom, quite down to the wells. They have an exceeding good market every day for meat, fish, poultry, &c. all which are sold in general very reasonable, and are excellent in their kind. The houses and lodgings are neatly furnished, and very commodious; most of them on the hills contiguous, called Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, near the Wells.

The soil is very dry, and the situation so very healthful, that it contributes greatly (together with the early hours always used there, and constant exercise on horseback, or walking) to restore health to those that drink the waters.

The rocks, commonly called the high rocks, are about a mile from the walks. There are a vast number of them; most of which are adjoining to each other, for the space of a quarter of a mile, or more; several of them are seventy or eighty feet high; and at many places there are cliffs and cavities that lead through them, by narrow, dark passages; and their being situated among woods, by a little winding brook, which divides Kent from Sussex, makes them afford a most retired, gloomy, and romantic scene.

Tunbridge waters (says an eminent physician) are nothing but an impregnation of rain, or compressed cloud-waters, in some of the eminences of the neighbouring country. And indeed all hills and conspicuous elevations are mere hollow nests of some minerals. Iron and sulphur are the most common and universal minerals; and almost all kinds of stone fit for making fences or edifices have in their composition one or both of them. All the varieties of hard, black, dark, or greyish stones, abound with ferruginous particles; and iron is so necessary, especially in countries between the tropics and the poles, for husbandry, that there is scarce a mile square within the compass, where it may not be found with its impregnated waters. This is demonstrable by the action of the loadstone on most minerals, the magnet itself seeming to be scarce any thing but a purer clod of iron: and pure polished iron, we know, with very simple management, becomes highly magnetic. Hence we account for the frequency of chalybeate mineral waters, of some degree of strength or other, so readily to be found between the poles and tropics. And this is a bountiful provision of nature to those colder climates, where animal food, and fermented liquors, are so necessary for the support, comfort, and greater proportion of animal force required in them, for their defence from the swarming of ravenous animals, and for hunting animal food, where the vegetable is neither so proper, nutritive, nor abounding, as in these kindlier climates between the tropics towards each side of the equator. Mineral chalybeate waters brace the solids, which animal food, and fer-

mented liquors, in any plenty; are apt to relax; and wind up the springs of animal motion; to keep the blood fluid; which the just-mentioned indulgences are disposed to thicken. Soft stone, marle, alkalious clay, and all kinds of bituminous earths; have a large quantity of sulphur in them; for sulphur, oil, and bitumen, always leave earth brittle, spongy, and alkalious (alkalies being only a harder earthy sponge); and when the watery impregnations meet, they naturally produce by fermentation some degree of heat in the mixture. There is in nature (as this learned gentleman thought) but one kind of salt, which is nitre; and the variety arises from a mixture of sulphur, earth, or iron, in different proportions combined in their composition. Nitre, however, and sea-salt, have their principal efficacy from the predominant principle in their texture: and thus Tunbridge waters are only a finer solution of green vitriol, or natural salts of steel, or rain-waters, inimitable by art in such salutary effects as nature always produces. For example; though art may imitate, in precious stones, all the varieties of colours, reflexions, refractions, and emissions of light; yet there is always some one peculiar property, as of hardness, weight, or water, which discovers the sophistication. In like manner, all the wines on the globe may be so imitated, that neither eye, nor palate, nor the perception of their effects on animal bodies, can discover the fiction; and this without one drop of the juice of the grape, from the saccharine quality only of almost all fruits, seeds, or herbs: yet, by analysing them in some proper menstruum, the cheat may be found out. Thus we may imitate all the several mineral waters on the earth, and pretty nearly conciliate all their general or grosser salutary virtues on diseased animals: yet there is an unaccountable something in the taste, lightness on the stomach, cheerfulness and alacrity they give, which all our skill can never bestow. The principle of individuation, the size of their last and least particles, the proportion of the several parts of the composition to the watery menstruum, and the due time of their impregnation, are, and ever will be, unknown to us; as will consequently the degree required to wind up, strengthen, and contract the relaxed solids of diseased human bodies, to such an height, that they may be enabled to grind, dissolve, and thin the concreted juices, as these active, strong, and invigorating waters of Tunbridge usually do: for in all robust constitutions but partially depraved, in the cold chronic distempers of such habits, in nervous disorders and low spirits, in weak digestions and gross habits, they are extremely successful, especially in the hotter seasons of the year.

The air at the wells is excellent, all provisions very reasonable, and the best wild-fowl, particularly wheat-eats, are here in great plenty during the season. These birds are caught in Sussex, not far from the wells, where the diversions and amusements common to these places of resort, as balls, assemblies, &c. are conducted in a very polite and agreeable manner.

At the town of Tunbridge, and on the south side of the Medway, are the ruins of an old castle, built by Richard earl of Clare, natural son to Richard I. duke of Normandy, who exchanged lands in that duchy for an equal quantity here. This castle appears, from the remains of it, to have been very large.

About the end of the reign of Henry I. Richard of Clare, earl of Hertford, founded here a priory of black canons. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and its revenues were valued at one hundred and sixty-nine pounds, ten shillings and three-pence *per annum*. It was one of those small monasteries which cardinal Wolsey procured to be dissolved, and obtained a grant of it for endowing his college at Oxford, in the seventeenth year of the reign of Henry VIII.

Tunbridge has a market on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. Ash-Wednesday, the fifth of July, and the twenty-ninth of October, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

While we continued at Tunbridge-wells, we made several excursions into the neighbouring country, to

view the fine seats, &c. of which there are several, particularly

Penshurst, about five miles from Tunbridge-wells, has the river Medway running by it, the ancient manor and seat of the illustrious family of the Sidneys, from whom Sir Philip descended, who was killed in a warm engagement with the enemy at Zutphen in Guelderland; of whom bishop Gibson says, he was the glory of his family, and the darling of the learned world; the most lively pattern of virtue, and the brave and worthy patron of his country. This seat and personage is celebrated by Waller.

Had Schariffa liv'd, when mortals made
Choice of their deities, this sacred shade
Had held an altar to her pow'r, that gave
The peace and glory which these alleys have,
Embroider'd so with flowers where she stood,
That it became a garden of a wood:
Her presence has such more than human grace,
That it can civilize the rudest place:
If she sit down, with tops all tow'rd's her bow'd,
They round about her into arbours crowd;
Or if she walk, in even ranks they stand,
Like some well-marshal'd, and obsequious band.

- - - - - The sacred mark
Of noble Sidney's birth; where such benign,
Such more than mortal-making stars did shine;
That there they cannot but for ever prove,
The monument, and pledge of humble love.

Somerhill, contiguous to Tunbridge, is a noble seat, formerly the residence of the earl of Clare, in a pleasant rural situation.

Bayhall, about two miles from the wells, in Phippen parish, the seat of Charles Amhurst, Esq; is very neat, though not large.

Shipbourne, about two miles from Tunbridge, is thus described by the poet,

Next Shipbourne, tho' her precincts are confin'd
To narrow limits, yet can shew a train
Of village beauties, pastorally sweet.

Smart's Hop-Garden.

Here is also the seat of lord Vane.

Mereworth, a small distance from Farilawn, the residence of lord Westmoreland. It was anciently large and spacious, like a castle, belonging to the Nevells, lords of Abergavenny; but the house is lately rebuilt in a very grand and magnificent manner, designed by Collin Campbell, in imitation of a stately edifice in Italy, built by the famous Palladio: it stands on a small eminence, in a peninsula, moated round: behind it is an eminence that commands a glorious prospect of the house, spacious and regular gardens, and of the country adjacent.

Nor shalt thou, Mereworth, remain un Sung,
Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles superb, in classic elegance
Arise; and all is Roman, like his heart.

Smart's Hop-Garden.

Goudhurst, the next place we visited, is situated on the road from Tunbridge to Cranbrook, forty-eight miles from London. It has nothing remarkable but its church, which was so impaired by a storm of thunder and lightning on the twenty-third of August 1637, that it became necessary to take down the steeple, which was lofty, and built of stone. A brief was granted to rebuild it; but the small wooden steeple which was erected in haste on the top of the stone-work, still continues. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the twenty-sixth of April, for cattle.

At Cumbwell, near Goudhurst, Robert de Turneham founded, in the reign of Henry II. a priory of the order of St. Augustine. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and consisted of a prior and six canons. At the dissolution, the annual revenues amounted to eighty pounds, seventeen shillings and five-pence.

About three miles from Goudhurst is Cranbrook, situated in the woody part of the county, sixty miles from London. This place is famous for being the spot where the first woollen manufactory in this kingdom was erected by some Flemings, who were encouraged to settle here, in order to teach the manufacture to the English. This trade has, however, long since deserted Cranbrook, which is now a place of very little account.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the thirtieth of May, and the twenty-ninth of September, for horses and black cattle.

About four miles south-east of Cranbrook, is a village called Newenden, situated upon the river Rother. This, in the opinion of Camden, is the haven called, in the Notitia of Antoninus, Anderida, by the ancient Britons Caer Andred, and by the Saxons Andredseafstre. The Romans, to defend this coast against the ravages of the Saxon pirates, placed here a band of the Abluci, under the count, or lord warden of the Saxon shore, at which time it was a famous city, and continued to be the chief place of strength in this part of the county, till about the year 488, when the first king of the South Saxons besieged and took it by storm from the Britons, put them all to the sword, and razed the place to the ground. It was, however, rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. and was then, in respect to the old town, and its situation in a den or dale, called Newenden, or a new town in a valley. It has no market, but an annual fair is held here on the first of July, for linen and toys.

About fourteen miles north-east of Cranbrook, is Ashford, or Eshford, situated on a small river called the Esh, from which there was here formerly a ford, fifty-seven miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, and has a court of record every three weeks, for all actions of debt or damages not exceeding twenty merks. The church is large, and was formerly collegiate; and here is a free grammar-school.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, besides which there is another held every Tuesday fortnight; and two annual fairs, viz. the seventeenth of May, and the ninth of September, for horses, black cattle, and pedlars ware.

About four miles to the north-east of Ashford, is Wye. It stands on the banks of the Stour, which is navigable hither for barges, fifty-seven miles from London. Here is a good stone-bridge over the Stour, and was formerly a royal manor, given to Battel-abbey by William the Conqueror; and Edward II. after the burial of his father, and before his coronation, kept his Christmas in the manor-house. The church, which was formerly collegiate, has been rebuilt since the year 1706, when the old one was almost reduced to ruins by the fall of the tower.

In the year 1431, John Kemp, then archbishop of York, afterwards a cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, began a college for a master or provost, and several secular canons. The structure was finished in 1447, dedicated to St. Gregory and St. Martin; and its revenues, at the suppression, amounted to ninety pounds two shillings *per annum*.

Wye has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fourth of March, and the second of November, for horses, black cattle, and pedlars ware.

Four miles to the north of Wye, and near the river Stour, is a village called Chilham, supposed to be the place where Julius Cæsar pitched his camp at his second expedition into Britain; and to have been at first called Jul-ham, or Julius's Station, of which the present name is thought to be a corruption. Near this place there is a green barrow, called Jul Laber, which is thought to be the grave of Luberius Dorus, the tribune, who was killed by the Britons in the march of the Romans from that camp.

Lenham is a small market-town, situated on the road leading from Canterbury to Maidstone. It stands upon the river Len, forty-seven miles from London, but has nothing worth remarking, except a small weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the sixth of June, and the twenty-third of October, for horses, black cattle, and toys.

The parish church of Ulcomb, two miles and a half south-west of London, was made colligate for an arch-priest and two canons, with one deacon, and one clerk, by Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 1220, at the request of Ralph de S. Leodegario, its patron. It was in being in the year 1293, but seems to have dropped afterwards, and the church became, as it is now, a single undivided rectory.

At Muttenden, south of Lengham, was a priory of trinitarian friars, founded by Sir Robert de Rokefly, about the year 1224, and dedicated to the Trinity. Upon the suppression it was endowed with annual revenues amounting to sixty pounds thirteen shillings.

We now passed through Maidston, to West Malling, a small inconsiderable town, twenty-nine miles from London. Gunluph, bishop of Rochester, founded here in the time of William the Conqueror, an abbey for nuns of the order of St. Benedict. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its annual revenues, at the suppression, amounted to two hundred and eighteen pounds four shillings and two-pence. Here is still a free-school, a weekly market on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. August the twelfth, October the second, and November the seventeenth, for horses, black cattle, and toys.

At West Peckham, or Little Peckham, three miles from West Malling, there was a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, valued, upon the dissolution, at sixty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence per annum. This house is said to have been founded for the use of the Templars; but on this dissolution in the first of Edward II. it came with the rest of their lands to the hospital.

Wratham, or Wortham, the next place we visited, is a small town twenty-five miles from London. It has nothing remarkable but its church, which is pretty large, and has sixteen stalls, supposed to have been built for the clergy attending the archbishop of Canterbury, who had a palace here, till Simon Islip, who filled that see in the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and erected another at Maidston with the materials. Here is a market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the fourth of May, for horses, bullocks, and toys.

About seven miles from Wrotham, and twenty-three from London, is Sevenoke, said to have had its name from seven exceeding large and tall oaks that once stood near this place. It is situated in the road to Tunbridge and Rye, and is a corporation, governed by a warden and assistants. Here is an hospital for maintaining poor old people, and a school for educating poor children, built and endowed by Sir William Sevenoke, who was lord mayor of London in 1418; and said to have been a foundling, brought up by some person of this town, whence he took his name. John Potkyn, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. was a great benefactor to this school, and the revenue being augmented by queen Elizabeth, it was thence called queen Elizabeth's free-school. It was rebuilt in 1727, and the stile of the corporation is the wardens and assistants of the town and parish of Sevenoke, and of queen Elizabeth's free-school there. This town has also a charity school for fifteen boys; besides the above hospital, there is another still more ancient, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury.

It was in this parish that the rebel, Jack Cade, in the year 1450, defeated and killed Sir Humphry Stafford, his brother William, and several other persons of note, sent against him by Henry VI.

Sevenoke has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. July ten, and October twelve, for hogs and toys.

Westram, or Westerham, is a small market-town, near the head of the Darent, twenty-three miles from London. It has nothing remarkable but a large house called the Squerries, built by the late earl of Jersey. Here is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on the nineteenth of September, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

Gravesend, which we next visited, is situated on the Thames, opposite to Tilbury Fort in Essex, and twenty-two miles from London. This town and Milton, a small

village a little to the east of Gravesend, were incorporated in the tenth year of queen Elizabeth's reign, by the stile of the portreve, jurats, and inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton; but the name of portreve is now changed into that of mayor.

In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards coming up the Thames, burnt and plundered the town, and carried away most of the people. To compensate for this misfortune, the abbot of St. Mary le Towerhill, to whom Richard II. had granted a manor belonging to Gravesend, called Parrock's, obtained a grant from the crown, that the inhabitants of this place and Milton should have the sole privilege of carrying passengers by water from hence to London, at four-pence the whole fare, or two-pence a head, which was confirmed by Henry VIII. but now the fare is six-pence a head in the tilt-boat, and one shilling in the wherry. Coaches ply here at the coming in of the tilt-boats, to carry passengers to Rochester.

Henry VIII. built two platforms one at this town and the other at Milton: they are mounted with heavy cannon, and intended as a defence to the mouth of the Thames.

In the year 1624, one Mr. Pinnock gave twenty-one dwelling-houses here, besides one for a master-weaver, for the employment of the poor: and here is a charity-school for twenty boys, who are taught and clothed.

All outward bound ships are obliged to anchor in the road before the town, till they have been visited by the custom-house officers; and for this purpose a sentinel at the block house gives notice when any ship is coming down the river, by firing his musket. But the homeward bound all pass by without notice, unless to receive tide-waiters on board, if they are not supplied before. Most of the outward bound ships complete their cargoes, and take in provisions here, so that the place is full of seamen, who appear always in a hurry.

In the year 1727, the whole town of Gravesend, together with its church was consumed by fire: and the parliament in order to assist the inhabitants in rebuilding their town and church, granted five thousand pounds by an act passed in 1731, and the church is accordingly considered as one of the fifty new ones, then ordered to be built at the expence of the public.

The town is large and populous, but the streets narrow and dirty, and the buildings mean. In the east part of the town, are the remains of an old chapel, supposed to have belonged to some religious house formerly here; but there are no vestiges of any edifice of that kind.

The towns for several miles round Gravesend are supplied from hence with garden stuff, of which great quantities are also sent to London, where the asparagus of Gravesend is preferred to that of any other place.

Gravesend has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; and two annual fairs, viz. April the twenty-third, and October the twenty-fourth, for horses, black cattle, cloaths, toys, and many other sorts of goods.

In the neighbourhood of Gravesend are a great variety of romantic landscapes. The hills are wild, steep, almost covered with wood, and rise into bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and of the Thames winding through it, are every now and then seen; and from the tops of some of them very extensive prospects of the whole country at large.

Leaving Gravesend, we took the road to Dartford, and in our way passed by Swanscomb, a village about two miles from Gravesend, and so called from its having been a camp of Swain king of Denmark. This place is also remarkable for being the spot where the Kentish-men, after surprising William the Conqueror, by covering their approach to his army with green boughs, bravely offered him battle, unless he consented to confirm their ancient privileges, which he very prudently chose to do.

Dartford, or Darentford, so called from its situation on the Darent, which runs through the town, is a handsome and populous place, sixteen miles from London. It stands on the road leading from London to Canterbury and

and Dover, and has several good inns. The river Darent is navigable for barges to this town from the Thames. The church, which is large, and dedicated to the Trinity, has two church-yards, one round the edifice, and the other without the town, on the top of a hill, which is so high, that it overlooks the tower of the church.

About the year 1355, Edward III. founded and endowed a celebrated nunnery in this town, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Margaret. The prioress and nuns were first of the order of St. Augustine, then of St. Dominic, and afterwards of St. Augustine again. At the dissolution, they were a second time of the order of St. Dominic, but under the government of black friars settled at Langley in Hertfordshire. It was endowed at the suppression with yearly revenues amounting to three hundred and eighty pounds nine shillings.

Here is a very large weekly market, chiefly for corn, which is frequented from many parts of the county; and an annual fair on the second of August, for horses and bullocks.

Two miles to the west of Dartford is Crayford, so called from its situation on a small river called the Cray, over which there was formerly a ford. It is an obscure town, and has nothing worth remarking, except a small market on Tuesday.

But on the heath, and in the fields near the place, are several caverns, from ten to twenty fathoms deep, narrow at the top, and wide at the bottom. Some think they were dug by the ancient Britons, and used by them as granaries for securing their corn; but others suppose they were made by the Saxons, as receptacles for their wives, children, and effects, when they were at war with the Britons.

A little to the southward of Crayford, is a small place called Foot's Cray, remarkable for the elegant seat of Bouchier Cleve, Esq; and called Foot's Cray-place. It was built by himself after a design of Palladio of the Ionic order, and is very elegant. The gallery which extends the whole length of the north front of the house, is a very grand room, and is filled with pictures by the most eminent masters; there are several other good pieces in the dining room and parlour, of all which the following is an exact list.

Common Parlour.

Seven sea pieces. Vandevelde.
A small Dutch kitchen. Calf.
Landscape. Wynants.
Mocking Christ. Bassano.
View of the Rialto. Marieschi.
View of St. Mark's palace, and a bull-feast at Venice. Caneletti and Chimeroli.
Moon light Vandeneer.
Emblematical picture. Gulio Carpioni.
Landscape under it, by Glauber; figures by Laireffe.
Doge's palace. Carlovarin.
A sea port and market in Holland. Wynix.
Landscape by Glauber—Figures by Laireffe.
A smith's shop. Old Wyke.
Oval landscape. Lambert.

Gallery West End.

Landscape morning. Claude Lorrain.
Ditto evening. Ditto.
Venus and Cupid. Vandyke.
Landscape. Both.

North Front.

Adoration of the shepherds. Old Coloni.
Temple of the Muses. Romanelli
Susanna and the elders. Guercino.
Wolf and dogs, by Sayders; the landscape, by Rubens.
Flower piece. Van Huysum.
Abraham and Hagar. Rembrandt.
Landscape. Paul Potter.
Jacob with his flocks. Rosa Tivoli.
Landscape. Gaspar Poussin.
Fruit piece. De Heem.
French king on horseback. Vandermulen.
Three horses mounted. Van Dyke.

East End.

Judgment of Paris. Guiseppe Chiari.
Landscape. Hobima.
Paradise. Tempesta.
Landscape, by Paul Brill; figures Annibal Caracci.

South Side.

Lapithae and Centaurs. E. Giordano.
Landscape. Wouverman.
Country wake. Teniers.
Landscape. Wouverman.
View of Venice. Canaletti.
Holy family. Rubens.
Madona. Carlo Dolci.
Christ blessing St. Francis. Annibal Caracci.
Dead Christ. Ditto
Smith's forge. Brouwer.
Cat and boys. Old Mieris.
Dead game and figures. Snyders and Rubens.
Heraclitus and Democritus. Rembrandt.
Sea piece. Vandevelde.
Boy and goat. Vanderborch.
A view of the Rhone. Teniers.
Cattle. Adrian Vaudevelde.
Circumcision. Paul Veronéfe.
View in Venice. Canaletti.
Venus and Adonis. Rubens.
A Dutch lover. Jan Stein.
A view near Harlem. Rysdale.
Presentation of Christ. Rembrandt.
Miraculous draught of fishes. Teniers.
Jan Steen playing on a violin. Himself.
Head. Hans Holbein.
Toilette. Metzui.

Drawing Room.

Temple of Delphi. Pietro da Cortona.
A Retreat. Bourgognone.
Woman taken in adultery. Pordenoni.
Dead game. Fyt.
Field of battle. Bourgognone.
Diogenes. Salvator Rosa.
Landscape. Gaspar Pruffin.
Dutchman. Le Duck.
Boors drinking. Ostade.
Landscape. Gaspar Poussin.
Boys at cards. Morello.
Faith, Hope, and Charity. Lorhetto di Verona.
Inside of a church at Antwerp, De Neef, figures, Old Franks.
Portrait. Rembrandt.
Magdalen. Francisco Mola.
Democritus, in the posture Hippocrates found him in near Abdera. Salvator Rosa.
Admittance to see the house is by tickets from Mr. Cleve, every Thursday during the summer.
About four miles to the southward of Foot's Cray is St. Mary's Cray, a small town near the source of the Cray, and twelve miles from London. It is a place of no note, and remarkable only for a charity-school, a weekly market on Wednesday, and a yearly fair on the thirteenth of February.

Bromley, the next place we visited, is a small town situated on the road to Tunbridge, ten miles from London. The church is pretty large, and decorated with a square tower. The bishop of Rochester is rector of this parish, and that prelate has a palace in the neighbourhood, where there is a mineral spring, the waters of which have been found, from a chemical analysis, to contain the same qualities of the Tunbridge water, but in a greater degree. Here is a college, which was erected and endowed by bishop Warner, in the reign of Charles II. for twenty widows of poor clergymen, with an allowance of twenty pounds a year to each, and fifty pounds a year to a chaplain.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the third of February, and the fifth of August, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and hogs.

Eltham lies about four miles from Bromley, and seven from London. It was formerly a royal palace, where many of our monarchs often resided, particularly Edward II. whose queen was delivered of a son here, thence

thence called John of Eltham. The place was much improved by his successor, and the statutes by which the royal household is still governed, were compiled here. There are now very few, if any vestiges of the palace remaining; but it is a pleasant town, and full of good houses, many of which are inhabited by merchants. Here are two charity-schools for twenty boys and ten girls, all of which are taught and clothed. The market is held on Monday; besides which, there are four annual fairs, viz. Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-sun-Monday, and the tenth of October, for horses, cattle, and toys.

Leaving Eltham, we crossed Black-heath, in order to visit Woolwich, and stopped at the fine seat belonging to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. It is a noble building, with two handsome fronts; that to the south is ornamented with an Ionic portico. The hall is a very elegant room, adorned with handsome pillars, and other ornaments in a just taste. Out of it, on the left hand, you enter the dining-room, well proportioned, with a small recess for the side-board. The sitting up, rich carving and gilding, on a white ground; chimney-piece of white marble, polished, and very beautiful. It opens into the gallery, which is sixty feet long, twenty broad, and twenty high, hung with crimson; ceiling, cornice, door-cases, and all the ornaments exceedingly elegant gilt carving, on white grounds. In this room are the following pictures.

Judgment of Solomon, painted in a very pleasing stile; the figures and group fine; but the diffusion of the light very incorrect. The expression of it across the child on the floor is good; but from whence comes it? It is by no means in unison with the rest. By Battoni.

Adam and Eve, and Stratonice, two pieces: the female figures are uncommonly soft, delicate, and elegant; the expression of the naked is very brilliant, and vastly pleasing. Peter Vanderwerff.

A poulterer's shop, and a fishmonger's ditto, its companion. Very minute expression, highly finished: the exact imitation of the basket will make you smile with pleasure. Meiris.

Juno and Ixion. Rubens.

Rubens and his mistress.

David and Abigail.

These pieces, which are fine, are in his general stile, the females capitally plump, but in my opinion they are not of a striking expression. A fruit and fowl-piece by Snyders, the figures of this master: Snyders's share in this piece seems to be much superior to Rubens'. The close and lively imitation of nature in the fruit and fowls is very fine.

Landscape with cattle. The angels appearing to the shepherds. Dark, coarse, and unpleasing; they totally want that brilliancy of colouring, which is often met with in this master's pieces. Bassan.

Next we entered the drawing-room, twenty-five feet by twenty, ornamented in a very rich and elegant taste; the chimney-piece very handsome. It is adorned with twelve pictures, containing the history of Cupid and Psyche, by Juca Giordano, very fine. Out of this you go into the saloon, thirty-five by twenty-five, the chimney-piece of which is exquisitely elegant; the door-cases and all the ornaments beautiful; the slabs very fine, and the pier-glasses large. The principal pictures are,

The Good Samaritan, by Baldeochi, an unpleasing piece.

Return of the Prodigal son: a dark, unpleasing picture; the attitude of the son is disgusting and inexpressive. Calabrere.

The dressing-room is very beautifully ornamented, and contains a most capital collection of pictures; particularly twelve pieces by the Chev. Vanderwerff, which are worthy of a month's incessant admiration. The subjects are as follows:

Shepherds and Shepherdesses Dancing. The attitudes of these figures are inimitable, and sketched with much more grace than might be expected from a painter who finished so exquisitely. The colouring of the naked, the soft and delicate expression of the roundness of the breast and limbs, and the wonderful brilliancy of the

whole piece, which is finished to an astonishing degree of elegance, are all inimitable.

The Roman Charity. Very elegant; the naked of the woman fine.

Venus and Cupid. Beyond all imagination elegantly pleasing; the naked body of Venus is more beautiful than one could have thought the power of colours could have reached. The softness is such, that the flesh seems as if it would yield to the touch; and the harmony of the colouring so bewitching, that a more tempting delicious figure cannot be conceived: the general brilliancy is very capital, nor can any piece be in higher preservation.

Joseph and Potiphar's Wife. Never painter was more happy in the choice of his subjects; for sure the difference between naked women in the age of pleasure, and the martyrdom of saints, form a contrast sufficiently decisive. Potiphar's wife is exquisitely painted.

King Zeleucus giving his kingdom to his son, Extremely fine.

Bathsheba bathing. Exquisitely done.

The Choice of Hercules. The figure of Vice is made in this picture (as it is in the works of the poets) much the most tempting lady; she is inimitably soft and delicate.

Mary Magdalen reading in a grotto. Astonishingly executed; the attitude, colouring, softness of expression beyond all description. We remarked particularly the plaits of the flesh, occasioned by her leaning forwards, under her left breast, amazing! the feet also prodigiously fine.

Message from the Angels to the Shepherds. Very fine. The light comes all from the angel, who is in a position not advantageous for diffusing it agreeably.

Our Saviour and Mary Magdalen. Finished like the rest in a surprising manner. There appears an unnatural twist in her thigh and leg.

Chev. Vanderwerff, his wife and daughter. Very fine.

This is a very slight sketch of the surprising excellencies of these pictures. No one can view this house without regretting the want of a day to view each piece in, I do not remember having seen any thing in the same stile nearly equal to them but lord Orford's David and Abishag, by the same master,

In this room are likewise four exceeding fine pieces of Fruits and Flowers, by Van Huysum; those containing the grapes are beyond all description exquisite, the insects, drops of water, and the cores of the fruit appearing through the skin, are wonderfully fine.

A Landscape. The trees, and the expression of the light through their branches, exceeding fine.

Next we entered the crimson bed-chamber, which is very handsomely ornamented. The bed is placed in a part separated from the rest of the room by pillars. The dimensions thirty by sixteen. This room opens into the library, forty-five by twenty; the pillars are handsome, but divide the room not in an agreeable manner.

I should further remark, that the particulars of the sitting up and furnishing, not mentioned in the preceding account, are very handsome and elegant. The rooms are hung with crimson, and green silks and damasks; and the cornices, ceilings, door-cases, slab, sofa, and chair-frames, all carved and gilt in a good taste. The chimney-pieces are all very beautiful, being of white marble polished, and some of them elegantly decorated with wreaths and festoons of wrought marble. Most of the slabs are very fine, of various marbles. There is a very beautiful collection of ornamental Dresden and Chelsea porcellane, scattered about the house.

Black-heath is said to have its name from the colour of the soil. It is an extensive plain; and here Wat Tyler, the famous rebel in the reign of Richard II. is said to have mustered near an hundred thousand men. On this heath is an eminence called Shooter's-hill, from whence there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect. Upon the top of this hill is a spring, which constantly overflows, and is never frozen in the severest winters. Some time since, a plan was formed for build-

ing a superb town on this hill, and some of the houses actually finished; but the design was laid aside, on account, as it was said, of the ground being so full of springs, that no cellars could be formed, nor the foundations securely laid.

Woolwich is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, nine miles from London. Here is a royal dock, the oldest in the kingdom, for building ships of war; and also a gun-yard, called the Warren. In the former more ships have been built than in any other two docks in the kingdom; and in the latter, artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast; and here the company of matrosses are employed in making up cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcasses, and grenades, for the public service. Here are many yards of warehouses, and magazines of military and naval stores; and an academy has been lately established here, for teaching the military sciences, and whatever else relates to the attack and defence of fortified places.

A guardship is generally stationed in the river before the dock-yard, where the water is so deep, that the largest ships may safely ride without touching the ground, even at low water. The town has been, of late years, considerably enlarged, and the parish-church rebuilt in a very handsome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. Here is a weekly market on Friday, but no annual fair.

In the year 1236, the marshes near Woolwich were overflowed by a sudden rise of the Thames, in such a manner, that many of the inhabitants perished, together with vast numbers of cattle; and in the reign of king James I. another inundation happened, by which many acres of meadow-land were laid under water, and have never been recovered.

Leaving Woolwich, we continued our tour towards Greenwich; and in our way, passed through Charton, a very pleasant village, on the edge of Black-heath, remarkable for a fair held on St. Luke's day, called Horn-fair, the only one of its kind in England. It consists of a frolicksome mob, who, after a printed summons dispersed through the several towns and country around, meet at a place called Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, whence they march in procession through that town and Greenwich, to Charlton, with horns of various kinds upon their heads. This assembly used formerly to be infamous for rudeness and indecency, but is now kept in tolerable order by constables, who are ordered to attend: a sermon is also preached at the church of Charlton on the fair-day. We have no account of the origin of this whimsical fair but by tradition, which says, that king John, or some other of our kings, who had a palace at Eltham, in the neighbourhood, having been out a-hunting, rambled from his company to this little hamlet, took a liking to the mistress of a cottage, whom he found alone; and having prevailed over her modesty, the husband surprised them together; and vowing to kill them both, the king was obliged to discover himself, and to compound for their safety by a present of a purse of gold, and a grant of the land from this place to that now called Cuckold's Point, besides making him master of the whole hamlet. It is added, that in memory of this grant, and the occasion of it, the husband established a fair here for the sale of horns, and all sorts of goods made of horn, which are still the chief articles sold at this fair.

Greenwich was originally named Green-wic, which is synonymous with Green Creek, *wic* being the Saxon term for the creek of a river. It stands upon the river Thames, at the distance of six miles from London, is a very populous town, and reckoned one of the genteelst and pleasantest in England, many of its inhabitants being persons of rank and fortune; and its parish-church, which was lately rebuilt, and dedicated to St. Alphage, is a very handsome structure.

There was a royal palace formerly in this town, which was first erected by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, who called it Placentia. It was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by his son, Henry VIII. who was so delighted with its situation, that he frequently resided here. Queen Mary and queen Elizabeth

were born in it, and king Edward VI. died in it; but being afterwards much neglected, king Charles II. pulled it down, and began another, of which he lived to see the west wing magnificently finished, at the expence of thirty-six thousand pounds. This wing, together with nine acres of ground belonging to it, king William, in the year 1694, appropriated for a royal hospital for aged and disabled seamen, the widows and children of such as lost their lives in the service of the crown, and for the encouragement of navigation. The other wing was begun in the reign of king William, carried on in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. and that, together with the rest of the building, was finished in the reign of king George II. Such are the noble symmetry, architecture, and decorations, and such the charming situation, and ample endowment of this spacious and sumptuous edifice, that there is scarce such a foundation and fabric in the whole world. Its hall, which is very superb, was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it, in an alcove, are portraits of the late princess Sophia, king George I. king George II. the late queen Caroline, the late queen of Prussia, the late prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, and his five royal sisters. On the ceiling, above the alcove, are queen Anne and prince George of Denmark; and on the ceiling of the hall are king William and queen Mary, with several fine emblematical figures. On a pedestal, in the middle of the area, fronting a noble terrace by the Thames, is a fine statue of king George II.

The chapel is very fine, the proportion exceedingly beautiful, and forms one of the finest rooms in England. It is one hundred feet long, fifty broad, and fifty high: the ornaments are all white and gold; the cornice very elegant, and the ceiling of the altar truly beautiful: the organ also is fine. It is observable, that though a gallery, in the stile of a shelf, runs on each side the room, yet it has not an heavy effect, which must result from a particular harmony of proportion. Nothing of this sort can be added to a room, without hurting the general effect; but in this the mischief is less than perhaps any where besides. The little ceiling-piece of the altar, done by Mr. Brown, representing cherubims, is elegant, and perhaps worthy the pencil of Albano himself.

In the year 1705, was the first admission of one hundred disabled seamen into this hospital, but the number now is near two thousand men, and one hundred boys. To every hundred pensioners are allowed five nurses, being the widows of seamen, at ten pounds a year, and two shillings a week more to those who attend in the infirmary. The pensioners are clothed in blue, with brass buttons, are allowed stockings, shoes, and linen; and besides their commons, have one shilling a week to spend, and the common warrant officers one shilling and sixpence. The hospital is governed by a governor, a lieutenant-governor, and other officers.

King William gave two thousand pounds a year towards finishing the buildings. The several benefactions to this noble charity, which appear upon tables, hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to fifty-eight thousand two hundred and nine pounds; and in the year 1732, the late earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estate, amounting to near six thousand pounds a year, was given to it by parliament. A market was appointed in the town of Greenwich in 1737, the direction of which is in the governors of the royal hospital, to which the profits that arise from it are to be appropriated.

There is also a handsome college in this town, fronting the river Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old house-keepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight to be presented alternately from Castlerising, a considerable market-town in Norfolk, and Bungey, a market-town in Suffolk. The pensioners, besides victuals and drink, are allowed eighteen pence a week for necessaries, with a gown every year, linen in two years, and hats once in four years. They have also two acres of garden, and a chapel, where prayers are read twice a day, and they are under the government and care of a warden, butler, cook, and matron. This is called the Duke of Norfolk's college, but was founded and en-

dowed in 1613 by Henry earl of Northampton, by the name of Trinity Hospital, and by him committed to the care of the mercers company of London.

Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, also built an hospital here in 1560, called Queen Elizabeth's College, in which twenty poor persons are maintained. This is said to be the first hospital built by an English protestant.

There are in this town two charity-schools; one built by Sir William Boreman, knight, for twenty boys, and endowed with four hundred pounds a year, in trust to the drapers company of London; the other built by Mr. John Roan, who left an estate of ninety-five pounds a year, in trust with the vicar, church-wardens, and overseers of this parish, for teaching twenty-eight boys, and allowing forty shillings a year for their cloaths.

Here is a noble and most delightful park, enlarged, planted, and walled round by king Charles II. It is well stocked with deer, and has perhaps as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the observatory and one tree hill, are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradual falling slope, or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, growing in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and dells: the cattle feeding on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees, break upon little picturesque views of the swelling turf, which, when illuminated by the sun, have an effect more pleasing than the power of fancy can exhibit. This is the fore-ground of the landscape. A little further, the eye falls on that noble structure the hospital, in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood. Then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating millions of the Thames. To the left appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there finishes the prospect.

On the top of a steep hill, in this park, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, began a tower, which was finished by king Henry VII. but afterwards demolished, and a royal observatory erected in its place by king Charles II. furnished with all sorts of mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, besides a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day-time. This place was successively the residence of those celebrated astronomers, Mr. Flamsteed, Dr. Halley, and Dr. Bradley. From Mr. Flamsteed this observatory took the name of Flamsteed House, by which it is now commonly known, and is at present in possession of Mr. Maskelyne, as astronomer to his majesty.

There is still a royal palace in this town, but it is a small building, and is converted into apartments for the governor of the royal hospital, and the ranger of Greenwich Park. This town of Greenwich is the chief harbour for the king's yachts.

Here was formerly an alien priory of friars Minorites, belonging to Gaunt, till the suppression of foreign monasteries, when the house was given to the abbey of Shene, in Surry.

Greenwich has two weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday; but no annual fair; though there are two on the neighbouring heath, viz. the twelfth of May, and the eleventh of October.

In a field, called Great Stone Field, on the south side of Greenwich, and on the side of Black-heath, is an hospital called Mordaunt's College, built by Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. a Turkey merchant. It is a spacious structure, and intended for the reception of decayed merchants. The number of pensioners is not limited, but the buildings and endowments will admit of forty. Seven Turkey merchants have the direction and visitation of this hospital, as well as the nomination of the pensioners, each of whom must produce a certificate of his being above sixty years of age, before he can be admitted: each has fifteen pounds a year. The chapel is very neatly wainscotted, and has a curious altar-piece: the founder was buried under the communion-table.

The treasurer has forty pounds a year; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice every day, and preaches twice every Sunday, has sixty pounds.

About a mile west of Greenwich, and on the river Thames, is Deptford, so called from the deepness of the ford over the river Ravensbourn, before a bridge was erected over that stream. This town, though it has no market, is a very populous place, and divided into two parts, called the Upper and Lower Town. It has also two churches, the newest of which was one of the fifty new churches erected by the commissioners, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in the reign of queen Anne.

But what renders Deptford famous, is its royal dock, constructed above two hundred years since. Here are also store-houses of every kind; one of which, namely, the Victualling Office, built in 1745, was, by accident, burnt down in January 1748-9, and a great quantity of provisions and other stores consumed. This building was intended to supply the place of the Old Victualling-office on Tower-hill, the lease of which was then almost expired.

In this town are two hospitals belonging to what is called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond. The buildings were erected at two different times, and the old part contains twenty-one houses, and the new thirty-eight. The latter is much the finer edifice, and has large gardens, well kept, belonging to it. But notwithstanding this, the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity, and the meetings of the corporation of Trinity-house, which they are obliged, by their charter, to hold there at certain times. Both these houses are intended for decayed pilots, masters of ships, or their widows. The men are allowed twenty shillings, and the women sixteen shillings a month.

The society of Trinity-house was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, Knt. commander of the great ship Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen, and the convenience of ships and mariners on our coast, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II. in 1685, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent."

This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named Younger Brethren, are of an unlimited number, for every master or mate expert in navigation, may be admitted as such; and these serve as a continual nursery to supply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death, or otherwise.

The master, wardens, assistants, and elder brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers:

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.
2. The examination of the masters of his majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the river Thames; and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of twenty shillings.
3. The settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houses, and other sea-marks upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation; to which light houses all ships pay one half-penny a tun.
4. The granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea-service, or when past going to sea.
5. The preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence.
6. The punishing of seamen for desertion or mutiny, in the merchants service.

7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service; but subject to an appeal to the lords of the admiralty, or the judge of the court of admiralty.

To this company belongs the ballast office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast, for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river; in which service sixty barges, with two men in each, are constantly employed; and all ships that take in ballast pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships sides.

In consideration of the great increase of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter impowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of five hundred pounds *per annum*; and also to receive charitable benefactions of well-disposed persons, to the like amount of five hundred pounds *per annum*, clear of reprises.

There are annually relieved by this company about three thousand poor seamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about six thousand pounds.

They commonly meet to chuse their master at their house in Deptford, but are not obliged to do it there.

What is called the Red-house, is a place situated a little to the north-west of Deptford, and was a noted collection of warehouses and storehouses, built of red bricks, and from that circumstance had its name. It contained several sorts of merchandizes, as hemp, flax, pitch, tar, and other commodities of a similar kind, which were all consumed by an accidental fire in July, 1739.

Remarks on the SEA-COASTS of Kent.

On the southern point of the county, called Dungeness, is a light-house, erected for the benefit of mariners. A neck of beach stretches off a great distance into the sea from this point, part of which is dry at low water. In Romney-bay, a little to the eastward of Dungeness, is a good road for ships in northerly winds.

About five or six miles to the southward of the South Foreland, is a sand called the Gunman: on this sand there is only twelve feet at low water.

The Downs is a noted road for ships, and is a bay formed by two head-lands, called the North and South Foreland, and defended, in some measure, from easterly winds, by large sand-banks, called the Godwin Sands, which, for near three leagues together, lie parallel to the coast, at about a league and a half distance, and are dry at low water.

But notwithstanding these sands, and the two head-lands above-mentioned, the Downs, in some particular winds, proves such a wild road, that ships are often driven from their anchors, and either forced on shore, or into Ramsgate pier, &c. This road is particularly exposed to south-east, and east-north-east winds; so that when a storm happens from either of those points of the compass, dreadful havock is generally made among the ships in this road.

But the most unhappy instance that can be given of any disaster in the Downs, was in that terrible tempest which happened on the seventeenth of November 1703, when a great part of the royal navy happened to be riding there.

Five of the largest ships had the good fortune to pass through the Downs the day before the storm; and the wind blowing then very hard, came to an anchor at the Gunfleet.

Twelve sail remained in the Downs when this terrible tempest began; and during the continuance of it, four men of war, with the greater part of their crews, were lost, besides a great number of merchantmen.

Ramsgate lies near the northern extremity of this road. A pier is now building here, which, it is hoped, will prove a place of safety to ships in the Downs, when a storm happens at south-east. The works of this pier are amazingly strong, consisting of large columns of stone, connected together in the most sub-

stantial manner. The stone is brought from the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire. The works are considerably advanced; and when the pier is cleared, there will be water sufficient for large ships. At present, there are only ten feet at high water on a common tide, and fourteen on a spring-tide. But when the works are completed, the depth will be near double to what it is now. The pier will indeed, for want of a sufficient quantity of back-water, be liable to be choaked up with beach and sand, and consequently, attended with a continual expence, to remove what is thrown in by the tide. But we apprehend, the advantages arising from having a place of safety situated so properly for succouring ships in distress, will amply balance the inconveniency above-mentioned.

The first road for ships, after passing by the North Foreland, is the bay before Margate, where there are between eight and nine fathoms water; but there are so many sands and shallows near it, that none but those well acquainted with the coast venture to enter it, especially if the ship be large. There is also a pier at Margate for small vessels; but the entrance is rendered somewhat dangerous, by a ledge of rocks, which stretches off from the western cliff to a very considerable distance.

From hence, all the way up the channel to Tilbury-fort and Gravesend, there are a great variety of sand-banks, some of which have buoys fixed upon them by order of the Trinity-house: so that a skilful pilot is necessary for large ships. Small vessels indeed pass up and down this channel without danger, there being water sufficient for them in almost any part.

The Nore is a noted road for ships, and lies before the western mouth of the Medway, called the West Swale. Ships ride here in great safety, except in easterly and north-east winds, when it is wholly without shelter. Here properly begins the mouth of the Thames, so much frequented by ships from all parts of the world, where navigation is known, and any foreign trade carried on.

Curious PLANTS found in Kent.

Thorough-wax, *Perfoliata*, *Ger.* found among the corn near Canterbury.

Spoon-wort, or Scurvy-grass, *Cochliaria*, *Ger.* found in various parts of the sea-coasts of this county. There are two species of this plant, both of which are found in great plenty along the coast of Romney-marsh.

Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder, *Valeriana Græca*, *Ger.* found in the woods near Tunbridge-wells.

Wild Valerian, *Valeriana sylvestris*, *Ger.* found in several parts of this county, especially in the neighbourhood of Goudhurst.

Marsh Marygold, *Caltha palustris*, *flore pleno*, *C. Baubino*, found in the marshes in the Isle of Shepey.

Sea-purslane, *Portulaca marina nostris*, *Park*, found in the marshes of Shepey.

Lellow Water-lilly, *Nymphaea lutea*, *Ger.* found in many parts of the rivers Stour and Medway.

Wild-vine, *Papeira brava*, *Dale*, found in the hedges near Eltham.

Water-plantain, *Plantago aquatica*, *J. B.* found on the sides of the Cray, in several places.

Moon-wort, *Lunaria minor*, *Ger.* found on the commons near Canterbury.

Male and female Satyrion, *Cynorhynchis mas et femina*, *Ger.* found in the meadows near Maidstone.

Male Satyrion Royal, *Archis palmata non maculata*, *Ray*, found in the moist meadows near Tunbridge.

Butterfly, or German Satyrion, *Orchis hermaphroditica*, *Ger.* found in the woods near Wye.

Hogs-fennel, *Pucadaneum*, *Ger.* found near the sea-shore at Deal, and other parts.

Wild Marjoram, *Originum vulgare spontaneum*, found in the fields near Sevenoke.

Osmond Royal, *Filix floribus insignis*, *J. B.* found on a boggy common near Tunbridge.

Buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica*, *J. B.* found in the hedges near Ashford.

Wild-

Wild-rue, *Ruta Montana*, Ger. found on the downs between Canterbury and Dover.

Broom-rape, *Orobauche flore majore*, J. B. found among the broom in several parts of Kent.

Mullein, *Tapsus Barbatus*, Ger. found by the sides of the highways near Dartford.

ROMAN COINS, and other ANTIQUITIES found in Kent.

We have already enumerated a great variety of coins, &c. found in this county, and therefore shall not repeat them here. Besides which, may be mentioned a considerable quantity of Roman and ancient British coins dug up near Wrotham in the last century; and since that time, several small pieces of brass were found in a place called the Camps, supposed to have been pieces of some military officer there interred. In several of the camps at Keyston, near Bromley, Roman coins have been often found; as there have also been at Chilham, and other places in this county. A great variety of rings, bracelets, coins, and other pieces of antiquity, have been found at Dover, Sandwich, Reculver, Canterbury, and Rochester.

MINERAL WATERS found in Kent.

The principal mineral waters found in this county, are those of Tunbridge, Bromley, and Canterbury. Accounts have already been given of the two former, and we shall here say something of the last.

The mineral waters at Canterbury were discovered by accident, about thirty years ago, by sinking a well. After passing through several layers of mould, sand,

&c. they found, about eight or nine feet below the surface, a hard rock, out of which the water gushed with some violence; and, upon examination, appeared to be strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur.

Several remarkable cures have been performed by the use of these waters since their discovery. They are very useful in diseases of the breast, as asthma, coughs, rheums, and catarrhs. They have cured several afflicted with consumptions in the lungs, after they had been given over by their physicians. Most disorders of the stomach are cured by this water; and it seldom fails in rheumatic and gouty pains, the scurvy, jaundice, &c. but hardly ever fails in the gravel, cholic, and green sickness.

In agues it is reckoned superior to the bark: some constitutions quite worn out by that disease, have been restored by a constant use of it. It agrees both with old, decayed, and weak constitutions, sits pleasantly on the stomach, works off by urine, causes a good appetite, cheers the spirits, and procures sleep. It is not binding, as some other chalybeats are, but keeps the body open in most people, and in some brings on a gentle looseness, which carries off the distemper.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends eighteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county; two citizens for each of the cities of Canterbury and Rochester; two burgessees for the boroughs of Maidstone and Queenborough; and two members, stiled Barons, for each of the Cinque-ports of Dover, Sandwich, Hith, and Romney.



M I D D L E S E X.

THE county of Middlesex is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the south by the river Thames, which divides it from Surry; on the west by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire; and on the east by the river Lee, which divides it from Essex. It extends about twenty-four miles in length, but hardly eighteen in breadth; and is not more than ninety-five in circumference; but as it comprehends the two vast cities of London and Westminster, which are situated in the south-east part of the county, it is by far the wealthiest and most populous county in England. It is divided into six hundreds and two liberties, containing seventy-three parishes, besides a vast number of chapels of ease, and five market-towns, exclusive of the cities of London and Westminster.

R I V E R S.

The rivers in this county are, the Thames, the Lee, the Colne, and the New River. But as neither of these rises in Middlesex, and at the same time, water the counties of Berks, Bucks, Essex, and Hertford, as well as the county of Middlesex, we shall describe each in the respective county to which it immediately belongs, except the New River, an account of which will be given in its proper place.

AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Middlesex is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil does not a little contribute. The soil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is so prodigiously assisted by the rich compost from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be considered as a garden. The natural productions of this county are cattle, corn, and fruit; but its manufactures are too many to be enumerated here, there being hardly a single manufacture practised in Great Britain, but what is also practised in this county.

We should now, according to the method hitherto followed, proceed to consider the husbandry of this populous county; but shall defer that account till we have described the cities, market-towns, &c. in Middlesex.

CITIES, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

London and Westminster, though distinct cities with regard to their jurisdictions, and formerly, indeed, with regard to their situations, are now united by the suburbs of both cities, so as to form one vast metropolis. The borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, which is also united to London by two bridges over the Thames, is only a member or suburb of the city of London, and was erected, during the reign of Edward VI. into a new ward, by the name of Bridge-ward Without. But the power granted by the charter not proving sufficient to exclude the justices of peace for the county of Surry from interfering in its government, it is now only a nominal ward. It is, however, represented by a senior alderman, called the Father of the City. The cities of London, Westminster, and borough of Southwark, are indiscriminately comprehended by the general name of London, notwithstanding each differs in the manner of its government, and each, as a distinct corporation, sends members to parliament.

The name London has scarcely suffered any variation since the time of the Romans; for it is called Londinium and Longidinium by Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Antoninus; and flourished so much under the Romans, that they

changed this name to that of Augusta, as appears from Ammionus Marcellinus, who lived in the time of the emperor Valentinian. The name Augusta was thought the most honourable and auspicious that could be conferred, and was never given without the consent of the Roman emperors: but whether it had the name Augusta from Hellena Augusta, the mother of Constantine the Great, or from the Legio Secunda Augusta, that resided for some time in this city, does not appear. It is only known, that this city, some time afterwards, lost the name Augusta, and recovered its ancient name, London, by which it is called at this day.

London is situated in fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; and being the metropolis of the British dominions, is the meridian from which all British geographers compute the measures of longitude.

London is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to every other city upon earth, for the numbers and wealth of its inhabitants, its extensive commerce, its admirable policy, its many establishments to promote literature, manufactures and trade, and its numerous foundations of charity to support the indigent, and relieve every species of distress. It was a Roman city; and very early under the Romans was celebrated for the multitude of its merchants, and the vast extent of its trade. During the Saxon heptarchy, it was the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Saxons, and was always the chief residence of the kings of England. Its first charter from William the Conqueror, dated in the year 1067, is still preserved in the city archives. But as the most succinct history that could be drawn up of this great and ancient city, would much exceed the utmost bounds that can be allotted to the whole article in this work, it is necessary to proceed to a description of its present state.

London is situated to great advantage, on the north side of the Thames, on a gentle rise from that river, and on a gravelly and loamy soil, which conduces very much to the health of its inhabitants. The country round it consists of gardeners grounds, delightful plains, and beautiful elevations, adorned with a great number of magnificent country houses, belonging to the citizens.

For twenty miles round London, the roads leading to it are the finest that can be imagined; being kept in constant repair by a toll collected at turnpikes; and the distances from London, in all the great roads to it throughout Britain, are marked on stone-posts, called Mile-stones, set up, one at the end of every measured mile.

No city is better lighted in the night than London, the allowance for the public lamps being more than ten thousand pounds a year, exclusive of many thousand lamps belonging to public houses and others, which are lighted at the private expence of particular citizens.

The cities of London and Westminster are better supplied with water than perhaps any other in the world: almost every house is furnished with pipes, which bring it in great plenty from the Thames, the New River head, or from some ponds at Hampstead, a village in the neighbourhood. The city also abounds with fine springs, some of which are medicinal.

London and Westminster are reckoned to extend seven miles and an half in length, from Blackwall in the east, to Tothill-fields, or to the fields beyond Grosvenor and Cavendish squares, in the west; and six miles three quarters along the Thames, from Poplar to Peterborough-house, beyond Westminster horse-ferry. The breadth, from Newington Butts, on the south side of the borough of Southwark in Surry, to Jeffrey's alms-houses in Kingland-road in Middlesex, is three miles thirty-one poles; though in other places, as from Peterborough house

house to the British Museum, it is but two miles; and in others, as in Wapping, not half a mile: and the circumference is judged to be at least eighteen miles.

In the year 1739, it was computed, that in the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster, there were five thousand and ninety-nine streets, lanes and alleys; ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight houses, and about seven hundred and twenty-six thousand inhabitants. But since this computation, many new streets have been built.

The civil government of the city of London, as distinct from Westminster, is vested in a mayor, who has the title of Lord, twenty-six aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, two hundred and thirty-six common-councilmen, and other officers.

The lord mayor is elected annually at Guildhall, on Michaelmas day, when the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, are put in nomination, out of whom the liverymen, who are chosen from among the freemen of each company, and are about eight thousand in number, return two to the court of aldermen, who usually chuse the senior alderman. Upon the eighth of November, he is sworn into his office at Guildhall, and the next day he is inaugurated at Westminster. For this purpose, he is met in the morning by the aldermen and sheriffs at Guildhall, from whence they ride, with great state, in their coaches, to the stairs on the Thames side, called the Three Cranes, where they take water in the lord mayor's barge, being attended by the barges of the twelve principal companies, and others, in their furred gowns, with their music, colours, and streamers; and saluted from the shore and water by great guns. After landing at Palace-yard, Westminster, the companies march in order to Westminster-hall, followed by the lord mayor and aldermen. Having entered the hall, they walk round it with the city sword and mace carried before them, to salute the courts sitting there; and then walk up to the court of exchequer, where the new lord mayor is sworn before the barons. His lordship then walks round the hall again, and invites the judges to dinner at Guildhall; after which, he returns with the citizens by water to blackfriars; from whence they ride in their coaches, preceded by the artillery company, being a band of infantry, constituting part of the city militia, in buff coats; and attended by the city companies, with their flags and music, to Guildhall, where they generally meet the lord chancellor, the judges, several of the nobility, the ministers of state, and foreign ambassadors, who are invited to a magnificent entertainment; which is also sometimes honoured with the presence of the king, queen, and princes of the blood.

The lord mayor's jurisdiction extends, in some cases, a great way beyond the city; not only over a part of the suburbs, but upon the river Thames, east as far as its conflux with the Medway, and west to the river Colne: and he keeps courts annually for the conservation of the river Thames, in the counties it flows through, within the limits already mentioned. He always appears abroad in a state coach; he is robed in scarlet or purple, richly furred, with a hood of black velvet, a great gold chain, or collar of SS, and a rich jewel hanging to it; and his officers walk before, or on each side of his coach. He usually goes on Sunday morning, attended by some of the aldermen, to St. Paul's cathedral, where, on the first Sunday in term-time, all or most of the twelve judges are present, whom, after divine service, he invites to dinner. If a lord mayor elect refuses to serve, he is liable to be fined.

The city is divided into twenty-six wards; over each of these wards there is an alderman; and on the death of any of the twenty-six aldermen, the wardmote, which is a court kept in every ward of the city, upon a precept immediately issued by the lord mayor, meet and return the names of two substantial citizens to his lordship, and his brethren the aldermen, who chuse one of them; and he that is chose must serve, or pay a fine of five hundred pounds. All the aldermen are justices of the peace in the city by charter.

The two sheriffs of this city, which is a county of

itself, are also sheriffs of the county of Middlesex; and are chosen at Guildhall on Midsummer-day, by the liverymen, but not sworn till Michaelmas-eve, when they enter on their office; and two days after, are presented in the Exchequer-court in Westminster-hall, to the lord chancellor, by the lord mayor and aldermen. Each sheriff has an under-sheriff, six clerks, thirty-six serjeants; and every serjeant a yeoman, who belongs to either of the prisons, called Woodstreet Compter, or the Poultry Compter. If the person chosen sheriff does not chuse to serve, he is fined four hundred pounds to the city, and thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence to the ministers of the city prisons, unless he swears himself not worth ten thousand pounds; and if he serves, he is obliged to give bond to the corporation.

After the sheriffs are elected, the livery chuse the chamberlain of the city, and other officers, called the Bridge-masters, auditors of the city and bridge-house accounts, and the ale-conners. The recorder is appointed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen: his place is for life.

The common-council, constables, and other officers, are chosen by the housekeepers of the ward, on St. Thomas's day, at a wardmote then held by the aldermen.

The court of common-council, which is the name given to the assembly of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, make bye-laws for the city, and, upon occasion, grant freedoms to strangers. It is called and adjourned by the lord mayor; and out of it are formed several committees for letting the city lands, and other services.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen are a court of record, in which all leases and instruments are executed, that pass under the city seal. They fix the price of bread, determine all differences relating to lights, water-courses, and party-walls; suspend or punish offending officers, and annually elect the rulers of the watermen's company. They also appoint most of the city-officers, as the four common pleaders, the comptroller of the chamber, the two secondaries, the remembrancer, the city solicitor, the sword-bearer, the common hunt, the water-bailiff, four attornies of the lord mayor's court, the clerk of the chamber, the three serjeant carvers, three serjeants of the chamber, the serjeants of the channel, the two marshals, the hall-keeper, the yeomen of the chamber, four yeomen of the water-side, the yeomen of the channel, the under water-bailiff, two meal-weighers, two fruit-meters, the foreign-taker, the clerk of the city works, six young men, two clerks of the papers, eight attornies of the sheriffs-court, eight clerk-fitters, two prothonotaries, the clerk of the bridge-house, the clerk of the court of requests, the beadle of the court of requests, thirty-six serjeants at mace, thirty-six yeomen, the gauger, the sealer and searchers of leather, the keeper of the green-yard, two keepers of the two compters, of Newgate and of Ludgate, the measurer, the steward of Southwark, the bailiff of the hundred of Ossulston, and the city artificers: but the rent-gatherer is put in by Mr. Chamberlain, and the high bailiff of Southwark by the common-council.

The court of Hustings, thus called from the Danish Hus-ding, (i. e. a house of judgment) is reckoned the most ancient tribunal in the city, and was established for the preservation of its laws, franchises, and customs. It is held at Guildhall, before the lord mayor and sheriffs, and the recorder, who, in civil causes, sits there as judge. Here deeds are inrolled, recoveries passed, wills proved, and outlawries sued out; and writs of right, waste, partition, dower, and replevins, determined. Here also the four representatives of this city in parliament are elected by the liverymen of the city, who, out of eight candidates that are usually set up, make choice of four.

The lord mayor's court is likewise a court of record and of equity, held in the chamber of Guildhall every Tuesday, where the recorder also sits as judge, and the lord mayor and aldermen may, if they please, sit with him. Actions of debt, trespass, and others, arising within the city and liberties, of any value, may be entered and tried in this as in other courts; and an action

may be removed hither from the sheriffs courts, before the jury is sworn. This court has an office peculiar to itself, consisting of four attornies, and six serjeants at mace. The juries for trying causes in this and in the sheriff's court are returned by the several wards, at their wardmote inquests at Christmas, when each ward appoints the persons to serve on juries, for every month in the ensuing year.

The sheriffs have two courts, which also are courts of record for the trial of actions of debt, case, trespass, account, covenant, attachments and sequestrations. They are held on Wednesday and Friday for actions entered in Woodstreet-compter, and on Thursday and Saturday for such as are entered in the Poultry-compter. To these courts belong eight attornies, two secondaries, who allow and return all writs, two clerks of the papers, who copy subpœnas, two prothonotaries, who copy declarations, and eight clerk-fitters, who enter actions and take bails.

The chamberlain has a court or office, which is held at the chamber in Guildhall. He receives and pays all the city cash, keeps the securities taken for it by the court of aldermen, and annually accounts to the auditors appointed for that purpose. He attends every morning at Guildhall, to inroll or turn over apprentices, or make them free, and hears and determines differences between them and their masters.

The orphans court is a court held by the lord mayor and aldermen, once a year or oftner, for managing the affairs of the city orphans, or freemens children, under twenty-one years of age. The common serjeant takes inventories of such freemens estates, and the common crier summons their widows, or other executors and administrators, to appear before the court of aldermen, to bring in an inventory, and give security for the testator's estate. When the orphans are of age, or are married with consent of the court of aldermen, they may receive their portions upon demand.

The court of conscience is a court erected by act of parliament, in the year 1606, for recovering debts under forty shillings, at an easy expence; the creditor's oath of the debt being sufficient to ascertain it, without further evidence. Two aldermen and four commoners, those of each ward being appointed monthly in their turn by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, sit at the hustings in Guildhall, every Wednesday and Saturday, as commissioners of this court.

A wardmote court is a court held by the aldermen of each ward, for chusing the officers, and settling the affairs of the ward; and this court presents such offences and nuisances to the lord mayor, and common-council, as demand redress.

A hallmote court is so called, because it is held by the governors of the several companies, at their respective halls. The intention of this court is to regulate matters relating to the trade of each company.

The military government of this city is lodged in a lieutenantancy, consisting of the lord mayor, aldermen, and other principal citizens, who receive their authority from the king, by commission. These have under their command, the city trained bands, consisting of six regiments of foot, distinguished by the names of the white, orange, yellow, blue, green and red; each consisting of eight companies of one hundred and fifty men each, and the whole of seven thousand two hundred men. Besides these six regiments, here is a corps called the artillery company, from its being taught the military exercise in the Artillery ground. This company is independent of the rest, and consists of seven or eight hundred volunteers. All these, with two regiments of foot, of eight hundred men each, commanded by the lieutenant of the Tower of London, make the whole militia of this city, exclusive of Westminster and Southwark, above ten thousand men, including officers and drums.

London is a bishop's see, the diocese of which not only comprehends Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire, but the British plantations in America. The bishop of London takes place next to the archbishops of Canterbury and York: But the following parishes of this city are exempt from his jurisdiction, being pecu-

liars under the immediate government of the archbishop of Canterbury: Alhallows in Breadstreet, Alhallows Lombard-street, St. Diony's Back-church, St. Dunstan's in the East, St. John Baptist, St. Leonard's Eastcheap, St. Mary Aldermary, St. Mary Bothaw, St. Mary le Bow, St. Michael Crooked-lane, St. Michael Royal, St. Pancras Soper-lane, and St. Vedast Foster-lane. Before the great fire, which in 1666, burnt down almost all the city of London, and is thence called the Fire of London, there were ninety seven parishes within the walls of this city, and seventeen without, which made the number of parishes in the city and liberties one hundred and fourteen, exclusive of those in the city and liberties of Westminster, and in the borough of Southwark. There are however at present no more than sixty-two parochial churches in the city and liberties of London, and consequently no more parish priests.

The dreadful fire above-mentioned, broke out about one in the morning on Sunday the second of September, in the house of Mr. Farryner, a baker, in Pudding-lane; a time when the eyes and senses of all were locked in sleep. The house was a wooden building pitched on the outside, as were all the rest in the lane, which was exceeding narrow, and by the jutting over of the several stories the buildings on each side almost met at the top; and in this manner were built most of the houses in this metropolis. The house in which the fire began, containing much brush and faggot wood, the fire soon got a-head, and furiously seized on the neighbouring houses on all sides, running four ways at once; it presently set New Fish-street all in a flame; while another branch raging down Pudding-lane, laid hold on Thames-street, the repository of all combustibles, as hemp, flax, rosin, oil, butter, pitch, tar, brimstone, cordage, hops, sugar, brandy, wood, and coals; where dividing itself, it ran both eastward and westward with inexpressible fury, into the adjacent lanes, consuming all before it; and its two main branches meeting at London bridge, soon reduced all the buildings upon it to ashes, together with the water engines under it; by which means the people were deprived of the assistance of that element; for the new river was not then laid into those parts.

The pulling down-houses every way, at some distance, was first proposed; and this was the only method that could have been of any service in stopping the progress of the flames; for had there been water, the fire was too fierce to be mastered by the engines, or to suffer any body to work near it; but this was objected to, and while the affair was debated, the flames spread still farther.

Unhappily they were increased by a violent easterly wind; and that day and the following night spread up Gracechurch-street, and downwards from Cannon-street to the water side, as far as the three Cranes.

The people in all parts were distracted at seeing the progress of the fire, and by the care of carrying off their goods. However many attempts were now made to prevent its spreading, by pulling down houses, and making great intervals; but not having time to remove the materials, the fire seized upon the timber, boards, laths, and rubbish, and extended itself over these spaces to the neighbouring houses; raging in a bright flame all Monday and Tuesday, without any endeavours to stop it proving effectual; though his Majesty, the Duke of York, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry came with the guards, who were employed in endeavouring to extinguish it.

The wind, however, slackened a little on Tuesday night, when the fire, meeting at the Temple with brick buildings, it by little and little lost its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning a stop was put to it on the west, at the Temple church, and also at Holborn bridge and Pye-corner. On the north, it stopped at Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the north end of Basinghall-street, and in Coleman-street: on the east, at the fourth corner of Bishopsgate-street and Leadenhall-street, at the church in Fenchurch-street, and at the Tower dock, after its having consumed all the buildings within these limits, quite down to the water side.

On Thursday the flames were extinguished; but that evening the fire burst out again at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks upon a pile of wooden buildings; but upon blowing up the houses around it with gunpowder, it was extinguished the next morning.

By this dreadful conflagration were consumed four hundred streets and lanes, thirteen thousand two hundred houses, the cathedral church of St. Paul, eighty-six parish-churches, six chapels, the Royal Exchange, Blackwell Hall, and the Custom-house, several hospitals and libraries, fifty-two of the companies halls, and a vast number of other stately edifices, together with three of the city gates, four stone bridges, and four prisons; the loss of which, with that of the merchandize and household furniture, amounted, according to the best calculation, to ten millions, seven hundred and thirty thousand, five hundred pounds: but it is amazing, that in this terrible devastation, only six persons lost their lives by the fire.

As by the dreadful ravages of the plague the preceding year, the city was depopulated, and the houses deprived of their inhabitants; so by this conflagration the surviving citizens were deprived of their habitations, and many thousands of them compelled to retire to the fields, with such of their effects as they were able to save, where they continued destitute of the conveniences, and almost all the necessary accommodations of life; lying in the open air, till tents and slight wooden huts could be erected, to secure them from the inclemencies of the weather. Mean-while, the king had the goodness to order a considerable quantity of naval bread to be immediately distributed among the poor; and a proclamation was wisely published, ordering the neighbouring justices to encourage the bringing in of all sorts of provisions.

It has been much disputed, whether this dismal catastrophe was occasioned by accident or design. An attempt was first made to fix it upon the dissenters, who suffered as much by this calamity as any other body of men; but having not the least colour for such a pretence, it dropped of course; and the English being then at war with the French and the Dutch, the latter were charged with concerting this diabolical scheme; but this was found to be only an injurious aspersions: however, Robert Hubert, a Frenchman, of the Romish church, confessed, that he, at the solicitation of one Stephen Piedloe, set fire to the baker's house in Pudding-lane, by means of a fire-ball which he fixed to the end of a long pole, and lighting it with a match, put it in at a window; and that for this villainy he was to be rewarded on his return to France; but it is generally allowed, that this man was at that time disordered in his senses; and great pains have been taken to prove, that he had no hand in that calamity: however, he was condemned and executed, though he surrendered himself, and though there was no other evidence of his guilt than that of his own confession.

It is observable, that the preceding spring and summer had been the driest in the memory of man; whereby the houses, which were all built of wood, and without party walls, were prepared, as it were, by Heaven, to become fuel for this terrible conflagration, which, together with the east wind above-mentioned, might possibly be alone sufficient to reduce the city to a heap of ashes.

But whatever the unhappy citizens of London might then suffer, it is evident, that this was one of the greatest blessings that could have happened for the good of posterity; for instead of very narrow and incommodious streets; instead of dark, irregular, and ill-contrived wooden houses, with their several stories projecting over, obstructing the circulation of the air, and harbouring those noxious particles that occasioned the frequent return of the plague, and often fires of the most dreadful kind; by the modern way of building, and the enlarging of many of the streets, offensive vapours are expelled; and this, added to the cleanliness produced by the great quantities of the water brought into London by the New River, has freed this city from all pestilential symptoms for above ninety years together.

The reduction of this great and opulent city to a heap of rubbish, greatly affected the whole nation; and the king desiring it should be now erected with greater magnificence, uniformity, and safety, than before, prohibited, for some time, the rebuilding of the houses; and the judges were ordered by parliament to hear and determine all disputes between landlords, tenants, and lessees, concerning the rebuilding and repairing of houses, &c. without fee or reward.

London indeed might now have been rebuilt in such a manner, as to have exceeded in beauty all the cities upon earth; and this would have been the case, had either of the following plans been followed. The first was formed by Sir Christopher Wren, who, pursuant to the royal commands, traced over the great plain of ashes and ruins, and thence formed his plan of a new city, free from all the deformities and inconveniences of the old one, by enlarging the streets and lanes, and rendering them as nearly parallel to each other as possible; by seating all the parish-churches in a conspicuous manner; by forming the most public places into large piazzas, the centres of eight ways; by uniting the halls of the twelve companies into one regular square annexed to Guildhall; by making a spacious and commodious quay along the whole bank of the river, without any interruptions, from Black Friars to the Tower, with some large docks for barges deep laden.

The streets were to be of three magnitudes; the three principal leading straight through the city, and one or two cross streets to be at least ninety feet wide; others sixty feet, and the lanes about thirty feet, excluding all narrow dark alleys, thoroughfares, and courts.

The Exchange to stand free in the middle of a piazza, and to be the centre of the town, from whence the streets should proceed to all the principal parts of the city; the building to be after the form of a Roman forum, with double porticoes.

Many streets were also to radiate upon the bridge. Those of the first and second magnitude to be carried on as straight as possible, and to center in four or five areas surrounded with piazzas.

The churches were to be designed according to the best forms for capacity and hearing; and those of the larger parishes adorned with porticoes, and lofty ornamental towers and steeples: but all church-yards, gardens, and unnecessary vacuities, and all trades that use great fires, or yield noisome smells, were to be placed out of the town.

This plan, which that great architect laid before the King and the House of Commons, is thus explained. From that part of Fleet-street which remained unburned, a straight street of ninety feet wide was to extend; and, passing by the south side of Ludgate, was to end gracefully in a piazza on Tower-hill.

In the middle of Fleet-street was to be a circular area surrounded with a piazza, the centre of eight ways, where, at one station, were to meet the following streets.

The first, straight forward, quite through the city: the second, obliquely towards the right hand, to the beginning of the quay that was to be run from Bridewell dock to the Tower: the third, obliquely on the left, to Smithfield: the fourth, straight on the right, to the Thames: the fifth, straight on the left, to Hatton Garden and Clerkenwell: the sixth, straight backwards to Temple Bar: the seventh, obliquely on the right, to the walks of the Temple: and the eighth, obliquely on the left, to Curfitor's alley.

Passing down Fleet-street, at the bottom of which the ditch was to be rendered a beautiful canal, passable by as many bridges as there were streets to cross it, and leaving Ludgate-prison on the left side of the street, where a triumphal arch was to be formed, instead of the gate, in honour of king Charles II. the founder of the new city: St. Paul's was to be situated where it is at present, and surrounded by a triangular piazza.

On leaving that cathedral on the left, a straight street was to extend directly to the Tower, adorned all the way, at proper distances, with parish-churches; and leaving that edifice to the right, the other great branch was to lead to the Royal Exchange, which was to be

seated in the middle of a piazza, between two great streets; the one from Ludgate leading to the south front, and another from Holborn, through Newgate, and thence straight to the north front of the Exchange.

This noble scheme was demonstrated to be practicable, without the infringement of any man's property; for, by leaving out the church-yards, &c. which were to be removed out of town, there would have been sufficient room both for the augmentation of the streets, the disposition of the churches, halls, and all public buildings, and to have given every proprietor full satisfaction: for though few of them would have been seated upon exactly the very same ground they possessed before the fire, yet none would have been thrust at any considerable distance from it: but the obstinacy of great part of the citizens, in refusing to recede from the right of rebuilding their houses on the old foundations, was an unsurmountable obstacle to the execution of this noble scheme.

Soon after this, Sir John Evelyn produced another plan, in which he proposed, that some of the deepest vallies should be filled up, or at least made with less sudden declivities. That a new and spacious key should run from the Tower to the Temple, and extend itself as far as the low water mark; by which means the channel of the river would be kept constantly full; the irregularity and deformity of the stairs, and the dirt and nastiness left at every ebb would also be prevented.

To create variety in the streets, he also proposed, that there should be breaks and enlargements, by spacious openings at proper distances, surrounded with piazzas, and uniformly built with beautiful fronts; and that some of these openings should be square, some circular, and others oval. He would have none of the principal streets less than an hundred feet in breadth, nor any of the narrowest less than thirty. He would have three or four large streets between the Thames and London Wall, reckoning that of Cheapside for the chief, which might extend from Temple Bar to the upper part of Tower-hill, or to Crutched Friars, bearing the cathedral of St. Paul's upon a noble eminence.

Among these he would have the parochial churches, which he thought might be reduced to half the number, as some of the parishes were then no less than two hundred times larger than others: and these he would have so interspersed, as to adorn the profile of the city at all its avenues. Most of them he would have in the centre of spacious areas, adorned with piazzas, &c. so as to be seen from several streets, and others at the abutments and extremities of them.

About the church piazzas, the stationers and book-sellers were to have their shops, and the ministers their houses; as about that of St. Paul's was to be the episcopal palace, the dean and prebend's houses, St. Paul's school, a public library, the prerogative and first fruits office, all which were to be built at an ample distance from the cathedral, and with more stately fronts, in honour of that august pile. In some of these openings, surrounded with piazzas, he proposed to have the several markets. In others the coaches might wait; and in some might be public fountains constantly playing.

The College of Physicians he would have in one of the best parts of the town, incircled with a handsome piazza, for the dwellings of those learned persons, with the surgeons, apothecaries, and druggists in the streets about them; for he would have all of a mystery in the same quarters: those of the better sort of the shopkeepers in the sweetest and most eminent streets and piazzas; and the artificers in the more ordinary houses, in the intermediate and narrow passages; the taverns and victualling-houses were to be placed amongst them, and be built accordingly; but so as to preserve the most perfect uniformity.

Between the piazzas, market-places, and churches, might be placed the halls for the companies; and these, if fronted with stone, and adorned with statues and other ornaments, would infinitely enrich the streets, and render this city as famous for architecture of the most refined gusto, as any city in Europe; among which should be distinguished Guildhall, by its being more pompous and magnificent than the rest: near this edifice he would

have a magnificent house for the lord mayor, and others for the two sheriffs.

The Royal Exchange he thought might front the Thames about the Steelyard, in an area surrounded on three sides with piazzas, with vaults for warehouses underneath; and for such merchandize as could not be well preserved under ground, might be erected buildings fronting the Thames on the other side of the river, with wharfs before and yards behind for the placing of cranes, the laying of timber, coals, &c. and other gross commodities, while the key over against it should be built for the owners, and the dwellings of the principal merchants: but if the warehouses must needs be on this side, they should be made to front Thames-street rather than the river, because of the dull and heavy aspect of those buildings.

The little bay at Queenhithe should have the key continued around it, and cloistered about for the marketmen and fruiterers; and where the wharf then was, a stately avenue was to extend to St. Paul's.

Four great streets were to extend along the city: the first from Fleet-ditch, (which was to be formed into a noble canal) to the Tower: the second, from the Strand to the most eastern part of the city, where should be a noble triumphal arch in honour of Charles II. the third, from Newgate to Aldgate: and the fourth and shortest, from Aldergate to Bishopsgate. He proposed that five principal cross-streets should extend from Black Friars stairs into West Smithfield; from the Thames east of St. Paul's to Aldergate; from Queenhithe to Cripplegate; and from the Royal Exchange to Moorgate: that the street from the bridge should extend to Bishopsgate: that one from Billingsgate should extend near as far: and one from the Custom-house to Aldgate.

The hospitals, workhouses to employ the poor, and the prisons, being built and re-endowed at the public expence, were to be disposed of in convenient quarters of the city: the hospitals would become one of the principal streets; but the prisons, and court for the trial of criminals, might still be built near the entrances of the city.

The gates were to be in the form of triumphal arches, adorned with statues, relievos, and opposite inscriptions, not obstructed by sheds, or mean houses joined to them.

This gentleman also proposed, that along the wall betwixt Cripplegate and Aldgate, should be the churchyards of the several parishes, while the houses opposite to them formed a large street for the common inns, and served as a station for carriers, &c. These being on the north part of the city, and nearest the confines of the fields and roads, would least incumber the town; and there would be a far more commodious and free access to them, by reason of their immediate approaches through the traverse streets, than if they were scattered up and down without distinction.

But this scheme, which was designed as an improvement of Sir Christopher's, also fell to nothing; and by the obstinacy of the citizens, the opportunity was lost of rendering this city the admiration of the world, and thereby of drawing the nobility of all Europe to visit it, and lay out great sums here.

However, it was ordered by act of parliament, that many of the streets and lanes should be widened, and the city was impowered to make a new street from Cheapside to Guildhall, which obtained the name of King-street, and another from Threadneedle-street to Lothbury, called Prince's-street. And the markets, which till then were held in Newgate-street and Cheapside, were ordered to be removed behind the houses into commodious market-places to be prepared for that purpose. It was also enacted, that all the houses should be built with stone or brick, with party walls, and the whole finished within three years: that the ground in several places should be raised, and that a column of brass or stone should be erected on or near the place where the above dreadful fire began.

The streets, markets, churches, schools, halls, and other public buildings in this city and its liberties, are too numerous to be mentioned, much less to be described, within the bounds allotted to this article; so that the most remarkable only must be selected.

In Bridge-ward within, the principal structure is London-bridge, from which Bridge-ward within and Bridge-ward without were denominated. The original bridge was of wood, and appears to have been first built between the years 993 and 1016; but being burnt down about the year 1135, it was rebuilt of wood in 1163. The expences, however, of maintaining and repairing it, became so burdensome to the inhabitants of the city, that it was resolved to build a stone bridge a little westward of the wooden one. This building was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. It consisted of twenty arches, was nine hundred and fifteen feet long, forty-four feet high, and seventy-three feet wide; but houses being built on each side, the street or interval between them was only twenty-three feet broad. The narrowness of this passage having occasioned the loss of many lives, from the number of carriages continually passing and repassing; and the straitness of the arches, and the enormous size of the sterlings, which took up one fourth part of the water-way, and rendered the fall at low water no less than five feet, having also occasioned frequent and fatal accidents, the magistrates of London, in 1756, obtained an act of parliament, for improving, widening and enlarging the passage over and through this bridge; which granted them a toll for every carriage and horse passing over it, and for every barge or vessel with goods passing through it: but these tolls being found insufficient, were abolished by an act, which passed in 1758, for explaining, amending, and rendering the former act more effectual, and for granting the city of London money towards carrying on that work. In consequence of these acts of parliament, a temporary wooden bridge was built, and the houses on the old bridge were taken down. Instead of a narrow street, twenty-three feet wide, there is now a passage of thirty-one feet for carriages, with a handsome raised pavement of stone on each side, seven feet broad, for the use of foot passengers. The sides are secured and adorned by fine stone balustrades, enlivened in the night with lamps. The passage through the bridge is enlarged, by throwing the two middle arches into one, and by several other alterations and improvements. But still the passage is very dangerous, and large banks of sand are thrown up, both above and below the bridge, by the violence of the current.

Under the first, second, and fourth arches, from the north side of the bridge, there are engines, worked by the flux and reflux of the river; the water of which they raise to such a height, as to supply many parts of the city. These engines were contrived, in 1582, by one Peter Morice, a Dutchman, and called London-bridge Water-works. The works under the fourth arch will be taken away as soon as an engine under the second arch can be finished, which is now in great forwardness.

Near the north side of London-bridge stands a beautiful and magnificent fluted column, of the Doric order, built with Portland stone, and called the Monument. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of a most dreadful fire that broke out near the place where it stands, upon the second of September, in the year 1666, and destroyed almost the whole of this city, whence it is called the Fire of London. This column, which was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, is fifteen feet diameter, and two hundred and two feet high from the ground, the exact distance of the very spot from it, where the fire first broke out. It stands on a pedestal, forty feet high, and twenty-one feet square, adorned with emblems in alto and basso relievo: within it is a spiral stair-case of black marble, containing three hundred and forty-five steps, with iron rails, leading to a balcony, encompassing a cone, which is thirty-two feet high, and supports a blazing urn of brass gilt. It is observed of this column, that, like Trajan's pillar at Rome, it is built in form of a candle. There is an inscription upon this monument, purporting, that the fire was kindled and kept up by papists: this indeed is the fact it was built to commemorate; which, notwithstanding, has been less and less believed, as the spirit of party has decayed with ignorance and superstition; and

at present it is almost universally agreed to be false, the very inscription itself being fallacious and equivocal. It tells us, that two persons were executed upon the spot as incendiaries; and that they confessed; not that they set the house on fire where the conflagration began, but that the conflagration began at that house.

In Tower-ward, the most easterly ward of the city, is a tower, called the Tower of London, from which the ward took its name, and which anciently was a royal palace, but is now the chief fortress of the city. It stands near the Thames, and is supposed to have been originally built by William the Conqueror, about the year 1076, when it consisted of that part only called the White Tower, which was new built in 1637 and 1638.

The White Tower itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with saltpetre. It is covered on the top with flat leads, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

In the first story are two noble rooms, one of which is a small armoury for the sea-service, it having various sorts of arms very curiously laid up, for above ten thousand seamen. In the other room are many closets and presses, all filled with warlike engines and instruments of death. Over this are two other floors, one principally filled with arms, the other with arms and other warlike instruments, as spades, shovels, pick-axes, and cheveaux de frize. In the upper story are kept match, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c. and in a little room, called Julius Cæsar's Chapel, are deposited some records, containing perhaps the ancient usages and customs of the place. In this building are also preserved models of the new invented engines of destruction that have from time to time been presented to the government.

On the top of one of the towers is a large cistern or reservoir for supplying the whole garrison with water: it is about seven feet deep, nine broad, and about sixty in length, and is filled from the Thames by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived for that purpose.

Near the south-west angle of the White Tower is the Spanish armoury, in which are deposited the spoils of what was vainly called the Invincible Armada, in order to perpetuate to latest posterity the memory of that signal victory obtained by the English over the whole naval power of Spain in the reign of Philip II. which will ever render the glorious name of queen Elizabeth dear to Britons: for of one hundred and thirty-two ships that arrived in the British channel, scarce seventy of them returned home; and of thirty thousand men on board, upwards of twenty thousand were either killed, drowned, or made prisoners in England. Such was the fate of this vain-glorious enterprize!

You now come to the grand storehouse, a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, that extends two hundred and forty-five feet in length, and sixty in breadth. It was begun by king James II. who built it to the first floor; but it was finished by king William III. who erected that magnificent room called the New, or Small Armoury, in which that prince, with queen Mary his consort, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in white gloves and aprons, the usual badges of the order of masonry.

This structure is of brick and stone; and on the north side is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns, with their entablature and triangular pediment of the Doric order; and under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of trophy work.

To the Small Armoury you are led by a folding door adjoining to the east end of the Tower chapel, which leads to a grand stair-case of fifty easy steps. On the left side of the uppermost landing-place is the workshop, in which are constantly employed about fourteen furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms.

On entering the armoury, you see what they call a wilderness of arms, so artfully disposed, that at one view you behold arms for near eighty thousand men, all bright, and fit for service at a moment's warning: a sight which it is impossible to behold without astonishment;

ment; and besides those exposed to view, there were, before the present war, sixteen chests set up, each chest holding about twelve hundred muskets. Of the disposition of the arms no adequate idea can be formed by description; but the following account may enable the spectator to view them to greater advantage, and help him to retain what he sees.

The arms were originally disposed in this manner by Mr. Harris, who contrived to place them in this beautiful order, both here and in the guard-chamber of Hampton Court. He was a common gunsmith, but after he had performed this work, which is the admiration of people of all nations, he was allowed a pension from the crown for his ingenuity.

The north and south walls are each adorned with eight pilasters, formed of pikes sixteen feet long, with capitals of the Corinthian order composed of pistols.

At the west end, on the left hand, as you enter, are two curious pyramids of pistols, standing upon crowns, globes, and sceptres, finely carved, and placed upon pedestals five feet high.

At the east, or farther end, in the opposite corner, are two suits of armour, one made for that warlike prince, Henry V. and the other for his son, Henry VI. over each of which is a semicircle of pistols: between these is represented an organ, the large pipes composed of brass blunderbusses, the small of pistols. On one side of the organ is the representation of a fiery serpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of pistols winding round in the form of a snake; and on the other an hydra, whose seven heads are artfully combined by links of pistols.

Upon the ground floor under the small armoury, is a large room of equal dimensions with that, supported by twenty pillars, all hung round with implements of war. This room, which is twenty-four feet high, has a passage in the middle sixteen feet wide.

At the sight of such a variety of the most dreadful engines of destruction, before whose thunder the most superb edifices, the noblest works of art, and numbers of the human species, fall together in one common undistinguished ruin, one cannot help wishing, that these horrible inventions had still lain, like a false conception, in the womb of nature, never to have been ripened into birth. But when, on the other hand, we consider, that with us they are not used to answer the purposes of ambition; but for self-defence, and in the protection of our just rights, our terror subsides, and we view these engines of devastation with a kind of solemn complacency, as the means providence has put into our hands for our preservation.

The Horse Armoury is a plain brick building a little to the eastward of the White Tower; and is an edifice rather convenient than elegant, where the spectator is entertained with a representation of those kings and heroes of our own nation with whose gallant actions it is to be supposed he is well acquainted: some of them equipped and sitting on horseback, in the same bright and shining armour they were used to wear when they performed those glorious actions that give them a distinguished place in the British annals.

In ascending the stair-case, just as you come to the landing-place, on casting your eye into the room, you see the figure of a grenadier in his accoutrements, as if upon duty, with his piece rested upon his arm; which is so well done, that at the first glance you will be apt to mistake it for real life.

When you enter the room, your conductor presents to your notice the figures of the horse and foot on your left hand, supposed to be drawn up in military order, to attend the kings on the other side of the house. These figures are as big as the life, and have been lately new painted.

You now come to the line of kings, which your conductor begins by reversing the order of chronology; so that in following them we must place the last first.

1. His late majesty king George I. in a complete suit of armour, sitting with a truncheon in his hand on a white horse richly caparisoned, having a fine Turkey bridle gilt, with a globe, crescent and star; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings.

2. King William III. dressed in the suit of armour worn by Edward the Black Prince, son to Edward III. at the glorious battle of Crécy. He is mounted on a sorrel horse, whose furniture is green velvet embroidered with silver, and holds in his right hand a flaming sword.

3. King Charles II. dressed in the armour worn by the champion of England at the coronation of his present majesty. He sits with a truncheon in his hand, on a fine horse richly caparisoned, with crimson velvet laced with gold.

4. King Charles I. in a rich suit of his own armour gilt, and curiously wrought, presented to him by the city of London when he was prince of Wales, and is the same that was laid on the coffin at the funeral procession of the late great duke of Marlborough, on which occasion a collar of SS was added to it, and is now round it.

5. James I. who sits on horseback dressed in a complete suit of figured armour, with a truncheon in his right hand.

6. King Edward VI. dressed in a curious suit of steel armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a great variety of scripture histories. He sits, like the rest, on horseback, with a truncheon in his hand.

7. King Henry VIII. in his own armour, which is of polished steel, with the foliages gilt or inlaid with gold. He holds a sword in his right hand.

8. King Henry VII. who also holds a sword. He sits on horseback in a complete suit of armour finely wrought, and washed with silver.

9. King Edward V. who, with his brother Richard, was smothered in the Tower; and having been proclaimed king, but never crowned, a crown is hung over his head. He holds a lance in his right hand, and is dressed in a rich suit of armour.

10. King Edward IV. father to the two unhappy princes above-mentioned, is distinguished by a suit of bright armour studded. He holds a drawn sword in his hand.

11. King Henry VI. who, though crowned king of France at Paris, lost that kingdom, and was at last murdered in the Tower by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

12. The victorious Henry V. who, by his conquests in France, caused himself to be acknowledged regent, and presumptive heir to that kingdom.

13. Henry IV. the son of John of Gaunt.

14. King Edward III. John of Gaunt's father, and father to Edward the Black Prince, is represented here with a venerable beard, and in a suit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his sword, alluding to his being crowned king both of France and England.

15. King Edward I. dressed in a very curious suit of gilt armour, and in shoes of mail. He has a battle-ax in his hand.

16. William the Conqueror, the first in the line, though last shewn, sits in a suit of plain armour.

17. Over the door where you go out of the armoury, is a target, on which are engraved, by a masterly hand, the figures, as it should seem, of Justice, Fortune, and Fortitude; and round the room the walls are everywhere lined with various uncommon pieces of old armour, for horses heads and breasts, targets, and many pieces that now want a name.

The Mint is an office kept in the Tower for coining money. Before the Norman conquest the kings of England set apart certain monasteries for Mints; presuming that the coinage would in those places be best secured from frauds and corruption. Edward I. however ordered a mint of thirty furnaces to be erected in the Tower of London, and others in Canterbury, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol and Exeter. From that time the mint was kept sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another, according to the will and pleasure of the prince, who, for a sum of money, was frequently prevailed upon to grant the privilege of coining to some nobleman, bishop, or corporation; which being attended with many inconveniencies to the public, queen Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign, endeavoured

endeavoured to rectify those abuses, by confining the Mint to the Tower of London, which has ever since been appropriated to the coinage of money, except when king Charles I. by the confusion of the times, was obliged to erect new Mints at Oxford, York, and Newark upon Trent, where being with his army, he was reduced to the necessity of coining money to supply his present wants: and when king William III. having called in all the base and clipped money, for the sake of expedition, and for the service of distant parts of the nation, was obliged to erect Mints at Bristol, Exeter, York and Winchester.

The Mint Office is on the left hand on entering into the Tower, and at a small distance from the gate. There is no possibility of describing the particular processes that the different metals undergo before they receive the impression.

The manner of stamping is all you are permitted to see, and this is done with surprizing expedition, by means of an engine, worked sometimes by three, and sometimes by four men. The manner of making the impression on gold, silver, and copper, is exactly the same, only a little more care is necessary in the one, than the other, to prevent waste.

This engine, which makes the impression on both sides of a piece of money, in the same moment, works by a worm screw terminating in spindle; just in the same manner as the letter press for printing books. To the point of this spindle the head of the die is fastened by a small screw, and in a little sort of a cup directly underneath it, is placed the reverse. Between these the piece of metal already cut round, or cast to the size, and if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle with a jerk, is completely stamped. The whole process is performed with amazing dexterity; for as fast as the men who work the engine can turn the spindle, so fast does another twitch out with his middle finger that which was stamped, while with his finger and thumb he places another that is unstamped. The silver and gold thus stamped, are delivered to be milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is a secret never shewn to any body.

The Mint is managed by several officers formed into a corporation. These are a warden, a master and worker, a comptroller, the king's assay master, the chief engraver, the surveyor of the meltings, a clerk of the issues, a weigher and teller, a provost, melters, blanchers, monyers, &c.

The Jewel office in the Tower, is a dark strong stone room, about twenty yards to the eastward of the grand storehouse or new armoury, in which the crown jewels are deposited. It is not certain whether they were always kept here, though they have been deposited in the Tower from very ancient times, and we have sufficient proof of their being in that fortress so early as the reign of king Henry III.

The jewels at this time shewn to all who chuse to give a shilling for seeing them, or eighteen pence for a company, are:

I. The imperial crown, with which it is pretended that all the kings of England have been crowned since Edward the Confessor, in 1042. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls: the cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, turned up with three rows of ermine. They are however mistaken in shewing this as the ancient imperial diadem of St. Edward; for that, with the other most ancient regalia of this kingdom, was kept in the arched room in the cloisters in Westminster Abbey, till the grand rebellion; when in 1642, Harry Martin, by order of the parliament, broke open the iron chest in which it was secured, took it thence, and sold it, together with the robes, sword, and sceptre of St. Edward. However after the restoration, king Charles II. had one made in imitation of it, which is that now shewn.

II. The golden orb or globe put into the king's right hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left with the sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster Hall, after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious

stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour, near an inch and an half in height, set with a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones. The whole height of the ball and cup is eleven inches.

III. The golden sceptre, with its cross set upon a large amethyst of great value, garnished round with table diamonds. The handle of the sceptre is plain; but the pommel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds. The top rises into a fleur de lis of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, from whence issues a mound or ball made of the amethyst already mentioned. The cross is quite covered with precious stones.

IV. The sceptre with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, finely ornamented with table diamonds and jewels of great value. This emblem was first used by Edward the Confessor, as appears by his seal; but the ancient sceptre and dove was sold with the rest of the regalia, and this now in the Tower was made after the restoration.

V. St. Edward's staff, four feet seven inches and an half in length, and three inches three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at the coronation.

VI. The rich crown of state worn by his majesty in parliament; in which is a large emerald seven inches round; a pearl esteemed the finest in the world, and a ruby of inestimable value.

VII. The crown belonging to his royal highness the prince of Wales.

These two last crowns, when his majesty goes in state to the Parliament house, are carried by the keeper of Jewel office, attended by the wardens, privately in a hackney coach to Whitehall, where they are delivered to the officers appointed to receive them, who with some yeomen of the guard carry them to the robing rooms adjoining to the house of lords, where his majesty and the prince of Wales put on their robes. The king wears this crown on his head while he sit upon the throne; but that of the prince of Wales is placed before him, to shew that he is not yet come to it. As soon as the king is disrobed, the two crowns are carried back to the Tower by the persons who brought them thence, and again locked up in the Jewel-office.

VIII. The late queen Mary's crown, globe and sceptre, with the diadem she wore at her coronation with her consort king William III.

IX. An ivory sceptre with a dove on the top, made for the late king James the second's queen, whose garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

X. The curtana, or sword of mercy, which has a blade thirty two inches long, and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.

XI. The golden spurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wrists. These, tho' very antique, are worn at the coronation.

XII. The ampulla or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the kings and queens of England are anointed with; and the golden spoon that the bishop pours the oil into. These are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedestal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about seven inches. The whole weighs about ten ounces. The head of the eagle screws off about the middle of the neck, which is made hallow, for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed by the bishop, the oil is poured into the spoon out of the bird's bill.

The following legend is told of this eagle. Thomas Becket being in disgrace at Sens in France, the holy Virgin appeared to him, and gave him a stone vessel of oil inclosed in a golden eagle, and bid him give it to William a monk, to carry to Pictavia, and there hide it under a great stone, in St. Gregory's church, where it should be found for the use of pious and prosperous kings: accordly Henry III. when duke of Lancaster, received it from a holy man in France; and Richard II. finding it among other jewels, endeavoured to be anointed with it; but was supplanted by Archibald Arundel,

who afterwards anointed Henry IV. Such is the fabulous history of the ampulla.

XIII. A rich salt-sealer of state, in form like the square White Tower, and so exquisitely wrought that the workmanship of modern times is in no degree equal to it. It is of gold, and used only on the king's table at the coronation.

XIV. A large silver font, double gilt, and elegantly wrought, in which the royal family are christened.

XV. A large silver fountain, presented to king Charles II. by the town of Plymouth, very curiously wrought; but much inferior in beauty to the above.

Besides these, which are commonly shewn, there are in the Jewel-office all the crown jewels worn by the prince and princesses at coronations, and a vast variety of curious old plate.

This office is governed by a master, who has four hundred and fifty pounds a year patent fees; two yeomen, who have one hundred and six pounds, fifteen shillings *per annum* each; a groom, who has one hundred and five pounds, eight shillings and four pence a year, and a clerk.

The principal officers of the Tower are, a constable, a lieutenant, and a deputy-lieutenant.

Belonging to the Tower there are eleven hamlets, the militia of which, consisting of four hundred men, are obliged, at the command of the constable of the Tower, to repair thither, and reinforce the garrison.

On Little Tower-hill is the Victualling-office, for furnishing his majesty's navy with victuals. It is separated from Tower-hill by a wall and gates, and contains houses for the officers, store-rooms, slaughter-houses, a brew-house, a salting-house and a barrelling-house, under the direction of seven commissioners, and other inferior officers.

Near Tower-hill is the Navy-office, where all affairs relating to the royal navy are managed by the commissioners under the lords of the admiralty. This is a very plain, but convenient building. The office where the commissioners meet, and the clerks keep their books, is detached from the rest, as a precaution against accidents by fire, the papers here being of the utmost importance. In the other part of the building, some of the commissioners, and other officers, reside.

In Toward-ward is also the Custom-house, erected for the receipt of his majesty's customs on goods imported and exported. It is a large, handsome, and commodious building situated on the bank of the Thames. In ancient times the business of the Custom-house was transacted in a more irregular manner at Billingsgate: but in the reign of queen Elizabeth a building was erected here for this purpose; for in the year 1559, an act being passed that goods should be no where landed, but in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue, this was the spot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London, and here a Custom-house was ordered to be erected; it was however destroyed by fire with the rest of the city in 1666, and was rebuilt with additions two years after by king Charles II. in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of ten thousand pounds, but that being also destroyed in the same manner in 1718, the present structure was erected in its place.

This edifice is built with brick and stone, and is calculated to stand for ages. It has underneath and on each side, large warehouses for the reception of goods on the public account, and that side of the Thames for a great extent is filled with wharfs, keys, and cranes for landing them. The Custom-house is one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length: the center is twenty-seven feet deep, and the wings considerably more. The center stands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is judiciously and handsomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuscan order, and the upper story is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It consists of two floors, in the uppermost of which is a magnificent room fifteen feet high, that runs almost the whole length of the building: this is called the Long-room, and here sit the commissioners of the

customs, with their officers and clerks. The inner part is well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are so well contrived, as to answer the purposes of convenience.

It is observable that in the year 1590, the customs and subsidies in the port of London inwards, were let to farm to Mr. Thomas Smith, for twenty thousand pounds *per annum*, when it was discovered that they amounted annually to thirty thousand three hundred and nine pounds, so that queen Elizabeth lost every year ten thousand three hundred and nine pounds; but by the vast increase of commerce since that time, they at present bring in above an hundred times as much, the customs now annually amounting to above two millions; and yet this immense business is transacted with as much order and regularity, as the common affairs of a merchant's compting-house.

The government of the Custom-house is under the care of nine commissioners, who are entrusted with the whole management of all his majesty's customs in all the ports of England, the petty farms excepted, and also the oversight of all the officers belonging to them. Each of these commissioners has a salary of one thousand pounds a year; and both they, and several of the principal officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king. The other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treasury.

Lime-street ward is remarkable for a very large building, of great antiquity, called Leadenhall, with flat battlements leaded on the top, and a spacious square in the middle. In this edifice are warehouses for the sale of leather, Colchester baize, meal, and wool. Adjoining to Leadenhall is a market, thence called Leadenhall Market, consisting of five considerable squares or courts, and reckoned one of the greatest markets in Europe for flesh and other provisions, also for leather, green hides, and wool.

In Broad-street ward was Gresham College, founded agreeable to the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, dated in July 1575, for lectures in divinity, astronomy, geometry, civil law, rhetoric, physic, and music. Here was a professor of each science, with a salary of fifty pounds *per annum*. The building was of brick, and is covered with slate, inclosing a court of one hundred and forty-four feet square. It had a large hall for the public lectures, and commodious apartments for the several professors. But it has long been complained, that this noble institution was infamously perverted, having been of late considered as a provision for obscure and necessitous persons, totally ignorant of their profession. The mayor and commonality of the city of London, together with the mercers company, are the trustees. The structure is now taken down, and a new office for the Excise erecting on the spot.

Near Gresham College, and in the same ward, is the Pay-office of the royal navy, under the direction of a treasurer and paymaster.

In this ward is also the Bank of England, a stone building, consisting of two quadrangles, begun in 1732, and finished in 1735. The principal front is about eighty feet in length, and is of the Ionic order, raised on a rustic basement, in a good stile. The top is adorned with a balustrade, and handsome vases. In the first or exterior court is the hall, which is of the Corinthian order, and is seventy-five feet long and forty broad: it is wainscotted about eight feet high, has a fine fret-work ceiling, and a statue of king William III. with a Latin inscription. On the east and west sides of the interior court, is an arcade; and on the north side is the accomptants office, which is sixty feet long, and twenty-eight broad. Over this office, and on the other sides, are handsome apartments, with a fine stair-case, adorned with fret-work: and under it are large strong vaults, with iron gates, for the preservation of the money. Very large additions have been lately made to this edifice, and a new street is opened before it, which shows the front to great advantage. The Bank is under the government of a governor, a deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, established by act of parliament in 1693, by the title of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

The Royal Exchange, which is the burse or meeting-place of the merchants of London, stands in the ward of Cornhill, and is the finest and strongest fabric of the kind in Europe. It was first built of brick, in 1567, at the expence of Sir Thomas Gresham; and in 1570, was proclaimed the Royal Exchange, in a solemn manner, by herald with sound of trumpet, at the command, and in the presence of queen Elizabeth. That structure being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, it was rebuilt of Portland stone, and rustic work, in a much more magnificent manner, as it now stands, at the expence of eighty thousand pounds. Of this building king Charles II. laid the first stone in 1667, and it was finished in 1669. The whole is a parallelogram, two hundred and three feet in length, and one hundred and seventy-one feet in breadth, inclosing an area one hundred and forty-four feet long, and one hundred and seventeen feet broad. This area is surrounded with piazzas, forming ambulatories for the merchants to shelter themselves from the weather. The area is paved with fine pebbles, and the ambulatories with black and white marble. Upon a marble pedestal, in the centre of the area, is a fine statue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, set up at the charge of the merchant-adventurers, in 1684. Under the piazzas within the Exchange are twenty-eight niches, all vacant except two; one in the north-west angle, where is the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham; and the other at the south-west, in which is a statue of Sir John Barnard, a magistrate of exemplary virtues, who had twice been lord mayor of the city, and many years represented it in parliament. Above the arches of these piazzas is an entablature, with curious enrichments; and on the cornice a range of pilasters, with an entablature, extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. In the inter-columns are twenty-four niches, nineteen of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England, from king Edward I. to his present majesty, all adorned with the ensigns of royalty, except those of king Charles II. king James II. king George III. and king George II. which are habited like the emperors of Rome. In each of the two principal fronts of this building, on the south and north, is a piazza, and in the middle of each is an entrance into the area, under an arch, which is extremely costly and magnificent. On each side of the south entrance, in the inter-columns, is a niche, one containing a statue of king Charles I. and the other a statue of Charles II. both dressed in Roman habits, and well executed. Within the piazzas of these two fronts, are two spacious stair-cases, with iron rails, and black marble steps, which lead into a kind of gallery, that extends round the four sides of the building, in which were about two hundred shops, now mostly deserted. The height of this building is sixty-six feet; and from the centre of the south front rises a turret and lanthorn, one hundred and seventy-eight feet high, on the top of which is a fan in the form of a grasshopper, of polished brass, esteemed a fine piece of workmanship. The ground-floor of this building is taken up in shops and offices; and underneath the building are vaults, which are used by the East India company as warehouses for their pepper. In the area on the inside of the Royal Exchange, merchants of all nations meet every day at twelve o'clock at noon, and continue there to transact business till two, when the gates are shut, and not opened again till four.

South of the Royal Exchange, and near the south-west extremity of Lombard-street, is the general Post-office, which is a handsome and convenient building, under the direction of a post-master-general, a secretary, a receiver-general, accountant-general, and many other officers and servants; and the office of post-master-general is at present discharged by two commissioners.

In Walbrook-ward is the Mansion-house, for the residence of the lord mayor. It is built on a spot which was formerly a market for flesh and fish, called Stocks-market. The first stone of this building was laid in 1739, and it was finished in 1753. It is built of Portland stone, with a portico of six fluted columns of the

Corinthian order in the front. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic work: in the centre of it is the door, which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices: on each side rises a flight of steps, of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico; in the middle of which is a door leading to the apartments and offices, where business is transacted. The stone balustrade of the stairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a group of figures in bas-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London.

The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long side: the apartments are magnificent, but dark, the building being surrounded with houses; which also prevent its being seen to advantage from without.

Behind the Mansion-house is St. Stephen's church in Walbrook, justly reputed the master-piece of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, and said to exceed every modern structure in the world in proportion and elegance.

In Dowgate-ward is a famous academy called Merchant Taylors School, from its having been founded by the merchant taylor's company in the year 1561. It was burnt down by the fire of London in 1666, but was rebuilt, and is a very large structure, with commodious apartments for the masters and ushers, and a fine library of classic authors and historians. Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of this city, having founded St. John's college in Oxford, in 1557, appointed this school as a seminary for it; and established forty-six fellowships at Oxford, for scholars elected from this school.

The church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cordwainer-street ward, is the most eminent parochial church in the city. It was originally built in the reign of William the Conqueror; and being the first church the steeple of which was embellished with stone arches or bows, had its surname Le Bow from thence. It was destroyed in the fire of 1666, but was rebuilt, and in 1673 completed as it now stands. The steeple of this church is the most beautiful of its kind in Europe. An eminent author observes, that it is a master-piece in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rules to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any settled laws of beauty. If it be considered only as a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a pleasing absurdity; but if considered either in itself, or as a decoration of a whole city, in prospect, it is not only to be justified, but admired. In this steeple is a ring of eight bells, of such deep notes, as to be easily distinguished from the peals of all the other churches in the city: one of these bells is indeed the largest of any in the city that is rung; and by an order of common council, made in 1469, it is rung every night at nine o'clock, pursuant to the direction of the donor, who is said to have been one Mr. Copeland, a taylor of London.

In Cheap-side-ward is Guildhall, or the town-house of London, for holding the courts, and transacting the business of the city. This hall was originally built in 1411, and was so damaged by the fire of 1666, as to be rebuilt in 1669. It is happily situated in view of one the most frequented thoroughfares in the whole city, and at the end of a pretty good vista, which shews the building in the most favourable manner; but at present the front of it has not much title to this advantage, as it is old and Gothic, and has no excellence, either of design or execution. The hall within is a very fine room, allowing for the taste in which it is built; it is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, fifty broad, and fifty-five high, and will hold near seven thousand persons. This hall is adorned with the arms of twenty-four of the companies of the city, with the city arms, the king's arms, the arms of king Edward the Confessor, and with the pictures of king William and queen Mary, queen Anne, king George I. king George II. and queen Caroline; king George III. and queen Charlotte; and the inter-columniations are adorned with the pictures of eighteen judges, put up here by the city as a testimony of public gratitude for their signal services, in determining the differences which arose between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-suits, on rebuilding the city after the fire of London in 1666. In this hall hang a
great

great many of the colours and standards taken from the French at the battle of Ramillies.

In Baffishaw, or Biffinghall ward, is Blackwell or Bakewell-hall, which adjoins to Guildhall, and is the greatest mart of woollen cloth in the world. It was anciently called Basing-hall, from the residence of a family of the name of Basing, whose arms appear on several parts of it; and afterwards Bakewell-hall, from one Thomas Bakewell, its inhabitant in the reign of king Edward III. and of Bakewell-hall the present name is only a variation or corruption. It was purchased of king Richard II. by the city; and from that time has been employed as a weekly market for broad and narrow woollen cloths brought out of the country. It was burnt down in the fire of London, but rebuilt in 1672, and is now a spacious building, with a stone front, adorned with columns.

In the same ward is the Excise-office, a large brick building; the business of which is managed by nine commissioners, and other officers, who receive the produce of the excise due to the government, upon different commodities, throughout England, and pay it into the Exchequer; and before whom are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction. This office is intended to be removed, as soon as the new structure, now erecting on the site of Gresham-college, is finished.

Cripplegate-ward is remarkable for a college, called Sion-College, founded in 1627 by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, for the improvement of the London clergy, with alms-houses for twenty poor persons, ten men and ten women. In the year 1631, a charter was procured for incorporating the clergy of London, by which the several rectors, lecturers, vicars and curates of this city and suburbs, were constituted fellows of the college; and out of the incumbents are annually to be elected, on Tuesday three weeks after Easter, a president, two deacons, and four assistants, who are to meet quarterly to hear a Latin sermon, and afterwards to be entertained at dinner in the College-hall, at the expence of the foundation.

The building is of brick, and is extremely plain: it surrounds a square court, and consists of a handsome hall, lodgings for the president, and chambers for the students or expectants, who may lodge here till they are provided with houses in the several parishes where they serve cure. The alms-houses consist of twenty rooms; and here is a library well furnished with books, the private donations of several citizens and clergymen.

In this ward is a hall, which belonged to the company of barber-surgeons, the professions of barber and surgeon being formerly exercised by the same person. It was built by the celebrated Inigo Jones; and the theatre, where bodies were publicly dissected, and anatomical lectures read, is a very fine piece of architecture. This hall is now called Barbers Hall; for a few years ago, the surgeons disdaining to be associated with barbers, the two professions having been long distinct, obtained a separate charter, and built themselves a new hall in the Old Bailey, much inferior to that which they left in possession of the barbers, who could not be prevailed upon to relinquish it, though great part of it is to them entirely useless.

In Aldersgate ward is an edifice built with brick, and ornamented with stone, in a most noble and elegant taste, called the London Lying-in Hospital. It was originally known by the name of Shaftesbury-house, from having been the town residence of the earls of Shaftesbury, and was designed by the celebrated Inigo Jones: it contains thirty-three beds, and affords support, and every necessary accommodation and assistance for married women, in the last stage of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in. This excellent charity is supported by voluntary contributions; and has proved a happy asylum to great numbers of worthy women in distressed circumstances.

Farringdon-ward within is distinguished by the most magnificent protestant church in the world, we mean the cathedral of St. Paul. It is said to have been originally founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert, a Saxon

king, on or near the place where a temple, dedicated to Diana, stood in the time of the Romans. It often suffered greatly by fire and lightning; but in the conflagration of 1666, it was totally destroyed. Soon after, Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to prepare a model for erecting a new structure; and a model was accordingly produced by that great artist, conformable to the best stile of the Greek and Roman architecture: but this having no similitude to the cathedral form, he was ordered to alter it. He did so, and produced the model from which the present structure was built, under his direction, and the first stone laid by himself on the twenty-first of June, 1675.

It is built of fine Portland stone in the form of a cross, and nearly in the manner of St. Peter's church at Rome. The walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled pilasters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, and the upper Composite. The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are those above.

The west front is graced with a most magnificent portico, a noble pediment, and two stately turrets; and when one advances towards the church from Ludgate, the elegant construction of this front, the fine turrets over each corner, and the vast dome behind, fill the mind with a pleasing astonishment.

At this end, there is a noble flight of steps of black marble, that extend the whole length of the portico, which consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above; these are all coupled and fluted. The upper series supports a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria. In this pediment is a very elegant representation in bas relief, of the conversion of St. Paul, which was executed by Mr. Bird, an artist, who, by this piece, has deserved to have his name transmitted to posterity. Nothing could have been conceived more difficult to represent in bas relief than this conversion; the most striking object being naturally the irradiation of light, but even this is well expressed, and the figures are excellently performed. The magnificent figure of St. Paul, also on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right and St. James on his left, have a fine effect. The four Evangelists with their proper emblems on the front of the towers, are also very judiciously disposed, and well executed: St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel; St. Mark, by a lion; St. Luke, by an ox; and St. John, by an eagle.

To the north portico, there is an ascent by twelve circular steps of black marble; and its dome is supported by six large Corinthian columns, forty-eight inches in diameter. Upon the dome is large and well proportioned urn, finely ornamented with festoons; and over this is a pediment supported by pilasters in the wall, in the face of which is the royal arms, with the regalia, supported by angels. And lest this view of the cathedral should appear void of sufficient ornament, the statues of five of the apostles are placed on the top at proper distances.

The south portico answers to the north, and is placed directed opposite to it. This, like the other, is a dome supported by six noble Corinthian columns: but, as the ground is considerably lower on this, than on the other side of the church, the ascent is by a flight of twenty-five steps. This portico has also a pediment above, in which is a Phoenix rising out of the flames with the motto RESURGAM underneath it, as an emblem of the rebuilding the church after the fire. This device had perhaps its origin from an incident, which happened at the beginning of the work, and was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. When Sir Christopher himself had set out upon the place the dimensions of the building, and fixed upon the center of the great dome, a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, the first he found among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons; the stone which the fellow brought for this purpose, happened to be a piece of a grave stone with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single word
in

in large capitals, RESURGAM; a circumstance which he never forgot. On this side of the building are likewise five statues, which take their situation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the last mentioned pediment.

At the east end of the church is a sweep or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with the orders, and with sculpture, particularly a noble piece in honour of his majesty king William III.

The dome which rises in the center of the whole, appears extremely grand. Twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly against others within. These are terminated by their entablature, which supports a handsome gallery adorned with a balustrade. Above these columns is a range of pilasters, with windows between; and from the entablature of these the diameter decreases very considerably; and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external sweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at fifty-two feet above. On the summit of the dome is an elegant balcony; and from its center rises the lanthorn adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, from which rises a cross, both elegantly gilt. These parts, which appear from below of a very moderate size, are extremely large.

This vast and noble fabric, which is two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet in circumference, and three hundred and forty feet in height to the top of the cross, is surrounded at a proper distance by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed the most magnificent balustrade of cast iron perhaps in the universe, of about five feet six inches in height, exclusive of the wall. In this stately enclosure are seven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the banisters, in number about two thousand five hundred, weigh two hundred tons and eighty-one pounds, which having cost six-pence per pound, the whole, with other charges, amounted to eleven thousand two hundred and two pounds and six-pence.

In the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of queen Anne, formed of white marble with proper decorations. The figures on the base represent Britannia with her spear; Gallia, with a crown in her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America with her bow. These, and the colossal statues with which the church is adorned, were all done by the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in the decorations.

The north east part of the church yard is conferred by the dean and chapter upon the inhabitants of St. Faith's parish, which is united to St. Austin's, for the interment of their dead; as is also the south east part of cemetery, with a vault therein, granted to St. Gregory's parish for the same use.

On ascending the steps at the west end, we find three doors ornamented on the top with bas relief; the middle door which is by far the largest, is cased with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of basso relievo, in which St. Paul is represented preaching to the Bereans. On entering this door, on the inside of which hang the colours taken from the French at Louisbourg in 1758, the mind is struck by the nobleness of the vista; an arcade supported by lofty and massy pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two isles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir. The above pillars are adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches of the roof enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets and other ornaments.

In the isle on one hand is the confistory, and opposite to it on the other is the Morning prayer chapel, where divine service is performed every morning early, Sunday excepted: each of these have a very beautiful screen of carved waincot, that is admired by the best judges, and each are adorned with twelve columns, arched pediments and the royal arms finely decorated.

On proceeding forward, you come to the large cross isle between the north and south porticos; over which is the cupola. Here you have a view of the whispering gallery, of the paintings above it, and the concave, which fills the mind with surprize and pleasure. Under its cen-

tre is fixed in the floor a brass plate, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated; but the figures into which it is formed can no where be so well seen as from the whispering gallery.

You have now a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, with the entrance to the choir directly under it. The two isles on the sides of the choir, as well as the choir itself, are here enclosed with very fine iron rails and gates.

The Organ-gallery is supported by eight Corinthian columns of blue and white marble, and the Choir has on each side thirty stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and the lord Mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of stalls as well as that of the organ, is much admired.

Here the reader's desk, which is at some distance from the pulpit, is an enclosure of very fine brass rails gilt, in which is a gilt brass pillar supporting an eagle of brass gilt, which holds the book on his back and expanded wings.

The altar piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters painted and veined with gold in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are double gilt. In the inter-columiations are twenty-one panels of figured crimson velvet, and above them six windows, in two series.

The floor of the Choir, and indeed of the whole church, is paved with marble: but within the rails of the altar with porphyry, polished and laid in several geometrical figures.

But to be more particular: as the disposition of the vaultings within is an essential beauty, without which many other ornaments would lose their effect, so the architect was particularly careful in this respect. "The Romans, says the author of the Parentalia, used hemispherical vaultings, and Sir Christopher chose those as being demonstrably lighter than the diagonal cross vaults: so the whole vault of St. Paul's consists of twenty-four cupolas cut off semicircular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other, with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the isles the lesser cupolas are both ways cut in semicircular sections, and altogether make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths which is the horizontal section of the cupola; for the hemisphere may be cut all manner of ways into circular sections; and the arches and wreaths being of stone carved, the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone; and which having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of the farther ornaments of painting, if required.

"Besides these twenty-four cupolas, there is a half cupola at the east, and the great cupola of one hundred and eight feet in diameter at the middle of the crossing of the great isles. In this the architect imitated the Pantheon at Rome, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and distinguished by different coloured marbles; in St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. The Pantheon is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters; this shews too high, the other too low; St. Paul's is a mean proportion between both, which shews its concave every way, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light thro' the great colonade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the abutment of the dome, which is brick of two bricks thick; but as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick of eighteen inches long banding thro' the whole thickness; and moreover, to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron strongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland stone, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead.

"The concave was turned upon a center; which was judged necessary to keep the work even and true, though a cupola might be built without a center; but it is observable that the center was laid without any standards from below to support; and as it was both

“centering and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. Every story of this scaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting as so many rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself. This machine was an original of the kind, and will be an useful project for the like work, to an architect hereafter.

“It was necessary to give a greater height than the cupola would gracefully allow within, though it is considerably above the roof of the church; yet the old church having before had a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected that the new work should not, in this respect, fall short of the old; the architect was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and to raise another structure over the first cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone lanthorn of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper gilt.

“As the whole church above the vaulting is covered with a substantial oaken roof, and lead, the most durable covering in our climate, so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone, with another cupola of timber and lead; and between this and the cone, are easy stairs that ascend to the lanthorn. Here the spectator may have a view of such amazing contrivances, as are indeed astonishing. He forbore to make little luthern windows in the leaden cupola, as are done out of St. Peter's, because he had otherwise provided for light enough to the stairs from the lanthorn above, and round the pedestal of the same, which are now seen below; so that he only ribbed the outward cupola, which he thought less Gothic than to stick it full of such little lights in three stories, one above another, as is the cupola of St. Peter's, which could not, without difficulty, be mended, and, if neglected, would soon damage the timbers.”

As Sir Christopher was sensible, that paintings, though ever so excellent, are liable to decay, he intended to have beautified the inside of the cupola with mosaic work, which strikes the eye of the beholder with amazing lustre, and without the least decay of colours, is as durable as the building itself; but in this he was unhappily overruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the most eminent artists in that profession from Italy; this part is however richly decorated and painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has represented the principal passages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments, viz. his conversion; his punishing Elymas, the forcerer, with blindness; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lystra; and the reverence paid him there by the priests of Jupiter as a god; his conversion of the jailer; his preaching at Ephesus, and the burning of the magic books, in consequence of the miracles he wrought there; his trial before Agrippa; his shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta, with the miracle of the viper. These paintings are all seen to advantage by means of a circular opening, through which the light is transmitted, with admirable effect, from the lanthorn above.

The highest or last stone on the top of the lanthorn, was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of this great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, begun and completed in the space of thirty-five years, by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only structure that can come in competition with it, continued an hundred and fifty-five years in building, under twelve successive architects; assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see; attended by the best artists of the world in sculpture, statuary, painting, and mosaic work; and facilitated by the ready acquisition of marble from the neighbouring quarries of Tivoli.

Besides very large contributions for carrying on this building, the parliament granted a duty upon sea-coal, which, at a medium, produced five thousand pounds *per annum*; and the whole expence in executing it is said to have amounted to seven hundred and thirty-six thousand,

seven hundred and fifty two pounds, two shillings and three-pence.

On the east side of the cathedral is St. Paul's school, founded in 1509 by Dr. John Collet, dean of this church, who endowed it for a principal master, an under-master, a chaplain, and one hundred and fifty-three scholars. He appointed the company of mercers trustees of it, and left eleven exhibitions, which the trustees apply to the use of such scholars as are sent to the universities, as they do others left to the school to the same purpose. The original building was consumed by the fire of London, and soon after, the present structure was raised. It is a very handsome edifice, built partly of stone, and ornamented with busts and carvings. Here is a good library of classic authors, the gift of the gentlemen that have been educated at this school.

In Warwick-lane, in this ward, stands the College of Physicians, erected in 1682 by Sir Christopher Wren. It is built of brick, with a spacious stone frontispiece, and is a beautiful and magnificent structure, but so surrounded with other buildings, that it can scarce be seen. Besides a hall, where two of the fellows of the college meet twice a week, to give advice and disperse medicines gratis to the poor, here is a committee-room, and a great hall, where all the members meet quarterly, adorned with paintings and sculptures. Here also is a theatre for anatomical dissections, a room for preparations, and conveniencies to dry herbs for the use of the dispensary. In the front of the hall, towards the court, is a good statue of king Charles II. cut in stone; another of Sir John Cutler, on the west side of the theatre; and in June 1739, a fine marble bust was erected in the great hall, in honour of the famous Dr. Harvey, at the expence of the late Dr. Mead, physician to his late majesty. Here also is a good library.

Near the south extremity of the Old Bailey, on the east side, is the hall built by the company of surgeons, with a theatre for dissection and lectures in anatomy.

In this ward, and adjoining to a church called Christ's Church, in Newgate-street, is Christ's Hospital, which, before the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII. was a house of Grey-friars. The hospital was founded by king Edward VI. for supporting and educating the fatherless children of poor freemen of this city, of which one thousand of both sexes are generally maintained in the house, or out at nurse, and are besides clothed and educated.

This hospital was opened in November 1552, when king Edward incorporated the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, as governors of the estates of this, as well as of the other hospitals founded by him. In 1673; a mathematical school was founded here by king Charles II. and endowed with three hundred and seventy pounds a year; and a writing-school was erected here in 1694, by Sir John Moor, knight and alderman. After the boys have been seven or eight years on the foundation, some are sent to the university, others to sea; while the rest, about the age of eighteen years, are put apprentices to mechanic trades, at the charge of the hospital. Their habit was at first a russet cotton, but it was soon after changed for blue, which has continued ever since, and this foundation is on that account frequently called the Blue-coat Hospital. The affairs of this charity are managed by a president, and about three hundred governors, besides the lord mayor and aldermen, who appoint a treasurer, a register, and two clerks; a physician, a surgeon, steward, cook, porter, four beadles, a matron, and eleven nurses.

The building, which is partly Gothic, and partly modern, was much damaged by the fire in 1666, but was soon repaired, and has been since augmented with several new structures. The principal buildings, which form the four sides of an area, have a piazza round them, with Gothic arches, and the walls are supported by abutments. The front of the building is, however, more modern, and has Doric pilasters, supported on pedestals. An old cloister, which was part of the priory, is still standing.

In Castle Baynard ward is a spacious and commodious structure, called Doctors Commons. It consists of several

veral handsome paved courts, in which the judges of the court of admiralty, those of the court of delegates, of the court of arches and the prerogative court, with the doctors that plead causes, and the proctors that draw up the pleadings in these courts, all live in a collegiate way; and from communing together, as in other colleges, the name Doctors Commons was derived. This is a college for the study and practice of the civil law, where courts are kept for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London. Here is a fine library, in a most flourishing condition; for every bishop, at his consecration, gives twenty or fifty pounds towards purchasing books for it.

Near Doctors Commons, on St. Bennet's Hill, is the college of Heralds, who were incorporated by king Richard III. the chief officer of which is the earl marshal of England. Here are three kings at arms, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. Garter attends the installation of knights of that order, carries the garter to foreign princes, regulates the ceremonies at coronations, and the funerals of the royal family and nobility; Clarencieux orders the ceremonies of the funerals of those under the degree of peers, south of Trent; and Norroy performs the like office for those north of Trent. This building was originally the palace of the earls of Derby, and falling to the crown, was given by Edward VI. in 1552, to the kings at arms, heralds, pursuivants, and their successors. It is a neat spacious quadrangle, built of brick, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry and antiquities, and a handsome court-room, where the earl marshal or his deputy hears causes that lie in the court of honour, and determines differences about arms, achievements, and titles. In this college are kept records of the coats of arms of all the families and names in England, when granted, and on what occasion.

In Farringdon-ward without, and at the extremity of the liberties of this city, westwards, there was anciently a row of posts, with rails, and a chain cross the street, called Temple Bar, from its situation, being contiguous to the Middle Temple, one of the inns of court: a wooden building was afterwards erected cross the street instead of the bar, with a narrow gateway; and in the year 1670, the present structure was erected, which is still called by the old name, Temple Bar. It resembles a triumphal arch, and is built entirely of Portland stone of the Corinthian order, with rustick work below: over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of king James I. and his queen; and on the west side are the statues of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits.

In this ward are several inns of court and chancery, particularly the Inner and Middle Temples, Serjeants Inn, Clifford's Inn, Thavy's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Staple's Inn, and Furnival's Inn.

The Temple was so called from its having been originally founded by the Knights Templars, who settled here in 1185. It was at first called the New Temple, by way of distinction from the Old Temple, or the first house of the Knights Templars, which stood in Holborn, over against Chancery-lane, and from which, on its becoming too small for them, they removed hither.

The original building was divided into three parts, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outward Temple: the Inner and the Outer Temple were so called, because one was within and one without the Bar, and the Middle Temple derived its name from its situation between them. After the dissolution of the order of Knights Templars, the New Temple fell to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who granted a lease of it to the students of the common law, and converted that part of it called the Inner and Middle Temple, into two inns of court, for the study and practice of the common law; the Outer Temple became a house for the earl of Essex; and on the site of that house a street has been since built, called Essex-street.

The buildings of the Temple escaped the fire in 1666, but were most of them destroyed by subsequent fires,

and are now beautifully rebuilt of brick. The two Temples are each divided into several courts, and have a very pleasant garden on the bank of the Thames: they are appropriated to separate societies, and have separate halls, where the societies dine in common during term time. The Inner Temple hall is said to have been built in the reign of king Edward III. and the Middle Temple hall, which is a large magnificent edifice, was rebuilt in 1572, in form of a college-hall. The gate of the Middle Temple is remarkable for its noble front. Each society has a good library, adorned with paintings, and well furnished with books. An assembly, called a Parliament, in which the affairs of the society of the Inner Temple are managed, is held twice every term. Both Temples have one church, first founded in 1185, by the Knights Templars; but the present edifice is thought to have been built in 1240. It is one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England, and is supported by neat slender pillars of Suffex marble. In this church are many ancient monuments, particularly of nine Knights Templars, cut in marble, in full proportion, some of them seven feet and a half long; six are cross-legged, and therefore supposed to have been engaged in one of those expeditions against the Turks, called Crusades. The minister of this church, who is usually called the Master of the Temple, is appointed by the benchers, or senior members of both societies, and presented by a patent from the crown.

Serjeants Inn is a small inn in Chancery-lane, where the judges and serjeants have chambers, but not houses, as they had in another inn of this name in Fleet-street, which they abandoned in 1730; but there is a hall and a chapel in each of them.

Clifford's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple. It was a house granted originally by king Edward II. to the family of the Cliffords, from which it derived its name: it was afterwards leased to the students of the law; and in the reign of king Edward III. sold to the principals and fellows of this society.

Thavy's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn, another inn of court: it stands near St. Andrew's church in Holborn, and was the house of Mr. John Thavy in the reign of Edward III. and by him, from whom it took its name, let out to the students of the law, who lived here before they had the Temple. It came afterwards to Mr. Gregory Nichols, a citizen and mercer of London, who sold it, in 1549, to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and their successors demised it to the principal and fellows of this house. This inn was lately rebuilt in a very handsome manner.

Barnard's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Gray's Inn, another inn of court: it is situated also in Holborn, and was the house of John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, who gave it to the professors of the law.

Staple's Inn belongs also to Gray's Inn, and stands in Holborn: it was once a hall for the merchants of the staple for wool, whence it had its name; but it was bought by the benchers of Gray's Inn, and has been an inn of chancery ever since the year 1415.

Furnival's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn, and was once the house of the family of Furnivals, from which it derived its name. This family let it out to the professors of the law. It is a large handsome old building, and has a hall and a pleasant garden.

In a street in this ward, called the Old Bailey, there is a hall called Justice-hall, or the Sessions-house, where a court is held eight times a year by the king's commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals for offences committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. The judges of this court are the lord mayor, the aldermen who have been lord mayors, and the recorder, who are attended by the sheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. This hall is a plain brick edifice, that has nothing to recommend it.

In this ward is likewise a prison, called the Fleet Prison, from a small river called the Fleet which formerly run by it. This prison is very large, and reckoned the best in the city for good rooms and other conveniences:

niencies: it has the benefit of an open yard, which is enclosed with a very high wall: it is as ancient as the reign of Richard I. It belongs to the court of Common Pleas, and hither persons are committed for contempt of the courts of Chancery or Common Pleas, or for debt, when by writ of habeas corpus they remove themselves to it from any other prison.

In Chancery-lane, in this ward, is an office, consisting of a house and chapel, called the Office and Chapel of the Rolls, from being the great repository of the modern public rolls and records of the kingdom. This building was originally the house of an eminent Jew; but being forfeited to the crown, king Henry III. in the year 1223, converted it into an hospital for the reception and accommodation of Jewish and other proselytes. Edward III. in 1377, granted this hospital and its chapel to William Burfall, master of the rolls, to whose successors, in that office, it has belonged ever since. The mansion-house of the master of the rolls being much decayed, was lately rebuilt in a very magnificent manner, with hewn stone and brick.

The chapel is partly a Gothic structure, and here the rolls are kept in presses fixed to the sides of the chapel, and ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. In this chapel is a bench, where the master of the rolls hears causes in chancery, and here divine service is performed regularly. The records, when they become too voluminous for this chapel to contain, are removed to the office of the records in the Tower. There is a certain district round this office, consisting of about two hundred houses, which is called the Liberty of the Rolls, and over which the city has no authority, being under the government of the master of the Rolls.

In this ward is a large building, called Bridewell, from a spring formerly known by the name of St. Bridget's, or St. Bride's Well. It was originally a royal palace, and took up all the ground from Fleet-ditch on the east, to Water-lane on the west: part of it, now called Salisbury Court, was given to the bishops of Salisbury for their city mansion; and the east part, which was rebuilt by king Henry VIII. is that now called Bridewell. This palace king Edward VI. gave to the city for an hospital, which he endowed for the lodging of poor wayfaring people, and the correction of vagabonds, strumpets, and idle persons, and for finding them work. This edifice was burnt down in the fire of London, in 1666, but it was rebuilt in 1668, and is now a spacious and commodious structure, consisting of two courts, and having two fronts, one to the east, and another to the north, in each of which is a handsome gate. Here is also a chapel, and a hall for the court-room.

In one part of the building, twenty decayed artificers have houses; and about one hundred and fifty boys, distinguished by white hats and blue doublets, are put apprentices to glovers, flax-dressers, weavers, &c. and, when they have served their time, are entitled to the freedom of the city, and ten pounds each towards carrying on their respective trades. The other part of Bridewell is a prison, and a house of correction for disorderly servants, vagrants, and strumpets, who are made to beat hemp, and are kept at other hard labours. All the affairs of this hospital are managed by governors, who are above three hundred in number, besides the lord mayor and court of aldermen. The governors of this hospital are likewise governors of Bethlehem hospital, because these two hospitals are but one corporation; besides the same governors, they have the same president, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This hospital, however, has its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles.

Near Bridewell is St. Bride's Church, which was burnt down in 1666, but rebuilt in 1680. It is a stately fabric, one hundred and eleven feet long, fifty-seven broad, and forty-one high, with a most beautiful spire, two hundred and thirty-four feet in height, and a ring of no less than twelve bells in its tower.

By an act of parliament passed in 1756, the magistrates of the city of London have been empowered to erect a stone bridge across the river Thames, from Black Friars,

in this ward, to the opposite shore in the county of Surry: they are also authorized to fill up the channel of Fleet Ditch, and to purchase and remove such buildings, the removal of which shall be thought proper for forming and widening streets and avenues.

This bridge is to have a free passage through the arches, of seven hundred and fifty feet at least, within the banks of the river; a sufficient number of glass lamps are to be fixed up on proper parts of it, to burn from sun-setting to sun-rising, and a number of watchmen stationed upon it, for the security of passengers. It is to be built according to a plan invented by Mr. Robert Mylne, and the first stone of it was laid the thirtieth day of October 1760. Toward erecting and supporting this bridge, the magistrates of the city of London are to receive certain tolls from it, when finished; and upon the credit of these tolls, they are directed to raise any sum of money, not exceeding thirty thousand pounds, in one year, till they have raised one hundred and sixty thousand pounds in the whole, which they are not to exceed.

West Smithfield, in this ward, is an area containing three acres of ground, called in ancient records Smithfield Pond, or Horse Pool, it being formerly a watering-place for horses; but the pond being filled up, it became a green level field, said originally to have been called Smoothfield, of which Smithfield is a corruption. It was anciently the common place of execution; and at the south-west corner there was a gallows, called the Elms, from a number of elm-trees that then grew in the neighbourhood: it was also the place for public jousts, tournaments, and triumphs, and has been a market for cattle above five hundred years: it was paved at the request of king James I. and the market held on Mondays and Fridays, for black cattle, sheep, and horses, is now so much increased, that it is the greatest in Europe.

On the south side of Smithfield, in this ward, and contiguous to Christ's Hospital, is St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was first founded in the second year of king Henry I. by Rahere, the king's jester, as an infirmary for the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, which then stood near this spot; but upon the dissolution of religious houses, king Henry VIII. refounded it, and endowed it with five hundred merks a year, on condition that the citizens should pay the same annuity for the relief of one hundred lame and infirm patients; which was readily accepted, and the managers of the foundation were incorporated by the name of 'The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors of the hospital for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield.'

This charity afterwards received such large benefactions, that it now takes in the distressed of all countries. In 1702, a beautiful frontispiece was erected towards Smithfield, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and a pediment of the Ionic order, with a statue of king Henry VIII. standing in a niche in full proportion, and those of two cripples on the top of the pediment over the statue. In 1729, a plan was formed for rebuilding the rest of this hospital, and a magnificent edifice was erected by subscription, which was designed to be only one of four detached piles of buildings to be afterwards raised, about a court or area two hundred and fifty feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth. The original design is now entirely completed, and forms an elegant and superb building.

The governors of this charity are about three hundred; and the officers and servants are, a president, a treasurer, two physicians, five surgeons, an apothecary, a clerk; a matron, a porter, four beadles, a cook, and her servant, twenty sisters, twelve nurses, and twenty watchwomen. Those who have the immediate care of the hospital are the president, the treasurer, the auditors of the accounts, viewers of the revenues, overseers of the goods and utensils of the hospital, and the almoners or purveyors, who buy in the provisions and other necessaries. A committee, consisting of the treasurer, almoner, and some of the governors, meet twice a week to inspect the management of the house, discharge such persons as are cured, and admit others.

For the reception of such persons in the venereal disease, as might prove offensive to the rest, there are two infirmaries belonging to this hospital, called the Lock Hospitals, one of which was lately in Kent-street, Southwark; the other is at Kingsland, near Newington, a village on the north side of London.

Among many other privileges which king Henry I. granted to the prior and canons of the monastery of St. Bartholomew the Great, and to the poor of the infirmary, was that of keeping a fair in Smithfield on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Bartholomew.

This fair, called Bartholomew Fair, has been held annually ever since, and by the courtesy of the magistracy of London, to whom the privileges of keeping it devolved, upon the dissolution of the priory, it used to continue a fortnight: a great number of booths were erected in it by the principal actors of the theatres, for the exhibition of dramatic performances of various kinds; and it abounded with places where the rabble were seduced into gaming, by raffles, calculated for the unreasonable profit of the owners. It became at length so tumultuous and licentious a place, that Sir John Barnard, when he was lord mayor of London, reduced the time of the fair to its original duration of three days. This laudable example has been followed ever since; but booths still continued to be built, though for players of a lower class, and strolling companies from various parts: the fair, though short, was for the time a greater nuisance than before; and this year the magistrates of London very prudently prohibited all drolls, puppet-shows, and public exhibitions, which there is no reason to suppose will ever be renewed.

In Coleman-street ward, on the south side of a large square called Moorfields, stands the hospital of Bethlehem, founded in 1675 by the lord mayor and citizens of London, for the reception and cure of poor lunatics. It is a noble edifice, built with brick and stone, and adorned with pilasters, entablatures, carvings, and sculpture, particularly with the figures of two lunatics over the grand gate, which are well executed.

This building is five hundred and forty feet in length, forty feet in breadth, and was, not many years ago, augmented with two wings, by the charitable contribution of the citizens, for the reception of such lunatics as were deemed incurable. This hospital contains a great number of convenient cells or rooms, where the patients are taken care of and maintained without any charge to their friends, except bedding. The whole structure, on the inside, is divided into two stories, through each of which runs a long gallery, from one end of the house to the other: on the south side are the cells, and on the north the windows, that give light to the galleries, which are divided, in the middle, by handsome iron grates, to keep the men and women apart. Before the building, on the outside, is a pleasant garden, inclosed by an high wall, near seven hundred feet in length.

Bethlehem hospital being united to Bridewell hospital, both are managed by the same president, governors, treasurer, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary; but each has a steward and inferior officers peculiar to itself.

But the hospital of Bethlehem being found incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects for whom application was made, a plain building was prepared for them on the north side of Moorfields, over against Bethlehem hospital: this is called St. Luke's Hospital, and is supported by private subscription. It is under the immediate inspection and government of its own patrons and supporters, and was opened for the admission of lunatics on the thirtieth of July 1751.

Besides the two markets already mentioned at Smithfield, for cattle and hay, and at Leadenhall for butchers meat, wool, hides, and Colchester baize, there are in this city the following other markets, which are all very considerable: Honey Lane, Newgate, and Fleet markets; principally for flesh, though with separate divisions for fish, butter, eggs, poultry, herbs and fruit; Billingsgate and Fish-street Hill markets, for fish only; and the Three Cranes market, for apples, and other fruit. The

two principal corn-markets are at Bear Key and Queenhithe; and at Billingsgate there is also a great market for coals.

The trade of this vast and opulent city is almost coeval with its foundation. Tacitus, in the sixty-third year of the christian æra, represents it as celebrated for its great commerce, and the number of its merchants; and Bede, in 604, testifies, that this metropolis had been long famous for being the mart of many nations, that traded hither by sea.

It appears from an estimate, that one fourth of the foreign trade of the nation is carried on at London; and it has been said, that the port of London pays two thirds of the customs of all England; but the vast commerce and wealth of London will perhaps best appear from a view of the incorporated societies or companies, as well of tradesmen as of merchants, in this city, and of the shipping that belongs to its port.

The companies of the city of London, or the several incorporations of its citizens, in their respective arts and mysteries, are in number ninety-one, besides several other companies or incorporated societies of merchants. Of these ninety-one companies, fifty-two have each a hall for transacting the business of the corporation, which consists of a master, or prime warden, a court of assistants, and livery. Every youth that serves an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman of the city, becomes entitled to his freedom at the expiration of that time; and his name is then inrolled, not only at Guildhall, as a citizen, but in the books of the company to which his master belonged, as free of that particular corporation; and he becomes liable to pay a small sum quarterly for its use: he is then a yeoman of the company; and if he becomes considerable in business, he is chosen by the corporation a member of their body, and on public occasions is distinguished by a particular dress, a long black gown, faced with fur: this is the livery of the company, and he is hence called a Liveryman. From the livery are chosen the master, wardens, and court of assistants; also the clerk, beadle, and other officers. The sums of money yearly distributed in charity, by only twenty-three of the ninety-one, amount to twenty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty-five pounds, and the number of the liverymen belonging to all the companies are reckoned at eight thousand two hundred and seventeen.

Of these companies there are twelve which are superior to the rest, both in antiquity and wealth; and of one of these twelve, the lord mayors have generally made themselves free at their election, if they were not so before. These twelve companies are the Mercers, the Grocers, the Drapers, the Fish-mongers, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Merchant Taylors, the Haberdashers, the Salters, the Iron-mongers, the Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

I. The Mercers company was incorporated by letters patent, granted by king Richard II. in 1393: it pays in charitable uses about three thousand pounds a year, and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and forty assistants, with two hundred and thirty-two liverymen, each of which pays a fine only of two pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence upon his admission into the livery. Their hall is in Cheapside.

II. The Grocers company was anciently called Pepperers; but assuming the name of Grocers, it was incorporated under that denomination, by the letters patent of Edward III. which were confirmed by Henry VI. in 1429. These grants were confirmed by a new charter of Charles I. in 1640, with an additional power of searching and inspecting the goods and weights of all grocers within the city and suburbs of London, and three miles round. This corporation consists of a prime and three other wardens, fifty-two assistants, and one hundred and twenty-seven liverymen, whose fine, upon admission, is twenty pounds each. Their hall is in Grocers-alley, in the Poultry; and they have a great estate, out of which they pay to the poor about seven hundred pounds a year.

III. The company of Drapers was incorporated by Henry VI. in 1439, by the title of 'The master, war-

'dens, brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers of the city of London.' This company is governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty assistants; and the number of members upon the livery are one hundred and forty, each of which, when admitted, pays a fine of twenty-five pounds. Their hall is in Throgmorton-street, and they pay to charitable uses about four thousand pounds a year.

IV. The Fish-mongers, as well as the other victuallers of this city, were anciently under the immediate direction of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and consisted of two communities, the salt fish and stock-fishmongers. The salt-fishmongers were incorporated by Henry VI. in 1433, and the stock-fishmongers by Henry VIII. in 1509; but this division proving hurtful to the profession in general, they united, and were incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. in 1536, by the name and title of the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of fishmongers of the city of London. This corporation consists of a prime and five other wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and one hundred and forty liverymen, who, when admitted, pay each a fine of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence. Their hall is in Thames-street, and they pay to charitable uses about eight hundred pounds *per annum*.

V. The company of Goldsmiths appears to be of great antiquity; for in 1180, the twenty-sixth of Henry II. it was, among other guilds, amerced for setting up without the king's special licence. King Edward III. in consideration of the sum of ten merks, incorporated this company in 1327, with a privilege of purchasing in mortmain an estate of twenty pounds *per annum*. This grant was confirmed by Richard II. in 1394; and Edward IV. in 1462, invested the corporation with a privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom, with a power to punish all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold or silver, and a privilege of making bye-laws for their better government. This company is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and ninety-eight assistants, with one hundred and ninety-eight liverymen, each of which pays twenty pounds for admission. Their hall is in Foster Lane; and they have a very great estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uses above one thousand pounds.

VI. The company of Skinners was incorporated by letters patent of the first of Edward III. in 1327, by the name of 'The master and warden of the guild or fraternity of the body of Christ, of the skinners of London.' This company consists of a master, four wardens, sixty assistants, and one hundred and thirty-seven liverymen, who pay each, upon being admitted, a fine of fifteen pounds. Their hall is on Dowgate-Hill; and they have a very large estate, out of which they pay annually to charitable uses about seven hundred pounds.

VII. The society of Merchant Taylors was anciently denominated Taylors and Linen-armourers, and incorporated by letters patent of the fifth year of Edward IV. in 1456; but many of the members of the company being great merchants, and Henry VII. a member of it, that prince, in 1503, the eighteenth year of his reign, incorporated the company a second time, by the name of 'The master and wardens of the merchant-taylors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London.' This company is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty-eight assistants, and three hundred and ninety-four liverymen, each of which pays twenty pounds upon admission. Their hall is in Threadneedle-street; and they pay to charitable uses about two thousand pounds a year.

VIII. The company of Haberdashers was incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-sixth of Henry VI. in 1407, by the title of the fraternity of St. Catharine the Virgin, of the haberdashers of the city of London. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, ninety-three assistants, and three hundred and forty-two liverymen, who, upon their admission, pay

each a fine of twenty-five pounds. Their hall is in Maiden Lane; and they have a large estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about three thousand five hundred pounds a year.

IX. The company of Salters appears to be of considerable antiquity, by a grant of a livery from Richard II. in 1394; but the fraternity was first incorporated by Elizabeth, in 1558, the first year of her reign. The company is governed by a master, two wardens, twenty-seven assistants, and one hundred and ninety liverymen, whose fine, upon admission, is twenty pounds each. Their hall is in Swithins Lane; and they have a very considerable estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about five hundred pounds *per annum*.

X. The Iron-mongers company was incorporated in 1464, the third of Edward IV. and is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighty-four liverymen, who are all assistants, and pay each, upon admission, a fine of fifteen pounds. Their hall is in Fenchurch-street; and they have a large estate, out of which is paid to charitable uses about one thousand eight hundred pounds a year. Mr. Betton, a Turkey merchant, in 1724, left twenty-six thousand pounds to this company in trust, to employ one moiety of the profits for ever in the ransom of British captives from Barbary, and the other moiety in relieving the poor of the company, and supporting the charity-schools in the city and liberties.

XI. The company of Vintners was anciently denominated Merchant Wine-tunners of Gascoyne, and consisted of two kinds of dealers, the Venetians, who were the merchants or importers; and the Tabernarii, who were the retailers, and kept either taverns or cellars. This company was incorporated by letters patent the fifteenth of Henry VI. in 1437, and is governed by a master, three wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and one hundred and ninety-four liverymen; each of which, upon their admission, pays a fine of thirty-one pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence. Their hall is in Thames-street; and they have a very considerable estate, out of which they pay yearly to charitable uses about six hundred pounds.

XII. The company of Cloth-workers was first incorporated by Edward IV. in 1482, by the name of 'The fraternity of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, of the sheermen of London;' but it was incorporated a second time, by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the freemen of the art and mystery of cloth-workers of the city of London: Elizabeth's charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty-three assistants, and one hundred and fifty-four liverymen; each of whom, upon their admission, pays a fine of twenty pounds. Their hall is in Mincing Lane; and they have a very large estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uses about one thousand four hundred pounds.

The principal incorporated societies of the merchants of this city are, the Hamburg company, the Hudson's Bay company, the Russia company, the Turkey company, the East-India company, the Royal African company, the South Sea company, and some insurance companies.

I. The Hamburg company was originally styled the merchants of the staple, and afterwards merchant adventurers. They were first incorporated by king Edward I. and by leave of the duke of Brabant, made Antwerp their staple or mart for the Low Countries; but Edward III. removed their staple, first to Calais, in his French territories, and then to several great towns in England. Queen Elizabeth enlarged the trade of this company, and impowered its members to treat with the princes and states of Germany, for a proper place for their staple, which was at length fixed at Hamburg, where they obtained the name of the Hamburg company. They have a governor, a deputy-governor, and a fellowship, or court of assistants.

II. The Hudson's Bay company, incorporated by Charles II. in 1670, carry on a considerable trade to all places within Hudson's Straits and Bay, where they have several factories, to which the natives bring their furs,

furs, skins, and other commodities, in exchange for the commodities of England. This corporation is governed by a governor, a deputy-governor, and seven assistants, and has a handsome hall in Fenchurch-street, built of brick.

III. The Russia company was first incorporated by queen Mary in 1555, and not only impowered to carry on an exclusive trade to all parts of the Russian empire, but to all such countries as they should discover in those northern parts: their privileges were confirmed by parliament, and enlarged by king James I. in 1614. The affairs of the company are managed by a governor, four consuls, and four and twenty assistants.

IV. The Turkey or Levant company was first incorporated by queen Elizabeth, in 1579; and its privileges were augmented and confirmed by king James I. who impowered the members to trade to all parts of the Levant. The affairs of this company are managed by a governor, a deputy-governor, and eighteen assistants.

V. The East-India company was first incorporated by queen Elizabeth, in 1601; but Oliver Cromwell, in the beginning of his usurpation, laid open the trade, upon a supposition, that it would be of advantage to the nation; but in 1657, the separate trade having proved fatal to the undertakers, they were, for the good of the whole, united to the company by the legislature. In the year 1698, a new East-India company was established by act of parliament, by virtue of which the old company was to have been dissolved after the expiration of a certain term; but by the good offices of friends to both, and for their mutual interests, the two companies were joined in 1702, and have ever since been stiled the united company of merchants trading to the East-Indies. They have a governor, a deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, chosen annually. They have a house in Leadenhall-street, which was rebuilt in 1726, and is a spacious, handsome, and very convenient structure.

VI. The Royal African company was first incorporated in 1588, by queen Elizabeth, for trading to the African coast. It was incorporated a second time by king Charles II. with an exclusive power to trade all along the coast of Africa, from the port of Sallee, in South Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope, during one thousand years. Upon this, the company erected and settled several forts and factories; but the trade being laid open by parliament in 1697, the company was disabled from supporting them. For this reason it was enacted, that all private traders to Africa should pay the company ten pounds per cent. for that purpose; but the sum produced was so deficient, that in 1730 the parliament found it necessary to grant one hundred thousand pounds for keeping up the fortresses, which sum has ever since been occasionally continued by parliamentary grants. The affairs of this company are managed by a governor, a sub-governor, a deputy, and thirty-six directors.

VII. The South Sea company was incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1710, the ninth of queen Anne, in consideration of its paying off a debt of nine millions, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven pounds, fifteen shillings and four-pence, due from the government, and not provided for by parliament. It was intended for carrying on a trade to the South-sea, and for the encouragement of the fishery; and by another act the following year, after the discharge of the debt due to the company from the government, it was made perpetual. In the year 1714, the capital of the company, upon lending the government an additional sum of eight hundred and twenty-two thousand and thirty-two pounds, four shillings and eight-pence, was enlarged by act of parliament to ten millions, for which the members received interest at six per cent. In the year 1720, an act of parliament passed to enable the company to increase their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts, and to raise money for the discharge of sundry national incumbrances. By the several arts used on this occasion, the capital stock of the company was increased, by subscriptions, to thirty-three million, five hundred and forty-three thousand, two hundred and sixty-three pounds, eight shillings and three-pence. The company has a governor, sub-go-

vernor, and thirty directors; and the house, which is the best of the kind in London, is a spacious building, of stone and brick, and stands between Threadneedle-street and Broad-street.

There are two incorporated companies which insure ships at sea, both established in the reign of king George I: one is called the Royal Exchange Insurance company, whose office is kept in a part of that building; and the other is the London Insurance company, whose office is kept in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange.

There are also several offices established in this city for insuring houses and goods from fire: these offices keep a number of servants in constant pay, to assist in quenching fires; these servants are called fire-men, and are distinguished by silver badges, with the arms of the offices to which they belong; and that water may never be wanting, the large wooden subterraneous pipes, that supply the city with water from the Thames and the New River, are perforated at proper distances, and stopped with a plug, which is called a fire-plug; and which, being drawn out, immediately lets the water into the street by a copious stream, which issues with such force, that it rises near a foot, in a jet not less than four inches diameter. Of these plugs the parish-officers keep the keys; and that every one may know where they are, the two letters F. P. are painted in large black characters on a white ground, in some conspicuous part of the house that stands next them.

There are also several offices for the insurance of lives, where, in consideration of a small annual sum paid during the life of a certain person, a considerable sum is paid at such person's death.

By a list of the ships that belonged to this city in the year 1732, taken from the general register at the custom-house, it appears, that the total number of vessels was fourteen hundred and seventeen, and of the men employed to navigate them, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven: it also appears, that from Christmas 1727 to Christmas 1728, the number of British ships that arrived in London from ports beyond the sea, amounted to one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; of foreign ships, two hundred and thirteen; of coasters, six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and in the whole, eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; and yet, prodigious as this number is, it has greatly increased.

Westminster, the second division of this vast metropolis, derives its name from a minster or abbey, called Westminster, on account of its situation in respect of St. Paul's cathedral in the city of London, which was formerly called Eastminster.

That district, which anciently included the city of Westminster, stands at the distance of one mile westward of the city of London, and contains only two parishes, those of St. Margaret and St. John, besides two chapels of ease. It forms a triangle, of which one side extends along the Thames, from Whitehall to Millbank, another from Millbank to the west end of a park called St. James's Park, and the third from the west end of the park to Whitehall, the whole being about two miles in circumference.

The city of Westminster, by an act of parliament passed in the twenty-seventh year of queen Elizabeth, is governed by a high steward, an officer of great state and dignity, who is commonly one of the first peers of the realm, and is chosen for life by the dean and chapter of a collegiate church in this city, dedicated to St. Peter, and called the abbey church; an under steward, who likewise holds his office for life, is nominated by the high steward, and confirmed by the dean; and an high bailiff, whose office is also for life, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high steward. Besides these officers, here are sixteen burgesses and as many assistants, and a high constable, chosen by the burgesses at the court-leet, which is held by the high steward or his deputy. Out of the sixteen burgesses two chief burgesses are chosen, one for each of two precincts, into which Westminster is divided. The high steward, or his deputy, presides as chairman at the quarter sessions of this city and its liberties. The high bailiff is a per-

son always supposed to be conversant in the law; he has the power of a sheriff, summons juries, presides over all the bailiffs of this city and liberties, superintends elections; for members of parliament, and sits next the under steward in court, where he receives all the fines and forfeitures to his own use: the two chief burgessees sit next him. Other inferior officers are, a town-clerk, an assessor, and a crier.

The dean and chapter are invested with an ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction within the liberties of Westminster, St. Martin's le Grand, near Cheapside, in the city of London, and some towns in Essex, which are exempted both from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury.

In queen Elizabeth's time, Westminster had but four parish-churches, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's in the Fields, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's Danes; but now, besides the two parish-churches of St. Margaret and St. John, the original district of the city, it has seven churches, St. Clement's Danes, St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-square.

The most remarkable structure in Westminster is the abbey-church of St. Peter, built by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in the year 616, on the foundations of the temple of Apollo. It was consecrated by Melitus, bishop of London, and dedicated to St. Peter.

This church and its monastery were afterwards repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia; but being destroyed by the Pagan Danes, they were rebuilt by king Edgar, who endowed them with lands and manors, and in the year 969, granted them many ample privileges.

The church and monastery having again suffered by the ravages of the Danes, were again rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, who pulled down the old church, and erected a most magnificent one, for that age, in its room, in the form of a cross, which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building. The work being finished in the year 1065, he caused it to be consecrated with the greatest pomp and solemnity, and by several charters not only confirmed all its ancient rights and privileges, but endowed it with many rich manors, and additional immunities: ordained, that all its lands and possessions should be subject to none but its own jurisdiction, and the convent be free from the authority of the bishop of London; and the church, by a bull of pope Nicholas I. was constituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. In short, he gave it a charter of sanctuary, in which he declares, that any person whatsoever, let his crimes be ever so great, who takes sanctuary in that holy place, shall be assured of life, liberty, and limbs, and that none of his ministers, nor those of his successors, should seize any of his goods, lands or possessions, under pain of everlasting damnation, and that whoever presumed to act contrary to this grant, should lose his name, worship, dignity, and power, and with the traitor Judas, be in the everlasting fire of hell. This was the pious language of St. Edward the Confessor, and from this charter, Westminster-abbey became an asylum for traitors, murderers, robbers, and the most abandoned miscreants, who lived there in open defiance of the laws.

This, and king Edward's other charters, in which he recites the ridiculous story of its consecration by St. Peter, its destruction by the Danes, the grants and privileges of his predecessors, and those bestowed by himself, drew people thither from all parts, so that in a short time there was not sufficient room in the abbey church for the accommodation of the numerous inhabitants, without incommoding the monks; he therefore caused a church to be erected on the north side of the monastery, for the use of the inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret.

William the Conqueror, to shew his regard to the memory of his late friend king Edward, no sooner arrived in London, than he repaired to this church, and offered a sumptuous pall, as a covering for his tomb: he also gave fifty marks of silver, together with a very rich altar-cloth, and two caskets of gold; and the

Christmas following, was solemnly crowned there, his being the first coronation performed in that place.

The next prince who improved this great work, was Henry III. who in the year 1200 began to erect a new chapel to the blessed Virgin; but about twenty years after, finding the walls and steeple of the old-structure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a design to enlarge, and rebuild them in a more regular manner; but he did not live to accomplish this great work, which was not completed till 1285, about fourteen years after his decease. And this is the date of the building as it now stands.

About the year 1502, king Henry VII. began that magnificent structure, which is now generally called by his name; for this purpose, he pulled down the chapel of Henry III. already mentioned, and an adjoining house called the White Rose Tavern. This chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and designing it for a burial-place for himself and his posterity, he carefully ordered in his will, that none but those of royal blood should be permitted to lie there.

At length, on the general suppression of religious houses, the abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. by William Benson, the abbot, and seventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted to three thousand nine hundred and seventy seven pounds, six shillings and four-pence three farthings *per annum*, a sum at least equal to twenty thousand pounds a year at present. Besides its furniture, which was of inestimable value, it had, in different parts of the kingdom, no less than two hundred and sixteen manors, seventeen hamlets, and ninety-seven towns and villages. And though the abbey was only the second in rank, yet in all other respects it was the chief in the kingdom; and its abbots having episcopal jurisdiction, had a seat in the House of Lords.

The abbey thus dissolved, that prince erected first into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he chose to confer on the last abbot. This establishment, however, was of no long duration; for two years after, he converted it into a bishoprick, which was dissolved; nine years after, by Edward VI. who restored the government by a dean, which continued till Mary's accession to the crown; when she, in 1557, restored it to its ancient conventual state; but queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and in 1560, erected Westminster Abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve secular canons or prebendaries, a schoolmaster, usher, and forty scholars, denominated the Queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences preparatory to the university, and to have all the necessaries of life, except cloathing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. To this foundation also belong choristers, singing-men, an organist, twelve alms-men, &c.

The abbey-church, which was stripped of many of its decorations by Henry VIII. and was much damaged, both within and without, during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of most of the religious houses in this kingdom, has continued from the death of Henry VII. almost to the present time, without any other considerable repairs, and was gradually falling to ruin, when the parliament interposed, and ordered a thorough reparation at the national expence.

This venerable fabric has been accordingly new coated on the outside, except that part called Henry VIII.'s Chapel, which is indeed a separate building: and the west end has been adorned with two new stately towers that have been lately rebuilt, in such a manner as to be thought equal, in point of workmanship, to any part of the ancient building: but though such pains have been taken in the coating, to preserve the ancient Gothic grandeur, that this church, in its distant prospect, has all the venerable majesty of its former state, yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned, is irretrievably lost; the buttresses, once capped with turrets, are now made in plain pyramidal forms, and topped with free-stone; and the statues of our ancient kings, that formerly stood in niches, near the tops of those buttresses, are, for the most part, removed, and their

broken

broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry VII.'s chapel. Three of these statues are still standing next the towers on the north side, and indeed that is the only side where you can take a view of the abbey, the other side being so incumbered with buildings, that even its situation cannot be distinguished.

What, next to the new towers, principally engages the attention on the outside, is the Gothic portico which leads into the north cross, which by some has been stiled the Beautiful, or Solomon's Gate. This was probably built by Richard II. as his arms, carved in stone, were formerly over the gate. It has been lately beautified, and over it is a new window, admirably well executed. Besides these, there is little in the outward appearance capable of engaging the attention, and its principal beauties are to be found within.

The author of the work entitled English Architecture, seems to prefer the Gothic to the Grecian architecture, as most suited to the purposes of devotion, and gives this edifice as an instance. "There is in it (says he) "a majesty and grandeur, a sedate, and, if we may so "speak, religious dignity, which immediately strikes "the imagination, and never failed to impress on the "most insensible observer that holy awe which should "attend, and which always disposes the mind to de- "votion." But this holy awe, thus mechanically in- cited, would be as friendly to Paganism as Christi- anity; and indeed, this awe is so far from being holy, that it is a thing intirely distinct from rational piety and devotion, and may be felt without any inclination to enter the choir.

Indeed the multiplicity of puerile ornaments profusely lavished, the strong and beautiful perspective, and that romantic air of grandeur so visible in this structure, and above all, the height of the middle isle at our first entrance, fill the eye, strike us in a very forcible manner, and at once raise our admiration and astonishment. To which let it be added, that the ranges of venerable monuments on each hand, some of them most magnifi- cent, have a natural tendency to strike the mind with an uncommon degree of solemnity, and to raise the most serious reflections.

The extent of the building is very considerable; for it is three hundred and sixty feet within the walls, at the nave it is seventy-two feet broad, and at the cross one hundred and ninety-five. The Gothic arches and side-isses are supported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of very slender ones, and covered with ornaments. The moment you enter the west door, the whole body of the church opens itself at once to your view, the pillars dividing the nave from the side-isses, being so formed as not to obstruct the side openings; nor is your sight terminated to the east, but by the fine painted window over Edward the Confessor's chapel, which anciently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful shrine of that pretended saint, must have afforded one of the finest prospects that can be imagined.

The pillars are terminated to the east by a sweep, in- closing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semicircle. And it is worthy of observation, that as far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filleted with brass, but all beyond with stone. Answering to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their opposites; and meeting in the roof, are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, fifteen feet wide, covering the side-isses, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows, and by these, together with the four capital windows, facing the north, east, south and west, the whole fabric is so admirably enlightened, that in the day you are never dazzled with its brightness, nor incommoded by its being too dark. But before we leave these capital windows, which are all finely painted, it is necessary to observe, that in the great west window is a curious painting of Edward III. to the left of which, in a smaller window, is a painting of one of our kings, supposed to

be Richard II. but the colours being of a water blue, the features of the face cannot be distinguished. On the other side the great window, is a lively representation of Edward the Confessor in his robes, and under his feet are painted his arms. At the bottom of the walls, be- tween the pillars, are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, and over them are their titles, &c. but these are almost all concealed by the monu- ments of the dead placed before them, many of which are extremely noble, and which we shall particularly examine, after having gone through the several parts of the edifice.

After viewing the open part of the church, the next thing to be seen is the choir, which can only be done during the times of divine service. The grand entrance into it is by a pair of fine iron gates, on each side of which is a very magnificent tomb. The floor is paved with the finest black and white marble. The ancient stalls are covered with Gothic acute arches, supported by small iron pillars, and are painted purple; but what is most worthy of observation, is an ancient portrait, near the pulpit, of Richard II. sitting in a gilt chair, dressed in a green vest, flowered with gold, with gold shoes powdered with pearls. This piece is six feet eleven inches in length, and three feet seven inches in breadth; but the lower part is much defaced.

The next thing worthy of observation is the fire altar, enclosed with a curious balustrade, within which is a pavement of mosaic work, laid at the expence of Abbot Ware, in the year 1272, and is said to be one of the most beautiful of its kind in the world: the stones of which it is composed are porphyry, jasper, lydian and serpentine. The altar is a beautiful piece of marble, removed from Whitehall, and presented to this church by order of her majesty queen Anne. On each side of the altar are doors, opening into St. Edward's chapel.

Having taken a view of the structure of Westminster abbey, we proceed to survey the monuments that deco- rate this ancient pile, and preach in the most emphatic, tho' silent language, the great doctrine of mortality, and demonstrate to the eye of the spectator, that neither riches, honours, learning, or genius can avert the stroke of death, or preserve the human frame from re- turning to the dust, whence it was taken. But as it would carry us too far to mention all the monuments in this famous structure, we shall only describe those which more particularly merit attention.

In the open part of the Abbey near the pulpit is a very handsome monument erected to the memory of that learned grammarian Dr. Busby, master of West- minster school; who is represented in his gown, look- ing earnestly at the inscription, holding in his right- hand a pen, and in his left a book open. Upon the pedestal underneath are a variety of books, and at the top his family-arms. The inscription is a very elegant one, and intimates, that whatever fame the school of Westminster boasts and whatever advantages mankind may reap from thence in future times, they are all prin- cipally owing to the wise institutions of this gentleman, who was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, on the 22d of September 1606, and after being preferred to the mas- ter-ship of Westminster school, he was elected prebendary of Westminster, and treasurer of Wells. He died on the 5th of April 1695.

The next monument is that erected to the memory of Robert South, D. D. who is represented in a recumbent posture, in his canonical habit, with his arm resting on a cushion, and his right-hand on a death's head. In his left hand he holds a book, with his finger between the leaves, as if just closed from reading, and over his head is a group of cherubs, issuing from a mantling. This monument is however very badly executed, and the statue itself clumsy and unmeaning. It has a long Latin inscription, shewing that this celebrated divine was scholar of Dr. Busby, and student at Christ Church, Oxford; that, by the patronage of the lord Clarendon, he was made prebendary both of Westminster and Christ- Church, and afterwards rector of Islip, where he built the parsonage-house, and founded a school for the educa-

tion of poor children. He died on eight of July 1718, in the eighty-third year of his age.

At the corner of the gate leading to the chapel of St. Benedict, is a plain neat monument to the memory of Mr. Dryden, adorned with no other ornament than an elegant bust of that great poet. It was erected by the late duke of Buckingham, who thought no inscription necessary to transmit the fame of that admired writer to posterity; we therefore only see these few words, J. Dryden, born 1632, died May 1, 1700, and underneath, John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire, erected this monument 1720.

At a small distance is a plain neat monument to the memory of Abraham Cowley, on which is placed a flaming urn, begirt with a chaplet of laurel, expressive emblems of the glory he acquired by the spirit of his writings. The Latin inscription and epitaph on the pedestal have been thus translated.

“Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England; and the delight, ornament, and admiration of this age.”

While, sacred bard, far worlds thy works proclaim,
And you survive in an immortal fame,
Here may you blest'd in pleasing quiet lie,
To guard thy urn may hoary Faith stand by;
And all thy favourite tuneful nine repair
To watch thy dust with a perpetual care.
Sacred for ever may this place be made,
And may no desperate hand presume t'invade
With touch unhallow'd, this religious room,
Or dare affront thy venerable tomb:
Unmoved and undisturb'd till time shall end,
May Cowley's dust this marble shrine defend.

So wishes, and desires that wish may be sacred to posterity, George, duke of Buckingham, who erected this monument for that incomparable man. He died in the forty-ninth year of his age, and was carried from Buckingham-house, with honourable pomp, his exequies being attended by persons of illustrious characters of all degrees, and interred August 13, 1667.

The monument of that ancient poet Geoffery Chaucer, was once a handsome one in the Gothic stile; but is now defaced by time. Chaucer, who is stiled the father of the English poets, was the son of Sir John Chaucer, a citizen of London, employed by Edward III. in negotiations abroad relating to trade. He was student at Cambridge; but afterwards studied at Merton College, Oxford; and to perfect himself in the knowledge of the laws, entered himself of the Middle Temple: thus accomplished, he soon became a favourite at court, and was employed as shield-bearer to the King; was a gentleman of the bedchamber, and by Edward III. was sent ambassador abroad. However, in the succeeding reign, he fell into disgrace, and was committed to the Tower for high treason, where he wrote his Testament of Love; but upon the death of Richard II. he became a greater favourite at court than ever, from his having married the great John of Gaunt's wife's sister. He was born in 1328, and died in 1400.

The plain monument of Mr. John Phillips, has his bust in relief, represented as in an arbour, interwoven with vines, laurel branches, and apple-trees; and over it is this motto, *Honos erit huic quoque pomo*, alluding to the high qualities ascribed to the apple, in his excellent poem called Cyder. He was author of but few pieces; but those were masterly performances. His *Blenheim*, *Splendid Shilling*, and *Lyric Ode to lord Bolingbroke on Tobacco*, have been much admired. He was the son of Dr. Stephen Phillips, archdeacon of Salop, was born at Brampton in Oxfordshire on the 30th of December 1676, and died of a consumption at Hereford, on the 15th of February 1708, in the prime of his life. The inscription on his monument contains an account of his virtues and abilities, and is the strongest testimony of his merit, since that alone could inspire his great patron Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt. with such a generous friendship for him, as to countenance and encourage him in the amplest manner when living, and to extend his regard for him after his death, by erecting this monument to his memory.

Next this is Mr. Michael Drayton's monument. This gentleman was esteemed an excellent poet, and learned antiquarian. The inscription and epitaph were formerly in gold letters; but are now almost obliterated, and are as follow.

“Michael Drayton, Esq; a memorable poet of his age, exchanged his laurel for a crown of glory, anno 1631.”
Do, pious marble! let my readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's name, whose sacred dust
We recommend unto thy trust;
Protect his mem'ry and preserve his story;
Remain a lasting monument of his glory;
And when thy ruins shall disclaim,
To be the treasurer of his name:
His name, that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.

Ben Johnson's monument is of white marble, and his bust is executed with great happiness and spirit; it is inclosed with a tablatur ornamented with a few proper and elegant decorations, consisting of emblematical figures: and has no other inscription but the words, O rare Ben Johnson! This gentleman was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, while Mr. Camden was master; but after his father's death, his mother marrying a bricklayer, he was forced from school, and being obliged to work for his father, it is said, that, at the building of Lincoln's Inn he was sometimes seen at work with his trowel in one hand, and Horace in the other. However, Mr. Camden having an esteem for him on account of his abilities, recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh. He attended that brave man's son in his travels, and upon his return, entered himself at Cambridge; afterwards he wrote a considerable number of plays; became poet-laureat to king James I. and died on the sixteenth of August 1637, aged sixty-three. His tomb was erected by the earl of Essex, who has inscribed his own name on the stone.

Spenser's tomb is of grey marble, and has suffered greatly by time. It was erected in an age when taste was in its infancy in England, and yet has something in it venerably plain, and not absurdly ornamental. The inscription upon it is as follows:

“Here lies (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Christ Jesus) the body of Edmund Spenser, the prince of poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works he left behind him. He was born in London in 1510, and died in 1596.”

Above Spenser's monument is that of Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*. By the Latin inscription, it appears, that it was erected by John Barber, Esq; citizen of London, and afterwards lord mayor in 1731, that he who was destitute of all things when alive, might not want a monument when dead. Mr. Butler was born at Shensham in Worcestershire in 1612, and died at London in 1680.

A plain and neat monument of white marble in memory of that divine poet, John Milton, who died in 1674. Under a very elegant bust made by Rysbrack is this inscription:

“In the year of our Lord Christ 1737, this bust of the author of *Paradise Lost* was placed here by William Benson, Esq; one of the two auditors of the imprest to his majesty, &c.”

The monument of Matthew Prior is adorned with great expence. On one side of the pedestal stands the figure of Thalia, one of the Muses, with a flute in her hand; and on the other History, with her book shut: between these statues is Prior's bust upon a raised altar, and over it is a handsome pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour-glass in his hand, run out; the other holding a torch, reversed. On the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the base of the monument is a long inscription in Latin, mentioning the public posts and employments with which he had been intrusted; and above, we are informed, that while he was writing the history of his own times, death interposed, and broke both the thread of his discourse and of his life, on the eighteenth of September 1721, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

The monument erected to the memory of the immortal Shakespear is worthy of that great dramatic writer, and both the design and execution are extremely elegant. Upon a handsome pedestal stands his statue in white marble, dressed in the habit of the time in which he lived, with one elbow leaning on a pile of books, and his head reclined on his hand, in a posture of meditation. The attitude, the dress, the shape, the genteel air, and fine composure observable in this figure of Shakespear, cannot be sufficiently admired; and the beautiful lines of his own composition on the scroll, are happily chosen:

The cloud-cap'd towers,
The gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples,
The great globe itself,
Yea, all that it inherits,
Shall dissolve;

And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

Immediately over his head, upon a curious piece of dark-coloured marble, is the following inscription, in capital letters, raised in gold:

GULIELMO SHAKESPEAR,
ANNO POST MORTEM CXXV.
AMOR PUBLICUS POSUIT.

The heads on the pedestal, representing Henry V. Richard III. and queen Elizabeth, three principal characters in his plays, are likewise proper ornaments to grace his tomb. In short, the taste that is here shewn does honour to those great names under whose direction, by the public favour, it was so elegantly constructed; these were the earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was designed by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers; the expence being defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public.

Mr. Fleetwood, then master of Drury lane theatre, and Mr. Rich of Covent-garden, gave each a benefit, arising from one of his own plays, towards it, and the dean and chapter made a present of the ground.

The next monument is a very fine one to the memory of Nicholas Rowe, Esq; and his only daughter. On a pedestal about twenty inches high, which stands on an altar, is a fine bust of Mr. Rowe; near it is his lady in the deepest affliction, and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medalion, with the head of a young lady in relief. On the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, Esq; who died in 1718, aged forty-five, and of Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, Esq; who inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the twenty-third year of her age, 1739.

Underneath, upon the front of the altar, are these lines:

Thy reliques, Rowe! to this sad shrine we trust,
And near thy Shakespear place thy honour'd bust.
Oh! skill'd, next him, to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt passion more sincere:
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more disdain'd a slave!
Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest,
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!
And blest, that timely from our scene remov'd,
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.

To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,
The childless mother, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

Near this last, is a fine monument erected to the memory of Mr. John Gay, by the duke and dutchess of Queensberry, his great patrons. His bust is a very good one, and the masks, instruments of music, and other devices, are blended together in a group, in allusion to the various species of writings in which he excelled, as farce, satire, fable, and pastoral. The short epitaph in the front was written by himself, and has given some offence, as the sentiment, at first view, seems by no means proper for a monument;

Life is a jest, and all things shew it:
I thought so once, but now I know it.

Underneath are these lines:

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit, a man; simplicity, a child;
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight, at once, and last the age;
Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted, ev'n among the great.
A safe companion, and an easy friend;
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end.
These are thy honours; not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust;
But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive becoms—Here lies Gay.

A. POPE.

Here lie the ashes of Mr. John Gay, the warmest friend, the gentlest companion, the most benevolent man; who maintained independency in low circumstances of fortune; integrity, in the midst of a corrupt age; and that equal serenity of mind, which conscious goodness alone can give, throughout the whole course of his life. Favourite of the Muses, he was led by them to every elegant art, refined in taste, and fraught with graces all his own. In various kinds of poetry, superior to many, inferior to none: his works continue to inspire what his example taught; contempt of folly, however adorned; detestation of vice, however dignified; reverence of virtue, however disgraced.

Charles and Catharine, duke and dutchess of Queensberry, who loved his person living, and regret him dead, have caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

The next is a most magnificent, lofty and elegant monument, erected to the late duke of Argyle, enclosed with rails, and decorated with figures finely executed. The statue of the duke is spirited, even at the verge of life. On one side of the base is Pallas, and on the other Eloquence; the one looking sorrowfully up at the principal figure above, and the other pathetically displaying the public loss at his death. Above is the figure of History, with one hand holding a book, and with the other writing on a pyramid of most beautiful variegated marble, admirably polished, the name and titles of the hero in large gold letters, JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR. at which point the pen of History rests. His actions are supposed to be contained in the book she holds in her other hand, on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the date of his Grace's death, and the years of his life. Above is inscribed on this beautiful pyramid in gold letters, the following epitaph, said to be written by Paul Whitehead, Esq;

Britain, behold, if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear:
Silent that tongue admiring senates heard:
Nerveless that arm opposing regions fear'd:
Nor less, O Campbell! thine the pow'r to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
Arts which ennoble still the noblest race,
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

On the base of the monument is this inscription:

In memory of an honest man, a constant friend,
JOHN, the great duke of Argyle and Greenwich, a general and orator exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Fermer, Bart. by his last will, left the sum of five hundred pounds towards erecting this monument, and recommended the above inscription.

The monument of Isaac Barrow, D. D. is remarkable for a fine bust of that great divine and mathematician, who, as the inscription shews, was chaplain to king Charles II. head of Trinity College, Cambridge; professor of geometry at Gresham-college in London, and of Greek and mathematics at Cambridge. He died on the fourteenth of May 1677, aged forty-seven.

The monument of George Frederick Handel was the last which that eminent statuary Rubiliac lived to finish. The statue of that great musician is very elegant, and the face a strong likeness of its original. The left arm is resting on a group of musical instruments, and the attitude

attitude is very expressive of great attention to the harmony of an angel playing on an harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated oratorio of the Messiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Beneath only this inscription:

George Frederick Handell, Esq; born February twenty-third, 1684. Died April fourteenth, 1759.

Next to Mr. Handell's is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales. Here you see two beautiful figures in relief, the one Botany, the other Religion. Botany is presenting a medalion of this great explorer of nature to public view; Religion is deploring the loss of the divine: at the feet of Botany the winds are displayed on a globe, which allude to his invention of the ventilators. The Latin inscription is to the following effect:

To the memory of Stephen Hales,
Doctor in divinity, Augusta, the mother,
Of that best of kings, George the third,
Has placed this monument;
Who chose him when living,
To officiate as her chaplain;

And after he died, which was on the fourth of January,
1761, in the eighty-fourth year of his age,
Honoured him with this marble.

About the tomb of Hales, whose fair design
And polish great Augusta caus'd to shine,
Religion, hoary Faith, and Virtue wait,
And shed perpetual tears in mournful state.
But o'er the preacher, render'd to his clay,
The voice of Wisdom still has this to say:

"He was a man to hear afflictions cry,
"And trace his Maker's works with curious eye:
"O HALES! thy praises not the latest age,
"Shall e'er diminish, or shall blot thy page,
"ENGLAND, so proud of Newton, shall agree,
"She has a son of equal rank in thee."

A neat monument erected to the memory of the learned Isaac Casaubon, by Dr. Moreton, bishop of Durham. That profound scholar and critic, whose name is inscribed upon it, was born in France, and in his younger years was keeper of the royal library at Paris; but at length being dissatisfied with the Romish religion, he, upon the murder of his great patron, Henry IV. quitted his native country, and, at the earnest entreaty of king James I. settled in England, where he died in 1614, aged forty-five.

Next to the west corner of the south cross is an ancient monument to the memory of that great antiquarian, William Camden, who is represented in a half length, in the dress of his time, holding a book in his right hand, and in his left his gloves. He rests on an altar, on the body of which is a Latin inscription, which mentions his indefatigable industry in illustrating the British antiquities, and his candour, sincerity, and pleasant good humour in private life. He died November the ninth, 1623.

The monument of the brave Sir Cloudefly Shovel, who here appears a very unmeaning figure, with a large stiff wig, reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state; and on the base is represented in bas relief, the ship Association in which the admiral last failed, striking against a rock, with several others perishing at the same time; and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets.

This monument has been highly censured by all persons of taste, though it is erected to his memory at great expence, and even by his sovereign queen Anne. The great Mr. Addison has justly exposed it in the Spectator, and complains at this brave rough English admiral's being here represented by the figure of a beau; and also censures the inscription, which, instead of celebrating the many remarkable actions he had performed in the service of his country, only informs us of the manner of his death, from which it was impossible to reap any honour, though it may excite our pity. The inscription is as follows:

Sir Cloudefly Shovel; Knt. rear-admiral of Great Britain, and admiral and commander in chief of the fleet—the just reward of his long and faithful services. He was deservedly beloved of his country, and esteemed, though dreaded by the enemy, who had often experienced his conduct and courage. Being shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Toulon, the twenty-second of October 1707, at night, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His fate was lamented by all, but especially by the seafaring part of the nation, to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example. His body was flung on the shore, and buried with others in the sand; but being soon after taken up, was placed under this monument, which his royal mistress had caused to be erected to commemorate his steady loyalty and extraordinary virtues.

At some distance from Sir Cloudefly's, is a stately monument erected for Sir Palmes Fairborne. Two pyramids of black marble standing on cannon balls, have two Moorish emperors heads in profile on their tops; these pyramids are adorned with relievos; on one Sir Palmes is shot while viewing the enemy's lines before the town; and on the other is a hearse and six horses bringing him off wounded to the castle. Above, in a lofty dome, are the arms of the deceased, with this motto underneath, TUTUS SI FORTIS; and over his arms a Turks head on a dagger, by way of crest, which he won by his valour in fighting against that people in the German war. On this monument is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the immortal memory of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Knt. governor of Tangier; in execution of which command, he was mortally wounded by a shot from the Moors, then besieging the town, in the forty-sixth year of his age, October twenty-fourth, 1680.

His epitaph, wrote by Mr. Dryden, runs thus:

Ye sacred reliques, which your marble keep,
Here undisturb'd by wars, in quiet sleep:
Discharge the trust, which (when it was below)
Fairborne's undaunted soul did undergo,
And be the town's palladium from the foe.
Alive and dead these walls he will defend:
Great actions great examples must attend.
The Candian siege his early valour knew,
Where Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue;
From thence returning, with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his well-flesh'd sword he draws,
The same the courage, and the same the cause.
His youth and age, his life and death combine,
As in some great and regular design,
All of a piece throughout, and all divine.
Still nearer heav'n his virtue shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's fight.
More bravely British general never fell,
Nor general's death was e'er reveng'd so well,
Which his pleas'd eyes beheld before their close,
Follow'd by thousand victims of his foes.

To his lamented loss, for times to come,
His pious widow consecrates this tomb.

An elegant monument, erected to the memory of the Hon. Roger Townshend, Esq. The back of the monument is a flat pyramid of variegated marble; about the middle of which is a beautiful piece of basso relievo, finely executed, representing the death of this gallant commander. This piece, which is of white marble highly polished, is supported by two Americans in the dress of their country, the one armed with a towmahawk, and the other with a fusée. Between those statues, and under the basso relievo, is the following inscription.

This monument was erected by a disconsolate
Parent, the Lady Viscountess Townshend,
To the memory of her fifth son,
The Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Roger Townshend,
Who was killed by a cannon ball on the 25th of
July, 1759, in the 28th year of his age,
As he was reconnoitering the French lines at
Ticonderago in North America.

From the parent, the brother, and the friend,
 His social and amiable manners,
 His enterprising bravery,
 And integrity of his heart,
 May claim the tribute of affliction.
 Yet, stranger! weep not;
 For tho' premature his death,
 His life was glorious;
 Enrolling him with the names of those immortal
 Statesmen and commanders,
 Whose wisdom and intrepidity,
 In the course of this comprehensive and successful war,
 Have extended the commerce,
 Enlarged the dominion,
 And upheld the majesty of these kingdoms,
 Beyond the idea of any former age.

Above is the monument of Sir John Chardin, who distinguished himself by his travels into the east, adorned with a globe, which exhibits a view of the different countries he visited, and around it are represented a number of geographical instruments.

Next to Sir John Chardin's, and in the same elevated situation is a very elegant monument erected to General Hargrave, representing the general resurrection. The archangel appears in the clouds sounding his trumpet, on which awful summons, the monument appears as tumbling into pieces. The tomb opens, and the deceased appears rising from the sepulchre with the winding sheet expanded in one of his hands. In his countenance are imprinted those marks of awe and terror which must seize upon every mortal at that dreadful period. On the side of the tomb lies death prostrate on the ground conquered by time, with his crown fallen from his head; or as the apostle elegantly expresses it, "swallowed up in victory." While time is standing over the king of terrors with his scythe reversed, and breaking the mortal shaft of death. It was executed by the famous Rubiliac.

A tomb erected to the memory of Anne Fielding, the first wife of Sir Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. is remarkable only for having two very-learned inscriptions: the first, in Hebrew, is to this effect.

O thou fairest among women! O virtuous woman!
 The hand of the Lord has done this.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Underneath this is an Ethiopic inscription, which has been thus translated.

Come let us lament over this monument, raised for thee by a beloved husband; but in certain hope thou art united with Christ.

This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, and as a dove, mild and chaste; while she continued in life, she was honoured, and, through mercy, is happy in death.

Under the Ethiopic is this inscription in English;
 Anne, daughter to George Fielding, Esq; and of Mary his wife, the truly loving (and as truly beloved) wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. died Feb. 20, Ann. Dom. 1679-80.

Near this last is a tomb much in the same taste, erected to the memory of Carola Harfnet, the second wife of the same Baronet, who died in childbed of her second son, Oct. 10, 1674, in the 23d year of her age. Here are two inscriptions, the first in Hebrew, and the other in Greek, which have been thus translated.

Blessed be the Lord my wife was precious: blessed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman.

When I think of thy mildness, patience, charity, modesty and piety, I lament thee, O most excellent creature, and grieve exceedingly: but not like such as have no faith; for I believe and expect the resurrection of those who sleep in Christ.

Between the two former is a beautiful monument to the memory of John Smith, Esq; A fine bust in relieve of that gentleman is supported by a weeping figure representing his daughters, both which are designed and executed with great judgment and spirit. The Lady sits upon an urn, which with its base and pyramid a be-

hind, unite the whole in a most harmonious and agreeable stile. On the base is a Latin inscription, setting forth his descent and issue.

Above these is a very superb monument, to the memory of General Fleming. Hercules is represented as binding up his trophies; while Minerva, sitting in a pensive attitude, is pointing to a medallion of the general, placed on a column above these statues. The figures are finely executed, and intended to represent that wisdom to plan, and strength to execute, were united in General Fleming; but has been severely censured by Mr. Harvey, in his *Theron and Asaph*, as very improper for a christian church, the statue of Hercules having no other covering than that of a lion's skin, by which the nudities, in the opinion of that ingenious writer, are too much exposed.

Next to the above, and over the door that opens into the cloisters, is a noble and elegant monument erected to General Wade. In the center is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies, most exquisitely wrought. The principal figures are Fame pushing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to demolish the pillar, with all the ensigns of honour with which it is adorned; the General's head is in a medallion, and the whole is executed with great beauty and elegance. The inscription underneath runs thus:

"To the memory of George Wade, field-marshal of his majesty's forces, lieutenant general of the ordnance, colonel of his majesty's third regiment of dragoon guards, governor of fort-William, fort-Augustus and fort-George, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He died March 14, 1748, aged seventy-five."

An elegant monument of Mrs. Katharine Bovey. Faith is here represented with her book closed, and Wisdom lamenting the death of her patroness, between which is the lady's head in relief, enclosed in an annulet of black marble curiously veined. The inscription, which is in English, gives us an excellent character of the deceased, who died on the twenty-first of January 1726, in the seventy-second year of her age; and informs us that Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near forty years in perfect friendship, erected this monument to her memory.

Above this is a fine monument, to the memory of the late gallant Lord Howe. On the top is a trophy of arms in curious marble; and on a flat pyramid of black marble, are his lordship's arms, coronet; and crest, in white marble: on the top of the monument sits the figure of a woman in a melancholy position, representing the province of Massachusetts bay, and on a large tablet of marble, the following inscription.

"The province of Massachusetts bay, in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing date Feb. 1, 1759, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of George Augustus, Lord Viscount Howe, brigadier general of his majesty's forces in America, who was slain on the sixth of July, 1758, on his march to Ticonderago, in the thirty-fourth year of his age; in testimony of the sense they had of the services and military virtues, and of the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command. He lived respected and beloved; the public regretted his loss; to his family it is irreparable."

A small table monument to the memory of Mr. Henry Wharton, which is only remarkable on account of the distinguished character of the person whose name is inscribed upon it. Mr. Wharton was rector of Chatham in Kent, vicar of the church of Minster in the isle of Thanet, chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, and one of the most voluminous writers of his years. He died on the third of March 1694, aged only thirty one, and was so universally respected by the bishops and clergy, that archbishop Tillotson, and several other prelates, with a vast body of the clergy, the choir and king's scholars, all in solemn procession, attended at his funeral, and joined in an anthem composed on this occasion by the great Purcell.

The monument of John Friend, M. D. has an admirable bust of that gentleman, standing on a pedestal of fine white veined marble, and under it is a long inscription

scription in Latin, setting forth the distinguished acquirements, and great abilities of that eminent physician.

Mr. Congreve's monument has an half length marble portrait of that gentleman, placed on a pedestal of fine Egyptian marble, and enriched with emblematical devices relating to the drama. Underneath is this inscription in English.

Mr. William Congreve died the nineteenth of January, 1728, aged fifty-six, and was buried near this place. To whose most valuable memory this monument is set up by Henrietta Duchefs of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man, whose virtue, candour and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age; and whose writings will be the admiration of the future.

The monument of the Right Hon. James Craggs, Esq; his statue is represented leaning on an urn, and was one of the first in the abbey represented standing. The inscription, which is in golden characters, shews that he was principal secretary of state, and a man universally beloved, which is there particularly remarked, because as he was only a shoe-maker's son, it is the more surprizing that in the high station to which he was raised by his merit, he should escape envy, and acquire the general esteem. He died on the sixteenth of Feb. 1720. Upon the base of this monument are the following lines, written by Mr. Pope:

Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear.
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end;
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend;
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd:
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the muse he lov'd.

A. Pope.

On the south-side of the great west entrance is a noble monument erected to the memory of the brave Captain Cornwall, who, after distinguishing himself by his heroism, was unhappily slain in battle between the English fleet, commanded by the Admirals Matthews and Lestock, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. This monument was erected to his honour by order of parliament, and is a noble testimony of the public gratitude for his distinguished merit. On the back is a lofty pyramid of Egyptian marble, beautifully variegated, and finely polished, standing on a base of the same marble. Upon this base is a rock of white marble, along the different parts of which run sea-weeds. Near the top stands a fine figure of Fame, placing a medallion of the captain on the summit of the rock, underneath which is a naval crown, a globe, the trumpet of Fame, and other ornaments, and behind rises to the top of the pediment a palm, entwined with a laurel. On the other side of the medallion stands a beautiful Britannia, with the British lion couchant at her feet. Beneath, in an opening of the rock, is a Latin inscription on a fine piece of polished porphyry, mentioning his descent, and the manner of his death, which happened while fighting for his country, on the third of Feb. 1743, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and that the senate of Britain consecrated this monument to his memory. In another opening of the rock, a little lower, is represented in bas relief a view of the engagement in which this great man perished, and at the bottom of the rock on the sides lie canons, flags, anchors, &c. all of white marble.

The next is an elegant monument for Sir Thomas Hardy, Knt. On the back is a lofty pyramid of a bluish coloured marble, at the foot of which the statue of the deceased is placed, reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn: the enrichments round the pedestal on which he stands are just and proper; and the inscription contains the following short history of his life.

Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the royal navy from his youth, and was made a captain in 1693.

In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rooke, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain, to return to England, he was or-

dered to Lagos Bay, when he got intelligence of the Spanish galleons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of seventeen French men of war: by his great diligence and judgment he joined the English fleet, and gave the admiral that intelligence which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo; where all the afore-mentioned galleons and men of war were either taken or destroyed.

After the success of that action, the admiral sent him with an account of it to the queen, who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him.

Some years afterwards he was made a rear admiral, and received several other marks of favour and esteem from her majesty, and from her royal consort Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England.

The monument of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. has a bust of Sir Godfrey under a canopy of state, the curtains of which are gilt, and tied with golden strings, and on each side the bust is a weeping Cupid, one resting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils. This monument is not however much esteemed.

In the pedestal is a Latin inscription, signifying that Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. who lies interred here, was painter to king Charles II. king James II. king William III. queen Anne, and king George I. Underneath is his epitaph written by Mr. Pope, which has been also much censured.

Kneller, by heav'n, and not a master taught,
Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought;
Now for two ages having snatch'd from fate
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,
Rests crown'd with princes honours, poets lays,
Due to his merit, and brave thirst of praise.
Living, great nature fear'd he might outvie
Her works, and dying fears herself may die.

A. Pope.

The monument of John Woodward, M. D. is a very beautiful one, and the figures most admirably finished. The head of the deceased is represented in profile in a very masterly manner, and the lady who holds it is imimitably performed. The inscription contains a panegyric on the parts and learning of the deceased.

The monument of Mr. Killegrew has been reckoned one of the best pieces of sculpture in the whole church, and what is remarkable, is cut out of one stone. The embellishments are distinct and very picturesque, and the inscription short, modest, and soldier-like. It is as follows: Robert Killegrew, of Arwenach in Cornwall, Esq; son of Thomas and Charlotte, page of honour to king Charles II. brigadier general of her majesty's forces, killed in Spain in the battle of Almansa, the fourteenth of April, 1707. *Ætatis suæ 47. Militavi Annis 24.*

The next monument of note is that erected to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Mead. The bust of that great man is finely executed, and will convey to posterity the features of a physician, who did honour to his country: but the Latin inscription cannot be commended for the elegance of the language.

The monument of Philip Carteret, son to Lord George Carteret, who died a king's scholar at Westminster, ripe for the university, on the nineteenth of March 1710, aged nineteen. On the upper part is an admirable bust of this noble youth, and underneath a very fine figure of Time standing on an altar; and holding a scroll in his hand, whereon is written, in Saphic verses, lines to the following import, which he is supposed to be repeating.

Why flows the mournful muse's tear,
For thee! cut down in life's full prime?
Why sighs for thee, the parent dear!
Cropt by the scythe of hoary Time?

Lo! this, my boy's, the common lot!
To me thy memory entrust;
When all that's dear shall be forgot,
I'll guard thy venerable dust.

From age to age as I proclaim
Thy learning, piety, and truth,
Thy great example shall inflame,
And emulation raise in youth.

A small

A small but elegant monument, erected to the memory of the celebrated Henry Purcell, Esq; well known by his admirable musical composition. The inscription consists of this short and comprehensive sentence:

"Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blest peace, where only his harmony can be exceeded. He died the twenty-first of November, 1697, in his thirty-seventh year."

The next is the monument erected to the memory of admiral West, on which is the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of TEMPLE WEST, Esq;
Who dedicating himself from his earliest youth
To the naval service of his country,
Rose with merit and reputation to the rank of
Vice-admiral of the white:
Sagacious, active, industrious,
He was a skilful seaman,
Cool, intrepid, and resolute.
He approved himself a gallant officer
In the signal victory
Obtained over the French, May 3, 1747.
He was Capt. of the ship which carried Sir Peter Warren,
And acquir'd peculiar honour,
Even on that day of general glory,
In the less successful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756,
Wherein as rear-admiral he commanded the 2d division.
His distinguished courage and animating example
Were admired by the whole British squadron;
Confess'd by that of France;
And amidst the national discontent which follow'd,
Rewarded as they deserv'd by the warmest applause of
His country, and the just approbation of his sovereign.
On the 17th Nov. following
He was appointed
One of the lords commissioners of the admiralty.
He adorned this station
By a modesty which concealed from him his own merit,
And a candor which dispos'd him to reward that of others.
With these public talents
He possess'd the milder graces of domestic life.
To the frank and generous spirit of an officer,
He added the ease and politeness of a gentleman,
And with the moral and social virtues of a good man,
He exercised the duties of a christian.
A life so honourable to himself,
So dear to his friends, so useful to his country,
Was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757.
To preserve to posterity
His fame and his example,
This monument was erected
By the daughter of the brave unfortunate Balchen,
The wife of Temple West,
A. D. 1761.

The next is the monument of William Croft, doctor of music: on the pedestal is an organ in bas relief, and on the top a bust of the deceased.

Near the above is a neat monument, erected to Philip de Saufmarez, where the portrait of the deceased is well executed in basso relieve: and below is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Philip de Saufmarez, Esq; one of the few whose lives ought rather to be measured by their actions than their days. From sixteen to thirty-seven years of age, he served in the navy, and was often surrounded with dangers and difficulties unparalleled, always approving himself an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a lieutenant on board his majesty's ship the Centurion, under the auspicious conduct of commodore Anson, in his expedition to the south seas. He was commanding officer of the said ship, when she was driven from her moorings at the isle of Tinian, in the year 1746. Being captain of the Nottingham, a sixty gun ship, he (then alone) attacked, and took the Mars, a French ship of sixty-four guns. In the first engagement of the following year, when admiral Anson defeated, and took a squadron of French men of war and Indiamen, he had an honourable share: and in the second, under admiral Hawke, when the enemy, after a long and obstinate resistance, was again routed, in

puruing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously, but unfortunately, fell. He was the son of Matthew de Saufmarez, of the island of Guernsey, Esq; by Ann Durel of the island of Jersey, his wife. He was born the seventeenth of November, 1710; killed the fourteenth of October, 1747; buried in the old church at Plymouth, with all the honours due to his distinguished merits; and this monument is erected out of gratitude and affection by his brothers and sisters."

The tomb of John Blow, doctor of music, is adorned with cherubs, flowers, and a canon in four parts, set to music. In the centre is an English inscription, by which it appears he was organist, composer, and master to the children in the Chapel Royal thirty-five years, and organist to this abbey fifteen years; that he was scholar to Dr. Christopher Gibbons, and master to the famous Mr. Purcell, and to most of the eminent masters of his time. He died on the first of October, 1708, in his sixtieth year; and his epitaph observes, that his own musical compositions, especially his church music, are a far nobler monument to his memory, than any other that can be raised to him.

We come now to the neat and elegant monument of Dr. Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland. It is of the finest marble, beautified with an admirable new-invented polish. The bust of this worthy archbishop is finely executed: his long flowing hair has all the gracefulness of nature, without the smallest degree of that stiffness which belongs to stone; and his venerable countenance strikes the beholder with reverence. The engravings of his dignity, wherewith the monument is adorned, are most exquisitely fine, and every part about it discovers a masterly genius in the sculptor. The inscription is inclosed in a beautiful border of porphyry, and is as follows:

"Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland; a prelate so eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and excellence of his life, that it may be thought superfluous to specify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles he not only deserved, but adorned; his virtues are manifest in his works, which had never dazzled the public eye, if they had not been too bright to be concealed; and as to his fame, who has any sense of merit, any reverence for piety, any passion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will assist in preserving fair and spotless that, when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover: every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example. He was born on the fourth of January, 1667; was consecrated bishop of Bristol, 1718; translated to the archbishoprick of Armagh, 1723; and from thence to heaven, on the twenty-seventh of September, 1742."

A monument erected to Richard Keane, Esq; governor of Minorca, adorned with a curious bust of that gentleman in white marble, placed on a handsome pedestal, whereon are inscribed the most remarkable passages of his life. He was born at Down in Ireland, on the twentieth of December, 1661; in 1689, he first appeared in a military capacity, at the memorable siege of Derry; and after the reduction of Ireland, followed king William into Flanders, where he distinguished himself, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the siege of Namur, where he was grievously wounded: in 1702, he bore a commission in the service of queen Anne, and assisted in the expedition to Canada, from whence he again returned into Flanders, and fought under the duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and afterwards under lord Carpenter: in 1712, he was made sub-governor of Minorca, through which island he caused a road to be made, which had been thought impracticable: in 1720, he was ordered by king George I. to the defence of Gibraltar, where he sustained an eight months siege against the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was extinguished; for which gallant service he was afterwards, by king George II. rewarded with the government of Minorca, where he died on the nineteenth of December, 1735, and was buried in the castle of St. Philip.

We now come to the monument erected to the memory of that commander, Aubrey Beauclerk, ornamented with

with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns; and in an oval niche, on a beautiful pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a fine bust of that young hero. On this pyramid is the following historical inscription:

“The lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngest son of Charles duke of Saint Alban’s, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731; and in 1740, he was sent on that memorable expedition to Carthage, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his majesty’s ship the Prince Frederick, which, with three others, was ordered to cannonade the castle of Bocca-chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick was exposed not only to the fire of the castle, but to that of fort St. Joseph; and to two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour; which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his commands upon deck, both his legs were shot off; but such was his magnanimity, that he would not suffer his wounds to be dressed till he communicated his orders to his first lieutenant, which were, to fight his ship to the last extremity. Soon after this, he gave some directions about his private affairs, and then resigned his soul with the dignity of an hero and a christian. Thus was he taken off in the thirty-first year of his age; an illustrious commander, of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of colonel Alexander, a daughter of Sir Henry Newton, knight, envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence, and the republic of Genoa, and judge of the high court of Admiralty.”

Over this inscription is the following epitaph, written by Dr. Young.

Whilst Britain boasts her empire o’er the deep,
This marble shall compel the brave to weep,
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn:
’Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk’s urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,
And ripe his worth, tho’ immature his fate;
Each tender grace that joy and love inspires,
Living, he mingled with his martial fires;
Dying, he bid Britannia’s thunder roar,
And Spain still felt him, when he breath’d no more.

A beautiful monument erected to the memory of admiral Balchen, on which is his bust in the finest white marble. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are admirably wrought; but in fastening the cable to the anchor, this excellent artist has shewn, that he is no mariner: in the front is a fine representation of a ship in a storm. The inscription is as follows: “To the memory of Sir John Balchen, knight, admiral of the white squadron of his majesty’s fleet: in 1744, being sent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of Holland and England, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his majesty’s ship the Victory, lost in the channel by a violent storm; from which sad circumstance of his death we may learn, that neither the greatest skill, judgment, or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the passages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man, meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful services he had passed, when being just retired to the government of Greenwich hospital, to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the last time, called out by his king and country, whose interest he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their service ended only in his death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it; yet, amidst their grief, had the mournful consolation to find his gracious and royal master mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a commander; and as a lasting memorial of the

sincere love and esteem borne by his widow to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born on the second of February, 1669; married Susannah, daughter of Col. Afceeece of Wainingly, in the county of Huntington. Died on the seventh of October, 1744, leaving one son, and one daughter; the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time; for being sent to the West Indies in 1745, commander of his majesty’s ship the Pembroke, he died at Barbadoes in December, the same year, aged twenty-eight, having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtue and bravery of his good, but unfortunate father.”

The next monument to that of admiral Balchen, is a noble and elegant pile, erected in honour of general Gueft. It is adorned with a pyramid and base of the most beautiful Egyptian porphyry, ornamented with the finest enrichments; and on the latter is an admirable bust of the general in white marble. The whole is executed in the most delicate and masterly manner. It has the following short, but apposite inscription:

“Sacred to those virtues that adorn a christian and a soldier, this marble perpetuates the memory of lieutenant-general Joshua Gueft, who closed a service of sixty years, by faithfully defending Edinburgh Castle against the rebels, 1745.”

Over the north door is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of admiral Watson; where you see, in the centre of a range of palm-trees, an elegant figure of the admiral in a Roman toga, with a branch of palm in his right hand, and is receiving the address of a prostrate figure representing the genius of Calcutta, a place that the admiral relieved, and retook from the Nabob in January 1757. On the other side is the figure, in chains, of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the admiral the March following. On the front is this inscription:

To the memory of CHARLES WATSON,

Vice-admiral of the white, commander in chief of his majesty’s naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the sixteenth of August, 1757.

The EAST-INDIA Company

As a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected.

The next monument worthy of notice, is that of Sir Charles Wager. The principal figure here is that of Fame holding a portrait of Sir Charles in relief, which is supported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, instruments of war and navigation. On the base is represented, in relief, the destroying and taking the Spanish galleons in 1708. The inscription is as follows:

To the memory of Sir George Wager, Knt.

Admiral of the white, first commissioner of the admiralty,
And privy counsellor.

A man of great natural talents.

He bore the highest commands,

And passed through the greatest employments,

With credit to himself, and honour to his country.

He was in private life

Humane, temperate, just, and bountiful:

In public station

Valiant, prudent, wise, and honest:

Easy of access to all:

Plain and unaffected in his manners,

Steady and resolute in his conduct:

So remarkably happy in his presence of mind,

That no danger ever discomposed him;

Esteemed and favoured by his king,

Beloved and honoured by his country,

He died 24th May 1743, aged 77.

Admiral VERNON.

On a pedestal of beautiful marble is a bust of that gallant admiral, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels. This monument is elegantly ornamented with naval trophies. Beneath is the following inscription:

As a memorial of his own gratitude,
and of the virtues of his benefactor,

this monument was erected by his nephew
Francis lord Orwell,
In the year
1763.

Sacred to the memory
of

EDWARD VERNON,
Admiral of the White Squadron
of the British fleet.

He was the second son of James Vernon,
Who was secretary of state to king William III.
and whose abilities and integrity
Were equally conspicuous.

In his youth he served under the admirals Shovell & Rooke;
By their example he learned to conquer,
By his own merit he rose to command.

In the war with Spain of M,DCC,XXXIX,
he took the fort of Porto Bello
with six ships,

A force which was thought unequal to the attempt.
For this he received

the thanks of both houses of parliament.

He subdued Chagre, and at Carthage
conquered as far as naval force
could carry victory.

After these services he retired,
without place or title,
from the exercise of public
to the enjoyment of private

virtue.

The testimony of a good conscience
was his reward,

The love and esteem of all good men
his glory.

In battle; tho' calm he was active, & tho' intrepid prudent,
successful, yet not ostentatious,

Ascribing the glory
to God.

In the senate, he was disinterested, vigilant, and steady.

On the XXX. day of October M,DCC,LVII.

he died as he had lived,
the friend of man, the lover of his country,
the father of the poor,
aged LXXIII.

On the other side of the north cross is a grand monument erected to the memory of John Hollis, duke of Newcastle, by his daughter the countess of Oxford. This is perhaps the loftiest and most costly of any in the abbey: a pediment is supported by beautiful columns of variegated marble; the duke is represented resting upon a sepulchral monument, holding in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one side of the base stands a statue of Wisdom, and on the other of Sincerity. On the angles of the other compartments sit angels, and on the ascending sides of the pediment two cherubs, one with an hour-glass, alluding to the admeasurement of human life by grains of sand; the other pointing upwards, where life shall no longer be measured by hours and minutes. On the base is an inscription, enumerating his grace's titles and several employments; his marriage and issue; and informing us, that he was born on the ninth of January, 1661-2, and died on the fifteenth of July, 1711.

The monument of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, is also very pompous, but in the old taste. Under a rich canopy of state lie, as the inscription expresses it, "The loyal duke of Newcastle and his dutchess, his second wife, by whom he had no issue: her name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister of lord Lucas of Colchester, a noble family; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. The dutchess was a wife, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well testify: she was a most virtuous, and a loving and a careful wife, and was with her lord all the time of his banishment and miseries; and when he came home, never parted from him in his solitary retirements." Besides the above inscription, there is another in Latin, which enumerates his titles and employments; and observes, that, for his fidelity to king Charles I. he was made captain-general of the forces

raised for his service in the north, fought many battles, and generally came off victorious; but when the rebels prevailed, knowing himself to be one of the first they designed to sacrifice, he left his estate, and endured a long exile. It then gives his issue by his first wife; and concludes with observing, that he died on the twenty-seventh of December 1676, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The next monument, worthy observation, is that erected to the memory of Sir Peter Warren. It is a very elegant piece in white marble, done by the famous Roubiliac. Close to the wall is a large flag, hanging on a flag-staff, and spreading in very natural falls behind the whole monument: before it is a fine figure of Hercules, placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal; and on the other side Naval Victory, with a laurel wreath in her hand, is seated gazing on the bust of Melancholy, mixed with admiration: behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. The inscription is as follows:

Sacred to the memory
Of Sir Peter Warren,
Knight of the Bath,
Vice-admiral of the Red Squadron
Of the British fleet,
And member of parliament
For the city and liberty of Westminster.

And a little lower:

He derived his descent from an ancient family of Ireland,
His fame and honours, from his virtues and abilities.

How eminently these were displayed,

With what vigilance and spirit they were exerted,
In the various services wherein he had the honour to command,

And the happiness to conquer,

Will be more properly recorded in the annals of
Great Britain.

On this tablet, Affection with truth may say,

That deservedly esteemed in private life,

And universally renowned for his public conduct,

The judicious and gallant officer

Possessed all the amiable qualities of the friend,

The gentleman, and the christian.

But the Almighty,

Whom alone he feared,

And whose gracious protection he had often experienced,
Was pleased to remove him from a life of honour

To an eternity of happiness,

On the 20th day of July 1752, in the 49th year of his age.

On the bottom of the base:

Susannah, his afflicted wife, caused this monument
to be erected.

The monument erected to Hugh Chamberlayne, M. D. was some years ago esteemed one of the best pieces in the abbey, but it is now eclipsed by several. The principal figure lies as it were at ease upon a tombstone, leaning upon his right arm, with his hand upon his night-cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, to indicate his intense application to study. On each side is a beautiful statue, one representing Phyc, and the other Longevity; and over his head is Fame descending with a trumpet in one hand, and a wreath in the other. On the top are weeping cherubs, and on the pedestal a long Latin inscription, which mentions his great knowledge and industry in his profession, his humanity in relieving the sick, and his affinities and connections in social and private life. He died on the seventeenth of June, 1728, aged sixty-four.

The tomb of Almericus de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, in Ireland, is ornamented with the figure of his lordship in armour, reposing himself, after the fatigues of an active life, under a gilded canopy. The inscription shows, that he was descended from the famous John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, who, in the reign of king John, obtained, in consideration of his great valour, the extraordinary privilege for him and his heirs, of being covered in the king's presence. Almericus de Courcy died on the ninth of February, 1719, aged fifty-seven.

We now come to the grand and magnificent monument of the great Sir Isaac Newton, whose statue is formed recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folios, intituled, Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. Prin. Math. and pointing to a mathematical diagram, supported by cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On this globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book closed, in a very thoughtful, composed, and pensive attitude. Beneath the principal figure is a very fine bas relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time; such as discovering the effects of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The inscription on the pedestal is in Latin, short, but full of meaning; it intimates, that, by a spirit nearly divine, he explained, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea; that he discovered the dissimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours flowing from thence, which none but himself had ever dreamed of; that he was a diligent, sagacious, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the holy scriptures; that, by his philosophy, he maintained the dignity of the Supreme Being; and by the purity of his life, the simplicity of the gospel. It concludes with the just exclamation, What reason have mortals to pride themselves in the existence of so great an ornament of the human race! He was born on the twenty-fifth of December, 1642, and died in 1726. So noble a monument erected to real merit, is a greater ornament to the nation, than to the great genius to whom it was raised; and in this light it is viewed by all Europe.

On the other side of the entrance into the choir, is another lofty and pompous monument, erected to the memory of earl Stanhope, who is also represented leaning on his arm, in a recumbent posture, holding in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a parchment scroll. Before him stands a Cupid resting on a shield. Over a martial tent sits Minerva, holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll. Behind is a slender pyramid; on the middle of the pedestal two medallions, and one on each side the pilaster. Beneath the principal figure is an inscription, displaying the merits of this great man, as a soldier, a statesman, and a senator; observing, that in 1707, he concluded an advantageous peace with Spain; and the same year was sent ambassador to Charles III. In 1708, he took Port-Mahon: in 1710, he forced his way to the gates of Madrid, and took possession of that capital: in 1715, being a member of the secret committee, he impeached the duke of Ormond: in 1717, he was made first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and in July following, was created a peer. He died in 1721, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Thynne's monument has always been esteemed a very fine one. That gentleman is represented dying, and at his feet is a boy weeping. Underneath, on a tablet of black marble, in white letters, is this short inscription:

"Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, in Com. Wilts, Esq; who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the twelfth of February, 1682."

And on the pedestal, the story of his murder is finely represented in relief.

This murder was conspired by count Koningmark, and executed by three assassins, hired for that purpose, who shot this unhappy gentleman as he was passing through Pall-Mall in his own coach. The motive was to obtain the rich heiress of Northumberland in marriage, who, in her infancy, had been betrothed to the earl of Ogle, but left a widow before consummation, and afterwards married to Thomas Thynne; but being scarce fifteen, and her mother extremely tender of her, prevailed upon her husband to travel another year before he bedded her, in which time she became acquainted with Koningmark, at the court of Hanover. Whether she ever gave him any countenance, is uncertain; but

having no hopes of obtaining her while her husband lived, he accomplished his death in this villainous manner. The lady, however, detested this base and inhuman conduct, and soon after married the great duke of Somerset.

The monument of dame Grace Gethin is ornamented with a lady devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left upon her breast: on each side is an angel, one holding over her head a crown, and the other a chaplet; and on the ascending side of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful posture. It is adorned with three different coats of family arms, and on the base is an English inscription, which informs us, that she was married to Sir Richard Gethin Grott, in Ireland; was famous for her exemplary piety, and wrote a book of devotions, which Mr. Congreve has complimented with a poem. She died on the eleventh of October, 1697, aged twenty-one years.

At a small distance, is a large monument of black marble, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of England in the reign of king Charles I. He died in 1634, and his tomb is adorned with his effigy, in brass, lying in his robes, and his collar of SS.

The next is an ancient monument, raised to the memory of William Thynne of Batterville, Esq. It is of marble and alabaster gilt, and adorned with the statue of that gentleman, lying at full length. The inscription informs us, that he was a polite gentleman, a great traveller, and a brave soldier; and that he died on the fourteenth of March, 1584.

Having surveyed the principal monuments in the open part of Westminster Abbey, we now proceeded to those which are in the several chapels round this ancient pile. There are ten of these chapels round that of St. Edward the Confessor, which stands as it were in the centre, and is inclosed in the body of the church, at the east end of the choir behind the altar.

ST. EDWARD'S CHAPEL.

The first curiosity that here fixes our attention, is the ancient shrine erected by Henry III. on the canonization of Edward king of England, the third of that name before the conquest, and the last of the Saxon race; a prince who owed the title of saint and confessor rather to the vast sums he bestowed upon the church, and the solicitation of the monks, than to his personal merit; for he was a bad son, a bad husband, and so bad a king, that he shewed greater favour to the Normans than to his own people, and by his folly prepared the way for the conquest. He died in 1066, and was canonized by pope Alexander III. in 1269. This shrine, which was once esteemed the glory of England, is now greatly defaced and neglected. It was composed of stones of various colours, beautifully enriched with all the cost that art could devise. It was no sooner erected, than the wealth of the kingdom flowed to it from all quarters. Henry III. set the first example, though he afterwards made use of the jewels and treasure he offered there, to defray the charges of an expedition into France. Before this shrine was a lamp kept continually burning; on one side stood a silver image of the Holy Virgin, which, with two jewels of immense value, were presented by queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry III. On the other side stood another image of the Virgin Mary, wrought in ivory, presented by Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. Here also Edward I. offered the Scots regalia and chair, in which the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, and which is still preserved, and shewn to all strangers. About the year 1280, Alphonso, third son to Edward I. offered the golden coronet of Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and other jewels: but it would almost fill a volume to enumerate the offerings made at this shrine. Yet it is now so stripped, as to afford satisfaction only to the curious. However, some of the stone-work, with which it was adorned, is still to be seen. This stone-work is hollow within, and now incloses a large chest, which Mr. Keep, soon after the coronation of James II. found to contain the remains of St. Edward; for it being broken by accident, he discovered

covered a number of bones, and turning them up, found a crucifix, richly ornamented with a gold chain of twenty inches long; both which he presented to his majesty, who ordered the bones to be replaced in the old coffin, and inclosed in a new one, made very strong, and clamped with iron.

On the north side of this chapel is the tomb of Henry III. the pannels of which are of polished porphyry, and around them mosaic work of gold and scarlet. At the corners of the table are twisted pillars, gilt, and enamelled; and upon them is placed the effigy of that king in brass gilt, finely executed. He died in 1277, aged sixty-five, after a troublesome reign of fifty-six years.

At the feet of this prince lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen to Edward I. and on the sides of the monument are engraved the arms of Castile and Leon, quarterly, and those of Panthieu hanging on vines and oak-trees, and round the copper verge is embossed the following inscription in Saxon characters:

*Icy gylt Alianor Fadis Reyne de Angleterre,
Femme al. Re. Edward Fiz.*

That is,

Here lies Eleanor, once queen of England,
Wife to king Edward.

There is also here a large plain coffin of grey marble, composed of seven stones, four of which form the sides, two the ends, and one the cover. This rough, unpolished tomb, incloses the body of the glorious king Edward I. who was born on the seventeenth of June, 1239. He was named Edward in honour of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, from his tall and slender habit of body, surnamed Long Shanks. This brave prince died on the seventh of July 1307, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

In this chapel is also a tomb erected to the memory of Philippa, the third daughter of William earl of Hainault, and queen to king Edward III. who bestowed a profusion of expence upon her tomb, round which were placed, as ornaments, brazen statues of no less than thirty kings, princes, and noble personages, her relations.

Though Edward III. was interred in the same grave as the queen, he has a monument erected to him adjoining to her's, covered with a Gothic canopy. The effigy of this king, who died June twenty-first, 1377, lies on a tomb of grey marble, and at his head are placed the shield and sword carried before him in France. The latter is seven feet long, and weighs eighteen pounds. The tomb was, like the former, surrounded with statues, particularly with those of his children.

Next to this is the tomb of Richard II. and his queen, over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a painting of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary, still visible. This prince was murdered on Valentine's day, 1399, and on the robing of his effigy are curiously wrought peascod shells open, and the peas out; perhaps in allusion to his being once in full possession of sovereignty, which, before his murder, was reduced to an empty title.

HENRY THE FIFTH'S CHAPEL

Is separated from that of St. Edward by an iron screen, on each side of which there are statues as large as life. His monument, which is surrounded by iron rails and gates, is of black marble, and upon it is placed his statue; but what is very remarkable, it lies without the head. Your guides tell you, that the head, being of beaten silver, as well as the sceptre and other ensigns of royalty, with which the statue was once adorned, occasioned their being sacrilegiously taken away: but this is, by some writers, represented as a ridiculous tale. Over this tomb is a chauntry chapel, in which the weapons, armour, and caparisons of Henry V. were carefully laid up, and remain to this day. Near this tomb lie inclosed, in an old wooden chest, the remains of Catharine, daughter of Charles VI. king of France, and consort to Henry V. She died on the second of January 1437, and was honourably interred in the chapel erected by Henry III. but when her grandson, Henry VII. pulled down that edifice, to erect his own cha-

pel; the bones appeared firmly united, and thinly covered with flesh; but the coffin being decayed, was put into a wooden chest, and removed to the place where it is now seen. This is the account given by those who shew this venerable dust, the miserable remains of a lady of royal blood, and distinguished beauty.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. ANDREW.

In the centre of this chapel is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Francis Norris, ancestor to the late Sir John Norris. He distinguished himself in the Low Countries, by his bravery, during the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was created lord Norris of Rycot. This monument has a fine representation of an encampment, in relief, and is otherwise beautifully ornamented; but has no inscription.

Against the wall is a table-monument, to the memory of Sir John Burgh, who was killed in 1692, in taking a large Spanish ship, laden with gold, silver, and jewels, of an inestimable value. But the most remarkable piece in this chapel is the monument of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL.

Here is only one monument worthy of notice, which is that of Sarah, dutchess of Somerset, and mother to the last duke of that branch of the family. On the base sit two charity-boys, one on each side, lamenting the loss of their great benefactress, who is represented resting on her arm, under a canopy of state, and looking earnestly on a group of cherubs issuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a Latin inscription, enumerating her many charitable foundations, and informing us, that this excellent lady died on the fifth of September, 1692.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHAPEL.

In the centre is a curious monument to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman of the first reputation for learning and bravery, who particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Nieuport, at which he commanded in front, under prince Maurice, in the service of the States, against the Spaniards. This great warrior was thirty years in the Dutch service, and during twenty of them, commanded the auxiliary troops of England. He died on the twenty-eighth of August 1608, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His monument is a table, supported by four knights, kneeling, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour, and underneath the effigies of Sir Francis, in a loose gown, on a quilt of alabaster. On the base is a short Latin inscription, in gold letters, shewing to whom it belongs; and informing us, that he was nephew to the earl of Oxford, and governor of Portsmouth and the Brille, and that his disconsolate widow consecrated this monument to his memory.

Close to the wall is a monument of Sir George Hollis, nephew to Sir Francis Vere, and a major-general under him. On the pedestal is represented the siege of a town, in relief, where the principal figure is a general on horseback, holding a battoon, and having one eye blemished; perhaps alluding to the siege of Nieuport, in which Sir George also gained great honour, and had a horse killed under him. On each side of this pedestal sits a Pallas, lamenting the death of the great warrior, who is represented above in a Roman habit, standing erect upon a lofty altar, with a cherub supporting the plinth on which he stands. Sir George died in January 1626. An ingenious author, speaking of this monument, says, that Sir George was the first erect figure set up in the abbey: "An attitude, continues he, which I am far from discommending; for, it is my opinion, statues should always represent life and action. It is peculiarly adapted to heroes, who ought never to be supposed at rest, and should have their characters represented as strong as possible: this before us is bold and manly, though not chaste and elegant: it is finely elevated too, and the mourning Pallasses at the base of it are both well fancied and well applied."

Near the tomb of Sir Francis is that of Aubery de Vere, the last earl of Oxford of that name, and lieutenant-

tenant-general of queen Anne's forces, who died on the twelfth of March, 1702.

In this chapel are also some antique monuments; particularly on the right hand is that of John de Eastney, one of the abbots, who was a great benefactor to this church, and died on the fourth of May 1438. A brazen statue of this abbot, in his mass-habit, lies upon his tomb. It is remarkable, that in breaking up a grave about thirty years ago, his body was discovered in a coffin, quilted with yellow fatten, having on a gown of crimson silk, girded round him with a black girdle; on his legs were white silk stockings, and over his face a clean napkin, folded up, and laid corner-wise. His body and legs are said to have been plump and firm, but his face somewhat discoloured.

ST. ERASMUS'S, or ISLIP'S CHAPEL.

Here are only two monuments worthy of notice: the first, that of John Islip, abbot of Westminster, and founder of this chapel, which he dedicated to St. Erasmus. It is adorned with a great deal of carving, in devices, intaglios, and rebuses, alluding to the name of the founder; as, a person slipping boughs off a tree; an eye, with the slip of a tree; and a boy, sliding from a bough, with *I slip*, in a label, proceeding out of his mouth. In the middle is Islip's tomb, which is a plain marble table, supported by four small brass pillars: over it was anciently painted on the roof, a picture of our Saviour on the cross. Islip died in January 1510.

The other tomb is that of Sir Christopher Hatton, son to Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, and his lady. The principal figures are, a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, resting on the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, parted in the middle by a trunkless helmet. Over their heads, is a neat piece of architecture, in the centre of which is a scroll, with their arms, supported by naked boys, one of whom holds an extinguished torch reversed over the knight, to shew that Sir Christopher died first: the other, over the lady, holds his torch upright, and burning, to signify that she survived him. The inscription informs, that Sir Christopher died on the tenth of September 1619.

Over this chapel is a chantry, in which are two large wainscot presses, filled with the effigies of princes, and others of high quality, interred in the abbey. These effigies are said to resemble the deceased as near as possible; and were formerly exposed at the funerals of our princes and other great personages, in open chariots, with their proper ensigns of royalty and honour. Those here deposited are all maimed, some stripped, and others in tattered robes; but the most ancient are the least injured; which seems to indicate, that the value of their robes had occasioned this injury; for those of Edward VI. which were once of crimson velvet, but now appear like leather, are left entire; while others, particularly James I. are totally stripped of every thing of value. With regard to the effigy of queen Elizabeth, which was, like the rest, stripped of her robes, it has been lately fresh painted, and elegantly dressed, and now makes a very beautiful appearance.

On the east side of the door of this chapel is a monument lately erected to the memory of admiral Holmes, which is a figure representing the admiral in a Roman warlike habit, with his right hand resting on a cannon mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag-staff, and other naval decorations, &c. Beneath is the following inscription:

“To the memory of Charles Holmes, Esq; rear-admiral of the White. He died the twenty-first of November 1761, commander in chief of his majesty's fleet stationed at Jamaica, aged fifty. Erected by his grateful nieces, Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Sowle.”

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S CHAPEL.

This chapel contains several monuments: one at the entrance is to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, the daughter of Thomas Kendall, Esq. She died in her thirty-third year, and her epitaph informs us, that “her many virtues rendered her every way worthy of

“that close union and friendship, in which she lived with lady Catharine Jones; and in testimony of which, she desired that even their ashes, after death, might not be divided; and therefore ordered herself here to be interred; where she knew that excellent lady designed one day to rest, near the grave of her beloved and religious mother, Elizabeth countess of Kendall.”

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of colonel Edward Popham, and his lady, whose statues, in white marble, stand under a lofty canopy, resting their arms in a thoughtful posture, upon a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed knight. This gentleman was an active officer in Cromwell's army, and his achievements were here inscribed on his tomb. Upon the restoration, the monument was ordered to be demolished, and the inscription erased; but at the intercession of some of his lady's relations, who had eminently served his majesty, the stone whereon the inscription was cut; was only turned inwards, and no other injury done to his monument.

In the midst of this chapel is a large table monument for Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, baron Burleigh, knight of the garter, and privy counsellor to king James I. whereon is placed his statue lying down, with his lady on his right side, and a vacant space on his left for another. The lady on his right side is his first wife, the lady Dorothy Nevil, daughter to the lord Latimer; and the vacant space was left for his second wife, Frances Bridges, of the noble family of Chandos; but as the right side was taken up, she gave express orders in her will, not to place her effigy on his left: however, according to the inscription, they are all buried together in one vault.

But the most magnificent monument in this chapel is against the east wall, where stood the altar of St. John Baptist: this was erected to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin to queen Elizabeth, who, on being denied the honours of peerage, laid the disappointment so much to heart, that he languished for a long time on a sick-bed, at which the queen being moved too late, created him a baron, and ordered the patent and robes to be laid before him, but without effect. He died on the twenty-third of July 1596, aged seventy-two.

Here also is a monument to Thomas Carey, second son to the earl of Monmouth, who is said to have died of grief in 1648, at the age of thirty-three, on account of the untimely fate of his royal master, king Charles I.

Here are likewise a few antique monuments, particularly one in which the figure of a bishop, properly habited, lies under a Gothic canopy. This is supposed to be erected for Thomas Rathal, bishop of Durham, who died in 1524.

And an ancient stone monument for William of Colchester, whose effigies lie with the head supported by an angel, and the feet by a lamb.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

On the left hand, a lofty monument erected to the memory of Sir John Puckering, Knt. and lord chancellor in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in which office he died on the twentieth of April, 1596. His epitaph in Latin over his effigies, is thus translated:

The public care and laws engag'd my breast,
To live was toilsome, but to die is rest;
Wealth, maces, guards, crowns, titles, things that fade,
The prey of time and fable death are made.

VIRTUE INSPIRES MEN.

His wife this statue rears to her lov'd spouse,
The test of constancy and marriage vows.
I trust I shall see the Lord in the land of the living.

Adjoining to this monument is one much decayed, for Sir James Fullerton and his lady, whose effigies lie upon it, and on a table of black marble is the following quaint inscription:

“Here lie the remains of Sir James Fullerton, Knt. first gentleman of the bedchamber to king Charles I. (prince and king) a generous rewarder of all virtue, a severe

severe reprover of all vice, a professed renouncer of all vanity. He was a firm pillar to the commonwealth, a faithful patron to the Catholic church, a fair pattern to the British court. He lived to the welfare of his country, to the honour of his prince, to the glory of his God. He died fuller of faith than of fear, fuller of resolution than of pain, fuller of honour than of days."

There is a monument erected to the memory of Sir James Bromley, chancellor to queen Elizabeth, who died on the twelfth of April 1587. This monument is of alabaster, with pillars of Lydian marble gilt, and Sir James is represented lying in his chancellor's habit, with his four sons and four daughters kneeling on the base.

In the same chapel is a plain monument of Sir Dudley Carlton, who for his services to king James I. and king Charles I. was made viscount Dorchester, and secretary of state. He died on the fifteenth of February 1631, and is represented on his tomb sitting in a half-raised posture.

To the east of this monument is another of alabaster, to the memory of Frances, the wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suffex, who distinguished herself by her humanity and generosity, and died on the fifteenth of April 1589. She is represented in a recumbent posture, resting on an embroidered cushion, dressed in robes, and with a coronet on her head.

Next to this is the monument of Francis lord Cottington of Hanworth, who died on the ninth of June 1652, and of his lady, who died in 1633. This monument is of black touchstone, and remarkably different from every other in the abbey. On the top is a circular frame of gilt brass, enclosing the bust of the lady; and beneath is his lordship on a table monument, resting on his left arm; and over a satyr's head is the inscription in English, mentioning his lordship's titles and employments.

HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

This chapel, which was founded by Henry VII. in the year 1502, and the succeeding years, is styled by Leland the wonder of the world. It is situated to the east of the abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that, on a superficial view, it appears to be one and the same building. It is supported by fourteen Gothic buttresses, all beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles, and is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into such a happy disposition, as at once to please the eye, and afford a kind of solemn gloom. These buttresses extend up to the roof, and are made to strengthen it by their being crowned with Gothic arches. In these buttresses are niches, in which formerly stood a number of statues; but these being greatly decayed, have been long taken down.

This chapel is one of the most expensive remains of the ancient English taste and magnificence; there is no looking upon it without admiration: yet, perhaps, its beauty consists much more eminently in the workmanship than the contrivance. The plate shews the outside, where it joins to the abbey, and gives some idea of the fine taste of Gothic architecture in that age, which seems to have been its meridian; but it soon fell into the bad taste practised in the time of queen Elizabeth, as may be seen in the tomb of this queen and her predecessor in the side-issles of this chapel.

This may be sufficient for the outside of this edifice, the entrance to which is from the east end of the abbey, by a flight of steps of black marble, under a very noble arch that leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel: for, like a cathedral, it is divided into a nave and side-issles, to which you may enter by a door on each hand. The gates at the entrance of the nave are of brass curiously wrought in the manner of frame-work, and have in every other open pannel a rose and portcullis alternately.

Being entered, the eye is naturally directed to the lofty ceiling, in the most admirable manner wrought with such an astonishing variety of figures, as is impossible to be described. The stalls on each side are of oak, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are also the seats; and the pavement is of black and

white marble, laid at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once prebendary of this abbey. The east view from the entrance presents you with the brass chapel and tomb of the founder, which will be hereafter described; and round it, where the east end forms a semicircle, are the chapels of the dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. At that end the side-issles open to the nave. It must not be omitted, that the walls, both of the nave and the side-issles, are adorned with the most curious imagery imaginable, and contain an hundred and twenty statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, besides innumerable small ones, all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters are said to have travelled from abroad to copy them. The roof of the side-issles is flat, and supported on arches between the nave and side-issles, turning upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruitage and foliage. The windows, besides a spacious one at the east end, are thirteen on each side above, and as many below, and were formerly painted, having in each pane a white rose, the badge of the house of Lancaster, the initial letter of the founder's name, or portcullises crowned, the badge of the Beaufort family, of which there are some now remaining.

This chapel was originally designed as a sepulchre, appropriated solely to the use of those of royal blood; and so far has the will of the founder been observed, that none have been yet interred there, but those of high quality, whose descent may generally be traced from some of our ancient kings: I shall therefore mention each of these tombs, beginning with that which is the most ancient, as well as the most astonishing.

It has been already observed, that in the middle of the east end of the nave is situated the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. This is inclosed with a screen of cast brass, most admirably designed and executed: this screen is nineteen feet in length, eleven in breadth, and the same in height. It is ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. George, and St. Edward, are now remaining; and also adorned with other devices alluding to king Henry VII.'s family, as portcullises, signifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned, in memory of the union of the two houses of Lancaster and York, by his marriage; and at each end a crown in a bush, alluding to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn bush near Bosworth field, where the famous battle was fought in which Richard lost his life. Within the rails are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of state, on a tomb of black marble, the head whereof is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, from whom king Henry VII. was fond of tracing his descent, and the foot by an angel.

At the head of this tomb lie the remains of Edward VI. grandson to Henry VII. who died in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign. A fine monument was erected to his memory by queen Mary, his sister and successor; it was adorned with curious sculpture representing the passion and resurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, and the whole elegantly finished; but it was afterwards demolished as a relic of popish superstition.

On one side of Henry VII.'s tomb, is a small chapel, in which is the monument of Lewis Stuart, duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife; whose statues, in cast brass, are represented lying on a marble table, under a canopy of brass curiously wrought, and supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence; and on the top is a figure of Fame taking her flight, and resting only on her toe.

On the north side of Henry VII.'s tomb is a monument decorated with several emblematical figures in brass gilt; the principal is Neptune in a pensive posture, with his trident reversed, and Mars, with his head crushed: these support the tomb, on which lie the effigies of George Villars, duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of king James I. and king Charles I. who fell a sacrifice to the national resentment, by the hand of Felton. His grace married Catharine, daughter to the earl of

Rutland, who erected this monument to his memory, and lies in effigy on the same tomb by his side. The Latin inscription, after recounting his noble qualities and high titles, alludes to the story of his death.

Of a later date, and superior in point of design and workmanship, is a noble monument erected to the memory of John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, where his grace's statue, in a Roman habit, is laid, in a half raised posture, on an altar of fine marble: his dutchess is represented standing at his feet, weeping. On each side are military trophies; and over all an admirable figure of Time, holding several medallions representing the heads of their graces children. This monument is very justly admired. It has been observed, that the duke himself appears the principal figure in the group; and though he lies in a recumbent posture, and his lady is in the most beautiful manner placed at his feet, yet her figure is so characterized, as to be only a guide to his, and both reflect back a beauty on each other. The decorations are allowed to be extremely picturesque and elegant; the trophies at his head, the figure of Time above, with the medallions of his children, fill up all the spaces with such propriety, that little could be added, and nothing appears superfluous. The inscription sets forth the duke of Buckingham's pofts, and his qualifications as a good poet, and a fine writer; and over his statue is inscribed in Latin sentences to the following purpose:

I lived doubtful, not dissolute.

I die unresolved, not unresigned.

Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.

I trust in an Almighty and All-good God.

Thou King of Kings, have mercy upon me.

And underneath:

For my king often, for my country always.

His grace died in the fifty-seventh year of his age, February twenty-fourth, 1720, leaving the publication of his works to the care of Mr. Pope. He had three wives; the first, Ursula, countess of Coventry; the second, Catharine, countess of Gainsborough; the third, Catharine, countess of Anglesey.

In this isle there is a lofty pyramid supported by two griffins of gilt brass, on a pedestal of the most curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles Montague, marquis of Halifax, son to George Montague of Horton. He was placed at the head of the treasury in the reign of king Charles I. and undertaking the reformation of the coin, which was then most infamously clipped, he restored it to its proper value. For this, and other public services, he was first created baron, and then marquis of Halifax.

Against the east wall, at the end of the north isle, is a monument in the form of a beautiful altar, raised by king Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother Richard, on which is an inscription in Latin, to the following purport:

"Here lie the reliques of Edward V. king of England, and Richard duke of York, who being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried, by order of their perfidious uncle, Richard the usurper. Their bones, long enquired after and wished for, after lying two hundred and one years in the rubbish of the stairs, lately leading to the chapel of the White Tower, were, on the seventeenth of July 1674, by undoubted proofs, discovered, being buried deep in that place. Charles II. pitying their unhappy fate, ordered these unfortunate princes to be laid amongst the reliques of their predecessors, in the year 1678, and the twentieth of his reign."

At the east end of the same isle is a vault, in which are deposited the bodies of king James I. and Anne his queen, daughter to Frederick II. king of Denmark.

Over this vault is a small tomb, adorned with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary, the third daughter of James I. who was born at Greenwich in 1605, and died at two years old.

There is also another monument, on which is the representation of a child in a cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia, the fourth daughter of the same king,

who was born at Greenwich in 1606, and died three days after.

In the same isle is a lofty monument, erected to the memory of queen Elizabeth by king James I. her successor. The inscription represents her character, high descent, and the memorable acts of her glorious reign. "That she was the mother of her country, and the patroness of religion and learning; was herself skilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of mind and person, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her sex: that in her reign religion was refined to its original purity; peace was established; money restored to its just value; domestic insurrections quelled; France delivered from intestine troubles; the Netherlands supported; the Spanish Armada defeated; Ireland, almost lost by the secret contrivances of Spain, recovered; the revenues of both universities improved by a law of provisions; and, in short, all England enriched. That she was a most prudent governess, forty-five years a virtuous and triumphant queen; truly religious, and blest in all her great affairs; and that after a calm and resigned death in the seventieth year of her age, she left her mortal part to be deposited in this church, which she established upon a new footing, till by the word of Christ she is called to immortality." She died on the twenty-fourth of March 1602.

In the south isle is a lofty and pompous tomb, erected to the memory of Mary queen of Scots, the mother of king James I. who flying into England from her rebellious subjects, was taken prisoner, tried and condemned, for conspiring the death of queen Elizabeth; and on the eighth of February 1587, beheaded on a scaffold erected in the hall of Fotheringhay Castle, in Northamptonshire. She was afterwards pompously interred, by order of queen Elizabeth, in the cathedral church of Peterborough; but upon the accession of her son to the throne of England, he ordered her remains to be removed from thence, and placed near this monument.

Near the last monument is a tomb enclosed with iron rails, on which lies a lady, also finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots by the earl of Angus. Her son, the lord Darnely, father to king James I. is represented foremost on the tomb kneeling, with the crown over his head, and there are seven other of her children represented round the tomb. This great lady, though she herself never sat on the throne, had, according to the English inscription, king Edward IV. to her great grandfather; Henry VII. to her grandfather; Henry VIII. to her uncle; Edward VI. to her cousin-german; James V. of Scotland to her brother; Henry I. of Scotland to her son; James VI. to her brother. Having to her great grandmother and grandmother two queens, both named Elizabeth; to her mother, Margaret queen of Scots; to her aunt, Mary, the French Queen; to her cousins-german, Mary and Elizabeth, queens of England; and to her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scots. This great lady died on the tenth of March, 1577.

In the south side is likewise the monument of Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VI. by her first husband, Henry Tudor. She was afterwards married to Humphry Stafford, a younger son to Humphry duke of Buckingham, and at last to Thomas lord Stanley, earl of Derby; but by the two last had no children. The inscription mentions the charities of this humane and generous princess, particularly her founding two colleges at Oxford, Christ-church and St. John's; and a grammar-school at Winbourne. She died in July 1509, in the reign of her grandson, Henry VIII.

At the east end of this isle is the royal vault of king Charles II. king William III. queen Mary, his consort, queen Anne, and prince George.

Over these royal personages are their effigies (except that of prince George) in wainscot presses; they are of wax-work resembling life, and dressed in their coronation robes.

Another wainscot press is placed at the corner of the great east window, in which is the effigy of the lady Mary, dutchess of Richmond, daughter to James duke

of Richmond and Lenox, dressed in the very robes her grace wore at the coronation of queen Anne.

On leaving this isle, you will be shewn, in another waincot press, the effigies of general Monk, who had a great share in the restoration of king Charles II. to the throne of England, and was interred in a vault appropriated to him and his family.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL.

This chapel contains several remarkable monuments. Near the entrance is one of black marble, finely polished, to the memory of the lady Jane Clifford, youngest daughter to the duke of Somerset, and wife to Charles lord Clifford and Dungarvan, who died on the twenty-third of November 1679. This black monument is adorned with cherubims and a scroll of alabaster, whereon is written a long inscription in English, containing an account of the lady's descent and marriage.

By the door, on the same side, is a monument of alabaster, erected for lady Cecil, the daughter of lord Cobham; who having married Sir Robert Cecil, son to William lord Burleigh, treasurer of England, died in child-bed in 1591. The Latin inscription is a dialogue between herself and husband, expressing their mutual affection.

At some distance is a magnificent temple of various coloured marble, erected to the memory of Anne dutchess of Somerset, wife to Edward duke of Somerset. She died on the sixteenth of April 1618, aged twenty-eight. The inscription is in Latin and English, and contains a pompous detail of the noble lineage of this great lady, her alliances and issue.

In this chapel is likewise a very expensive monument, erected by the great lord Burleigh to the memory of his wife Mildred, and their daughter, the lady Anne, countess of Oxford, representing a stately temple built with porphyry, and other kinds of marble gilt. It is divided into two compartments, one elevated over the other. In the lower lies lady Burleigh, in a recumbent posture, with her daughter lady Jane in her arms; and at her head and feet are her children and grand-children kneeling. In the upper compartment is the figure of a venerable old man, supposed to be the lord Burleigh, on his knees, as if at fervent prayer. The lady Burleigh died on the fourth of April, 1589, aged sixty-three, after being forty years married, and her daughter, the lady Oxford, on the fifth of June, 1588. On the tomb is a long Latin inscription, explaining the figures, and displaying their respective virtues and accomplishments.

The next monument I shall mention in this chapel, is that of the lady Winifrid, married first to Sir Richard Sackville, Knt. and afterwards to John Paulet, marquis of Winchester. On the base are the figures of a knight armed, and kneeling; and facing him, a lady in mourning, also on her knees; behind whose back lies an infant on a baptismal font, with its head supported by a pillow.

In the middle of the chapel is a fine raised monument of polished marble, to the memory of Sir George Villars and his lady, whose son was raised by king James I. to the dignity of duke of Buckingham.

In this chapel are two beautiful pyramids; the largest erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagnal, a child of two months old, overlaid by his nurse; the other to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter to the Hon. Christopher Harley, ambassador to the French king. She died in the year 1600; and her father, as appears by the inscription, caused her heart to be inclosed in a cup, and placed upon the top of the pyramid.

There are also in this chapel a monument to the memory of the lady Elizabeth Fanes, and one or two others scarcely worth notice.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDMUND.

At the entrance of this chapel is a lofty monument, with Gothic spires, erected to the memory of John of Eltham, second son to king Edward III. and so called from Eltham in Kent. His statue, in armour, is of white alabaster, the head incircled by a coronet. He died in Scotland at nineteen years of age, unmarried,

though three different matches had been proposed to him, the last of which, to Mary, daughter of Ferdinand king of Spain, he accepted, but lived not to consummate it.

At the feet of this is lately erected a handsome monument of white marble, with the following inscription:

“ In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the most illustrious and most benevolent John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who in 1738 married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerset, Esq; by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John Saint Albin of Alfoxton, in the same county, Esq;

His heart was as truly great and noble

As his high descent:

Faithful to his God,

A lover of his country,

A relation to relations,

A detester of detraction,

A friend to mankind:

Naturally generous and compassionate;

His liberality and his charity to the poor

were without bounds.

We therefore piously hope, that at the last day,

His body will be received in glory

Into the everlasting tabernacles.

Being snatch'd away suddenly by death,

Which he had long meditated and expected

with constancy,

He went to a better life the first of April, 1762,

Having lived sixty-one years, nine months, and

six days.

The countess dowager, in testimony of her great

Affection and respect to her lord's memory,

Has caused this monument to be placed here.

The figures round the inscription are the ancient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who descend, by ten different marriages, from the royal blood of England and France.

Invented and stained by Robert Chambers.

Next to this is a small table monument, on which lie the effigies of William of Windsor, and Blanch of the Tower, the son and daughter of Edward III. They took their surnames from the places of their birth, and both died in their infancy. They are dressed in the habits of the times, the young prince in a short doublet, of the indecency of which Chaucer's parson complains, and the princess in a horned head-dress, which Stow says was frightful.

On another tomb lies the statue of the lady Frances, dutchess of Suffolk, represented dressed in her robes. She was the daughter of the famous Charles Brandon, by Mary the French queen, daughter to Henry VII. and became dutchess of Suffolk by marrying Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, who, upon her father's decease, was created duke of Suffolk. On her tomb are two inscriptions, the first in Latin verse, in praise of her virtues; and the other in English, shewing her different marriages.

The next is an elegant monument of white marble, erected by John earl of Clare, to the memory of his son Francis Hollis, a youth of great bravery, who, after returning from making a campaign in Flanders, died on the twelfth of August 1622, aged eighteen. He is represented clad in Grecian armour, sitting on a Greek altar. A good author, mentioning this statue, says, that it expresses more juvenile sweetness and beauty than any thing of the kind he ever saw, and that if this figure has any fault in character or design, it is being placed in a languid sedentary posture, though clothed in armour, and described as a hero in his bloom; a more spirited attitude, he observes, would have been more suitable to the person represented, would have given the statuary greater latitude to exert his genius, and afforded more satisfaction to the spectator. The epitaph on this is as follows:

What so thou hast of nature or of arts,

Youth, beauty, strength, or what excelling parts

Of mind and body, letters, arms, and worth,

His eighteen years, beyond his years brought forth:

Then

Then stand, and read thyself within this glass,
How soon these perish, and thy self may pass;
Man's life is measur'd by the work, not days,
No aged sloth, but active youth hath praise.

On an altar, in the same taste, but differently ornamented, sits the statue of the lady Elizabeth Ruffel, the daughter of lord Ruffel. This statue is of white alabaster, and the lady is represented in a sleeping posture. Your guides say, that she died with a prick of her finger; but this story has no other foundation, than a misapprehension of the statuary's design; for having represented her asleep, and pointing with her finger to a death's head under her right foot, it has been supposed, by the position of her finger pointing downwards, that it was bleeding, and that this had closed her eyes in death; though the artist's design seems rather to allude to the composed situation of her mind at the approach of death, which she considered only as a profound sleep, from which she was again to wake to a joyful resurrection, of which the motto under her feet is an evident illustration, *Dormit, non mortua est*; "She is not dead, but sleepeth." The Latin inscription on the scroll beneath, only tells, that this monument was erected to her memory by her afflicted sister, Anne. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, resting on a florilege of roses, &c.

Within the iron rails that inclose this last monument, is a magnificent one to the memory of John lord Ruffel, son and heir to Francis earl of Bedford, and of his young son Francis, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, knight. This monument is of various coloured marble: and alabaster, and is adorned with gilding. Lord Ruffel is represented lying in his robes, with his infant son at his feet. His lady, who erected this tomb, was esteemed the Sappho of the age, and was not only an excellent poetess, but mistress of the learned languages; and five epitaphs on this tomb are of her composition, three of which are in Latin, one in Greek, and the other in English, which last is here transcribed as a specimen of the rest, that are to the same purpose:

Right noble twice, by virtue, and by birth,
Of Heaven lov'd, and honour'd on the earth:
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight,
My husband dear, more the world's fair light,
Death hath me 'rest. But I from death will take
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.
John was his name (ah, was!) wretch, must I say;
Lord Ruffel once, now my tear-thirsty clay.

In this chapel is a monument partly inclosed, to the memory of Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, and his lady, who are represented lying on a black marble table, supported by an alabaster pedestal. This monument is adorned with variegated marble, finely carved. The inscription contains his titles and character, which is a very noble one, and informs us, that he died on the eighth of February 1617, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

In this chapel are several other monuments, adorned, in their ancient manner, with statues lying flat on the backs; and also some other monuments affixed to the walls.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. BENEDICT.

This chapel is next to the south cross, and has a monument erected to the memory of Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of king James I. This monument was erected by his relict, the lady Anne, and is of black marble, on which are two statues in a recumbent posture, representing his lordship lying in his robes, with his lady. It has a long Latin inscription, representing his various employments and honours, and that he finished his life in a retired leisure, and died on the sixth of August 1645, aged seventy.

On the east side, where stood the altar of St. Benedict, is a monument of various kinds of marble, in memory of lady Frances, countess of Hertford, who died on the fourteenth of May 1598, in the forty-fourth year of her age. It is of various kinds of marble, and the countess is in the old taste represented in her robes, lying with

her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on the back of a lion.

On the south side of this chapel is a table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, the second son of Dr. Sprat, bishop of Rochester, an infant of a year old.

Near it is the monument of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, the first dean of this church, who founded an hospital, and instituted a school at Rathven in Denbighshire, where he was born. He was a person of great piety, and was the first who raised the learned Camden from obscurity. He is represented kneeling, in his proper habit. He died in 1601.

Thus have we surveyed the principal monuments within this spacious building, and shall conclude with a short view of the cloisters of this abbey.

In the south walk of the cloisters, towards the east end, are the remains of four abbots marked in the pavement by four stones,

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of eleven feet eight inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasius de Blois, natural son to king Stephen, who died in 1166.

The second is a raised stone of Suffex marble, under which lies interred the abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is said to have been the first who obtained from pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the mitre, ring, and globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble, to the memory of Geslebertus Crispinus, who died in 1114. His effigy may still be traced on his grave-stone, by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the eldest of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass, inscribed to the abbot Vitales, who died in 1082. All these seem to have had their names and dates cut afresh, and are indeed fragments worthy to be preserved.

In this walk are many other notable interments, but having nothing particular now to distinguish them, we shall not trouble our readers with their names.

Against the wall, in the centre of the east walk, is a monument lately erected to the memory of George Walsh, Esq; with the following inscription:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of George Walsh, Esq; late lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the forty-ninth regiment of foot, who died on the twenty-third of October 1761, aged seventy-three."

The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,
And care, and pain, and sickness, are no more.

We shall take notice but of one inscription more, and close our account. This is upon a handsome monument in the East Walk, almost facing the ancient abbots already mentioned; and for the purity of the diction, the propriety and elegance of the composition, exceeds every other in the church or cloisters.

Reader,

If thou art a BRITON,
Behold this tomb with reverence and regret;
Here lieth the remains of

DANIEL PULTENEY,

The kindest relation, the truest friend,
The warmest patriot, the worthiest man;

He exercised virtues in this age,
Sufficient to have distinguish'd him even in the best.

Sagacious by nature,

Industrious by habit,

Inquisitive with art;

He gain'd a complete knowledge of the state of Britain;
Foreign and domestic.

In most the backward fruit of tedious experience,
In him the early acquisition of undissipated youth.

He served the court several years:

Abroad, in the auspicious reign of queen Anne,
At home, in the reign of that excellent prince king George I.

He served his country always,

At court independent,

In the senate unbiass'd

At every age and in every station:

This

This was the bent of his generous soul,
This the business of his laborious life.

Public men, and public things,
He judged by one constant standard,
"The true interest of Britain;"

He made no other distinction of party,
He abhorred all other;

Gentle, humane, disinterested, beneficent;
He created no enemies on his own account :

Firm, determin'd, inflexible,
He feared none he could create in the cause of Britain.

Reader,

In this misfortune of thy country, lament thy own.

For know,

The loss of so much private virtue
Is a public calamity.

Near the north door of the abbey is St. Margaret's church, originally erected by Edward the Confessor, but has been several times since rebuilt and repaired. In the year 1735, it was not only repaired, but its tower was raised, at the expence of three thousand five hundred pounds, granted by parliament in consideration of its being the church where the House of Commons attend divine service on stated holidays, as the peers do at Westminster Abbey.

It is a plain, neat, and not inelegant Gothic structure, well enlightened by a series of large windows. It has two handsome galleries of considerable length, adorned in the front with carved work: these are supported by slender pillars, which rise to the roof, and have four small black pillars running along each of them, adorned with gilded capitals both at the galleries and at the top, where the flat roof is neatly ornamented with stucco.

This church, in 1758, was again repaired at the public expence, and ornamented with new gilding and painting.

In the east end of this church is a window curiously painted, with the history of the crucifixion, together with the figures of several apostles and saints, finely executed. It belonged formerly to a private chapel at Copt-hall, near Epping, in Essex, and was purchased by the officers of this parish a few years ago, for four hundred guineas.

The church of St. John the Evangelist was built in 1728, and is remarkable only for having sunk while it was building, which occasioned an alteration in the plan. On the north and south sides of this church are magnificent porticoes, supported by vast stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful stone tower and pinnacle: these additions were erected, that the whole might sink equally, and owe their magnitude to the same cause. The parts of this building are held together by iron bars, which cross even the isles.

Near the abbey church is the king's school, usually called Westminster school. It was originally founded in 1070, and founded a second time by queen Elizabeth in 1560, whence it is sometimes called the Queen's college, for a head master, a second master, and forty scholars, who are called King's scholars, and fitted for the university: they are provided with all necessaries except cloathing, of which they have only a gown once a year. This is now become one of the greatest schools in the kingdom: it has not only a first and second master, but five ushers; and besides the boys upon the foundation, here are between three and four hundred young gentlemen, most of them the children of persons of the first fortunes and families in the kingdom. Out of this school six or more boys are elected yearly for Trinity College, in Cambridge, and Christ's Church, in Oxford.

Near the west gate of the abbey church is a building called the Gate-house, which is used as a prison, both for debtors and felons, and was erected in the time of king Edward III.

In a place called Tothill-fields, in the parish of St. Margaret, there is a bridewell or work-house; and in the same parish, an hospital, founded by king Charles I.

for poor orphans, besides ten alms-houses, and six charity-schools.

On the north-east side of the abbey church, is an old Gothic building, called Westminster-hall, first built by William Rufus, as an addition to a royal palace there, and afterwards rebuilt by king Richard II. in the year 1397. It is reckoned one of the largest rooms in Europe, being two hundred and seventy feet long, seventy-four feet broad, and ninety feet high, supported only by buttresses, without one pillar: the roof is timber, and was a few years ago slated, the old covering of lead being thought too heavy: the pavement is of stone. In this spacious room the kings of England have generally held their coronation, and other solemn feasts. It is generally used for the trial of peers; and here, ever since the reign of Henry III. the three great courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, have been generally held at the four terms of the year; and the court of Exchequer is held above stairs.

Adjoining to the south-east angle of Westminster-hall, is a building formerly called St. Stephen's chapel, from its having been dedicated to St. Stephen. It was founded by king Stephen, and in 1347, rebuilt by king Edward III. who converted it to a collegiate church; but ever since it was surrendered to Edward VI. it has been used for the assembly of the representatives of the Commons of England, and is now generally called the House of Commons. It is a neat room, capable of holding six hundred persons, and has commodious apartments about it, as the speaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices. The benches for the members, which gradually ascend one above another, as in a theatre, are covered with green cloth; the floor is matted, and there are wainscot galleries around it, sustained by cantilevers adorned with carved work, where strangers are often permitted to sit and hear the debates.

Adjoining to Westminster-hall, on the south side, is an edifice called the House of Lords, or the House of Peers, from being the place where the peers of Great Britain assemble in parliament. This house stands south and north, as that of the Commons does east and west. It is an oblong room, somewhat less than that in which the Commons meet, and is hung with fine old tapestry, with historical figures, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the gift of the states of Holland to queen Elizabeth. Here is a throne for the king, with seats on the right and left for such princes of the blood as are peers of the realm. Before the throne are three broad seats, stuffed with wool; on the first of which, next to the throne, sits the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, who is speaker of the House of Peers; and on the other two sit the judges, the master of the Rolls, or the masters in Chancery, who attend occasionally to be consulted in points of law. The two archbishops sit at some distance from the throne, on the right hand, and the other bishops in a row under them. The benches for the lords spiritual and temporal are covered with red cloth; and there is a bar across the house, at the end opposite to the throne.

Adjoining to the House of Lords is an apartment called the Prince's Chamber, where the king is robed when he comes to the house; and there are other apartments in which the peers put on their robes.

Between the House of Lords and the House of Commons is an apartment called the Court of Requests, where such as have business in either house attend.

Another apartment, called the Painted Chamber, stands also between both houses: this is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bed-chamber, and the room in which the parliaments were anciently opened. Conferences are often held here between the two houses, or their committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the House of Commons to come up without being crowded.

But the principal public building in Westminster, is a bridge, called Westminster-bridge, built over the Thames, from a place called the Woolstaple, near New Palace-yard, to the opposite shore. The horse-ferry at Westminster was perhaps one of the most frequented passages over the river of Thames, ever since the build-

ing of London bridge, and laying aside the ancient ferry there. From the multitude of coaches, carriages and horses, continually passing and repassing at all hours, times and seasons, many inconveniences and accidents unavoidably happened, and in a course of time many lives were lost. To prevent these inconveniences and dangers, the archbishop of Canterbury, and several other noblemen, in the year 1736, procured an act of parliament for building a bridge across the Thames, from New Palace-yard, to the opposite shore in the county of Surry: but this act was not obtained without great opposition from the people of London and Southwark, and some fainter efforts used by the bargemen and watermen of the Thames; but private interest was obliged to give way to the public advantage, and preparations were made for carrying on this great work under the sanction of the legislature.

At length, the ballast-men of Trinity-house were employed to open a large hole for the foundation of the first pier, to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river; and this being finished and levelled at the bottom, it was kept to a level by a proper inclosure of strong piles. Mean while, a strong case of oak, secured and strengthened with large beams, was prepared, of the form and dimensions of the intended pier in the clear: this was made water-proof, and being brought over the place, was secured within the piles.

In this wooden case the first stone was laid on the twenty-ninth of January 1738-9, by the late earl of Pembroke: the case of boards was above the high-water mark, and it sinking gradually by the weight of the prodigious blocks of stone strongly cemented to its bottom, the men continued to work as on dry ground, though at a great depth under water. Thus the western middle pier was first formed, and in the same manner were all the other piers erected, and when finished, the planks on the sides being taken off, the stone-work appeared entire. The superstructure was added in the common method, and the whole finished in the most neat and elegant manner, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or more closely examined by the passenger who goes over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprize.

This bridge is universally allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It is adorned and secured on each side by a very lofty and noble balustrade, there are recesses over every pier, which is a semioctagon. Twelve of them are covered with half domes, viz. four at each end, and four in the middle. Between these in the middle are pedestals, on which was intended a group of figures; this would greatly add to the magnificence, by making the centre more principal, (which it ought to be) and giving it an air of magnificence and grandeur suitable to the city to which it belongs. A great number of lamps are so agreeably disposed on the top of the recesses, as at once to contribute to the purposes of use and beauty. This magnificent structure is one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet in length, and above three hundred feet longer than London bridge. The ascent at the top is extremely well managed, and the room allowed for passengers, consists of a commodious foot-way, seven feet broad on each side, paved with broad moor-stone, and raised above the road allowed for carriages. This last is thirty feet wide, and is sufficient to admit the passage of three carriages and two horses on a breast, without the least danger.

The construction and distance of the piers from each other are so managed, that the vacancies under the arches allowed for the water-way, are four times as much as at London-bridge; and in consequence of this, there is no fall, nor can the least danger arrive to boats in passing through the arches. The piers, which are fourteen, have thirteen large and two small arches, all semicircular. These, with two abutments, constitute the bridge, whose strength is not inferior to its elegance.

The length of every pier is seventy-feet, and each end is terminated with a saliant angle against either stream. The breadth of the two middle piers is seventeen feet at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of solid

stone; and the others on each side, regularly decrease one foot in breadth, so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen feet, and so on to the two least next the sides, which are no more than twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

The centre arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the others decrease in width four feet on each side, so that the two next to the centre arch are seventy-two feet wide, and so on to the least of the large arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide, and the two small ones in the abutments close to the shore, are about twenty feet in width.

The foundation of the bridge is laid on a solid and firm mass of gravel which lies at the bottom of the bed of the river; but at a much greater depth on the Surry than the Westminster side; and this inequality of the ground, required the heights of the several piers to be very different, as some have their foundations laid at five feet, and others at fourteen feet under the bed of the river. The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at the top, and are founded on the bottoms of the above-mentioned wooden cases formed of the most substantial work, eighty feet in length, twenty-eight in breadth, and these timbers are two feet in thickness. The caisson or wooden case, in which the first pier was built, contained an hundred and fifty loads of timber; and forty thousand pound weight is computed to be always under water in stone and timber.

The materials are much superior to those commonly used on such occasions: the inside is usually filled up with chalk, small stones, or rubbish; but here all the piers are the same on the inside as without, of solid blocks of Portland stone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none less than a ton, except the closers, or smaller ones, intended for fastening the others, one of which has its place between every four of the large ones. These vast blocks are perfectly well wrought for uniting; they are laid in Dutch terrace, and also fastened together with iron cramps run in with lead. All this iron-work is, however, entirely concealed, and so placed, that none of them can be affected by the water.

It is also worthy of remark, that the soffit of every arch is turned and built quite through with blocks of Portland stone, over which is built and bonded in with it, another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; and by this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio, and the whole weight so happily adjusted, that each arch can stand single, without affecting, or being affected by the other arches. In short, between every two arches a drain is contrived to carry off the water and filth that might in time penetrate and accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the arches.

Though the greatest care was taken in laying the foundation deep in the gravel, and using every probable method to prevent the sinking of the piers, yet all this was in some degree ineffectual; for one of them sunk so considerably when the work was very near completed, as to retard the finishing it a considerable time. This gave the highest satisfaction to those who had opposed this noble work: but the commissioners for building the bridge immediately ordered the arch supported by that pier, on the side where it had sunk, to be taken down, and then caused the base of the pier to be loaded with incredible weights, till all the settlement that could be forced was made. After this the arch was rebuilt, and has ever since been as secure as the rest.

In short, the last stone was laid in November 1747, eleven years and nine months from the beginning of the construction; a very short period, considering the vastness of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of stone made use of, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by sea; the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piles and scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruptions occasioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day. The expence of erecting this bridge, and of procuring all the requisite conveniences,

conveniencies, was defrayed by parliament, and amounted to three hundred and eighty-nine thousand, five hundred pounds, which was raised by several lotteries.

This bridge, considered in itself, is not only a great ornament to this metropolis, and of the most singular advantage to the city of Westminster; but it has entirely changed the appearance of that city; new and beautiful streets have been erected; those that were before narrow, crooked and ill-built, have been widened, rendered straight, and rebuilt with regularity and elegance. And new plans of improvement are daily formed, and continually putting in execution.

On the bank of the Thames, at the confines of St. Margaret's parish, and next to those of St. Martin's in the Fields, was a palace called Whitehall, originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the year 1243. It afterwards came to the archbishops of York; whence it was called York Place, and continued to be the city residence of the archbishops, till it was purchased by king Henry VIII. of cardinal Wolsey, in 1530; then it became the place of residence for the court, and continued so till the year 1697, when, by accidental fire, it was all burnt down, except the part called the Banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by king James I. according to a design of Inigo Jones. This Banqueting-house is an elegant and magnificent structure, built of hewn stone, adorned with an upper and lower range of pillars, of the Ionic and Composite order: the capitals are enriched with fruit and foliage; and between the columns are the windows. The roof is covered with lead, and surrounded with a balustrade. The Banqueting-house chiefly consists of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high, and a proportionable length and breadth. The ceiling is painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Rubens. It is now used only as a chapel-royal, and the rest of the house serves for state offices.

Opposite to the Banqueting-house is a modern edifice, in a very good manner, called the Horse-guards, from the king's horse-guards, who, while his majesty resides at St. James's palace, do duty here, two at a time being constantly mounted, and completely armed, under two slope porches detached from the building, and erected to shelter them from the weather. This structure consists of a centre and two wings. In the centre is an arched passage into St. James's Park; and the building over this has a pediment, on which are the king's arms cut in bas relief. The wing on each side of this centre is a pavilion, and in the middle rises a cupola: the wings are plainer than the centre, and consist each of a front, projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal story, and a plain one in the sides: each has its pediment, with a circular window in the centre.

Near the Horse-guards is the Treasury, under the government of five lords commissioners, one of whom is called first lord of the treasury: under these are two joint secretaries, four chief clerks, and sixteen under clerks, with other officers. This building fronts the Parade in St. James's Park, and consists of three stories. It has a court on the inside, surrounded with buildings. The office of trade and plantations is also kept here, under the government of eight commissioners, and other officers, whose business it is to examine the custom-house accounts of all the goods exported and imported to and from the several parts of the kingdom; in order to discover the advantages and disadvantages of the trade of this nation with other kingdoms and states, in regard to the balance of trade; and also to benefit our plantations, by promoting their trade, and encouraging such branches as are most conducive to their respective interests, as well as that of the kingdom in general.

The church of St. Martin was so called from having been dedicated to St. Martin. It is also distinguished by the name of St. Martin's in the Fields, from its situation, which was formerly a field, with only a few houses about it; though now it is nearly in the centre of that vast mass of buildings which has connected Westminster with London, and runs out collaterally to a very great extent. The church of St. Martin being decayed, was

rebuilt by Henry VIII. It was afterwards rebuilt by king James I. but not being large enough to accommodate the inhabitants, it was augmented in 1607, at the charge of prince Henry, eldest son of James I. and several of the nobility; but after many expensive reparations, it was entirely taken down in 1720, according to an act of parliament, and a new church begun, which was finished in 1726. This is an elegant edifice, built of stone. It has a noble portico on the west front, of Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, in which are the royal arms cut in bas relief. The ascent to this portico is by a flight of very long steps. The length of this church is about one hundred and forty feet, the breadth sixty, and the height forty-five: it has a fine arched roof, sustained by Corinthian stone columns. The steeple has a beautiful spire, and one of the best rings of bells in London. The parish of St. Martin, which is supposed to have been originally taken out of St. Margaret's, has so increased both in houses and inhabitants, that it is now one of the largest and most populous in the bills of mortality; and though the parishes of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-square, have been taken out of it, the number of its houses is computed at no less than four thousand.

The Admiralty-office is in this parish, and is a magnificent structure, built with brick and stone. The east front has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, supported by four very large stone pillars. Besides a hall, and other common rooms, here are seven spacious houses for seven commissioners of the Admiralty. The wall before the court has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner: a piazza, consisting of beautiful columns, runs almost from one end to the other, and each side of the gate is ornamented with a sea-horse, not ill cut in stone. In this office are transacted all affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty; admirals, captains, and other naval officers, are nominated, and orders issued for the trial of those who have failed in their duty.

In the parish of St. Martin, where several capital streets terminate, is a large opening called Charing-cross, from one of the crosses which king Edward I. caused to be erected in memory of his queen Eleanor, and Charing, the name of a village which stood on the spot where the cross was built. The cross continued till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. when it was entirely destroyed by the fanatics, as a monument of popish superstition; but after the restoration, an equestrian statue of king Charles I. was set up in its stead. This statue still remains; it is of brass, and very finely executed. It stands on a pedestal seventeen feet high, and is secured by a palisade, inclosing an area of thirty feet diameter, which is elevated about twelve inches above the street.

Near Charing-cross, upon the east side, is Northumberland-house, so called from its having been in possession of the earls of Northumberland for more than a hundred years. It was originally built in the reign of king James I. by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, and is almost the only house of the ancient nobility remaining in London. It originally consisted of three sides only, but is now a spacious quadrangle, with a large garden and fine walks behind it, extending almost to the Thames.

From the size of Northumberland-house, one would imagine there were more rooms of magnificence and shew than are found in it, at least, if all worth seeing are shewn. We saw only one suite of rooms; entering a common dining parlour about twenty feet by twenty; out of that into a dining-room, forty-five by twenty, handsomely furnished; the chimney-piece elegant, Siena and white marble in compartments, with a central piece of basso relievo polished; and all supported by two very handsome fluted pillars of Siena marble. In this room is found that noble picture, the Cornaro family, by Titian, which highly deserves the admiration of every lover of painting. Those who have not viewed the capital well-preserved pieces of this master in the foreign collections, but have drawn their ideas of him from his works in England, will be surprised to find the colouring

of this picture what may yet be called fresh. The heads and hands are of the most perfect expression; not the imitation of life, but life itself; nothing can be in a finer taste than these three exquisite portraits. The connoisseurs may discover beauties of a peculiar nature in this piece; but the unlearned spectator, who views with no prejudices but those in favour of nature, will be struck greatly at the sight of such venerable heads, that carry in their air, and every trait, the marks of such genuine expression.

Next comes a drawing-room, forty by twenty: this is also well furnished; the chimney-piece light and elegant; the mosaic'd ceiling in the fresco stile, pretty. At one end is a large landscape by Salvator Rosa, which is fine; rocks and trees jumbled together in the wildness of that romantic genius, which seemed formed by nature to catch her sublimest hints; with a little group of figures dropped from a whirlwind. Opposite, Ixion by Lancetti, an horrible subject, and handled in a dark, but not an inexpressive manner. Besides these pieces, is a small landscape of a stream, with a bridge over it cut out of the rock; it is a pleasing, natural, glowing piece. The two larger pictures, companions, one on each side the chimney, of female figures, want that *agrément*, that soft, voluptuous elegance of the naked, which ought ever to be found in pieces of this sort: that on the right side of the chimney is by much the most pleasing, the attitude of the woman is easy, and expressively painted. Over the landscape by Salvator, is a very pleasing picture of Venus lying along on a coach, which in softness, colouring, and an enticing expression of the *enbonpoint*, is well worth attention; it reminds one of the famous Venus by Titian; like his, her face is by no means answerable to her body; the posture is in every respect the same, except the position of the left hand, which Titian has thrown *negligement sur ce*, says M. Cochin, *que la modestie doit cacher*, but here it falls on the thigh. Which is the most modest of these Venus's?

From this drawing-room, we enter a small breakfast-room of about twenty by twenty, hung with tapestry; and out of that into the great ball-room, one of the most elegant in London: it is one hundred and three feet long, twenty-seven broad, and thirty-two high, richly ornamented with gilding, &c. The ceiling (which is coved) is very beautifully adorned with medallions, copies of antiques, particularly a Fame, a Flora, a Victory, and a Diana. On one side the room are two chimney-pieces, the cornices of which are basso relievos of white marble, and supported by figures of Phrygian captives, copies from others in the capitol; but they are rather too bulky for this use. The other side of the room contains a double range of windows, which are contrived in a very peculiar manner; for notwithstanding the size of the room, the lower ones are of common dimensions and height, which is a circumstance extremely agreeable: the upper range is quite concealed behind the cornice, insomuch that you must be close to the opposite side of the room to discover the immediate track of their light: by means of this contrivance, the room is equally lighted from the floor to the ceiling, and the pictures are viewed without the least glare. In the piers between the windows of the lower range are very elegant glasses, and several slabs of agate, and the finest and rarest marbles. The sofas and chairs are of crimson damask, (window-curtains of the same) with gilt arms and legs. There are four glass lustres.

But the principal ornaments of this beautiful room are the paintings; in respect of which we cannot but greatly admire the taste of the noble owner, who, rather than furnish it with such originals as are to be procured at present, ordered copies of some capital ones of the greatest painters, by the first artists of this age. The success his grace met with in the execution, was equal to the propriety of the idea; for here are five paintings which may really be called admirable. It by no means becomes me to talk of a distinction between copies and originals. In the centre is the School of Athens, after Raphael, by Raphael Mengs, which, in defiance of this immortal name, we shall venture to pronounce a learned,

but by no means a pleasing picture. The grouping, in respect of picturesque composition, is excellent, but the piece is very rightly called a School, for it consists of many groups with scarce any unity. The figures are in most respects fine, but are little better, from the distinctness of their employments from each other, than so many portraits: the draperies are in general in a heavy, inelegant stile; but the airs of the heads, and the variety of the composition, are excellent.

On one side of this is the council, and on the other the feast of the Gods, both by Raphael, and copied by Pompeo Battoni. In the first, the bold strength of what may be called muscular expression, is admirable; for the artist seems in this piece to have consulted little besides displaying his anatomical learning; the drawing, it is true, is fine; but the drawing of a satyr may be as fine as that of a Venus! There is throughout this picture a great want of grace; every limb is thick, unwieldy, and heavy.

The feast of the Gods is infinitely finer; for here are a great number of figures admirably grouped, and some of them extremely graceful; with a general variety in the composition, which must be striking to every one. The woman in the centre, whose back parts are alone seen, is admirably drawn, and the turn and inflection of the limbs expressed in the happiest manner; also the three secondary female figures in the corner of the right side, are graceful, and very pleasing; the airs of the heads, in general, and the stile of the whole composition, is fine; but in neither this, nor the preceding, are many marks of that brilliancy, and pleasing diffusion of lights and shades which result from the refined practice of the *chiaro oscuro*.

At the upper end of the room is the Triumph of Bacchus, after Annibal Carrach, by Costanzi; a picture which, however correct the drawing may be, is by no means pleasing: the subject could be chose by none but an artist who wanted to display the distortions of the human body. Thus we see in the corner, on the right side, a woman a very Bright in flesh, with drapery so well drawn, as to display the shape of the limbs correctly through it; who can view them, and not wish for those of a beauty, instead of an oyster-wench? Another, somewhat better made, holds up her hands and arms in all the fury of intoxication. Surely this painter must have a strange taste, thus to represent the human form! But a greater fault is the unmeaning, silly insipidity of Bacchus, who surely ought to have had marks of a peculiar and animated spirit upon such an occasion; instead of which, he sits in his car with as much calmness, as quiet, sober, and mild a countenance, as if he had been in a council of the Gods, instead of a drunken frolic. These circumstances more than balance the excellencies of drawing, colouring, &c. which are found in this piece.

But the Aurora, after Guido, by Masuccio, makes ample amends for all the rest. Sure never was grace, in all the divinity of its most pleasing attitudes, more elegantly caught than in this happy, this sweet idea, which is executed with as much spirit as it was conceived with elegance. The whole range of painting cannot exhibit a more pleasing group; each figure is shewn to the best advantage; and each most peculiarly elegant: but the principal of the graces is GRACE itself; the arms are extended in so beautiful a manner, the whole body is turned with such amazing elegance, that a superior is scarcely to be imagined. The colouring, the general diffusion of the clear obscure, the wonderful elegance of the whole, is unparalleled: but Apollo (the principal figure) is by no means equal to any of the graces; his attitude is not unpleasing; but it is tame, inexpressive, and infinitely inferior in grace to the figure above-mentioned.

Near Charing-cross, on the north side, is a place called the Mews, now containing stables for the king's horses. Mews is a name given to places where hawks are kept, and is derived from Mew, a term used among falconers, signifying to moult, or cast feathers; and this place was used for the accommodation of the king's falconers and hawks, so early as the year 1377; but the king's

king's stables at Lomesbury, now called Bloomsbury, being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, king Henry VIII. caused the hawks to be removed, and the Mews to be enlarged, and fitted up for his horses, and it has continued to be the king's stables ever since. The building consists of a quadrangle; which being greatly decayed, the north side was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by king George II. in the year 1732.

Near the Mews are a public school and library, belonging to St. Martin's parish. This school was endowed, and the library well furnished with books, in the reign of king James II. by Dr. Tennison, then minister in this parish, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

In the parish of St. Martin is an old building, called St. James's House, to which the court removed upon the burning of Whitehall in 1697; and it has continued to be the residence of our kings ever since. An hospital, founded by the citizens of London before the conquest, for fourteen leprous maids, formerly stood on this spot; and from this hospital the palace, which was built by king Henry VIII. soon after the general dissolution, derived its name. It is an irregular building, of a mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hospital was converted to the use of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service of the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that end there belongs to it a dean, a lord almoner, a sub-dean, forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family, twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten children, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, and a bell-ringer.

When this palace was built, it abutted in the south-west upon an uncultivated swampy tract of ground, which the king inclosed, and converted into a park, called from the palace St. James's Park: he also laid it out into walks, and collected the water into one body. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by Charles II. who planted it with lime-trees, and formed a beautiful vista, near half a mile in length, called the Mall, from its being adapted to a play at bowls so called. He also formed the water into a canal of one hundred feet broad, and two thousand eight hundred feet long; and furnished the park with a decoy, and other ponds for water-fowl. This park, which is near a mile and an half in circumference, and surrounded with magnificent structures, is constantly open, and used as a thoroughfare by all sorts of people. At the east end is a spacious parade for the exercise of the horse and foot guards.

In a line with St. James's Palace, on the east side, is Marlborough-house, which belongs to the duke of Marlborough, and is a very large brick edifice, ornamented with stone, and built in a peculiar taste. It has two wings, and a very spacious court before it. The front, which is very extensive, has only two series of windows. The building is terminated by a balustrade on the top; and the apartments are magnificent, well disposed, and richly furnished.

On the west side of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall and grand canal, stands the Queen's Palace. It was originally known by the name of Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it, in 1703, from the ground, with brick and stone, it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present majesty bought it; and it began to be called the Queen's Palace, from the particular pleasure the queen expressed in the retirement of this house. It is in every respect a fine building, and not only commands a prospect of St. James's Park in front, but has a park, lately much enlarged, and a canal, belonging to itself behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, from whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a prospect of the adjacent country. It has a spacious court-yard, inclosed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with offices on each side, separated from the mansion-house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated

on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of this house has two ranges of pilasters, of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders.

A new library has been lately added to this palace, filled with the best authors in various languages. Here is also a fine collection of prints; and the whole structure is adorned with a great variety of pictures by the most eminent masters. Among them are the famous cartoons by Raphael, removed from Hampton Court.

These cartoons are seven pieces of sacred history taken from the New Testament, and were designed as patterns for tapestry. They are painted on paper, with great delicacy and beauty, in water-colours.

The story of the first is the miraculous draught of fishes, Luke v. In this Christ appears in the boat with an air of divine gentleness; the large fowl placed on the shore in the fore-ground, have a sea wildness in them, and prevent the heaviness which that part of the picture would otherwise have had, by breaking the parallel lines that would have been made by the boat, and the base of the picture. Raphael has, indeed, made a boat too little to hold the figures he has placed in it: but had he made it large enough for those figures, the picture would have been all boat; and to have made his figures small enough for a vessel of that size, would have rendered them unsuitable to the rest of the set, and less considerable.

The second is the Delivery of the Keys, John xxi. and has received an injury. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the resurrection, present authority, late suffering, humility and majesty, command and love, are finely mixed in his divine aspect. He is wrapped only in one large piece of white drapery; his left arm and breast are bare, and part of his legs naked. The figures of the eleven apostles all express the same passion of admiration, but discover it differently according to their characters. Peter receives his master's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention; the beloved disciple has, in his countenance, wonder lost in love: the last personage, whose back only is seen, one would fancy to be Thomas, whose perplexed concern could not be better drawn than by this acknowledgment of the difficulty to describe it. The mixture of tints in the draperies all together produce a wonderful harmony.

The third is the Miracle of healing the Cripple at the beautiful gate of the Temple, Acts iii. All the figures are admirably performed.

The fourth is the death of Ananias, Acts v. Here is the greatest dignity in the apostles; they are, however, only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures; what a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

The fifth is Elymas the forcerer, struck with blindness, Acts xii. His whole body expresses his being blind. How admirably are terror and astonishment expressed in the people present, and how variously according to their several characters! What grace and majesty is seen in the great Apostle of the Gentiles, denouncing vengeance on the forcerers! The proconsul has a greatness and a grace superior to his character, equal to what one might suppose in a Cæsar.

The sixth is the sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lycaonia, Acts xiv. The occasion of this is finely told; the man healed of his lameness, to express his sense of the divine power which appeared in the apostles, and to shew it to be him, not only has a crutch under his feet on the ground, but an old man takes up the lappet of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expressing great devotion and amazement; which are sentiments seen in the other, with a mixture of joy. The group of the ox and popa are taken from a bas-relievo in the Villa de Medici.

The seventh is St. Paul preaching to the Athenians, Acts xvii. The divine orator is the chief figure; but with what wonderful art are almost all the different tempers of mankind represented in the audience! This picture is conducted with the greatest judgment. The attitude

titude of St. Paul is as fine as possible, pointing to the statue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lystra would call him by that name. The little drapery thrown over the apostle's shoulder, and hanging down to his waist, poises the figure, which otherwise would seem ready to tumble forwards.

There were in all twelve of these pieces: two are in the possession of the French king: the king of Sardinia has two of the others; and one belonged to a gentleman in England, who pledged it for a sum of money. When the person who had taken this valuable deposit found it was to be redeemed, he greatly damaged the drawing, for which the gentleman brought his action in Westminster-hall.

Perhaps there are few houses in Europe of its size, better worth the view of the curious in architecture, and the sitting up and furnishing great houses, than lord Spencer's, in St. James's Place. Nothing can be more pleasingly elegant than the park front, which is ornamented to an high degree, and yet not with profusion; we know not in England a more beautiful piece of architecture. Nor is the fitting up and furniture of the rooms inferior to the beauties of the outside. We were first shewn into lord Spencer's library, which is thirty feet by twenty-five; the ornaments exceedingly handsome. The chimney-piece very light, of polished white marble. On one side of the room hangs a capital picture of the nature of witchcraft; the expression and finishing is very great; and the extent of the painter's imagination striking, in drawing into one point such a multitude of the emblems of witchcraft, and all designed with a fine wildness of fancy. It is somewhat in the stile of Scarlatti.

From hence you enter the dining-room, forty-six by twenty-four; exceedingly elegant: the decorations in the finest taste, and the richest of their kind; the ceiling and cornice of white and green, very beautiful. The slabs of Siena marble, large and finely veined. The chimney-piece, basso relievo, of white marble beautifully polished. On one side of it is a landscape, the killing of a dragon, the general brilliancy of which is very fine, and the trees beautifully expressed. On the other side is another yet more pleasing, the trees of which are likewise striking. The figures are a centaur carrying off a naked woman: her back appears, which is painted with a most delicate softness: she has a little slight drapery, which is very elegantly designed, though perhaps not perfectly natural.

Next we entered the drawing-room, which is twenty-four by twenty-one, clear of a noble bow-window, parted from the room only by two pillars of most exquisite workmanship; they are carved in leaves, the thick foliage of which bends round in a fine arch from one to the other, in a taste that cannot be too much admired. On each side, in a semicircular cove in the wall, an urn of white marble with basso relievos, very beautiful. Nothing can be more elegant than the chimney-piece; a fine border of Siena marble with a sweet festoon of flowers upon it in white marble polished; the ceiling, cornice, and ornaments of green and white and gold, and in a most delicate stile. Over the chimney, a picture of two usurers; great expression.

Returning, we next viewed the Attic story; the staircase is in a very just taste, wide and lofty; the ceiling and ornaments green and white.

From the landing-place you enter first the music-room twenty-five by twenty-three, the chimney-piece extremely light and elegant: on the left a small dressing-room, very neat; chimney-piece very beautiful; the cornice of white polished marble, supported by pillars of Siena. This opens into the bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty. The beds and tables very finely carved and inlaid, the former of crimson damask, with covered tops, and extremely elegant. Returning to the music-room, you enter the grand dressing-room, twenty-five by twenty-three, which is fitted up with all possible taste; scarce any thing can be more beautiful than the mosaic'd ceiling, the cornices, and all the ornaments. The chimney-piece is exquisitely designed, and admirably executed: it is of white marble, wrought with the

utmost taste, and beautifully polished. Over the cornice are festoons of the lightest carving, and two eagles, with a very fine basso relievo of carving in a glass in the centre. The pictures are disposed with great elegance, and hung up by ribbons of gilt carving in the sweetest taste. Among them are the following pieces:

Two old men's heads in the stile of Rembrandt; fine.

Ten pieces, companions, exceedingly beautiful; the colouring, attitudes, and drapery, very striking. Among them Andromade, rape of Europa, Venus, Neptune.

A battle by Borgognon, very fine.

Madona, dark, but good.

Nativity, fine,

A Christ, ditto.

Holy family, pleasing, but the drapery not excellent.

Landscape, I imagine by Claud Lorraine, fine.

Out of this room you enter the saloon, forty-five by thirty, that which we never beheld one fitted up and furnished in a more exquisite taste. The ceiling, which is coved, is in mosaic'd compartments, green and white and gold; gilt medallions are let into it. The door-cases exceedingly elegant, their cornices supported by pillars most beautifully carved, and gilt with the same mixture of green as in the ceiling. The chimney-piece large, but very light; relievos of white polished marble, wonderfully elegant. Between the windows are two slabs very large, of the finest Siena marble, the frames carved in the most exquisite taste, and richly gilded; they are beyond all comparison more beautiful and rich than any we have seen. The pier-glasses of a vast size, single plates, and the frames of admirable workmanship. The carving and gilding of the sofa frames in a stile and taste till now unknown. In the centre of the room hangs an exceeding fine glass lustre. On each side the chimney is an historical landscape, one Alexander and Diogenes; the expression good, but the colouring of both something of the Mannerist.

The next room is called the painted one, twenty-four by twenty-two. On one side is a bow-window, ornamented with the most exquisitely carved and gilt pillars you can conceive. The walls and ceiling are painted in compartments by Mr. Steuart, in the most beautiful taste; even the very scrolls and festoons of the slightest sort, which are run between the square and circular compartments, are executed with the minutest elegance. The ground of the whole is green; and the general effect more pleasing than is easily conceived. Nothing can be lighter or more beautiful than the chimney-piece: the frieze contains a most exquisite painting representing a clandestine marriage, which, without variety or glare of colours, has all the harmony of their utmost power. Nothing can be finer than the drapery, which is designed with the justest taste, displaying the form of every limb through it in a most beautiful manner. The soft expression of the naked, and the beauty of the heads, are very great. We should observe, that two of the small compartments of the wall are landscapes let into it with no other than the painted frame of the divisions: one represents a water-fall, and the other a bridge over a stream, both fine. The frames of the tables, sofas, stands, &c. &c. are all carved and gilt in the same taste as the other ornaments of the room, all with a profusion of richness, but with the utmost elegance. The peacock's feathers over one of the glasses, the turtles on a wreath of flowers, and the magpies on bunches of grapes, are very beautiful, and the deception of the first extraordinary. The bold relief of such slight strokes does honour to the pencil of the artist. The looking-glass window is a piece of taste, and has an happy effect.

North-west of the Queen's Palace, at the south-east corner of Hyde-park, in a fine situation, and a clear and pure air, is a neat plain building, which formerly belonged to lord Lansborough, but was, in the year 1733, taken and fitted up by a charitable society, for the reception of the sick and lame, by the name of St. George's Hospital. It was first opened, for the admission of patients, on the first day of January 1734, and has ever since been supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and so well attended and managed, that now

it is one of the most flourishing hospitals in the kingdom. The governors of this charity are about three hundred.

Near St. George's Hospital is a Lock Hospital, erected for the reception of persons afflicted with venereal disorders, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

Besides many noble private buildings in the parish of St. Martin, that have not been mentioned here, this parish contains the following additional public ones; two charity-schools, two alms-houses, a parish work-house, a round-house, and a play-house.

St. James's Church was built in the reign of Charles II. at the expence of Henry earl of St. Albans, and other neighbouring inhabitants; and was made parochial by act of parliament in 1685. The building is of brick and stone, about eighty-five feet long, sixty broad, and forty-five feet high, with a handsome steeple, one hundred and fifty feet in height.

St. James's Square is in the parish of St. James's, and is an area of at least four acres, built round chiefly with noblemen's houses, in the modern taste. In the middle of the square is a fine basin, surrounded with a gravel walk, and inclosed with an iron palisade.

In a street called Piccadilly, in the parish of St. James's, is Burlington-house, so called from its being the residence of the earls of Burlington. It is fenced from the street by a brick wall, about two hundred and twenty feet in length, in which are three coach-gates. The front of the house is of stone, and is remarkable for the beauty of the design and workmanship. It has two wings, joined by a circular colonnade of the Doric order. The front was built by the late earl of Burlington. The apartments are in a fine taste, and the stair-case painted with great spirit, by Seb. Ricci. Behind the house is a spacious garden.

In Piccadilly are several other magnificent houses, as Sunderland-house, Devonshire-house, and two new houses, one erected by the earl of Bath, and the other by the earl of Egremont. In this parish there are two chapels of ease, three charity-schools, two squares, two markets, part of a third, and a work-house for the parish poor.

The church of St. George the Martyr is a beautiful structure, near a square called Hanover-square. This was one of the fifty new churches erected within the bills of mortality, by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne. The ground for the church was given by the late lieutenant-general Stewart, who also left four thousand pounds to the parish, towards erecting and endowing a charity-school, which, by the additional benefactions and subscriptions of the parishioners, is become very considerable. In this parish are four chapels of ease, a work-house for the poor, and a market for meat and herbage.

Here are two spacious quadrangles of magnificent houses, called Hanover and Grosvenor Squares. Hanover Square consists of an area of about two acres: Grosvenor Square contains about five acres, and is laid out with gravel and green walks, and quickset bushes. It is inclosed with a balustrade upon a dwarf wall, and adorned in the centre with a gilt equestrian statue of king George I. on a pedestal.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor's Square, in this parish, is a lying-in-hospital, for unmarried as well as married women. It is supported by voluntary contributions; and any woman recommended by a governor or subscriber is received, and provided with assistance, and all necessaries, during the last stage of her pregnancy, and the month of lying-in.

Near Oxford-road, in this parish, is a plain but commodious brick building, called the Middlesex Hospital, for the reception of the sick and lame, and for lying-in married women. The first institution of this charity was in August 1745, in two houses adjoining to each other, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, in this neighbourhood; but the number of patients greatly increasing, this building was begun in 1755. The apartments for the reception of lying-in women are remote from those for the sick and lame. This hospital

is supported by charitable contributions. The number of beds at present is sixty-four; and the number of patients admitted, from the first institution to the beginning of June 1751, is fifteen thousand and thirty-nine, of whom one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine were sick and lame, eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-five were out-patients, and one thousand four hundred and twenty-five lying-in women.

St. Anne's parish being taken out of St. Martin's parish, by act of parliament in 1678, a church, dedicated to St. Anne, was finished in 1686, of brick and stone. The great ornaments of this parish are two squares, one called Soho Square, and the other Leicester Square. Soho Square is an area of three acres, surrounded with high palisades, inclosing a garden, in which is a statue of king Charles II. erected on a pedestal, placed in the middle of a small basin. At his feet lie the representation of the four principal rivers in England, the Thames, the Severn, the Tine, and the Humber. The north and west sides of Leicester Square are in this parish. Leicester Square is an area of between two and three acres. On the north side is Saville-house, the winter residence of his present majesty, while prince of Wales; and adjoining to that is Leicester-house, the residence of the princess dowager of Wales. This square is inclosed with iron rails, and in the centre is a gilt equestrian statue of king George II. on a high pedestal.

The greatest part of the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden was anciently a garden, belonging to the abbot and convent of Westminster, and was then properly called Convent-garden, a name since corrupted into Covent, and sometimes Common-garden. In 1552, king Edward VI. gave it to John earl of Bedford, together with a field near it, formerly called the Seven-acres, but now being turned into a long street, it is called Long-acre.

In 1640, Francis earl of Bedford erected a chapel for the use of his tenants, in and about Covent-garden, which chapel is now the parish-church; and in 1645, this precinct was separated, by act of parliament, from the parish of St. Martin's, and constituted an independent parish. The church was built by Inigo Jones, and is esteemed, by the best judges, one of the most simple and perfect pieces of architecture in the world. In the front is a plain portico of the Tuscan order: the columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large. This portico is defended by an iron palisade, and iron gates, the gift of the duke of Bedford. But what is most singular in the building is, that it has no pillars to support the roof, nor any tower, or bells to ring in peal. On each side of the front is a gate suitable to the structure.

There is a square before the church, called Covent-garden market, of which the church forms almost all the west side. This square contains about three acres of ground, and is the best market in England for herbs, fruit and flowers. It is surrounded by a wooden rail, and a column is erected in the middle of it, on the top of which are four sun-dials. There is a magnificent piazza on the north and east sides of this square, designed by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round it, according to the plan of this celebrated architect, would render it, beyond dispute, one of the finest squares in Europe.

There are two charity-schools in this parish, a theatre called Covent-garden Play-house, and a round-house.

Next to the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden is that of St. Mary le Strand, the church of which parish was called St. Mary le Strand, from its having been built in a capital street called the Strand, and dedicated to St. Mary. This is one of the fifty new churches that were erected within the bills of mortality by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, and the first of them that was finished. It is a good, though not a very extensive piece of architecture. At the entrance on the west side, is an ascent by a slight of steps, cut in the sweep of a circle: these lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns, covered with a dome, which is crowned with a vase: the columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners; and in the

the intercolumniations are niches handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order: between these are the windows, placed over the niches: these columns are supported on pedestals, and have pilasters behind, with arches sprung from them; and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top of the church, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light, though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals.

The most remarkable building in this parish is a royal palace, called Somerset-house, built by the duke of Somerset, uncle to king Edward VI. upon whose attainder it fell to the crown; and Anne of Denmark, queen to king James I. kept her court here, whence it was called Denmark-house during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of the founder. It was the residence of queen Catharine, dowager of king Charles II. and was settled on the late queen Caroline, in case she had survived his late majesty. It consists of several courts, and has a garden behind situated on the bank of the Thames. The front towards the Strand is adorned with columns and entablature of the Doric order. The first court is a handsome quadrangle, built on all sides with free-stone. On the south side is a piazza, before the great hall or guard-room. Beyond this are other courts, which lie on a descent towards the garden and the Thames; and on the side of the river, king Charles II. added a magnificent structure of free stone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. This new building contains the royal apartments, which command a beautiful prospect of the river, and the country beyond it. The garden was adorned with statues, shady walks, and a bowling-green: but as none of the royal family have resided here since queen Catharine, several of the officers of the court, and its dependants, are permitted to lodge in it; and great part of it has been lately used as barracks for soldiers and recruits. The garden is totally ruined, and the apartments are become suitable to their new guests.

The parish next to St. Mary le Strand is St. Clement's Danes, so called from its church, which is supposed to be dedicated to pope Clement the First, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of the Roman emperor Trajan, and to be the church, or else the common coemetry of the Danes in London. A church has been situated in this place ever since the year 700 at least, but the present structure was begun in 1680. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of the best of all that were built before the fifty new churches. It is built of stone, has two series of windows, the lower plain, and the upper well ornamented; and the termination is by an Attic, the pilasters of which are crowned with vases. On the south side is a portico, covered with a dome, supported by Ionic columns; and opposite to this is another. It has a beautiful steeple, carried to a great height.

In this parish there are three inns of chancery, Clement's Inn, New Inn, and Lyon's Inn.

Clement's Inn is so called from its situation in the neighbourhood of St. Clement's church; it belongs to the Inner Temple, and consists of a hall and three courts, where the students of the law have had lodgings ever since the year 1478.

New Inn was so called in contradistinction to an old inn which belonged to this society, in Sea-coal Lane, near Fleet-ditch. It is situated in Wych-street, and joins to Clement's Inn. It is spacious and airy, consisting only of one well-built court, with a handsome hall, and small garden. This inn belongs to the Middle Temple, and is governed by a treasurer and twelve ancients.

Lyon's Inn is opposite to New Inn, and is said to have been in possession of the students and practitioners of the law ever since the year 1420. It belongs to the Inner Temple.

In this parish is an excellent market for butchers meat, poultry, and all sorts of garden stuff. It is called Clare-

market, from the family of Clare, dukes of Newcastle, who were the original proprietors of it.

Exeter Exchange is one of the most remarkable buildings in this parish. It had its name from its situation in the place where formerly the mansion-house of the earls of Exeter stood. It is a large building, erected for the benefit of trade, and consisting of a lower and upper floor. The lower floor is laid out into little shops, ranged on each side a long room; and the upper one is now used for auctions, and other such purposes.

Near Exeter Exchange is an ancient building, called the Savoy, from Peter earl of Savoy and Richmond, who first erected a house here in 1245. This house afterwards came into the possession of the friars of Montjoy, of whom queen Eleanor, wife of king Henry III. purchased it for her son, Henry duke of Lancaster. The duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it at an immense expence; and in the reign of Edward III. this was reckoned one of the finest palaces in England; but in 1381, it was burnt to the ground, with all its sumptuous furniture, by the Kentish rebels, under Wat Tyler. Henry VII. began to rebuild it in its present form, for an hospital for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but the hospital was suppressed by Edward VI. who granted its furniture, together with seven hundred pounds a year of its revenues, to the hospitals of Christ's church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell. The Savoy has ever since belonged to the crown, and consists of a large edifice, built with free-stone and flint, in which detachments of the king's guards lie, where they have a prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and lodgings for recruits. A part of the Savoy was allotted by king William III. to the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, which was the ancient chapel or church of the hospital.

Besides the cities and liberties of London and Westminster, which have been now described, there is a suburb to the north of vast extent, running the whole length of both. This must next be traced, beginning at the west, and proceeding eastward to the end.

The next parish to the liberties of Westminster, on the east, is that of St. Giles in the Fields. The church of this parish was built in 1734, and is one of the most simple and elegant modern structures in London. It is built of Portland stone, with a steeple one hundred and sixty-five feet high.

In this parish is one of the largest and most beautiful squares in London, if not in Europe, called Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was originally laid out by the celebrated Inigo Jones: the area contains about ten acres, in the middle of which is a basin of water, surrounded with grass and gravel walks, encompassed with an iron palisade, fixed upon a stone plinth. This square is bounded on the north, west, and south, with spacious and elegant buildings, and to the east with the wall of Lincoln's Inn-gardens. Between these bounds and the palisades is a spacious avenue for carriages, and a path for foot passengers, paved with broad flat stones, and secured by posts at proper distances.

In Brownlow-street, Long Acre, in this parish, is a lying-in hospital, supported by charitable contributions, for the relief of pregnant poor women, where such married women as are objects of charity, are amply provided with commodious apartments and beds, good nursing, plain suitable diet, proper medicines, and the advice and assistance of gentlemen of skill and experience in midwifery, as well as the attendance of midwives, in the last stage of their pregnancy, and during the month of lying-in.

There are in this parish two charity-schools, an alms-house, a work-house for the poor, and other charitable foundations.

The church of St. George, Bloomsbury, is one of the fifty new churches erected by act of parliament, and is distinguished from all the rest by standing south and north, and by the statue of king George I. at the top of its spire.

In this parish is the British Museum, formerly called Montague House, from having been the residence of the dukes of Montague. It was built in 1677; and in 1753,

the parliament having passed an act for purchasing the museum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, and the collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford, called the Harleian Library, for the use of the public, twenty-six trustees were appointed and incorporated, in order to provide a repository for these and some other collections, which repository was to be called the British Museum. These trustees elected fifteen other trustees, and having bought Montague house, repaired and fitted it up for the reception of these collections. They also appointed proper officers to superintend the museum; and having ordained certain statutes with respect to the use of the collection contained in it, the public were admitted to view it in 1757.

The British Museum is a large and magnificent building, and has a garden of near eight acres behind it. The collection of Sir Hans Sloane consists of a very great number of natural and artificial curiosities, valuable remains of antiquity, and a large library, which, together, cost the proprietor fifty thousand pounds. It was purchased by parliament for twenty thousand pounds; ten thousand pounds were paid for lord Oxford's manuscripts, ten thousand pounds more were laid out for the purchase of Montague house, fifteen thousand pounds were spent in repairs, alterations, and conveniencies; and thirty thousand pounds were vested in the public funds, for supplying salaries for officers, and other necessary expences.

As this noble collection of curiosities, and these excellent libraries, are now chiefly designed for the use of learned and studious men, both natives and foreigners, in their researches into the several parts of knowledge, the trustees have thought fit to ordain the following statutes, with respect to the use of the Museum.

I. That the Museum be kept open every day in the week, except Saturday and Sunday in each week; and likewise except Christmas-day, and one week after; one week after Easter-day and Whitsunday respectively; Good Friday, and all days which shall hereafter be appointed for thanksgivings and fasts by public authority.

II. That at all other times the Museum be set open in the manner following: that is, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, from Monday to Friday, between the months of September and April inclusive; and also at the same hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in May, June, July, and August; but on Monday and Friday, only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during those four months.

III. That such studious and curious persons, who are desirous to see the Museum, be admitted by printed tickets, to be delivered by the porter upon their application in writing; which writing shall contain their names, condition, and places of abode; as also the day and hour at which they desire to be admitted: and that the said names be inserted in the tickets, and, together with their respective additions, entered in a register to be kept by the porter. And the porter is to lay such register every night before the principal librarian; or, in his absence, before the under librarian, who shall officiate as secretary for the time being; or, in his absence, before one of the under librarians; to the end that the principal or under librarian may be informed, whether the persons so applying be proper to be admitted according to the regulations made, or to be made by the trustees for that purpose. And if he shall judge them proper, he shall direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, according to their request, on their applying a second time for the said tickets.

IV. That no more than ten tickets be delivered out for each hour of admittance; which tickets, when brought by the respective persons therein named, are to be shewn to the porter, who is thereupon to direct them to a proper room appointed for their reception, till their hour of seeing the Museum be come, at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper officer of the first department: and that five of the persons producing such tickets be attended by the under librarian, and the other five by the assistant in each department.

V. That the said number of tickets be delivered for the admission of company at the hours of nine, ten,

eleven, and twelve respectively in the morning; and for the hours of four and five in the afternoon of those days in which the Museum is to be open at that time: and that if application be made for a greater number of tickets, the persons last applying be desired to name some other day and hour, which will be most convenient to them.

VI. That if the number of persons producing tickets for any particular hour does not exceed five, they be desired to join in one company; which may be attended either by the under librarian, or assistant, as shall be agreed on between them.

VII. That if any persons, having obtained tickets, be prevented from making use of them, they be desired to send them back to the porter in time, that other persons wanting to see the Museum may not be excluded.

VIII. That the spectators may view the whole Museum in a regular order, they are first to be conducted through the apartment of manuscripts and medals; then the department of natural and artificial productions; and afterwards the department of printed books, by the particular officers assigned to each department.

IX. That one hour only be allowed to the several companies, for gratifying their curiosity in viewing each apartment, and that each company keep together in that room in which the officer who attends them shall then be.

X. That in passing through the rooms, if any of the spectators desire to see any book, or other part of the collection, not herein after excepted, it be handed to them by the officer, who is to restore it to its place before they leave the room; that no more than one such book, or other part of the collection, be delivered at a time; and that the officer be ready to give the company any information they shall desire, relating to that part of the collection under his care.

XI. That upon the expiration of each hour, notice be given of it; at which time the several companies shall remove out of the apartment in which they then are, to make room for fresh companies.

XII. That if any of the persons who have tickets, come after the hour marked in the said tickets, but before the three hours allotted them are expired, they be permitted to join the company appointed for the same hour, in order to see the remaining part of the collection, if they desire it.

XIII. That a catalogue of the respective printed books, manuscripts, and other parts of the collection, distinguished by numbers, be deposited in some one room of each department, to which the same shall respectively belong, as soon as the same can be prepared.

XIV. That written numbers, answering to those in the catalogues, be affixed both to the books and other parts of the collection, as far as can conveniently be done.

XV. That the coins and medals, except such as the standing committee shall order, from time to time, to be placed in glass cases, be not exposed to view, but by leave of the trustees, in a general meeting; or the standing committee, or of the principal librarian: that they be shewn between the hours of one and three in the afternoon by one of the officers, who have the custody of them: that no more than two persons be admitted into the room to see them at the same time, unless by particular leave of the principal librarian, who in such case is required to attend, together with the said officer, the whole time: and that but one thing be taken or continue out of the cabinets and drawers at a time, which is to be done by the officer, who shall replace it before any person present goes out of the room.

XVI. That the Museum be constantly shut up at all other times, but those above-mentioned.

XVII. That if any persons are desirous of visiting the Museum more than once, they may apply for tickets in the manner above-mentioned, at any other times, and as often as they please; provided that no one person has tickets at the same time for more days than one.

XVIII. That no children be admitted into the Museum.

XIX. That no officer or servant shall take any fee or reward of any person whatsoever, for his attendance in

the discharge of his duty, except in the cases hereafter mentioned, under the penalty of immediate dismissal.

The manner of admitting persons who desire to make use of the Museum for study, or have occasion to consult it for information.

I. That no one be admitted to such use of the Museum for study, but by leave of the trustees, in a general meeting, or the standing committee; which leave is not to be granted for a longer term than half a year, without a fresh application.

II. That a book be kept in the reading-room, under the custody of the officer of the said room, who is to enter therein the names of the several persons who have leave of admission, together with the respective dates of the orders of the trustees for that purpose, and the duration of the same.

III. That a particular room be allotted for the persons so admitted, in which they may sit, and read or write, without interruption, during the time the Museum is kept open: that a proper officer do constantly attend in the said room, so long as any such person or persons shall be there: and for the greater ease and convenience of the said persons, as well as security of the collection, it is expected, that notice be given in writing the day before, by each person, to the said officer, what book or manuscript he will be desirous of perusing the following day; which book or manuscript, on such request, will be lodged in some convenient place in the said room, and will from thence be delivered to him by the officer of the said room; excepting however some books or manuscripts of great value, or very liable to be damaged, and on that account judged by the trustees not fit to be removed out of the library to which they belong, without particular leave obtained of the trustees in a general meeting, or a standing committee for that purpose; a catalogue whereof will be kept by the officer of the reading-room.

IV. That such persons be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; and that either of the officers of the department to which such printed book or manuscript belongs, be at liberty to do it for them, upon such terms as shall be agreed on between them.

V. That the transcriber do not lay the paper on which he writes upon any part of the book or manuscript he is using.

VI. That no whole manuscript, nor the greater part of any, be transcribed, without leave from the trustees, in a general meeting or standing committee.

VII. That every person so intrusted with the use of any book or manuscript, return the same to the officer attending, before he leaves the room.

VIII. That if any person engaged in a work of learning, have occasion to make a drawing of any thing contained in the department of natural and artificial productions, or to examine it more carefully than can be done in the common way of viewing the Museum, he is to apply to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee, for particular leave for that purpose; it not being thought proper, unless in particular cases, to have them removed from their places, and out of the sight of the officer who has the care of them.

IX. That whensoever, and as often as any person shall have occasion to consult or inspect any book, charter, deed, or other manuscript for evidence or information, other than for studying, which is herein before provided for; he is to apply for leave so to do, to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee. But if the case should require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for making such application, the person is to apply for such leave to the principal librarian; or, in case of his death or absence, such of the under librarians as shall officiate as secretary for the time being: which leave the principal librarian, or the under librarian officiating as secretary for the time being, as aforesaid, is hereby empowered to grant. Provided always, that no such person shall be permitted to consult or inspect any such book, charter, deed, or other manuscript, except in the presence of the principal librarian, or of one of the principal officers of that de-

partment to which such book, deed, charter, or other manuscript, shall belong.

X. That no part of the collection or collections belonging to this Museum, be at any time carried out of the general repository, except such books, charters, deeds, or other manuscripts as may be wanted to be made use of in evidence. And that when any such book, charter, deed, or other manuscript, shall be wanted to be made use of in evidence, application shall be made in writing for that purpose, to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee: and if the case should require such dispatch, as not to admit of an application to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee, then to the principal librarian; or in case of his death or absence, then to such of the under librarians as shall officiate as secretary for the time being: and thereupon, by their or his direction, the same shall, and may be carried out of the general repository, to be made use of as evidence as aforesaid, by the under librarian or assistant of the department to which such book, charter, deed, or other manuscript, shall belong. And in case the said under librarian or assistant of the said department be disabled, or cannot attend, then by such other of the under librarians or assistants as shall be appointed by the trustees, in a general meeting, or the standing committee, or by the chief librarian, or by such of the under librarians as shall officiate as secretary for the time being aforesaid. And the person who shall be appointed to carry out the same, shall attend the whole time, and bring it back with him again; for which extraordinary trouble and attendance it is expected that a proper satisfaction be made to him.

Although it may be presumed, that persons who shall be admitted to see the Museum, will in general conform themselves to the rules and orders above-mentioned; yet as it may happen, that these rules may not always be duly observed, the trustees think it necessary, for the safety and preservation of the Museum, and do hereby order, that in case any persons shall behave in any improper manner, and contrary to the said rules, and shall continue such misbehaviour after having been admonished by one of the officers; such persons shall be obliged forthwith to withdraw from the Museum, and their names shall be entered in a book to be kept by the porter, who is hereby ordered not to deliver tickets to them for their admission for the future, without a special direction from the trustees in a general meeting.

In this parish is a square of about three acres, called Bloomsbury Square, with many fine houses: the north side is entirely taken up with Bedford-house, which was designed by Inigo Jones, and is an elegant structure. The area of this square is surrounded with iron rails. Near the square is a good market, called Bloomsbury market.

St. George's church, Queen Square, another of the fifty new churches, is a plain building, erected in 1723, and was formerly a chapel of ease to St. Andrew's church in Holborn.

In this parish are two very fine squares, each consisting of about four acres: one is called Queen Square, and is inclosed with very good houses on all sides, except the north, where it lies open to the fields, which renders it very airy and pleasant. The other square is Red Lion Square, and is railed in, and adorned with an obelisk in the centre.

In Great Ormond-street, in this parish, is Powis-house, thus called from its having been the town residence of the duke of Powis. It is reckoned one of the most beautiful buildings in and about London. In this street is also the house of Charles Jennens, Esq; in which is one of the most capital collections of paintings in England.

In Lamb's Conduit Fields, in this parish, is a large and commodious structure called the Foundling Hospital, for the reception of exposed and deserted children. It consists of two wings, and a chapel in the centre, and is built of brick. Before the hospital is a large piece of ground, on each side of which is a colonade of great length, which also extends towards two gates, separated by a massy pier, in such a manner, that coaches may pass

pass and repass at the same time; and on each side of the gates is a door for persons on foot. The area between the outer gate and the hospital is adorned with grass-plats, gravel walks, and lamps, erected upon handsome posts; and behind it are two handsome gardens.

This laudable charity was first projected by several eminent merchants, in the reign of queen Anne, who proposed to erect an hospital for the reception of deserted infants, and to employ them in such a manner, as to render them useful members of society: they proposed a subscription, and solicited a charter; and though they did not succeed at that time, some of them left large sums for the use of such an hospital, in case it should ever be erected.

This circumstance coming to the knowledge of Mr. Thomas Coram, a commander of a ship in the merchants service, he applied himself to solicit a charter for the establishment of such a charity; and with unwearied assiduity, spent the remainder of his life in promoting this design.

Having obtained a recommendation of his scheme from several persons of distinction, he procured not only a large subscription to carry on the building, but, upon a petition to the king, his majesty granted a charter for establishing this hospital, dated the seventeenth of October, 1739; and afterwards an act of parliament was obtained to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by his majesty to the governors and guardians of the hospital.

As the building an hospital would necessarily take up much time, the governors hired a large house in Hatton Garden; nurses were provided, and it was resolved that sixty children should be admitted, which was accordingly done on the twenty-fifth of March, 1741. The foundation of the hospital being laid the sixteenth of September, 1742, one wing was finished in 1745, upon which the children were removed from the house in Hatton Garden to the new hospital. A chapel being now much wanted, the first stone of one was laid the first day of May 1747, and the building was completed on the twenty-ninth of March, 1749.

The general court being informed of the increase of benefactions to this charity, and of the great number of children already in it, were of opinion, that the boys should be kept separate from the girls; for which end they gave directions for building the other wing of the hospital; and by the diligence of the governors, and the bounty of the public, the whole was completed before the first of January, 1753. The governors, however, found it necessary to limit the number of children taken in. But on the tenth of March, 1756, they petitioned the parliament for pecuniary assistance, that they might enlarge their plan. Upon this, the parliament granted them ten thousand pounds, and ordered, that all children under two months old, that should be brought before the thirty-first of December then next, should be admitted. On the seventeenth of January 1757, the parliament granted them the farther sum of thirty thousand pounds, and ordered, that all children under six months old, that should be brought before the first of January, 1758, should be admitted. From the time this charity was made general, about six thousand infants were annually received; but it appearing, that nearly one third of them died at nurse, and that further assistance, to a still larger amount, would be necessary, the parliament, either because the institution was not thought to answer its end, which was the preservation of life, or because the necessary sums were thought too large to burden the public with, ordered the hospital to be shut up on the twenty-fifth of March, 1760.

The buildings are neat and substantial, without any costly decorations.

In the court-room are placed four capital pictures, taken from sacred history.

1. The delivering of Moses to his mother, Exod. ii. 8, 9. By Mr. Hayman.
2. Moses brought to Pharaoh's daughter. By Mr. Hogarth.
3. The history of Ishmael, Gen. xxi. 17. By Mr. Highmore.

4. Christ receiving the little children, Luke xviii. 16. By Mr. Wills.

Over the chimney is a bas relief, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation. By Rysbrack.

In the other rooms of the hospital are the portraits of Mr. Thomas Coram, by Mr. Hogarth. Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobson, by Mr. Hudson. Dr. Mead, by Mr. Ramsley. Mr. Emerson, by Mr. Highmore.

In the dining-room is a large and beautiful sea-piece of the English fleet in the Downs, by Mr. Monamy.

Over the chimney, in another room, is Mr. Hogarth's original painting of the March to Finchley.

In the chapel, the altar-piece, painted by an Italian painter, represents the wise men making their offerings. The fine organ was presented by Mr. Handel.

Gray's Inn is one of the four principal inns of court, which, though it lies within the limits of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, is yet without the liberties of the city of London. It took its name from a noble and ancient family of the name of Gray, which formerly resided here; and in the reign of Edward III. demised it to some students of the law; but it is said to have been afterwards conveyed to the monks of Shene, near Richmond in Surry, a few miles south-west of London, who leased it to the society of the inn, by which tenure they held it, till the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. granted it to them in fee farm, for the same rent which has been paid to the crown ever since.

This inn consists chiefly of two very handsome quadrangles, one of which is called Coney Court, and was built in 1687, and one side of it contains a hall, a chapel, and a library. The hall is a fine old structure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a Gothic building, lately beautified and repaired. The library is well furnished with books in various faculties and languages, for the use of the students. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is a spacious garden, consisting of gravel walks, between lofty trees, of grass-plats, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. The terrace is ascended by a handsome flight of steps.

Lincoln's Inn, another of the four principal inns of court, was originally the palace of Ralph Nevill, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor of England, about the year 1226.

This palace, which also stood in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, without the city, came afterwards into the possession of Henry earl of Lincoln, who converted it into a court for the students of the law, about the year 1310. From him it was called Lincoln's Inn, and consisted only of what is now called the Old Square, which is entered from Chancery Lane. This square has since received several additional buildings; and now contains, besides buildings for the students, a large hall, where the lord chancellor hears causes in the sittings after term, and a chapel, built in the Gothic stile, upon pillars, by Inigo Jones, in the year 1623. The windows are painted with the figures of many persons mentioned in the sacred writings, at full length, and the arms of several members of the society; and under it there is an ambulatory, or walk, paved with broad stones. In this square is also a good library.

The New Square contains three rows of spacious and elegant buildings; one on the south, one on the east, and one on the west side: the north side is open to a large garden, which has a terrace, commanding Lincoln's Inn Fields, of which it makes one complete side: the south and west sides are in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, and the east side is in the liberty of the Rolls.

In the middle of this square is a fluted Corinthian column, which stands in the centre of a small basin, surrounded with iron palisades: at the four corners of the basin are four boys, through which the water of the basin used to rise, and fall back in a fountain of four jets; and on the top of the column is a sun-dial, with four sides. The square is separated from the gardens by iron palisades; and the greatest part of the west side is taken up by the offices belonging to the stamp duty.

St. James's

St. James's church, Clerkenwell, was part of a church belonging to an ancient priory, dedicated to St. James the Less. This church was rebuilt about the year 1623. Clerkenwell was so called from a celebrated fountain at one end of a green, called Clerkenwell Green, at which the parish clerks of London used to meet annually, and exhibit dramatic representations of certain scripture histories, before the lord mayor, citizens, and some of the nobility.

In Cold Bath Fields, in this parish, is a very plain, but neat structure, called the Small Pox Hospital, for the relief of the poor in that disease, being the only hospital of the kind in Europe. It was instituted in 1746, and is supported by voluntary contribution.

It has an elegant house belonging to it, near the New Road, Islington, in this neighbourhood, for preparing such patients as are to be inoculated. The sums received for the support of this hospital, from its first institution, amount to twenty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-six pounds. There have been received into the house, during that time, seven thousand nine hundred and forty-six patients, who had the small-pox the natural way, of whom two thousand nine hundred and sixteen have been cured, and one thousand and thirty have died; four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight patients have been inoculated, of whom six only are said to have died.

South-east of St. James's church is a square, called St. John's Square, being built on the site of an hospital or religious house, belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The square, which is of an irregular figure, consists of three piles of building, which form the north, the west, and the east sides. In the east side, near the north end, is the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, which was till lately a chapel of ease to St. James's. The south side consists of the old gateway of the hospital, in form of a castle, with battlements at the top, and a square tower on each side, and is called St. John's Gate.

In this parish is a building called Hicks's Hall, being the session-house for the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. This building had its name from Sir Baptist Hicks, a mercer in Cheapside, and a justice of the peace, who erected it in 1612. Here the grand jury meet eight times a year, to find bills of indictment against the criminals who are to be tried at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey. Hicks's Hall is a plain brick building, with a portico at the entrance.

In this parish are an alms-house, three charity-schools, a market for sheep-skins, two work-houses, a house of correction, a prison, and the New River water-works.

Various were the projects, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. for supplying the city of London with a sufficient quantity of water, for domestic uses. The former granted an act of parliament, which gave the citizens liberty to cut and convey a river from any part of Middlesex or Hertfordshire to the city of London, within the limited time of ten years; and the latter granted another act, in which they obtained the same power, but without being confined to any limited time: nobody however began this great and important work, till at last Sir Hugh Middleton undertook to bring a river from Amwell in Hertfordshire, to the north side of London, near Islington.

The work began on the twentieth of September 1608, and was attended with innumerable difficulties. The distance from London is twenty miles, and he was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a course of thirty-eight miles three quarters, and sixteen poles, and to carry it over two vallies in long wooden frames or troughs lined with lead; that at Buthill, being six hundred and sixty feet in length, and thirty in height; under which, for the passage of the land waters is an arch capacious enough to admit under it the largest waggon laden with hay or straw: the other near Highbury is four hundred and sixty-two feet long, and seventeen in height, where it is raised along the top of high artificial banks, and at the bottom of the hollow supported by poles, so that any person may walk under it. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others

is conveyed under ground, run several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses, have their passage.

This river, which is of inestimable benefit to London, was by this truly great man brought to the city within the space of five years, and was admitted into the reservoir near Islington on Michaelmas day 1613; on which day Sir Thomas Middleton, brother to the great Sir Hugh, was elected lord mayor for the ensuing year, who accompanying Sir John Swinerton, then lord mayor, attended by many of the aldermen, the recorder, and other gentlemen, repaired to the basin, now called New River Head, when about sixty labourers, handsomely dressed, and wearing green caps, carrying spades, shovels, and pick-axes, marched, preceded by drums and trumpets, thrice round the basin, when stopping before the lord mayor, aldermen, and other gentlemen, who were seated upon an eminence, one of the labourers addressed himself to them in a long copy of verses, which being ended, the sluices were opened, and the stream ran plentifully into the reservoir, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of several pieces of ordnance, and the loud acclamations of the people.

Sir Hugh Middleton, to enable himself to complete this grand work, had at last, after spending his own fortune, been obliged to apply to king James I. who advancing a sum of money, became entitled to a moiety of the profits: he was also obliged to sell many other shares, and in short, was in a manner entirely ruined by a project, that has been attended with unspeakable benefit to this city; since, by the water of this river, a speedy stop has been put to a great number of dreadful fires, and the health of the city has been remarkably preserved by the cleanliness it has introduced among us. Yet so little were the great advantages that might then, and are now derived from this river, at that time understood, that for above thirty years, there were not divided above five pounds odd money, to each of the shares, which are seventy-two in number.

This river now draws most of its water from the Lee, which being the property of the city of London, that corporation, contrary to the interest of the city in general, opposed a bill brought into parliament for giving farther powers to the New River Company, to take the advantage that might be obtained by the river Lee: but the opposition was without effect, and in 1738-9, the bill passed into a law.

The governors of the New River company then agreed with the proprietors of the lands on the river Lee for a cut of two cubic feet of water from that river, at a certain rate; and after the agreement, told them, they would double the price for a four foot cut, which the proprietors agreed to, not considering the great disproportion between the two cuts; and this cut of the river Lee now supplies the largest share of the New River water.

In this river there are forty-three sluices, and over it two hundred and fifteen bridges. On its approaching the reservoir, called New River Head, there are several small houses erected at a considerable distance from each other on its banks, into which the water runs, and is conveyed by pipes to the nearer and more easterly parts of this metropolis. On its entering the above reservoir, it is there ingulphed by fifty-eight main pipes, each of seven inches bore, and here also an engine, worked by horses, throws a great quantity of water up to another reservoir, situated on much higher ground, from which the water runs in pipes to supply the highest ground in the city, and its liberties. Many years ago, thirty thousand houses were thus supplied by this water, and since that time, several main pipes have been laid, to carry it into the liberties of Westminster.

This corporation consists of a governor, deputy governor, treasurer, and twenty-six directors: these twenty-nine are the proprietors of the first thirty-six shares; for though the crown's moiety is in private hands, yet they have no share in the management. The above governor and directors keep their office at a coffee-house in Ludgate-street, where every Thursday they hold a board

for appointing of officers, granting of leafes, and redressing of grievances.

The officers and servants belonging to the company are, a clerk and his assistant; a surveyor and his deputy; fourteen collectors, who, after deducting five pounds *per cent.* for collecting the company's rents, pay their money every Thursday to the treasurer; fourteen walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent throwing into it filth, or infectious matter; sixteen turncocks; twelve pavours; twenty borers of pipes; besides horse engines for boring of others, together with a great number of inferior servants and labourers.

In the same parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, is an hospital called the Charter-house, which is a corruption of the word *chartreux*, a name formerly used for a convent or priory of the Carthusians.

This edifice was originally a religious foundation. In the year 1349, a terrible pestilence swept off more than half the inhabitants of London; and the churchyards being unable to contain the dead, Sir Walter Manny, Bart. a foreign gentleman, who had been honoured with the order of the garter by king Edward III. for his bravery in the field, purchased for a burial-ground a spot of thirteen acres, where the Charter-house now stands, and fifty thousand persons are said to have been buried there in the space of that year.

The following year that public benefactor built a chapel upon the spot, according to the religion of those times, for prayers to be said for the souls of all who had been interred there, and afterwards founded a monastery of the Carthusians in the same place.

This monastery being dissolved at the Reformation, at length fell to the earl of Suffolk, who disposed of it to Thomas Sutton, Esq; a citizen of London, for thirteen thousand pounds. The latter then applied to king James I. for a patent for his intended charitable foundation, which was readily granted in the year 1611, and confirmed by parliament in 1628. The expence of fitting up the house for the reception of his pensioners and scholars, amounted to seven thousand pounds, which added to the purchase money, made twenty thousand pounds. But this was not all; he endowed his hospital and school with fifteen manors, and other lands, to the value of above four thousand four hundred and ninety pounds *per annum*; and the estate is at present improved to above six thousand pounds a year.

In this house are maintained eighty pensioners, who, according to the institution, are gentlemen, merchants, or soldiers, who are fallen into misfortunes. These are provided with handsome apartments, and all the necessaries of life, except cloaths, instead of which each of them is allowed a gown, and seven pounds *per annum*.

There are also forty-four boys supported in the house, where they have handsome lodgings, and are instructed in classical learning, &c. Besides these, there are twenty-nine students at the universities, who have each an allowance of twenty pounds *per annum* for the term of eight years. Others who are judged more fit for trades, are put out apprentices, and the sum of forty pounds is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the scholars brought up on this foundation, there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the constitution of the hospital, are to confer them upon those who were educated there.

The pensioners and youths are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation.

The buildings, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and situation to recommend them. The rooms are well disposed, and the square in the front is very neat, and kept in as good order as most in town. This square, and the large gardens behind, give a free air, and at one and the same time contribute both to health and pleasure.

The next parish to St. James's, Clerkenwell, is that of St. Luke, so called from the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Luke, and commonly called Old-street church. It is one of the fifty new churches, erected according to act of parliament. It was finished in 1732, and is a noble structure.

In this parish is the Artillery Ground, where the artillery company and trained bands of the city of London are exercised. It consists of eleven acres of ground, walled round, with iron gates, and was demised in the year 1641, to Sir Paul Pindar, and others, in trust, for the artillery company for one hundred and thirty-nine years, as a military field for erecting an armoury and other offices, which are neatly built of brick.

In Pesthouse Row, in this parish, is an alms-house, founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for six poor members of his company, and endowed with an estate of forty pounds a year, of which the company is trustee.

Near Palyn's alms-house, the French have an hospital, erected in 1717, the governors of which were incorporated the year following, by the title of 'The governor and directors of the hospital for the poor French protestants and their descendants, residing in Great Britain.' Here are upwards of two hundred poor men and women, of whom above one half are upon the foundation, and provided with all necessaries at the expence of the hospital; but the rest are paid for by their friends, at nine pounds a year each. By this charity a large infirmary is also provided for lunatics: a chaplain, physician, surgeon, and other proper officers, are maintained for this foundation.

In Pesthouse Fields, in this parish, is an house, erected in 1672, by the viscountess Lumley, for the accommodation of six poor women of Aldgate and Bishopsgate parishes, with an allowance of four pounds, and twelve bushels of coals *per annum*, each.

In Pesthouse Lane is an alms-house, founded, in 1616, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, for ten poor men and women, who receive six-pence a week each, and every other year a coat or gown.

In George-yard, Old-street, in this parish, an alms-house was erected in 1655, by Susan Amyas of London, widow, for the habitation of eight poor single men or women, who are allowed, as a body, twenty shillings a year for water, and six pounds a year for coals: each of them has a separate allowance of four pounds a year; and twenty shillings a year are settled for one of the eight to read prayers every day.

In this parish there are three charity-schools, one free school, and a work-house for the reception of the poor.

St. Leonard's church, in Shoreditch, is said to have been a place of worship in the time of the Saxons; but the old church being much decayed, the present structure was begun in 1736.

One of the most considerable public buildings in this parish is an hospital called the Haberdashers Alms-house, or Aske's Hospital, from its having been erected in 1692, by the company of haberdashers, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq; one of their members, who left thirty thousand pounds for the building, and the relief of twenty poor members of the company of haberdashers; besides the maintenance and education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the same company. This is a sumptuous edifice of brick and stone, four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front of three hundred and forty feet, under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order. In the middle of the building is a chapel, adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order: and under the pediment is a niche, with a statue of the founder. The men, who are all to be single, have each an apartment of three rooms, with proper diet and firing, a gown once in two years, and three pounds a year in money. The boys have also a ward to themselves, with all necessaries: their master, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has, besides a house, forty pounds *per annum*, which, together with the salaries of the clerk, butler, porter, and other domestics, amounts to about eight hundred pounds a year.

Ironmongers hospital, or, as it is often called, Jefe-ries's Alms-house, is a large handsome building in Kingsland-road, in this parish. It is built of brick, and is two stories high. It consists of a spacious front, with two wings, and a chapel in the centre, and was erected by the company of ironmongers in 1713, pursuant

suant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, formerly lord mayor of London, for the reception of fifty-six poor members of the ironmongers company, who, besides a convenient room and part of a cellar, have each six pounds a year, and a gown. A chaplain, who reads prayers every day, has a salary, and a distinct apartment. No man is admitted under fifty-six years of age; and if married, his wife may cohabit with him, and be elected in his room when he dies.

In this parish there are eight alms-houses, two charity-schools, and a large work-house for the poor.

Christ's church in Spittlefields is one of the fifty new churches. The foundation of it was laid in 1723, and it was finished in four years. In this parish there are two French and two English alms-houses, two charity-schools, and a work-house for the poor.

In the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and near a place called Whitechapel-mount, is a large and commodious brick building, called the London Infirmary, erected very lately by voluntary contributions.

It is supported by charitable contributions, for the relief of all sick and diseased persons; and, in particular, manufacturers, seamen in the merchants service, and their wives and children.

This charity was instituted on the second of November 1740, in a large house in Precot-street, Goodman's Fields, which is now the Magdalen hospital: but that becoming too small for this extensive charity, a new, more capacious, and more commodious building, was erected by the voluntary contributions of several governors, in an airy situation, near the Mount in Whitechapel road.

This is a very neat brick building, contrived to be plain and yet elegant, without being very expensive; and it consisting of one extended front, without either wings or inner courts, the whole is seen at one view. To the middle door is an ascent by a flight of steps, and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial. Above the ground floor extend two series, of each twenty-three sash windows, their number and the length of the building giving it an air of dignity. The architect has properly considered the use for which it is designed, and has suited every thing to convenience. It is properly furnished, and fitted up with about one hundred and sixty beds for the reception of the patients.

The society for carrying on this laudable undertaking consists of a president, two vice presidents, and a treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable benefactors to this charity, and of such persons, who by giving a benefaction of thirty guineas or more at one time, become governors for life; and those who subscribe five guineas or more a year, are governors during such subscription.

A general court of governors is held in the months of March, June, September, and December, to take the report of the committees, elect a house committee for the ensuing quarter, inspect accounts, and transact such other business as may be then laid before them. The anniversary feast of this charity is held between the first of February and the last day of April, when a printed account of the general state of the hospital, the number of patients received and discharged, and an abstract of the accounts for the year past, is laid before them.

A house committee of thirteen governors is appointed at every general quarterly court, who at their first meeting elect a chairman to preside for the first quarter, who meet at the hospital on Tuesdays weekly, at eleven in the forenoon, to receive and dismiss patients, to order and inspect the provisions and furniture sent in, and such necessaries that may be wanting, and to examine and regulate the conduct of the servants and patients, and other matters which come before them, according to the constitution of this charity. All governors that please to attend, have a vote at this committee, and their attendance is esteemed a favour.

A committee of accounts, consisting of twelve governors, is appointed at the general quarterly court in June, for one year, who meet at the hospital once a quarter, to

examine and audit tradesmen's bills, which are paid by the treasurer within a fortnight after. The accounts are open at all times for the inspection of the governors.

A physical committee, consisting of all such governors who practise physic, surgery, or pharmacy, or are conversant in the knowledge of drugs or medicines (excepting such as shall be directly or indirectly concerned in serving the hospital with such necessaries) are summoned by order of the chairman of the house committee for the time being every first Thursday in the month, and have power to order and inspect the necessary drugs and medicines, and report their proceedings to the general quarterly court by their chairman.

Two governors are appointed visitors by the house committee, for one fortnight, to attend twice a week, or oftener, if they think proper, to inspect into the management and conduct of the house, during the interval of the meetings of the house committee.

A clergyman of the church of England reads prayers every day, and preaches every Sunday, and reads prayers morning and afternoon; administers the sacrament regularly every month; and is ready to visit, pray by, and administer the sacrament at all times when required, to the patients in the wards.

Three physicians attend alternately; two of the surgeons daily, from eleven o'clock till one, without fee or reward, and give their advice and assistance to all such objects as come within those hours, whether recommended or accidental. A surgeon extraordinary attends in consultation, in all dangerous cases. The surgeons in waiting have an apprentice, or pupil, constantly in the house, to receive, and, if necessary, to call the surgeon to such accidents as shall be brought in at any hour of the day or night.

An apothecary (with an assistant) constantly resides at the hospital, who compounds and dispenses all medicines used there, and solely attends the business thereof.

A steward (for whose fidelity proper security is given) has the charge of the house and furniture, keeps an account of every thing brought to or expended in the house, and subjects the same to the examination of the visitors and house committee, and has the inspection likewise of the conduct of all the men-servants. Two matrons have the direction of the nurses and other women-servants, and see the diet and medicines administered according to order. Under them are nurses and watchers, in proportion to the number of patients, who are guided by written orders, to prevent any misconduct. Proper diet for the patients has been settled by the physicians and surgeons engaged in this charity, and is fixed up in the wards for the satisfaction of the patients and their friends.

No officers or servants are permitted, upon pain of expulsion, to take of any tradesmen, patients, or other persons, any fee, reward, or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of this hospital.

Every governor is intitled to send one in-patient at a time, and out-patients without limitation. Subscribers of smaller sums may likewise send what number of out-patients they please. All subscriptions are during pleasure, and any small sums from well-disposed persons will be thankfully received; but in order to carry on this undertaking, all persons are desired to pay their subscription at the time of subscribing.

The poor objects recommended as in-patients, if there are beds empty, are received at any hour without difficulty or expence, and are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and every comfortable assistance during their cure; nor is any security required against future contingencies, they being, in case of death, buried at the expence of the charity, if not removed by their friends. All out-patients have advice and medicines administered from eleven till one.

All accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any hour of the day or night.

This is the plan of this noble charity; and though this work has subsisted but eighteen years, yet such has been the extraordinary encouragement given to it, that since the third of November 1740, to the first of January

ary 1759, the sums generously contributed to its support amount to seventy-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three pounds, a great part of which is laid out in government securities. But what is still more extraordinary, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two distressed objects have been relieved at this hospital; and from labouring under the oppression of some of the most malignant diseases and unhappy accidents, have been reinstated in their honest and industrious capacities of working; and, so far as our observation reaches, their morals much amended, whereby the public again enjoy the benefit of their labour, and they, and their poor families, are preserved from perishing, and prevented from being an incumbrance to the community. And, notwithstanding the great number of objects relieved by this charity, it has not lessened the number of patients relieved by other hospitals.

The subscribers are desired to take notice, that if any patients do not conform to the rules of the house, or are guilty of any misbehaviour, they will be discharged, and never more relieved by this charity: and not to send any patient unable to walk, till they are first assured of room in the house; and when they recommend an in-patient, whose settlement is in the country, it is further requested, that they will satisfy the house committee concerning the removal of such patient, when cured, or judged incurable.

“ No persons of known ability to pay for their cure, are allowed to partake of this charity; nor any with infectious distempers, or deemed incurable by the physicians and surgeons, or any in consumptive or asthmatic condition, are admitted into the house, being more capable of relief as out-patients.”

The patients, being admitted without any expence, are required to be constant in their attendance on the physicians or surgeons at the hospital, before eleven o'clock; and, at nine o'clock, to return thanks at the chapel, and at the weekly committee next after their cure; and those only who attend their cure, and return thanks, will receive a certificate thereof, which will entitle them to future relief.

The building in Precot-street, Goodman's-fields, which was formerly the London Infirmary, is now applied to the reception of penitent prostitutes, and is called the Magdalen-house. It is a plain neat structure, with a wall, and a small area before it. To prevent these penitents from being exposed to public view, the windows next the street are concealed by wood-work, sloping up from the bottom of each, so as to admit the light only at the top: the sides are also inclosed. This excellent charity commenced in the year 1758.

In a street called Rosemary Lane, in this parish, is a daily fair, commonly known by the name of Rag Fair; and here is a large building, called the Exchange, where great sums of money are returned in old cloaths.

In the parish of St. Mary are two free schools, two alms-houses, a court of record, a prison, and a work-house for the poor.

Near the Tower of London is a church dedicated to St. Catharine, which anciently belonged to an hospital founded by Matilda, consort to king Stephen. This church, which is a very antique building, is still collegiate, and has a master and three brethren, who have forty pounds; three sisters, who have twenty pounds; and ten beads-women, who have eight pounds *per annum* each.

The parish of St. Catharine still remains a distinct liberty, having its proper steward or judge; and a court within the precinct for the trial of civil causes, with a prison for debtors; nor can any person be arrested here without an order from the board of green cloth.

St. John's parish in Wapping was taken out of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in the reign of king William III. and is almost entirely inhabited by mariners, or such as depend upon them. In consideration of the numerous poor in this parish, and its having been a third part of the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, it is entitled to one third of all the gifts and legacies given to the mother parish. Here are two charity-schools, a work-house for the poor, a yard for ship-building, and two docks, one of which is for the execution of pirates.

In St. Paul's parish, Shadwell, there are two churches, a presbyterian charity-school, a work-house for the poor, an alms-house, and a dock for building ships.

St. George's church in the East is one of the fifty new churches erected according to act of parliament. It was begun in 1715, and finished in 1729, and is a massy building, in a very singular taste. In this parish there is an hospital, two charity-schools, a work-house for the poor, and an alms-house.

St. Anne's church, Limehouse, is another of the fifty new churches. It was begun in 1712, and finished in 1724; and is a building of a very singular construction. In this parish there are a work-house for the poor, and two docks for ship-building; and this, as well as the two parishes immediately preceding, are chiefly inhabited by seafaring people, or such as depend on them.

St. Dunstan's church in Stepney is an old Gothic structure. Here was a church so long ago as the time of the Saxons; and Stepney appears to have been a manor in the time of William the Conqueror. This is a very large parish, containing several hamlets, each of which has a chapel of ease, belonging to Stepney church.

On the south side of the church-yard is an alms-house, founded in 1691 by the relief of Sir Samuel Mico, a citizen and mercer, for ten poor widows of the mercers company, who have each eight pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence a year.

At Mile-end, in the parish of St. Matthew Bednal or Bethnal-green, is an hospital belonging to the corporation of Trinity-house. This hospital was founded in 1695, for twenty-eight decayed or ancient seamen, who have been masters or pilots of ships, and for their widows, each of whom receives sixteen shillings the first Monday in every month, besides twenty shillings a year for coals, and a gown every other year. This is a noble edifice, built of brick and stone, consisting of two wings, and containing twenty-eight apartments. In the centre, between the two wings, is a chapel, which rises considerably higher than the other buildings.

In 1735, the drapers company erected here a beautiful alms-house, a school and chapel, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, one of the lord mayor's officers, who bequeathed to that company upwards of twenty-eight thousand pounds, for purchasing a site, and building upon it an alms-house, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel, and a school-room for one hundred poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for two school-masters, and also for endowing the same; so that each alms-man should have eight pounds, and half a chaldron of coals yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the school-boys should be clothed, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the masters should have a salary of thirty pounds a year; and that both should have the yearly sum of twenty pounds for coals and candles, for their own use, and that of the school; together with a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens and ink: every boy put out apprentice is entitled to four pounds, but only two pounds ten shillings if put out to service.

Here are also eight alms-houses belonging to the drapers company, twelve belonging to the skinners company, twelve to the vintners company, and twelve alms-houses known by the name of Fuller's alms-houses, from their having been founded, in 1592, by a judge of that name. In Dog-row, near Mile-end, is an alms-house, built, in 1711, by captain Fisher, for the widows of six masters of ships.

At Bethnal-green is an alms-house, founded by Mr. Bermeeter, for six poor women.

London was walled round very early; but by whom these walls were built, is uncertain: some think by Constantine the Great, others by his mother Helena; but there is great reason to believe it was by the emperor Valentinian I. about the year of Christ 368. It is believed that these walls quite surrounded the city, as well upon the side of the Thames, as upon the land side; but that part of the wall next the river has been destroyed by the tide so long ago, that there are now no traces even of its ruins.

The

The extent of the walls, or the circumference of the ancient city within them, is three miles, one hundred and sixty-five feet. These walls were composed of layers of flat Roman brick, and rag-stones alternately. From the remains of the Roman work still to be seen in the city walls, it is conjectured that their original height was twenty-two feet: they were fortified with several lofty towers, the number of which, upon the land side, was fifteen. The remains of two of these towers are still to be seen; one in a street called Shoemaker-row, near Aldgate, and the other on the west side of a neighbouring street, called Houndsditch.

The remains of these two towers are thought to be the most considerable pieces of Roman architecture now in Britain: one of them still consists of three stories, and is twenty-six feet high, though greatly decayed, and split in some parts from top to bottom: the other is twenty-one feet high, perfectly sound, and very beautiful, the bricks being as good as if newly laid, though the stones are in some parts crumbled away. In a street called the Vineyard, not far from these towers, is the basis of another Roman tower, about eight feet high, supporting a new building of three stories high. From the remains of these towers, it is conjectured, that their height was about forty feet.

In the reign of king Henry II. the walls of this city were considerably raised. In the reign of Richard I. great part of them was demolished, to make room for the ditch round the Tower of London; and being much decayed in the reign of king Henry III. he obliged the citizens to repair them at a very great expence.

In the reign of king John, the city of London was fortified, by drawing a deep moat or ditch two hundred feet wide, round the walls. This ditch was cleaned in the reign of king Richard II. And it appears, that the crown usually granted the magistrates of London a duty on certain goods, to defray the expence of cleaning the ditch, and repairing the walls.

In the reign of Edward V. great part of the city walls were rebuilt at the charge of the city companies. In the reign of Henry VIII. the ditch was cleaned; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was twice cleaned, and part of it widened. But all this ditch has for many years been filled up, and covered with buildings; and so much, both of the walls and ditch, has been appropriated by the city to public uses, that there are few parts in which either of them can be seen to advantage.

Some remains of the walls still subsist between the houses on the east side of Poor Jewry-lane, and the Minories, and along Houndsditch, from the place where a gate called Aldgate lately stood, to that in which another gate called Bishopsgate stood. From the site of Bishopsgate, the ruins of the walls may be traced to the place in which a gate called Little Moorgate stood; from the site of Little Moorgate to Aldermanbury, and from thence, behind the houses, to the place where stood a gate called Cripplegate: from hence the walls extend on to the back of St. Giles's church, and run along the back of the houses in Crowder's Well Alley, and are visible almost to the place where Aldersgate lately stood; from the site of Aldersgate they run along the back of the houses in Bull and Mouth street; but from this street there is scarce any part of them visible to Newgate; from Newgate they are in some places of a considerable height, extending in a pretty regular line on the back of the houses in the Old Bailey, almost to the place where Ludgate stood.

The original gates of this city, or those erected at the same time with the walls, are supposed to be four, Newgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, and Dowgate; but Dowgate has been demolished so long, that even the site of it is not exactly known. These four original gates were erected over the three great Roman military ways, in this part of Britain. The Roman way, called Watling Street, which would have intersected the Thames from Surry, entered London through Dowgate, and crossing the city, passed through Newgate. The military way called Ermine-street is supposed to have pointed to Cripplegate, and the Vicinal way to have run through Aldgate.

In the reign of king Henry II. the walls had seven gates, which were Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate, and a postern near the Tower; but that part of the wall next the Tower being demolished in the reign of king Richard I. the postern having lost its old support, fell down, and was afterwards supplied by a mean wooden building, which went also to decay many years ago. As for those places called Botolphsgate, Billingsgate, and the Watergates, near the Tower and Custom-house, it does not appear that they ever were real-gates, but wharfs only.

All these seven gates stood till very lately, when an act of parliament having passed for widening and improving the streets of this city, they were considered as so many incumbrances, and all taken down, in the years 1760 and 1761, except Newgate, which is still standing.

Aldgate is a name supposed by some to have been derived from the antiquity of this gate, which was certainly one of the original gates of the city, and is mentioned in a charter of king Edgar, as far back as the year 967. It stood on the east side of the city, but being ruinous, was rebuilt in 1609. On the top of the gate was a vane, supported by a gilt sphere, on each side of which, upon the top of the upper battlements, in the east front, stood the statue of a soldier, holding a bullet in his hand. Beneath these, in a large square niche, was a statue of king James I. in gilt armour, with a lion and unicorn couchant at his feet. On the west front was a statue of Fortune, gilt, standing on a globe, with a spreading sail over her head. A little lower, on the south side, was a figure of Peace, with a dove on one hand, and a gilt wreath on the other; and over against that, on the north side, was a figure of Charity, with a child at her breast, and another in her hand.

Bishopsgate, on the north side of the city, is supposed to have been so called from the figures of two bishops, one on the north, and another on the south front. When it was first built, is uncertain; but it was kept in repair by the company of merchants of the Hanse-towns, residing in this city, in consideration of certain privileges granted them. This company rebuilt it in 1479, and it was erected, for the last time, in 1735.

Aldersgate, the most ancient north gate of this city, was rebuilt in 1617. On the north front of it was a statue of king James I. on horseback; with two other figures, one of the prophet Jeremiah on one side, and the other of the prophet Samuel on the other side. Over the king's head were the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. On the south front of the gate was a figure of the same king James I. sitting in his robes, on a throne. This gate, being damaged by the fire of London, was repaired in 1670.

Newgate stands in the north-west corner of the city, and is said to have been the common jail for felons taken in the city of London, or the county of Middlesex, ever since the year 1218; and so lately as the year 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was a prison for the nobility and great officers of state. Newgate having been much damaged by the fire of London, the present structure was erected; the west side of which is adorned with three ranges of pilasters of the Tuscan order, with their entablatures; and in the intercolumniations are four niches, with as many figures as big as the life, and well executed. The east front of the gate is adorned with a range of pilasters, with entablatures; and in three niches are the figures of Mercy, Justice and Truth.

Ludgate was the west gate of this city, and was rebuilt in 1586; it was however ruined by the fire of London, but repaired and beautified in 1699. The east side of it was adorned with four pilasters of the Doric order, with their entablatures; and in the intercolumniations were placed the figures of a pretended British king, called Lud, and his two sons, Androgeus and Theomantius, in their British habits. These figures were first set up in the year 1260, when it was believed that the fictitious king Lud had first built this gate, whence it was called Ludgate. The west side was adorned with two pilasters of the Ionic order, with their entablatures; also two columns, and a pediment, adorning a niche, in which was placed

placed a good statue of queen Elizabeth in her robes : and over it was the queen's arms, between the city supporters. This gate had been part of a prison for such debtors as were freemen of the city, ever since the year 1378, till 1760, when the prison was demolished, together with the gate. The prison was known by the name of Ludgate prison.

Moorgate, which stood between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, was first built in 1415, upon the side of a moor, from which it was so called, and over which causeways were raised from hence, for the passage of the citizens into the fields. It was rebuilt after the fire of London in 1666, with a magnificent gateway, the arch of which was near twenty feet high.

Cripplegate stood between Moorgate and Aldersgate, and is supposed to have been thus called from having been anciently a place where lame and infirm persons used to beg. It was a very plain solid structure, without any ornament.

In digging the foundation of Aldgate, when it was rebuilt in 1609, several Roman coins were found; and under the foundation of the city walls, in many places, a great number of Roman coins and medals have been dug up, among which some were of Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine the Great; a circumstance that strongly favours the opinion of the walls having first been erected by her, or by her son Constantine, at her request.

In clearing the foundations of St. Paul's cathedral, after the fire of London, it was found to have been anciently a great burying-place; for under the graves of modern times were discovered the graves of the Saxons, who cased their common dead in chalk stones, and buried persons of eminence in stone coffins: below these were the graves of the ancient Britons, as appeared by a great number of ivory and wooden pins found among the dust: for it was customary with the ancient Britons to pin the corpse in woollen shrouds, and lay it, without any other covering, in the ground. At a still greater depth was discovered a great number of Roman urns, dishes, and other vessels, found, and of a beautiful red, like sealing-wax: on the bottom of some of these vessels were inscriptions, by which they appeared to have been drinking vessels: some of them were beautifully embellished on the outside with raised work of various figures; some were inscribed with the names of deities, heroes, and judges; and the matter of which they were made vied in beauty with polished metal. Here were also discovered several Roman coins, and a number of tessellæ, of various sorts of marble, in the form of dice, which were used by the Romans in paving the prætorium, or general's tent; whence some have thought, that this was the site of the Roman prætorium in London.

In 1669, was dug up near Ludgate, a sepulchral stone, engraved with the figure of a Roman soldier, and an inscription in remembrance of Vivius Marcianus, a soldier of the second legion, styled Augusta, to whose memory this monument was erected by his wife Januaria Matrina.

In digging the canal of Fleet-ditch, between Fleet-prison and Holborn-bridge, several Roman utensils were discovered, together with a vast number of Roman coins, in silver, copper, and brass. At Holborn-bridge were dug up two brazen figures of Roman deities, one of Bacchus, and the other of Ceres, and each about four inches long. Here were also found several antiquities of later times, as arrow-heads, scales, seals engraved with Saxon characters, spur-rowels, keys and daggers, together with a considerable number of medals, and other matters.

But one of the most remarkable pieces of antiquity in this famous city, is London Stone, which has been carefully preserved from age to age, and is mentioned by the same name so early as in the time of Ethelstan, king of the West Saxons.

This stone, which stands close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church, was formerly a little nearer the channel facing the same place, and being fixed very deep in the ground, was so strongly fastened by bars of iron, as to be in no danger from the carriages.

It seems very surprizing that so great a piece of antiquity has been constantly preserved with such care; and yet so little has been said of it, that the original cause of its erection, and the use for which it was intended, are entirely unknown. A very ingenious author observes, that as London appears to have been a Roman city, it will be no improbable conjecture, that this stone was the centre, from whence they extended its dimensions; and might serve as the standard at which they began to compute their miles. Of this opinion was also Mr. Maitland, and the great Sir Christopher Wren, who grounded his conjecture upon proofs which are not every day to be obtained; for by rebuilding many of the churches after the fire of London, he had an opportunity of discovering and tracing the ancient boundaries of London, with a greater nicety than is ever to be expected again. On clearing the foundations of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside, he found, upon opening the ground, the walls, with the windows and pavement of a Roman temple, entirely buried under the level of the present street. This temple stood about forty feet backwards; but having occasion to bring the steeple of the new church to range with the high street, he again began to dig through the made ground, till having proceeded eighteen feet deep, to his surprize he discovered a Roman causeway of rough stone, four feet thick, close and well rammed, with Roman brick and rubbish at the bottom, all firmly cemented: he was therefore of opinion, that this was the northern boundary of the Roman colony, and that the breadth from north to south was from this causeway, now Cheapside, to the Thames; the extent east and west from Tower-hill to Ludgate. The principal or Prætorian Way, he supposed to be Watling-street; whence London Stone appears to have been nearly in the centre of the ancient city, before it was destroyed by Boadicea, and when it was not encompassed with walls.

About two miles west of London, is Kensington, a large and populous village, remarkable for a royal palace, which, in the late reign, was generally the summer residence of the court.

The palace, which was the seat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, was purchased by king William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it through St. James's and Hyde-parks, with lamp-posts erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; her sister, queen Anne, improved what Mary had begun; and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the Green-house, which is a very beautiful one: but her late excellent majesty, queen Caroline, completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road leading to Acton; by bringing what is called the Serpentine river into them, and by taking in some acres out of Hyde-park, on which she caused a mount to be raised, with a chair upon it, that could be easily turned round, so as to afford shelter from the wind. This mount is surrounded with a grove of ever-greens, and commands a fine view over the gardens to the south and west. In short, these gardens, which are three miles and a half in compass, are kept in great order, and in summer-time, when the court is not there, are resorted to by great numbers of people. The palace, indeed, has none of that grandeur which ought to appear in the residence of a British monarch: its nearness to the town makes it very convenient, but it is very irregular in point of architecture. However, the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures are good.

On passing the base court, you enter through a large portico into a stone gallery, that leads to the great staircase, which is a very fine one, and consists of several flights of black marble steps, adorned with iron balusters finely wrought. The painting here affords the view of several balconies with groups of figures representing yeomen of the guard, and spectators, among whom are drawn Mr. Ulrick, commonly called the young Turk, in the Polonese dress in which he waited on his late majesty king George I. Peter, the wild youth, &c. The stair-case is richly decorated and painted by Mr. Kent.

The first room is hung with very fine tapestry, representing the goddess Diana hunting, and killing the wild boar. Over the chimney is a picture in a grand taste, representing one of the Graces in the character of Painting, receiving instructions from Cupid. This piece is said to be done by Guido Reni. In one corner of the room is a marble statue of Venus, with an apple in her hand; and in another is the statue of Bacchus, whose head is finely executed; but the body, which is inferior to it, seems to be done by another hand.

The second room has its ceiling painted with Minerva, surrounded by the arts and sciences, by Mr. Kent. Over the chimney is a very fine piece representing Cupid admiring Psyche, while she is asleep, by Vandyke. On each side of the room are hung several pictures, as king Henry VIII. and the comptroller of his household, by Holbein: a three quarter picture of king Charles I. and another of his queen, by Vandyke: the duke and dutchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely: as also king William and queen Mary, when prince and princess of Orange, over the doors, by the same hand.

The third room, which was the late queen's apartment, is adorned with very beautiful tapestry, representing a Dutch winter-piece, and the various diversions peculiar to the natives of Holland, done by Mr. Vanderbank. Over the chimney is an admirable picture of king Charles II. king James II. and their sister the princess of Orange, when children, by Vandyke.

In the fourth room is the picture of a battle or skirmish between the Germans and Italians, by Holbein. Another of Danae descending in a shower of gold; and another of the widow Elot, finely executed by our countryman Riley.

In the fifth room is a picture of the crucifixion, and another of our Saviour laid on the cross, both by Titian: of our Saviour calling St. Matthew from the receipt of customs, by Annibal Caracci; and of his healing the sick in the temple, by Verrio: a picture of Henry IV. of France, by Titian: two heads of queen Mary I. and queen Elizabeth, when children, by Holbein: the late queen Anne, when an infant, by Sir Peter Lely: and several heads by Raphael.

In the sixth room, or rather gallery, are the pictures of king Henry VIII. and queen Katharine of Arragon, both by Holbein: king Philip of Spain, and queen Mary, by the same hand: king James I. by Vandyke: king Charles II. the face by Sir Peter Lely: queen Elizabeth in a Chinese dress, drawn when she was a prisoner at Woodstock: king James II. when duke of York, and another of his queen, both by Sir Peter Lely: king William and queen Mary in their coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Sir Godfrey was knighted on his painting these pictures; king William being doubtless pleased with so fine a picture of his queen. The next is queen Anne, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a picture of queen Caroline, which is but poorly executed. In this room is a curious amber cabinet, in a glass case; and at the upper end a beautiful orrery, likewise in a glass case.

The seventh, which is called the Cupola room, has a star in the centre, and the ceiling all around is adorned with paintings in mosaic. Round the room are placed, at proper distances, eight busts of ancient poets, and six statues of the Heathen gods and goddesses at full length, gilt. Over the chimney-piece is a curious bas relief in marble, representing a Roman marriage, with a bust of Cleopatra, by Mr. Ryfbrack.

In the king's great drawing-room, over the chimney, is a very fine picture of St. Francis adoring the infant Jesus, held in the lap of the Virgin Mary, Joseph attending, the whole performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens. In this room are also the holy family, finely painted by Paul Veronese: three priests, by Tintoret: a noble picture of St. Agnes over one of the doors, by Domenichino: St. John Baptist's head, Mary Magdalen, and a naked Venus, all by Titian: a Venus in a supine posture, stealing an arrow out of Cupid's quiver, with beautiful ornaments, in the high gusto of the Greek antique, representing Love and the Drama, by Jacobo da Pontormo: upon the original out-lines of the great Michel

Angelo Buonaroti: a picture of Villars, duke of Buckingham, and his younger brother, when boys, one of the capital pieces of Vandyke: two large pictures by Guido Reni, one of Venus dressing by the Graces; the other of Andromeda chained to a rock: our Saviour in the manger, by Bassan; and a picture of part of the holy family, by Palma the elder.

The ceiling of this room, in which there is such a mixture of sacred and prophane pieces, is painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele.

In the state chamber, the bed is of crimson damask; and over the chimney is a picture of our Saviour and St. John Baptist, by Raphael.

In the state dressing-room the hangings are all of needle-work, a present from the queen of Prussia. Here is a picture of Edward VI. by Holbein; of a young nobleman of Venice, by Tintoret; another young nobleman of the same place, by Tintoret; and Titian's lady, painted by himself.

The Painted Gallery is adorned with many admirable pieces. At one end is king Charles I. on a white horse, with the duke d'Espemon holding his helmet; the king is an august and noble figure, with some dejection in his countenance: the triumphal arch, curtain, and other parts of the back ground, are finely executed, and so kept, that the king is the principal figure that strikes the eye: at a little distance it has more of the life than a picture, and one is almost ready to get out of the horse's way, and bow to the king.

Fronting this picture, at the other end of the gallery, is the same king, with his queen, and two children; king Charles II. when a child, and king James II. an infant in the queen's lap. The king's paternal tenderness is finely expressed, his son standing at his knee: the queen's countenance is expressive of an affectionate obedience to his majesty, and a fond care of her child, which she seems to desire the king to look on. The infant is exquisitely performed; the vacancy of thought in the face, and the inactivity of the hands, are equal to life itself at that age. These two admirable pieces were done by Vandyke.

One of the next capital pictures in this gallery is Esther fainting before king Ahasuerus, painted by Tintoret. All the figures are finely drawn and richly dressed in the Venetian manner; for the Venetian school painted all their historical figures in their own habits, thinking them more noble and picturesque than any other.

The next piece is the nine muses in concert, finely drawn by the same master.

Midas preferring Pan to Apollo, is a fine piece, by Andrea Schiavone; but it is a good deal hurt by time: the figures, however, are well drawn and coloured; and the affectation of judgment in Midas is finely expressed.

The shepherds offering gifts to Christ, St. John in prison, the story of the woman of Samaria, and John Baptist's head, are fine pieces, by Old Palma.

Noah's flood, by Bassan, is a masterly performance.

Over the chimney is a Madona, by Raphael, which, though a small piece, gives a very high idea of that great master's abilities. There is also in this gallery a Madona by Vandyke, which is exquisitely performed.

The other pictures here are, the birth of Jupiter, a fine piece, by Giulio Romano; a Cupid whetting his arrow, by Annibal Caracci; and a Venus and Cupid, by Titian.

At Chelsea, a very large and populous village situated on the banks of the Thames, about a mile to the westward of St. James's Park, there is an edifice for the reception of old soldiers and invalids in the land service, called Chelsea Hospital, the Royal Hospital, and sometimes Chelsea College.

The original building on this spot was a college founded by Dr. Sutcliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James I. for the study of Polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to support a provost and fellows, for the instruction of youth in that branch of learning. The king, who laid the first stone, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large sum of money, and the clergy were very liberal upon the same occasion; but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutcliff

Butkiff being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions; and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore soon fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming escheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary.

The whole edifice, which was built by the great Sir Christopher Wren, consists of a vast range of buildings. The front toward the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks for the pensioners; and that facing the south, into a garden which extends to the Thames, and is kept in good order. This side affords not only a view of that fine river, but of the county of Surry beyond it. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret, and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one side of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by king James I. and on the other side is the hall, where all the pensioners dine in common, the officers by themselves. In this hall is the picture of king Charles II. on horseback, with several other pieces as big as the life, designed by Signior Vario, and finished by Mr. Cook. These were presented by the earl of Ranelagh. The pavement of both the chapel and hall are black and white marble. The altar-piece in the chapel is the resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci.

The wings, which extend east and west, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames, on the south: these are near three hundred and sixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; they are three stories high, and the rooms are so well disposed, and the air so happily thrown in by means of the open spaces, that nothing can be more pleasant. On the front of this square is a colonade extending along the side of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inscription in capitals:

In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit CAROLUS II. Auxit JACOBUS II. Perfecere GULIELMUS et MARIA, Rex et Regina, MDCXC.

And in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of king Charles II. in the ancient Roman dress, somewhat bigger than the life, standing upon a marble pedestal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat, and is said to have cost five hundred pounds.

There are several other buildings adjoining, that form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house; for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and the infirmary for the sick.

An air of neatness and elegance is observable in all these buildings. They are composed of brick and stone, and which way soever they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the pensioners.

Chelsea Hospital is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper subordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the transition from thence to the extremities, is very easy and delightful.

The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above four hundred men, and there are besides in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants.

These pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, diet, washing and lodging. The governor has five hundred pounds a year; the lieutenant governor two hundred and fifty pounds; and the major one hundred and fifty pounds. Thirty-six officers are allowed six-pence a day; thirty-four light horsemen,

and thirty serjeants, have two shillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have ten-pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men, are each allowed eight-pence a week. As the house is called a garrison, all the members are obliged to do duty in their respective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a salary of one hundred pounds a year. The physician, secretary, comptroller, deputy treasurer, steward, and surgeon, have also each one hundred pounds *per annum*, and many other officers have considerable salaries. As to the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, they have each seven pounds twelve shillings and six-pence a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is supplied by a sum raised by parliament. This hospital is governed by the following commissioners; the president of the council, the first commissioner of the treasury, the principal secretary of state, the paymaster general of the forces, the secretary at war, the comptrollers of the army, and by the governor and lieutenant governor of the hospital.

Besides this hospital, there is at Chelsea a physic-garden belonging to the apothecaries company. It contains almost four acres, and is enriched with a vast variety of plants, both domestic and exotic. This garden was given to the apothecaries company by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of five pounds a year, and delivering annually to the president and fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their public meetings, fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden, till the number of specimens amounts to two thousand.

In this village is also a celebrated place of public resort, called Ranelagh Gardens, from their formerly belonging to the earl of Ranelagh. This is one of those public places of pleasure which is not to be equalled in Europe, and is the resort of people of the first quality. Though its gardens are beautiful, it is more to be admired for the amphitheatre. This is a circular building, the external diameter is one hundred and eighty-five feet: round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery with a balustrade (to admit the company into the upper boxes) except where the entrances break the continuity. Over this are the windows, and it terminates with the roof. The internal diameter is one hundred and fifty feet, and the architecture of the inside corresponds with the outside, except that over every column, between the windows, termini support the roof. In the middle of the area, where the orchestra was at first designed, is a chimney having four faces. This makes it warm and comfortable in bad weather. The orchestra fills up the place of one of the entrances. The entertainment consists of a fine band of music, with an organ, accompanied by the best voices. The regale is tea and coffee.

About twelve miles west of London, is the royal palace of Hampton Court, delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Thames, at a small distance from a village called Hampton. This palace was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up two hundred and eighty silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to king Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace of Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were greatly admired by all foreigners, as well as the natives.

In order to give a more perfect idea of this grandeur, we shall give a description of the ornaments of this palace, as they appeared in the reign of queen Elizabeth, from an author who describes what he himself saw.

“The chief area, says he, is paved with square stone; in its centre is a fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt crown, on the top of which is a statue of Justice, supported by columns of black and

“ and white marble. The chapel of this palace is most
 “ splendid, in which the queen’s closet is quite transpa-
 “ rent, having its windows of crystal. We were led
 “ into two chambers called the presence, or chambers
 “ of audience, which shone with tapestry of gold and
 “ silver, and silk of different colours: under the ca-
 “ nopy of state are these words embroidered in pearl,
 “ VIVAT HENRICUS OCTAVUS. Here is, besides, a
 “ small chapel, richly hung with tapestry, where the
 “ queen performs her devotions. In her bedchamber
 “ the bed was covered with very costly coverlids of silk.
 “ At no great distance from this room we were shewn a
 “ bed, the tester of which was worked by Anne Boleyn,
 “ and presented by her to her husband, Henry VIII.
 “ All the other rooms, being very numerous, are ad-
 “ orned with tapestry of gold, silver, and velvet, in
 “ some of which were woven history pieces, in others
 “ Turkish and American dresses, all extremely natural.
 “ In the hall are these curiosities: a very clear look-
 “ ing-glass, ornamented with columns and little images
 “ of alabaster; a portrait of Edward VI. brother to
 “ queen Elizabeth; the true portrait of Lucretia; a
 “ picture of the battle of Pavia; the history of Christ’s
 “ passion, carved in mother of pearl; the portrait of
 “ Mary Queen of Scots; the picture of Ferdinand
 “ prince of Spain, and of Philip his son; that of
 “ Henry VIII. under which was placed the Bible, cu-
 “ riously written upon parchment; an artificial sphere;
 “ several musical instruments. In the tapestry are re-
 “ presented negroes riding upon elephants; the bed in
 “ which Edward VI. is said to have been born, and
 “ where his mother Jane Seymour died in child-bed.
 “ In one chamber were several excessively rich tapestries,
 “ which are hung up when the queen gives audience to
 “ foreign ambassadors; there were numbers of cushions
 “ ornamented with gold and silver; many counterpanes
 “ and coverlids of beds lined with ermine. In short,
 “ all the walls of the palace shine with gold and silver.
 “ Here is, besides, a certain cabinet, called Paradise,
 “ where, besides that every thing glitters so with silver,
 “ gold, and jewels, as to dazzle one’s eyes, there is a
 “ musical instrument made all of glass, except the
 “ strings. Afterwards we were led into the gardens,
 “ which are most pleasant.”

This palace, which was afterwards the prison of king Charles I. is, with the parks, encompassed in a semicircle by the Thames. King William and queen Mary were so greatly pleased with its situation, which rendered it capable of great improvements, and of being made one of the noblest palaces in Europe, that while the former was causing the old apartments to be pulled down, and rebuilt in the more beautiful manner in which they now appear, her majesty, impatient to enjoy so agreeable a retreat, fixed upon a building near the river, called the Water Gallery, and suiting it to her convenience, adorned it with the utmost elegance, though its situation would not allow it to stand after the principal building was completed.

Since the pulling down of the Water Gallery, which stood before the fine stone front that faces the river, the ground to the south-west received considerable improvements. This spot is laid out in small inclosures, surrounded with tall hedges, in order to break the violence of the winds, and render them proper for the reception of such exotic plants as were moved thither in summer out of the conservatories. Here are two basons constantly supplied with water, for the support of these plants in dry weather; and as these are situated near the great apartments, most of the plants may be viewed from the window.

At a small distance to the west, stood a large hot-house, for preserving such tender exotic plants as require a greater share of warmth than is generally felt in this climate. Of this part of gardening queen Mary was so fond, that she allowed a handsome salary to Dr. Plukenet, a very learned botanist, for overlooking and registering the curious collection of plants she caused to be brought into the garden; but since her majesty’s death, they have been much neglected, and very few of the most curious plants are now to be found there.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about three miles in circumference. On a pediment at the front of the palace on this side, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it a large oval bason, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres, laid out in an elegant manner, by those two eminent gardeners, London and Wise.

At the entrance of the grand walk, are two large marble vases, of exquisite workmanship; one said to be performed by Mr. Cibber, the father of the poet laureate: and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to be done as a trial of skill; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are beautifully adorned with bas-relief; that on the right hand representing the triumphs of Bacchus; and the other on the left, Amphitrite and the Nereides. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which runs into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the judgement of Paris; and that of the other, Meleager hunting the wild boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator, which formerly stood in the parade of St. James’s Park, at the foot of the canal, and was removed thither in the reign of queen Anne. The original was performed by Agasias Desitheus of Ephesus, and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second is a young Apollo; the third a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children: all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk ten feet, to open a view from the apartments to the river Thames. In this garden is a fine fountain, and two grand terrace walks.

On the north side of the palace is a tennis-court; and beyond that a gate which leads into the wilderness. Farther on is the great gate of the gardens, on the sides of which are large stone piers, with the lion and unicorn couchant, in stone.

We shall now leave the gardens, to take a view of the palace, and several apartments, with their noble furniture and fine paintings, performed by the most eminent masters.

To begin with the first entrance into the palace, at the gates of which are four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, each of them holding a shield, whereon are the arms of Great Britain, with several trophies of war well carved on stone.

Passing through a long court-yard, on each side of which are stabling for the officers of his majesty’s household, we come next to the first portal, which is strongly built of brick, and decorated by Wolfey with the heads of four of the Cæsars, Trajan and Adrian on one side, and on the other Tiberius and Vitellius.

Through this portal we pass into a large quadrangle, remarkable for nothing extraordinary, but its spaciousness and uniformity. This leads to a second quadrangle, where, over the portal, is a beautiful astronomical clock, made by the celebrated Tompion, on which are curiously represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the various phases of the moon, and other ornaments and indications of time.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which, by her late majesty’s command, was erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should have been acted every week, during the time of the court’s continuance there; but Mr. Colley Cibber observes, that only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury Lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterwards for the entertainment of the duke of Lorrain, afterwards emperor of Germany. In the front is a portal of brick, decorated with four Cæsars heads without names.

On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonnade of fourteen columns, and two pilasters of the Ionic order, with an entablature and balustrade at the top, adorned in the middle with two large vases.

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This leads to the great stair-case, adorned with iron ballusters curiously wrought and gilt, the whole erected on porphyry. From the ceiling hangs, by a strong brass chain gilt, a large glass lanthorn, which holds sixteen candles, and has an imperial crown at the top. This stair-case, with the ceiling, were painted by Signor Verrio, an Italian, by order of king William III.

At the top, on the left side, are Apollo and the nine Muses, at whose feet sits the god Pan with his unequal reeds, and a little below them the goddesses Ceres, holding in one hand a wheat sheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers: near her are the two river gods, Thame and Isis, with their urns; and a large table in the middle, upon which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup. Juno's peacock is in the front: one of the Parcs, with her scissars in her hand, seems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy surrounded with the signs of the zodiac, and by several zephyrs, with flowers in their hands; and on one side of them is Fame with her two trumpets.

Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another swan.

On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cælus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and others. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is fallen down, he seeming to catch at a table, to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles; on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other side of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace in her right hand holds a laurel, and in her left a palm over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spuria the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome, with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government, both in her right hand.

The next is the emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him.

Over the door at the head of the stairs is a funeral pile, done in stone colour; and under the above paintings are thirty-six pannels, representing trophies of war, and other decorations in the same colour.

From the stair-case we pass into the guard-chamber, which is very large and spacious, it being upwards of sixty feet long, and forty feet wide. This room contains arms for five thousand men, curiously placed in various forms. There are here pilasters of pikes and bayonets on each side sixteen pannels that go round the room; with variety of other ornaments, as muskets in chequer-work, stars made of bayonets, swords, &c.

The next is the king's first presence chamber, which is hung with rich old tapestry. The ceiling is vaulted, and from the centre hangs a fine lustre of nineteen branches. Fronting the door are the canopy and chair of state, which, as well as the stools, are of crimson damask: on the back part of the canopy are the king's arms, and round the vallance a crown and cypher embroidered in gold.

On the left hand of the entrance, behind the door, is a fine picture about eighteen feet by fifteen, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. King William III. is in armour on a stately grey horse, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. At the top, in the clouds, Mercury and Peace support his helmet, decorated with laurel, and a Cupid holds a scroll. On the bottom part of the picture appear Neptune and his attendants by the side of a rock, welcoming the hero on shore; and at a distance is seen a fleet of ships, their sails swelled with the east wind. In the front ground, Plenty, with her cornu-

copia, offers him an olive branch, and Flora presents flowers.

Over the chimney is a whole length of the marquis of Hamilton, lord steward of the household to K. Charles I. by Van Somer; and over the doors are two pieces of architecture, finely executed by Rosio.

The next room, which is called the second presence chamber, is spacious, and has a vaulted ceiling, from the centre of which hangs a gilt chandelier of twelve branches. The tapestry is ancient, but very rich, the lights being all gold, and the shadows silk; the subjects are, Hercules and the Hydra, and Midas with his ass's ears. The chair of state and stools are of crimson damask, fringed with the same colour. Over the chimney is a whole length of Christiern IV. king of Denmark, by Van Somer. This picture, as most of the large ones are, is decorated round the frame on the outside with festoons of fruit and flowers, finely carved in high-relief. Over the three doors are pieces of ruins and landscapes, by Rosio. In this room are also two fine marble tables, with two pier glasses, and two pair of gilt stands.

The fourth room is very lofty; in the middle hangs a beautiful chased silver chandelier of sixteen branches. Here is a fine canopy of state, with the window curtains, chair and stools, of rich crimson damask laced and fringed with gold. The tapestry, which represents part of the story of Abraham, is fine. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, the daughter of king James I. and over each of the two doors is a Madona, by Domenico Fetti.

In the fifth room is also a chair of state, and stools; the window curtains are tissue, with a silver ground; there are silver sconces fastened to the tapestry, which is richly woven with gold, but is very ancient; the subject is Abraham sending his servants to get a wife for Isaac. Over the chimney-piece is an admirable whole length picture of king Charles I. by Van Dyke; and over the doors are two capital pictures; the first is David with Goliath's head, by Fetti; the other the holy family, by Correggio.

In the king's state bed-chamber is a crimson velvet bed, laced with gold, having plumes of white feathers on the top. This room, which is very spacious, is hung round with tapestry representing the history of Joshua, about which are eight silver sconces chased with the Judgment of Solomon. The ceiling, which was painted by Verrio, represents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he sleeps. On another part of the ceiling is a fine figure of Somnus, or Sleep, with his attendants; and in the border are four landscapes, and four boys with baskets of flowers intermixed with poppies. Over the doors are two flower pieces, finely painted by Baptist; and over the chimney is a whole length of the dutchess of York, by Van Somer.

In the king's private bed-chamber, the bed is of crimson damask, and the room hung with fine tapestry, the subject of which is Solbay fight.

The king's dressing-room, which is about twelve feet long, and six feet wide, has the ceiling painted by Verrio. Mars is sleeping in Venus's lap, while several Cupids steal away his armour, sword and spear, and others are binding his legs and arms with fetters of roses. The borders are decorated with jessamin, orange-trees in pots, and several sorts of birds. Over the doors are fine flower-pieces, by Baptist. The room is hung with straw-coloured India damask, and the chair, stools and screen, are covered with the same.

The king's writing-closet is of a triangular form, and has two windows. The hangings and stools are of a pea-green India damask. A glass is here so placed, as to shew all the rooms on that side of the building in one view. Over each door is a flower-piece by Baptist; and over the chimney a fine picture of a great variety of birds, by Bougdane. There is here a fine collection of china.

Queen Mary's closet is hung with needle-work, said to be wrought with her own hand: there are also an easy chair, four others, and a screen; all said to be the work of that excellent queen. The work is extremely neat;

the figures are well shadowed, perhaps equal to the best tapestry, and shew great judgment in drawing. Over the chimney-piece is an old painting, said to be Raphael's, representing Jupiter's throne, by which is the thunder, and his eagle in the clouds.

The queen's gallery, which is about seventy feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, is hung with seven beautiful pieces of tapestry; representing the history of Alexander the Great, and done after the famous paintings of Le Brun; they are however not placed according to chronology, for some of the last actions of Alexander's life are placed before those which preceded them. Under that part of the tapestry which represents the story of Alexander and Diogenes, and which is placed over the chimney-piece, is a very neat bust of a Venus in alabaster, standing upon an oval looking-glass, under which are two doves billing in basso relievo. Among the other furniture in this gallery, are two very fine tables of Egyptian marble.

The ceiling of the queen's state bed-chamber is finely painted by Sir J. Thornhill, who has represented Aurora rising out of the ocean in her golden chariot, drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask; and besides other furniture, the room is adorned with a glass lustre with silver sockets. Over a large marble chimney-piece is a whole length of king James I. by Van Somer. At his right hand, over one of the doors, is queen Anne, his consort; on his left, their daughter, the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia; both by Van Somer. Over the other door is a beautiful whole length of Henry prince of Wales, their eldest son, by Van Dyke. In the cornice are four other portraits, one on each side, viz. king George I. his late majesty king George II. the late queen Caroline, and the late prince of Wales.

The queen's drawing-room has the ceiling painted by Signor Verrio; in the middle of which is the late queen Anne, under the character of Justice, holding the scales in one hand, and the sword in the other: she is dressed in a purple robe lined with ermine, and Neptune and Britannia are holding a crown over her head. The room is hung with green damask, upon which are placed nine pictures, three on each side of the room, and three at the end. These were formerly all in one piece of a great length, as may be very plainly seen from some of the figures being cut asunder, and placed in different pieces. The whole is the triumph of Julius Cæsar, and was a long procession of soldiers, priests, officers of state, &c. at the end of which that emperor appears in his triumphal chariot, with Victory holding a laurel crown over his head. It is painted in water colours upon canvas, by Andrea Mantegna.

The queen's state audience room is hung with rich tapestry, representing the children of Israel carrying the twelve stones to the river Jordan, as mentioned in Joshua iv. Here is a fine canopy of state, and five pictures at full length, the duke, dutchess, and marchioness of Brunswick, their daughter; the dutchess of Lenox, and Margaret queen of Scots, all by Holbein.

The prince of Wales's preference chamber is hung with tapestry wrought with the story of Tobit and Tobias. Here is a canopy of state of green damask: over one of the doors is Guzman, and over another Gundamor, two Spanish ambassadors: over the third is Madam Chatillon, the French admiral's lady; and over the chimney, Lewis XIII. of France, with a walking stick in his hand, and a dog by his side, all by Holbein.

The prince of Wales's drawing-room is hung with tapestry, representing Elymas the forcerer struck with blindness; this is taken from one of the cartoons. Over the chimney-piece is the duke of Wirtemberg: over one of the doors is a whole length of the wife of Philip II. king of Spain; and over the other, a whole length of count Mansfield, general of the Spaniards in the Low Countries, all by Holbein.

The prince of Wales's bed-chamber has a bed of green damask, and four pictures also done by Holbein, viz. over the chimney-piece is a whole length of the duke of Lunenburg, great grandfather to his present majesty. Over one of the doors, Philip II. king of

Spain; over another, the consort of Christiern IV. king of Denmark; and over the third, a whole length of the prince of Parma, governor of the Netherlands.

In the private dining-room are four pictures of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, by Vande Velde; and over the chimney a very fine one, by Van Dyke, of the lord Effingham Howard, lord high admiral of England.

In the Admiral's gallery are the pictures of the following celebrated admirals, Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloudsley Shovel, Sir John Leake, the lord Torrington, admiral Churchill, Sir Stafford Fairborne, Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Hopson, admiral Beaumont, Sir Thomas Dilks, admiral Bembo, admiral Whetstone, admiral Wishart, admiral Graydon, admiral Munden; all painted by Dahl, and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the room of Beauties, nine ladies are placed in the following order: the lady Peterborough, the lady Ranclagh, the lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, the dutchess of St. Alban's, lady Essex, lady Dorset, queen Mary, and the dutchess of Grafton. Queen Mary was painted by Wissing, and all the rest by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the Cartoon gallery were the celebrated cartoons of Raphael Urbino, so called from their being painted on paper. But they are now removed to the Queen's Palace, and have been already described.

Over the chimney-piece in this gallery, is a fine bas-relief, in white marble, of Venus drawn in her chariot, and attended by several Cupids.

We come next to the queen's stair-case, where the ceiling is painted by Vick. Here is king Charles II. and Catharine his queen, with the duke of Buckingham representing Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys. There are also other ornaments done by Mr. Kent.

From the queen's stair-case we descend into a new quadrangle, in the middle of which is a round basin, and four large lamps on pedestals of iron-work; and on the right hand, over the windows, are the twelve labours of Hercules done in fresco.

We shall conclude our account with observing, that the whole palace consists of three quadrangles. The first and second are Gothic, but in the latter is a most beautiful colonade of the Ionic order, the columns in couplets, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Through this, as was before observed, you pass into the third court or quadrangle, in which are the royal apartments, which are magnificently built of brick and stone by king William III. The gardens are not in the present natural stile, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

Near this palace is a fine wooden bridge over the Thames, finished a few years since, and has been of very great advantage to this part of the county.

Besides the royal palaces, there are several seats belonging to the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, several of which merit particular notice in this work.

At Cheswick, situated on the north bank of the Thames, about four miles from London, are two manors, one belonging to the prebendary of Cheswick in St. Paul's cathedral; and the other called the Dean's manor, from its belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. In this village there is a charity-school, and it is adorned with several elegant seats, as the earl of Shrewsbury's, the earl of Grantham's, now colonel Elliot's, the late lord Wilmington's, &c. But the most remarkable of the kind is the late earl of Burlington's, which was a plain, commodious building, with good offices about it; but a part of the old edifice being some years ago destroyed by fire, his lordship erected near it a beautiful villa, which, for elegance of taste, surpasses every thing of its kind in England. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is gravelled, and constantly kept very neat. On each side are yew hedges in pannels, with termini placed at a proper distance; and in the front of these hedges are two rows of cedars of Libanus, which, at a small distance, have a fine effect, the dark shade of these solemn evergreens affording a pleasing contrast to the whiteness of the elegant building that appears between them,

them, the view of which from the road surprizes you in a most agreeable manner.

The ascent to the house is by a noble flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a pediment very elegant, and the cornice, frieze and architrave, as rich as possible. This magnificent front strikes all who behold it with an uncommon pleasure and surprize.

The octagonal saloon finishing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is also very elegant. The other rooms are extremely beautiful, and are finely furnished with pictures of the great masters, an account of which is here annexed. It were to be wished this house had been built to a larger scale, that the grandeur might have equalled the elegance.

Though the other front towards the garden is plainer, yet it is in a very bold, noble and masterly stile, and has at the same time a pleasing simplicity, as hath also the side front towards the serpentine river, which is different from the two others. The inside of this structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings are richly gilt and painted, and the rooms adorned with some of the best pictures in Europe. In the gardens, which are very beautiful, the vistas are terminated by a temple, obelisk, or some such ornament, which produce a most agreeable effect.

The gardens are laid out in the finest taste: on descending from the back part of the house, you enter a verdant lawn planted with clumps of evergreens, between which are two rows of large stone vases. At the ends next the house are two wolves in stone, done by the celebrated Scheemaker, the statuary: at the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them, and behind a close plantation of evergreens.

On turning to the house on the right hand, an open grove of forest trees affords a view of the orangery, which is seen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when the orange trees are in flower, their fragrance is diffused over the whole lawn to the house. These are separated from the lawn by a fosse, to secure them from being injured by the persons admitted to walk in the garden.

On leaving the house to the left, an easy slope covered with short grass leads down to the serpentine river, on the side whereof are clumps of evergreens, with agreeable breaks, between which the water is seen; and at the farther end is an opening into an inclosure, where are a Roman temple, and an obelisk, with grass slopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water.

From hence you are led to the wilderness, through which are three strait avenues terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are serpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the shade. On each side the serpentine river are verdant walks, which accompany the river in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a building that is the exact model of the portico of the church of Covent-garden; on the left is a wilderness laid out in regular walks; and in the middle is a Palladian wooden bridge over the river.

With the earth dug from the bed of this river, his lordship has raised a terrace, that affords a prospect of the adjacent country; which, when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the view of the boats and barges passing along the river Thames.

Pictures, &c. in the new house at Chiswick.

In the Portico.

Augustus, a busto.

Saloon.

Lord Burlington and three of his sisters, Elizabeth, Juliana, and Jane, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Rape of Proserpine, Sconians.

Anne of Austria, Frederick Elde.

Morocco ambassador in the reign of Charles II. figure

by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the back ground and horse by Wyke.

King Charles, his queen, and two children, Vandyke.

Judgment of Paris, Cav. Daniele.

Lewis XIII. Fred. Elde.

Apollo and Daphne, Cav. Daniele.

Bustos.

Antonius.

Lucius Antonius.

A Bacchanalian.

Socrates.

Fauftina.

Britannicus.

Plautilla.

Antoninus.

Apollo.

Bust unknown.

Domitian.

Adrian.

Red Velvet Room.

Madonna della Rosa, by Domenichino.

Noah sacrificing, Carlo Maratti.

Painting and designing, Guido Rheni.

The Holy Family, Carlo Maratti.

King Charles I. Cornelius Johnson.

Pope Innocent IX. Diego Velasques.

St. Gregorio, Cavidoni.

Pope Clement IX. Carlo Maratti.

The Holy Family, Giacinto Brandi.

The Holy Family, Salviati.

Dutchess of Somersset, Vandyke.

Bacchus and Ariadne, Sebastiano Ricci.

A woman, School of Rubens.

Three statues, chiaro oscuro, Nic. Pouffin.

A man, School of Rubens.

Venus and Cupid, Seb. Ricci.

St. John in the wilderness, Franc. Mola.

A portrait, Langians.

First countess of Burlington, Vandyke.

Cardinal Baronius, Frederico Barocci.

A portrait, Rembrandt.

Mr. Killigrew, Vandyke.

First earl of Burlington, Vandyke.

Salmafis and Hermaphroditus, Francisco Albano.

The Holy Family, Andrea del Sarto.

Mary Queen of Scotland, Fred. Zuccherro.

The Holy Family, Pietro da Cortona.

The procession of the Dogesse, Paolo Veronese.

Bronzes.

A young Hercules.

Three pictures of incense lamps, Benvenuto Celini.

Blue Velvet Room.

A chymist's shop, by David Teniers.

A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.

A landscape and figures, Gaspar Pouffin.

A Magdalen's head, Guido Rheni.

A landscape with figures hawking, Wovermans.

A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.

A landscape and figures, Gasp. Pouffin.

A march, Bourgognone.

The passage of the Red Sea, ditto.

The Jesuits church at Antwerp, Geringh.

A landscape and figures, Bott.

A landscape, Gaspar Pouffin.

A landscape, ditto.

A landscape with horsemen, Vander Meulen.

A landscape, Bott.

Lord Sandwich in a round, Sir Peter Lely.

A woman frying fritters, Schalcken.

The Holy Family, Carlo Maratti.

A tent, Wovermans.

A landscape with fishermen, Phill. Laura.

The flight into Egypt, Nicolo Pouffin.

A ferry-boat and cattle, Berchem.

A woman feeding children, Schalcken.

The Holy Family, Andrea Sacchi.

Ditto, Camillo Procacini.

Inigo Jones in a round, Dobson.

Red Closet next the Blue Room.

Lot and his two daughters, Rottenhamer.
 A landscape and ruins, Viviano, the figures by Mich.
 Angelo.
 Jupiter and Io, Francesco Imperiali.
 Spanish lady, D. Velasques.
 Fishermen, Rubens.
 The Presentation, Giuseppi Chiari.
 A man hawking, Inigo Jones.
 A sea-port, Marco Ricci.
 A landscape, Velvet Brughel.
 A Flora, Francesco Albano.
 Temptation of St. Antonio, Annibale Caraacci.
 A landscape, Patel.
 Lady Dorothy Boyle, lady Burlington.
 A landscape, Velvet Brughel.
 The Holy Family, Sebastian Bourdon.
 The inside of a church, Perino del Vaga.
 A sea-piece, Vandervelde.
 A landscape, Marco Ricci.
 Christ in the garden.
 The Holy Family, Schidoni.
 A crucifixion of a saint, Seb. Bourdon.
 A landscape, Ryfsdal.
 The Holy Family, Denis Calvert.
 The Samaritan woman, Paolo Veronese.
 A boy's head, Holbein.
 Cleopatra, Leonardo da Vinci.
 A landscape, Swanevelt.
 The Holy Family, Passari.
 Earl of Essex.
 A portrait, Fran. Hals.
 Inside of a church, Vandyke.
 A landscape, Gaspar Poussin.
 A man and vases, Benedetto Castiglione.
 A landscape, Francisque Meli.

Green Velvet Room.

Mars and Venus, Albano.
 Acis and Galatea, Luca Giordano.
 Constantine's arch, Gio. Paolo Panini.
 Romulus and Remus, Pietro da Cortona.
 A woman bathing, Rousseau.
 Mr. Rogers, Vandyke.
 Our Saviour in the garden, Guercino.
 A man half length with a dog, Dobson.
 Rembrandt in his painting room, Gerrard Dow.
 Ruins, Viviano.
 A view of Florence, Gasparo degli Occhiale.
 Diana and Endymion, Sebastiano Ricci.
 Flowers by Baptiste the boy, Seb. Ricci.
 Ponte Rotto, Gasparo degli Occhiale.
 The Holy Family, Francesco Mola.
 A landscape, Monf. Verton.
 Buildings, Rousseau.
 A Magdalen, Carlo Maratti, from Guido.
 A man half length, Rembrandt.
 A Madona and St. Catharine, Pietro da Cortona.
 The Jews scourging our Saviour, Giacomo Bassano.
 Piazza del Popolo, Gasparo degli Occhiale.
 A landscape with fishermen, Salvator Rosa.
 Belisarius, Vandyke.
 Earl of Pembroke and his sister, Vandyke.

Bed Chamber.

Earl of Cumberland in a round.
 Mr. Pope in a round, Kent.
 Lady Burlington in a round, Aikman.

Gallery.

Sufanna and P. Veronese.
 ***** Bassan.
 ***** Ditto.
 Landscapes.
 Ditto.
 Ditto.
 Middle of the ceiling, Paolo Veronese.
 Two statues, Guelphi.
 Two ditto, Scheemaker.
 Two little heads, Guelphi.
 Two porphyry vases, from Rome.

Closet within the Bedchamber.

Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444 by
 John Van Eyk, called John of Bruges.
 A woman in a hat, Blomaert.
 Lady Dorothy Boyle, in crayons, lady Burlington.
 Henry IV. of France, Mosaick.
 A head, a sketch, Vandyke.
 Ditto, ditto.
 Flowers upon glass, Baptiste.
 A woman selling fish and herbs.
 Hagar and the angel.
 A boy's head.
 A man's head.
 A woman combing her head.
 A satyr whipping a woman.
 A head, Holbein.
 A Venus sleeping.
 Dutch figures.
 A man reading.
 The ascension, Albano.

The new Dining-room.

Twelfth night, Jordans.
 The finding of Moses, Seb. Ricci.
 Jephthah, Seb. Ricci.
 Good Samaritan, Giacomo Bassan.
 A flower-piece, Baptiste.
 Ditto, ditto.
 Ditto, ditto.
 A portrait, Rubens.
 Ditto, unknown.
 Buildings and cattle, Wenix.
 First lady Hallfax, Sir Peter Lely.
 The marriage of Cupid, &c. Andrea Schiavone.
 A landscape, Gio. Francesco Bolognese.
 Mars and Venus, Le'Fevre.
 A landscape, Gio. Francesco Bolognese.
 A Madona, Parmegiano.
 Woman taken in adultery, Allefandro Veronese.
 Liberality and Modesty, after Guido.

Sion House, one of the seats of the right honourable the duke and dutchess of Northumberland, stands upon the banks of the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth in Middlesex, and opposite to the King's Garden at Richmond. It is called Sion from a monastery of the same name, which was founded by Henry V. in 1414, very near the place where the house now stands, and was endowed with one thousand marks a year, for the maintenance of sixty nuns, including the abbess and twenty-five men, and was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget, from the latter of whom the nuns, &c. were called Bridgettines, and were of the order of Augustines, as reformed by some new regulations made by the aforesaid Bridget.

Sion was almost one of the first of the monasteries that was suppressed by Henry VIII. perhaps not on account of any great irregularities of behaviour which had been discovered in it by the visitors, but because the members of that society had been remarkably favourable to the king's declared enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for she met with a very friendly reception amongst them, and so far excited the curiosity of the neighbourhood, as to induce the famous Sir Thomas More to have two private conferences with her at this very place. When the monastery was suppressed, its revenues, according to Speed, amounted to one thousand nine hundred and forty-four pounds, eleven shillings and eleven-pence three farthings; and on account of its fine situation, it was not sold or given immediately to any court-favourite, but appropriated to the king's own use. And accordingly we find, that when the corpse of Henry VIII. was to be removed from Westminster to Windsor to be interred, it lay the first night, not at Richmond, as is commonly supposed, but at Sion; which by this means became the scene in which a prophecy was supposed to be fulfilled. For father Peto, preaching before the king at Greenwich in 1534, told him, that the dogs would lick his blood as they had done Ahab's. Now, as the king died of a dropsical disorder, and had been dead a fortnight before he was removed to
 Sion,

Sion, it so happened, that some corrupted matter of a bloody colour ran through the coffin at that place. Whereupon the incident, though only a natural consequence of the aforesaid circumstances, was misconstrued into a completion of Peto's pretended prophecy, and considered as a piece of divine justice inflicted upon the king for having forced the Bridgettines from their religious sanctuary.

In the next reign the monastery was given by the king to his uncle the duke of Somerset the Protector, who in 1547 (as is generally supposed) began to build Sion House, and finished the shell of it, as it now remains, excepting a few alterations, which will be mentioned in their proper places. The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square, so that it has four external, and as many internal fronts; the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a square turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high, and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The gardens formed two square areas, inclosed with high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out and finished in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that solemn reserve and stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded. None of them at least could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy in some measure that inconvenience, the Protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, amongst many others, which they alledged of his having formed a design very dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. Such was the state of the gardens as finished by the Protector. After his attainder and execution on the twenty-second of January 1552, Sion was confiscated to the crown. Whereupon the furniture of the apartments, in which the duke had lived, (and they were probably a part of the old monastery) were given to Sir John Wroth the keeper, and the new house, that is, the present house at Sion, to the duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son, the lord Guilford, and his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate lady Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded on the twenty-second of August, 1553, Sion house once more reverted to the crown. Three years after this, queen Mary restored it to the Bridgettines; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign. Such of the nuns as persisted in their errors carried away their portable treasure, and settled successively at Zurickzee in Zealand, at Mechlin, Roan; and lastly at Lisbon, where the society still subsists. Some years after this second dissolution, which Sion had undergone as a monastery, it was granted, by a lease of a long term, to Henry earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgment, and even that, when offered, was generally remitted.

King James I. considered his lordship no longer as a tenant, but gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; for it appears from one of his lordship's letters to the king in 1613, that he had laid out nine thousand pounds in the house and gardens, which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the Protector's plan. His son Algernon, afterwards appointed lord high admiral of England, succeeded to the estate in November 1632. He employed Inigo Jones to new-face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and

to finish the great hall in the manner in which it at present appears.

It must not be omitted in the history of this place, that the dukes of York and Gloucester, and the princess Elizabeth, were sent hither by an order of the parliament agreed upon August twenty-seventh, 1646, and, according to lord Clarendon, were treated by the earl and countess of Northumberland in all respects as was most suitable to their birth. The unhappy king frequently visited them at Sion in 1647, and thought it a very great alleviation of his misfortunes to find his children so happy in their confinement. The duke of Gloucester and the princess Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the earl resigned them to the care of his sister, the countess of Leicester.

May 30th 1682, Charles duke of Somerset married the lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heiress of Josceline earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion, and the immense estate of the Percies, became his Grace's property. The duke and dutchess lent this house at Sion to the princess of Denmark, who honoured it with her residence during the time of a misunderstanding which arose between her Royal Highness, and her sister, queen Mary.

Upon the death of Charles duke of Somerset, December 2, 1748, Algernon earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and a vast estate, and soon after gave Sion to his daughter and son-in-law, the present dutchess and duke of Northumberland, to whose fine taste and liberality are owing the many and great improvements which have made the gardens at Sion so universally admired.

The old gardens, as we have already observed, were indeed very grand and magnificent, according to the fashion of the age in which they were made, but, in consequence of the taste that then prevailed, they deprived the lower apartments of almost every advantage of prospect, which the fine situation of Sion house naturally affords. To make the necessary alterations, required nothing less than his Grace's generosity. Accordingly, the high triangular terrace, which the Protector had raised at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old gardens were taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn, extending from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means also a beautiful prospect is opened into the king's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha, and a meadow; which his lordship ordered to be cut down into a gentle slope, so that the surface of the water may now be seen even from the lowest apartments, and the gardens. In consequence of these improvements, the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, and the different sorts of vessels, which successively sail as it were through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor.

The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn, which is the farthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn or a fine gravel walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle of a beautiful shrubbery; so that even in the most retired parts of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable world rises up as it were in miniature around you, and presents you with every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the soil of this climate. His lordship has not only thus improved the ground where the old gardens stood, but has also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts, by making a new serpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well-stored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the new river, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames. His Grace has also built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens; and has erected in that, which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned

statue of Flora, so judiciously placed, as to command as it were a distinct view of the situation over which she is supposed to preside.

The kitchen gardens are very large, lie at a very proper distance from the house, and contain every thing, as an hot-house, fire-walls, &c. The green-house is a very neat building with a Gothic front, designed by his lordship, in so light a style, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. This building stands near a circular basin of water, well stored with gold and silver fish; and in the middle of the basin is a spouting fountain, which is well supplied, and plays without intermission.

What has hitherto been said is only an imperfect account of the several steps pursued in the planning and finishing of the gardens; to which we must add, that his Grace has also made many considerable alterations in the apartments of the east front over the long gallery, and intends to make many more in the other parts of the house, as he has lately done in the approach to it.

To conduct (as it were) the reader through the rooms, would be a task too difficult to be executed in an intelligible manner: however, we cannot help taking notice of the great gallery, which extends the whole length of the east front over the arcades, and of that immense quantity of old china vases, of different forms and sizes, which are crowded together in almost every apartment.

We must also inform the reader, that many fine prospects may be seen from the leads on the top of the house; for they command a view of the country to the distance of twelve or fourteen miles, and consequently the greatest part of London may be seen from them. To these observations we must add, that the gardens, when viewed from the top of the house, form a finer landscape than can easily be conceived.

In the history of Sion we should be guilty of an unpardonable omission, did we not mention the pedigree picture, which is perhaps one of the greatest curiosities of its kind in England, and exhibits the noble and royal connections of the Percies; all which are now united in the present dutchess of Northumberland, whose many virtues are an ornament to that high station of life, which has been for many centuries enjoyed by her illustrious progenitors.

Holland House is a very ancient structure in the neighbourhood of Kensington, and is now the seat of lord Holland. It stands upon an eminence, commanding a very fine prospect; but has nothing else besides its antiquity to recommend it.

Having thus described the two divisions of the capital, &c. situated on the north side of the river; we now proceed to the third division, or southern suburb of the metropolis, situated in the county of Surry. The Saxons called it Southwark, that is, a work or building to the south, on account of its situation with respect to that part properly called London, to which it is joined by London bridge.

The earliest mention of this place in history is in the year 1053, when it was a distinct corporation, governed by its own bailiff; and it continued so till the year 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London, the mayor of which was appointed the bailiff of this borough, and might govern it by his deputy. Sometime afterwards, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it to the city of London, for six hundred and forty-seven pounds, two shillings and a penny; and in consideration of a farther sum of five hundred merks, paid to the crown by the city, it was annexed to the city, with a reservation of certain privileges enjoyed there by the archbishop of Canterbury, and some other ecclesiastics. By virtue of that grant, it continues subjected to the lord mayor of London, and his steward and bailiff; and is governed by one of the twenty-six aldermen of the city, under the name of Bridge Ward without. But as Southwark is divided into two parts, this is to be understood of the division called the Borough liberty, which consists of three of the six parishes belonging to this town, together with the greatest part of a fourth parish. For the city division, the lord mayor,

by his steward, holds a court of record every Monday at the sessions-house on St. Margaret's hill, in this borough, for all debts, damages and trespasses, within his limits.

The other division is called the Clink, or the Manor of Southwark, and is subdivided into the great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the king's Manor, for each of which subdivisions a court leet is held, where the constables, aleconners, and flesh-tasters are chosen, and such other business transacted. The Clink liberty is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court leet, keeps a court of record here, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages and trespasses. Court-leets are also kept at Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rotherhith, three small districts belonging to this borough.

The military government of Southwark is by the lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, and eleven deputy-lieutenants.

Southwark consists of the parishes of St. Olave, St. John at Horsleydown, St. Saviour, commonly called St. Mary Overy, St. George, St. Thomas, and Christ-church. These, together with the adjacent parishes of St. Mary at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, St. Mary Newington, and St. Mary Rotherhith, compose a district of the metropolis, which extends itself along the south bank of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Deptford-bridge, about six miles twenty-three poles in length, and about a mile in breadth, from London-bridge to the extremity of Newington: and though this district is only a suburb of London, yet, for its extent and number of inhabitants, its charitable foundations, trade and wealth, few cities in England are equal to it.

In Southwark there is a comptroller for the bailiwick, and another prison for the Clink liberty, besides the King's Bench prison, and the Marshalsea prison and court.

The principal parish-church in Southwark is that of St. Saviour, which was formerly a priory of regular canons; and being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated on the bank of a small river called the Ree, had the name of St. Mary Over-Ree, or Overy, given it, by which name it is still commonly known; notwithstanding the name of St. Mary Overy was changed to that of St. Saviour in the reign of Henry VIII. when it was united, by act of parliament, to two other parishes, one called St. Margaret's, and the other St. Mary Magdalen's. This church is built in the manner of a cathedral, with three isles, from east to west, and a cross isle. It is thought to be the largest parish church in England; the isles, from east to west, measuring two hundred and sixty-nine feet in length, and the cross isle one hundred and nine: the height within is forty-seven feet; and it has four spires, and a tower one hundred and fifty feet high.

In the parish of St. Saviour is the sessions-house, on St. Margaret's Hill, which was burnt down in 1677, but rebuilt in 1686; and on the south side has a niche, in which is a statue of king James II.

In this parish are four charity-schools, four alms-houses, and a work-house for the poor.

The church of St. George is a good building, erected in 1736, the old church being ruinous. In this parish there are a charity-school, an alms-house, a work-house, and a county bridewell, called the White Lion Prison.

Here also is an hospital called St. Peter's, founded by the fishmongers company, for twenty-two alms-people. It is neatly built, and consists of three quadrangles, with a chapel and a garden. The persons admitted are obliged by the statutes to bring household furniture with them, and to leave it to the house when they die, in order to defray the charges of their interment, and for the benefit of the alms-people who attend them in their sickness. They have each two very good rooms, three shillings a week, and fifteen shillings at Christmas, with a chaldron of coals, and a gown, once a year; and one of the pensioners, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of forty shillings a year.

Contiguous to St. Peter's hospital, is Hulbert's alms-house, founded in 1719 by the fish-mongers company,

for

for twenty poor men and women, who have much the same accommodation and allowance with those of St. Peter's, and are under the direction of the same company.

In Blackman-street, in this parish, there are eight alms-houses, founded in 1651, for sixteen poor people, one half to be put in by the drapers company, and the other half by the parishioners. Here is a chapel, which has been used also as a charity-school for the poor children of the parish.

St. Thomas's church was first erected by king Edward VI. for the use of the hospital of the same name, to which it is contiguous; but on the great increase of the houses and inhabitants in the precinct of the hospital, the church was made parochial, and a chapel was erected in the hospital, for the use of its patients. This church being decayed, was rebuilt in 1702.

In this parish, besides an alms-house and a charity-school, there are the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy, two of the noblest endowments in England.

St. Thomas's hospital was first erected in 1215, by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, who dedicated it to St. Thomas the Apostle, and endowed it with land to the amount of three hundred and forty-three pounds a year, from which time it was held of the abbots of Bermondsey; one of whom, in 1428, granted a right to the master of the hospital to hold all the lands it was then in possession of, belonging to the said abbot and convent, the whole revenue of which did not exceed two hundred and sixty-six pounds, seventeen shillings and six-pence *per annum*. In the year 1551, after the citizens of London had purchased of king Edward VI. the manor of Southwark and its appurtenances, of which this hospital was a part, they laid out eleven hundred pounds in repairing and enlarging the hospital, and immediately received into it two hundred and sixty poor, sick, and lame patients; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated this hospital with those of Christ-church and Bridewell, in the city of London. The building being much decayed, three beautiful squares, adorned with colonades, were erected in 1693, by a voluntary subscription; to which, in 1732, the governors added a magnificent building, consisting of several wards, with proper offices. Though there was no estate belonging to this hospital when the city purchased it of king Edward VI. yet, by the bounty of the citizens, the annual disbursements have for many years amounted to eight thousand pounds; and it appears, that from 1728 to 1734 inclusive, the number of patients admitted into this hospital amounted to thirty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-eight, of which thirty-three thousand and ninety-seven were cured and discharged. The number of governors of this hospital, besides the lord mayor and aldermen, is uncertain, but they are seldom more than two hundred and sixty. The officers and servants are, a president, treasurer, three physicians, three surgeons, a clerk, a receiver, an apothecary, a steward, and a chaplain, besides the minister of the parish, who is paid by the hospital, a matron, a brewer and butler, a cook, assistant and servant, an assistant clerk in the compting-house, two porters, four beadles, nineteen sisters, as many nurses and watch-women, a chapel clerk and sexton, and one watchman. The house contains nineteen wards, and four hundred and seventy-four beds.

Guy's hospital stands very near St. Thomas's, and is perhaps the most extensive charitable foundation that ever was established by one man in private life. The founder, Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street in London, lived to see the building roofed in; and at his death, in 1724, left two hundred and thirty-eight thousand, two hundred and ninety-two pounds sixteen shillings, including the expence of the building, to finish and endow it. This hospital consists of two spacious squares, containing twelve wards and four hundred and thirty-five beds. In the area of the principal square is a statue of the founder. Fifty-one gentlemen, of the founder's nomination, were, together with his nine executors, made a body corporate by act of parliament, with the title of president and governors of Guy's hospital, the number of governors not to exceed sixty;

out of this body committees are chosen, who fill up the vacancies of governors as they happen. Four hundred and two patients were at first admitted, according to the founder's will, and handsome salaries and wages were settled on the officers and servants of the hospital. The number of patients admitted into it, from 1728 to 1734 inclusive, was twelve thousand four hundred and two, of whom there were discharged ten thousand five hundred and forty-three. In July 1738, there were four hundred and six patients in the hospital, besides one thousand six hundred out-patients; and the total disbursements on account of the house amounted to seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight pounds, fourteen shillings and a penny *per annum*.

Newington, or Newton, to distinguish it from another town of the same name near London, is also called Newington Butts, from *butts*, at which the populace formerly used to shoot, and which were set up in this, as well as in many other towns in England, to exercise the inhabitants in the art of archery.

In the parish of Newington Butts are a charity-school, three alms-houses, and a work-house. In this parish also is Kennington Common, the place where criminals, convicted of capital offences in the borough of Southwark, are executed.

At Lambeth, the archbishops of Canterbury have long had a palace, originally built by Baldwin, archbishop of that see, in the year 1188, who first intended to have erected a superb structure at Hockington, near Lambeth; but the monks, with whom he was then at variance, obtained the pope's mandate against it: when taking down what he had erected, he removed the best of the materials to Lambeth, and there erected a palace, a college, and a church, having before purchased the ground of the bishop and convent of Rochester by a fair exchange.

In the year 1250, Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, having, by his arrogance, rendered himself hateful to the citizens of London, retired, for the security of his person, to this palace; and finding it in a ruinous condition, rebuilt the whole north side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the library and cloisters, the guard-chamber, and the chapel.

From that time this palace became the residence of the greatest persons in the church, and was soon enlarged by many additional buildings: cardinal Pool erected the gate, which, for that time, is a noble piece of work. The Lollards-tower, so called from a room in it prepared for the imprisonment of the followers of Wickliff, the first British reformer, who were called Lollards, was finished by archbishop Chicheley, and remains a lasting monument of his cruelty and antichristian spirit. It is a small room, twelve feet long, and nine broad, planked with elm; and there still remain eight rings and staples, to which these Christians were chained for presuming to differ in opinion from that prelate.

The spacious hall was erected by Juxton; the brick edifice between the gate and that hall was begun by Sancroft, and finished by the great Tillotson.

From the present structure being thus erected at different periods of time, it is not at all surprising that it has little appearance of uniformity; but the edifice, though old, is, in most parts, strong; the corners are faced with rustic, and the top surrounded with battlements; but the principal apartments are well proportioned, and well lighted: the Gothic work about it is irregularly disposed, and is in itself irregular. Some of the inner rooms are too close and confined; but there are many others open and pleasant in themselves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable prospects; for the palace being situated on the bank of the Thames, it enjoys a fine view up and down the river, and from the higher apartments an extensive prospect of the adjacent country.

The palace, with the rows of trees before it, and the church of Lambeth adjoining, when viewed from the Thames, makes a very pleasing and picturesque appearance.

In this archiepiscopal palace is a very fine library, founded in the year 1610 by archbishop Sancroft, who

left,

left, by will, all his books for the use of his successors. This library has since been very greatly increased by the benefactions of the archbishops Abbot, Sheldon, and Tennison, and consists of six hundred and seventeen volumes in manuscript, and above fourteen thousand five hundred printed books.

The church, which stands adjacent to the palace, is a very antique structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It has a square tower, and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. In this parish are eight precincts, distinguished by the names of the archbishop's, the prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the dean's precinct. It is remarkable, that at Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground, containing an acre and nineteen poles, called Pedlar's Acre, which has belonged to the parish for time immemorial, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, on condition that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glass in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners complied with, and placed the pictures in the south-east window of the middle isle.

Here is a charity-school, founded by Richard Laurence, citizen and merchant of London, in the year 1661, for educating twenty poor children of the Marsh and Wall liberties, for which purpose he endowed it with thirty-five pounds *per annum*.

The village of Kennington, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth parish, has the honour of giving the title of earl to the duke of Cumberland.

Vauxhall, another precinct of the parish of Lambeth, is particularly remarkable for the pleasantness of its well known gardens, which have been many years converted into a place of genteel entertainment during the summer season.

These gardens are perhaps the first of the kind in the world. In the centre is a superb orchestra, containing a fine organ, and a band of music, with some of the best voices; and the seats, or boxes, are disposed to the best advantage, with respect to hearing the music. In most of the boxes are pictures painted from the designs of Mr. Hayman, on subjects admirably adapted to the place. But there are in the grand saloon several pictures painted with his own hand, one of which represents the success of lord Clive in the East Indies. These are all universally admired for the design, colouring, and expression.

The trees in these gardens are scattered with a pleasing confusion. At some distance from the orchestra are several noble vistas of very tall trees, where the spaces between each are filled up with neat hedges, and on the inside are planted flowers and sweet smelling shrubs. Some of these vistas terminate in a view of ruins, others in a prospect of the adjacent country, and some are adorned with the painted representations of triumphal arches.

There are also several statues, and in particular a very good one in marble, by the late Mr. Roubiliac, of the celebrated Mr. Handell, playing on a lyre, in the character of Orpheus. As Ranelagh has its rotunda, so here is also a rotunda and ball-room, finely illuminated, in which is an orchestra with an organ, where, if the evening proves rainy, the company may be safely sheltered and entertained.

When it grows dark, the garden near the orchestra is illuminated, almost in an instant, with about fifteen hundred glass lamps, which glitter among the trees, and render it exceeding brilliant; and soon after, a very extraordinary piece of machinery has of late been exhibited, on the inside of one of the hedges, near the entrance into the vistas: by removing a curtain, is shewn a very fine landscape, illuminated with concealed lights, in which the principal objects that strike the eye, are the cascade, or water-fall, and a miller's house. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill: it rises up in foam at the bottom, and then glides away. This moving picture, attended with the noise of the water, has a very pleasing and surprising effect, both on the eye and ear; but we cannot help observing, with respect to this piece, that however well it is executed, yet the company being

obliged to wait till the curtain is drawn, and after beholding it for a few minutes, having it again suddenly concealed from their sight, when the exhibition is over for that evening, has too much the air of a raree-show. If it could have been contrived to make its appearance gradually, with the rising of the moon in the same picture, which might seem to enlighten the prospect, and at length, by degrees, become obscured, by the passing of that luminary behind a cloud, the effect would have been certainly much more agreeable.

MARKET TOWNS, &c. in Middlesex.

Hackney, a village in Middlesex, on the north-east side of London, is a very large and populous one, inhabited by such numbers of merchants and wealthy persons, that it is said there are near an hundred gentlemen's coaches kept. The parish has several hamlets belonging to it, among which are Clapton on the north, Dorleston and Shacklewell on the west, and Hummertown, which leads to Hackney Marsh, on the east. In this village are two meeting-houses, viz. a new presbyterian meeting near the church, and an independent meeting in Mare-street: besides a presbyterian meeting-house at Clapton. There are also here six boarding-schools, a free school, a charity-school, and several alms-houses.

Hackney church was a distinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Augustine; but the knights templars having obtained a mill and other possessions in the parish, they were, upon the suppression of their order, granted to the knights templars of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom the church is supposed to have received the present appellation of St. John. However, it was not presented to by that name till after the year 1660. It is in the gift of Mr. Tyson, lord of the manor, but in ecclesiastical affairs is subject to the bishop of London.

At the bottom of Hackney Marsh there have been discovered, within these few years, the remains of a great stone causeway, which, by the Roman coins found there, appears to have been one of the famous highways made by the Romans.

This village being anciently celebrated for the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry it contained, this occasioned a great resort thither of persons of all ranks from the city of London, whereby so great a number of horses were daily hired in the city on that account, that at length all horses to be let received the common appellation of Hackney horses; which denomination has since been communicated to public coaches and chairs.

'Tis observable, that so lately as the year 1625, there were not above twenty Hackney coaches in the city of London, and the adjacent parts; and that these did not ply in the streets as at present; but those who had occasion for them, sent for them from the stables where they stood: but in 1635, the number of these coaches being greatly increased, they plied in the streets, which being then much narrower in many parts of London than at present, the common passages were obstructed, and rendered dangerous; and it was alledged, that by this great increase, the price of hay and other provender was much enhanced. Upon this a proclamation was published by his majesty king Charles I. on the nineteenth of January, strictly commanding, that after the twenty-fourth of June following, no Hackney coach should be used within the city and suburbs of London, except for carrying of people to and from their habitations in the country; and that no person whatsoever should be allowed to keep a coach in this city, except such persons as were capable of keeping four able horses fit for his majesty's service, which were at all times to be ready when called for, under a severe penalty. However, in 1654, Cromwell published an ordinance, by which he ordered that the Hackney coaches, which he limited to two hundred, should be under the care and government of the court of the lord mayor and aldermen. And in 1662, it was enacted by parliament, that all the Hackney coaches, which then amounted to four hundred, should annually pay the sum of five pounds each

each towards the charge of paving and cleaning the streets of London and Westminster. Since which time the number of Hackney coaches has been augmented to eight hundred, and both they and the Hackney chairs put under the government of the Hackney coach-office.

Islington, a large village on the north side of London, to which it is almost contiguous. It appears to have been built by the Saxons, and in the time of William the Conqueror, was called Isendon, or Isledon. By the south-west side of this village, is a fine reservoir called New River Head, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River discharges itself; part of the water is from thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes up hill to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London.

The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's; the old Gothic structure lately taken down was erected in the year 1503, and stood till 1751, when it being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The body is well enlightened, and the angles strengthened and decorated with a plain rustic. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice supporting four vases, at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular balustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball and its fan. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and adorned with an elegant plainness.

This parish is very extensive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of King'sland. There are in Islington two independent meeting-houses, and a charity-school, founded in the year 1613, by dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children. This foundation, together with that of a row of alms-houses, are under the care of the Brewers company. There is here also a spring of chalybeat water in a very pleasant garden, which for some years was honoured by the constant attendance of the princess Amelia, and many persons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Tunbridge Wells, many people resort, particularly during the summer, the price of drinking the waters being three-pence for each person. Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with rope-dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

Mary la Bonne, thus called from its being supposed to signify St. Mary the Good; though its original name, according to Maitland, was Maryborne. This gentleman gives the following account of the rise of this village, which is now united to this great metropolis. The village of Tyborne going to decay, and its church, named St. John the Evangelist, left alone by the side of the highway, it was robbed of its books, vestments, bells, images, and other decorations; on which the parishioners petitioned the bishop of London for leave to take down their old, and erect a new church elsewhere, which being readily granted in the year 1400, they erected a new church where they had some time before built a chapel, and that structure being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, received the additional epithet of Borne, from its vicinity to the neighbouring brook or bourn.

This village, if it may be still called by that name, is almost joined by new buildings to this metropolis; and the new buildings this way are now increasing so very fast, that it will undoubtedly, in a very short time, be quite joined, and become a part of it. The old church, which was a mean edifice, was pulled down, and a new

one erected in 1741. This structure is built with brick in as plain a manner as possible. It has two series of small arched windows on each side, and the only ornaments are a vase at each corner, and a turret at the west end. There are here also a French meeting-house, a charity-school, and a place of public entertainment, which has a pleasant garden; and a band of vocal and instrumental music. This may be considered as a kind of humble imitation of Vauxhall.

Pancras, a small hamlet on the north-west side of London, in the road to Kentish Town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras, and called St. Pancras in the Fields, an old plain Gothic structure, with a square tower without a spire. It is a vulgar tradition that this church is of greater antiquity than that of St. Paul's cathedral, of which it is only a prebend; but this arises from a mistake; for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was situated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Christian church by St. Austin the monk, in the year 598, when he dedicated it to St. Pancras.

The church-yard is a general burying-place for persons of the Romish religion. At a public house on the south side of the church is a medicinal spring.

The church, which stood on the north side of St. Pancras lane, near Queen-street, in Cheap ward, owed its name, as did the church mentioned in the above article, to St. Pancras, a young Phrygian nobleman, who suffered martyrdom under the emperor Dioclesian, for his strict adherence to the Christian religion. This church, which was a rectory, and one of the peculiars in this city belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, was destroyed by the fire of London; and not being rebuilt, the parish was, by act of parliament, annexed to the church of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside.

Highgate, a large and populous village in Middlesex, a little above four miles north of London, is so called from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there above four hundred years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London; upon an old miry road from Gray's Inn lane to Barnet, being turned through that bishop's park. The church, which is a very old edifice, is a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey; and where it stands was formerly an hermitage, near which the lord chief baron Cholmondeley built and endowed a free school in 1562, which was enlarged in the year 1570 by Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, and a chapel added to it. There are also here several dissenting meeting-houses. On the side next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's-hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built; particularly a very fine house erected by the late Sir William Ashurst.

Hampstead, a pleasant village, situated near the top of a hill about four miles on the north-west side of London. On the summit of this hill is a heath, which is adorned with many gentlemen's houses, and extends about a mile every way, affording a most extensive and delightful prospect over the city as far as Shooter's-hill, and into the counties all around it. This village used to be formerly resorted to for its mineral waters, and there is here a fine assembly-room for dancing. Its old ruinous church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, has been lately pulled down, and a new one is just erected in its room. There is besides a handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London; and also a meeting-house.

Brentford, a market-town situated ten miles from London, received its name from a brook called Brent, which runs through the west part of the town, called Old Brentford, into the Thames. As it is a great thoroughfare to the west, it has a considerable trade, particularly in corn, both by land and the Thames. The church and market-house stand in that part of the town called New Brentford. It has also two charity-schools; though the church is only a chapel to Great Eling.

That part of it called Old Brentford is situated upon a fine rising bank close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made as beautiful a spot as any thing

of the kind. The opposite side of the river is Kew Green, which appears from hence to advantage.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth of May; and the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth of September, for horses, black cattle, and hogs.

On the right hand of the road, between Turnhamgreen and Brentford, is Gunnersbury House, a noble and elegant structure built by Inigo Jones, or, as some say, by Mr. Web, who was son-in-law to Inigo Jones. Indeed the architecture shews, that if the plan was not drawn by that celebrated architect himself, it was designed by some of his scholars; for the building has that majestic boldness and simplicity which grace all the works of that excellent artist. It is situated on a rising ground; the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. The loggia has a beautiful appearance at a distance, and commands a fine prospect of the county of Surry, the river of Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks for some miles, and in clear weather, of even the city of London.

The apartments are extremely convenient and well contrived. The hall, which is large and spacious, is on each side supported by rows of columns, and from thence you ascend, by a noble flight of stairs, to a saloon, which is a double cube of twenty-five feet high, and most elegantly furnished. This fine room has an entrance into the portico on the back front, which is supported by columns, and from the fineness of the prospect over the Thames, is a delightful place to sit in, during the afternoon in the summer season; for it being contrived to face the south-east, the sun never shines on it after two o'clock; but extending its beams over the country, enlivens the beautiful landscape that lies before this part of the edifice. On entering the garden from the house, you ascend a noble terrace, which affords a delightful view of the neighbouring country; and from this terrace, which extends the whole breadth of the garden, you descend by a beautiful flight of steps, with a grand balustrade on each side. But the gardens are laid out too plain, having the walls in view on every side. This was the house of the late Henry Furnesse, Esq; who had a fine collection of pictures. It is now in the possession of the princess Amelia.

Uxbridge, a town in the road from London to Oxford, from the first of which it is distant eighteen miles and a half. Though it is entirely independent, and is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillington. The river Coln runs through it in two streams, full of trout, eels, and other fish; and over the main stream is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town has many good inns, and is particularly distinguished by the whiteness of the bread, particularly their rolls. There are many corn-mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon loads of meal are carried from thence every week to London. Uxbridge gives the title of earl to the noble family of Paget.

Here is a market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the thirty-first of July, and the tenth of October, for horses, cows, and sheep.

Stains, a populous town situated on the Thames, nineteen miles from London. It obtained its name from the Saxon word Stana, or stone, because there anciently stood a boundary stone in this place, to denote the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the river. It has a bridge over the Thames, and is governed by two constables, and four headboroughs appointed by his majesty's steward, on account of its being a lordship belonging to the crown. The church stands alone, at almost half a mile distance from the town.

Here is a market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the eleventh of May, for horses and black cattle; and the twenty-ninth of September, for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

Harrow on the Hill is situated fifteen miles north-west from London, on the highest hill in the county, on the summit of which stands the church, which has a very

high spire. This parish is famous for a free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and every fourth of August, a select number of the scholars, dressed in the habit of archers, come with their bows, and shoot at a mark for a silver arrow.

Hounslow, a village twelve miles north of London, on the edge of the heath of the same name, which is equally famous for horse-races and robberies. There are here a chapel and a charity-school. The village belongs to two parishes, the north side of the street to Heston, and the south to Isleworth. In this place was formerly a convent of mendicant friars, who by their institution were to beg alms for the ransom of captives taken by the infidels. On its dissolution by king Henry VIII. that prince gave it to the lord Windfor, and it was afterwards purchased by Mr. Auditor Roan.

There is no weekly market at Hounslow, but two annual fairs, viz. Trinity Monday, and the Monday after Michaelmas-day, for horses, cows, and sheep.

Edgware, a town twelve miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's, Watford, and Harrow on the Hill, is situated on the very edge of the county of Middlesex. The old Roman way, called Watling Street, passes by here from London.

The late duke of Chandos built near this town one of the most noble seats in England, which he adorned and furnished at such vast expence, that it had scarce its equal in the kingdom. The great saloon or hall was painted by Paolucci, and the plaistering and gilding of the house was done by the famous Italian Pergotti. The columns supporting the buildings were all of marble; the grandstair-case was extremely fine; the steps were marble, and every step was one whole piece twenty-two feet in length.

The avenue was spacious and majestic; and as it afforded the view of two fronts, joined as it were in one, the distance not permitting you to see the angle that was in the centre, so you were agreeably deceived into the opinion, that the front of the house was twice as large as it really was. And yet, on approaching nearer, you were again surprized, by perceiving a winding passage opening, as it were, a new front to the eye of near an hundred and twenty feet wide, which you imagined not to have seen before.

The gardens were well designed, and the canals large and noble. The chapel was a singularity, both in its building and the beauty of the workmanship; and the late duke maintained there at one time a full choir, and had divine worship performed with the best music, after the manner of the chapel royal. But all this grandeur was soon at an end. The furniture and curiosities were brought to public auction, and this superb edifice quite demolished.

The land whereon this structure was erected, was lately purchased by Mr. Hallet, an eminent cabinet-maker, who acquired a large fortune in that business, and he has built an elegant small house upon the ruins of the duke of Chandos's large and magnificent seat.

Here is a market on Thursday, and a yearly fair on the fourth of May, for horses and cows.

Twickenham, a pleasant village, situated on the Thames between Teddington and Isleworth, and between two brooks that here fall into that river. The church, which is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric structure. Here is a charity-school for fifty boys, who are clothed and taught; and this delightful village is adorned with the seats of several persons of distinction, particularly on the bank of the river. To begin at the upper end; there is an elegant Gothic seat called Strawberry Hill, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Walpole; then, a beautiful house, late the earl of Radnor's, now in the possession of Mr. Hindley. The next of considerable note is Sir William Stanhope's, formerly the residence of our most celebrated poet Mr. Alexander Pope; then Mrs. Backwell's; and the last on this beautiful bank is Dr. Battie's, at present in the possession of Mr. Paulét. All these houses, besides several others on this delightful bank, enjoy a most pleasing prospect both up and down the river, perpetually enlivened with the west country navigation, and

and other moving pictures on the surface of this enchanting river. Then below the church, you have the fine seat of Mr. Whitchurch, that of the earl of Stratford, Mrs. Pitt; and at the entrance into the meadows, the elegant structure called Marble Hall, belonging to the countess of Suffolk. Still further down the stream, you have the small but very pretty house of Mr. Barlow; the larger and more grand one of Mr. Cambridge; and the sweet retirement called Twickenham Park, the residence of the countess of Montrath. This brings you down to Isleworth, which, from the entrance into the meadows at lady Suffolk's, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, opposite to Ham-walks and Richmond-hill, and is one of the most beautiful walks in England.

Endfield, a market-town near eleven miles from London. Almost in the center of Endfield Chace, are the ruins of an old house, said to have belonged to the earls of Essex. Here is a fine lodge for the ranger, and the skirts of the chace abound with handsome country houses belonging to the citizens of London. When king James I. resided at Theobalds, this chace was well stocked with deer, and all sorts of game; but in the civil wars it was stripped both of the game and timber, and even let out in farms: however, after the restoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chace afresh stocked with deer.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of May, and the twenty-ninth of November, for horses, cows, and cheese.

Tottenham High-crofs, a village on the west side of the river Lee, five miles north-east from London in the road to Ware. David king of Scotland being possessed of this manor, after it had belonged to the earls of Northumberland and Chester, gave it to the monastery of the Trinity in London; but Henry VIII. granted it to William lord Howard of Effingham, who being afterwards attainted, it reverted again to the king, who then granted it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to whom it still belongs. The present earl of Northumberland and the lord Colerain have seats here, and there are also a great number of pretty houses belonging to the citizens of London. The church stands on a hill, which has a little river called the Mosel at the bottom, to the west, north and east.

The parish is divided into four wards, viz. 1. Nether ward, in which stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. Middle ward, comprehending Church-end and Marsh-street. 3. High Crofs ward, containing the hall, the mill, Page-green, and the High-crofs. And 4. Wood Green ward, which comprehends all the rest of the parish, and is bigger than the three other wards put together.

The crofs, which gives name to the place, was once much higher than it is at present, and upon that spot queen Eleanor's corpse was rested, when on the road from Lincolnshire to London. St. Loy's well, in this parish, is said to be always full, and never to run over; and the people report many strange cures performed at Bishop's Well. In 1596, an alms-house was founded here by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the first confectioner ever known in this kingdom: Here are also a free-school, and a charity-school for twenty-two girls, who are clothed and taught.

Bow, a village a little to the east of Mile-end, also called Stratford le Bow; is named Bow, from the stone arches of its bridge built over the river Lee, by Maud, the wife of Henry I. Its church, built by Henry II. was a chapel of ease to Stepney, but was lately made parochial.

This village is inhabited by many whitsters and scarlet dyers, and here has lately been set up a large manufactory of porcelain, which is brought to such perfection as to be very little inferior to that of China.

Here is an annual fair held on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitfun-week, for toys.

Bromley, a pleasant village near Bow, where was formerly a monastery. The great house here was built by Sir John Jacob, Bart. commissioner of the customs at the restoration, and afterwards became the seat of Sir

William Benfon, sheriff of London in the reign of queen Anne, the father to William Benfon, Esq; auditor of the Imprest, who some years ago sold it, with the manor and rectory, to Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman of Wales.

Acton, the name of two villages about six miles from London, in the Oxford road, noted for the medicinal wells in their neighbourhood, which were formerly much frequented during the summer months, but now very few visit them.

Eling, the name of two villages, distinguished by the epithets Great and Little, situated between Brentford and the Oxford road. Great Eling lies to the east of the other, and has a work-house and a charity-school, with a pretty church, in the tower of which are eight musical bells, and is the mother church of that of Old Brentford.

Fulham, a village situated on the banks of the Thames, four miles from London. The Danes encamped here in 879, and the place was held of the king by the canons of St. Paul's in the time of William the Conqueror. 'Tis now only remarkable for several gentlemen's seats, besides a palace of the bishop of London, who used it in summer; and for a wooden bridge over the Thames to Putney, where not only horses and carriages, but foot passengers also pay toll.

Ecclesiastical ANTIQUITIES in Middlesex.

As we found it would be impossible to describe every place in this populous county that has been remarkable from some religious structure, in the limits we are confined to, we determined to mention the ecclesiastical antiquities in an article by themselves, rather than omit them entirely, which we must otherwise have done.

In St. Martin's le Grand, not far from Newgate, in this city, there was a college, which, according to some writers, was founded about the year 677, by the British king Cadwallain; or by some Britons, in memory of that king: but there is greater reason to believe, that this college was founded in the year 700, by Victred, or Wythred, king of Kent, and rebuilt, and chiefly endowed, by two Saxon noblemen, Ingelricus, and his brother Girard, about the year 1056. This foundation was confirmed by William the Conqueror in 1068, and the church of the college made a royal free chapel, with several privileges annexed to it. The adjoining precinct was ordained a sanctuary, and exempted from ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction. Here was a dean and several secular canons, till the college, and all the lands belonging to it, were given, by king Henry VII. to the abbot and convent of Westminster, in 1502.

Sir Jordan Briset gave fourteen acres of land in Clerkenwell, to one Robert, his chaplain, for building a religious house on it, for nuns or Grey monks, upon which there was a priory founded for Benedictine nuns, about the year 1100, and dedicated to God and the assumption of the Virgin Mary. This nunnery was valued, upon the dissolution, at two hundred and sixty-two pounds nineteen shillings a year.

Near West Smithfield, the same Sir Jordan Briset, about the year 1100, erected an house or hospital for the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, the lord prior of which had precedence of all the lay barons in parliament, and chief power over all the preceptories, or smaller houses of this order, throughout England.

On a spot of ground within Aldgate, where one Syred had formerly begun to build a church, dedicated to the Holy Crofs and St. Mary Magdalen, queen Maud, in 1108, founded a monastery for canons regular of the order of St. Austin. This house was dedicated to the Trinity, and was so rich, that it surpassed all the priories in London and Middlesex. It was surrendered the twenty-third of Henry VIII. but the valuation is not recorded.

At St. Giles's, in the suburbs of London, there was an hospital for a master and several leprous persons, founded by queen Maud, the mastership of which was, in the twenty-seventh year of Edward I. granted to the monastery of Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire, and

continued

continued subordinate to that monastery till the time of the dissolution.

Raherus, who founded St. Bartholomew's hospital in London, began, in the year 1123, on the east side of West Smithfield, a church or monastery for black canons, which was finished in 1133, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The revenues of this monastery were valued, upon the dissolution, at six hundred and fifty-three pounds fifteen shillings *per annum*.

In Haliwell Fields, on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, without the gate, Robert Fitz-Gelran, canon of St. Paul's cathedral, before the year 1140, built a priory, which was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and valued, upon the dissolution, at two hundred and ninety-four pounds *per annum*.

The order of the brethren of the temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, commonly called Templars, or Knights of the Temple, having several manors and estates in most counties of England, did, about the beginning of the reign of king Stephen, settle in a house near Holborn Bars, called the Old Temple, which then became the chief house of their order in this kingdom. In that building they continued till the year 1185, when a more commodious habitation was erected for them in the place now called the Temple; and here they flourished under the government of a master, who was head of all the preceptories and houses of the order in England, till they were suppressed all over Europe, about the year 1312; upon which the Temple, with the greatest part of their other estates, was granted to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who leased it to the students of the common law, in whose possession it still continues.

On the north side of Cheapside, in the city of London, Thomas Fitz-Theobald, and Agnes, his wife, sister to Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, about the end of the reign of king Henry II. founded an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to the same archbishop Becket, who was canonized as a saint and a martyr. It was built upon the site of houses formerly belonging to Gilbert Becket, father of the archbishop; and here the archbishop was born. This hospital, part of which is now Mercer's Chapel, was called the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, or Acres; and consisted of a master and several brethren, of the order of St. Austin, but of a particular sect of that order, which, about this time, was instituted in the Holy Land, and denominated *Militiæ Hospitalis S. Thomæ Martyris Cantuariensis de Acon*, being a branch of the Templars. The revenues of this hospital, upon the dissolution, were valued at two hundred and seventy-seven pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Henry de Northampton, canon of St. Paul's cathedral, founded an hospital, within the precincts of that church, before the year 1190.

In Spitalfields, Walter Brune, and Roseia, his wife, about the year 1197, founded an hospital of the order of St. Austin. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the general dissolution, at four hundred and seventy-eight pounds, six shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

On London Bridge there was anciently a chapel, founded by a mason, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and endowed for two priests and four clerks.

In a court called St. Hellen's, on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by William Fitz-William, a goldsmith, about the year 1210, and dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Hellen. The revenues of this priory, before the dissolution, were valued at three hundred and fourteen pounds, two shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

The Black Friars coming into England about the year 1221, obtained an habitation near Holborn, on the west side of Chancery Lane, in or near the place where Lincoln's-Inn now stands. Here they lived about fifty-five years, and then obtained some ground in Castle Baynard ward, in the city, now called Black Friars, where, by the help of king Edward I. and his queen, Robert Kilwardby, archbishop of Canterbury, and other benefactors, they built a handsome church and

convent; and at the suppression, had yearly revenues to the amount of one hundred and four pounds, fifteen shillings and four-pence.

The Grey Friars coming to England in 1224, John Travers, one of the sheriffs of London, built a house for them in Cornhill, which proving too small, John Ewin, mercer, gave them some ground, which is now the site of Christ's Hospital, near Newgate, and here they erected a priory, in which they continued till the dissolution.

On the north side of Threadneedle-street, in 1231, there was a synagogue of the Jews, which K. Henry III. gave to the brethren of St. Antony of Vienna, in France, who converted it into an hospital, consisting of a master, two priests, a school-master, and twelve poor brethren, besides proctors and other officers and servants. The revenues of this hospital were valued, upon the suppression, at fifty-five pounds six shillings and eight-pence a year.

In Chancery Lane, in Farringdon Ward without, king Henry III. founded an hospital about the year 1231, for the instruction and maintenance of all such Jews as should be converted to the Christian faith. This house was under the government of a master, and two or three chaplains, and had a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is now the chapel of the Rolls.

In a place still called White Friars, on the south side of Fleet-street, between the Temple and Salisbury Court, the Carmelite or White Friars had an house and a church, built about the year 1241, by Sir Richard Gray, knight, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with yearly revenues valued at sixty-three pounds eleven shillings and four-pence.

Simon Fitz-Mary, alderman, and sheriff of London in the year 1247, upon the site of Bethlehem Hospital, founded a priory or hospital, for a prior, canons, brethren and sisters, of the order of Bethlehem, or the Star, in which the bishop of Bethlehem, in Judea, was to be entertained whenever he came into England; and to the visitation and correction of the bishop of Bethlehem, all the members of this house were subjected.

On the north side of Broad-street, near Bethlehem Hospital, in a place still called Austin Friars, Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1253, founded a priory for Friars Hermites of the order of St. Augustine, which, upon the dissolution, had yearly revenues valued at fifty-seven pounds and four-pence.

The Friars of the Sack, so called from sackcloth, the habit of the order, came to London in the year 1257, and settled first on the outside of Aldersgate; but king Henry III. in the year 1272, the fifty-sixth year of his reign, gave them a Jewish synagogue, on the south side of Lothbury, not far from the priory of the Austin Friars, where they continued till their order was dissolved in the council of Lyons in 1307.

In the time of Edward I. an hospital of the French order was founded in Whitecross-street, not far from Bethlehem Hospital, and dedicated to St. Giles; but it was dissolved by king Henry V. and given, with its possessions, to a friary of St. Giles.

In the time of Edward I. there was an hermitage or chapel, dedicated to St. James, and called St. James's Chapel on the Wall, from its situation near London Wall, at the north corner of Monkswell-street, which street took its name from a well in it, belonging to the monks of this chapel.

The chapel of St. James was in possession of the abbot and convent of Gerondon, in Leicestershire, who kept two Cistercian monks of their house in it.

Blanch, queen of Navarre, wife to Edmund earl of Lancaster, having encouraged some poor ladies of the order of St. Clare or Minorites, to come to England, her husband, Edmund, in 1293, built an abbey for them on the east side of the street now called the Minorities, without the city walls. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas, and had annual revenues, which, upon the suppression, were rated at three hundred and eleven pounds fifteen shillings and a penny.

A house of friars of the Holy Cross was founded in the parish of St. Olave, Hart-street, near Tower-Hill, in

in a place still called Crutched Friars, about the year 1298, by Ralph Hofier and William Saberns, and was endowed at the dissolution with fifty-two pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

On the site of the college now called Sion College, William Elsing, citizen and mercer, in 1326, founded a college for a warden, four secular priests, and two clerks, together with an hospital for the lodging of one hundred old, blind, and poor persons of both sexes; blind, paralytic, and disabled priests, to be preferred; but in 1340, he changed the seculars of this college into five regular canons of the order of St. Austin. This house was dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed upon the suppression with one hundred and ninety-three pounds fifteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

Sir John Poultney, who had been several times lord mayor of London, in the year 1332, founded in Cannon-street a college, consisting of a master or warden, thirteen priests, and four choristers, dedicated to Jesus and Corpus Christi. The income of this college was rated, upon the suppression, at seventy-nine pounds seventeen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

It is said that there were three hospitals, one near St. Andrew's church in Holborn, another in a street on the outside of Aldersgate, and a third near Cripplegate, all alien priories, and cells to the house of Cluay in France, but suppressed by king Henry V. among the other alien priories.

In the church-yard of Trinity-church, on the east side of the Tower of London, king Edward III. in the year 1349, founded a Cistercian abbey, which was made a royal free chapel, and was possessed, upon the dissolution, of yearly revenues valued at five hundred and forty-six pounds and ten-pence.

Near the church of St. Martin Vintry, in Vintry ward, there were thirteen alms-houses, erected in 1357 by Sir John Stodie, lord mayor of London.

In a royal free chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, within the Tower of London, king Edward III. erected a college, in which he settled four chaplains, under the government of a rector.

On the site where the Charterhouse hospital and school now stand, Sir Walter de Manny, a knight of the garter, in 1361 founded a priory for twenty-four Carthusian monks, who were possessed of revenues valued, upon the suppression, at six hundred and forty-two pounds and four-pence *per annum*. This priory was called the Salutation of the Mother of God.

In a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, near Guildhall, Adam Francis and Henry Frowick, in 1368, founded a college, consisting of a warden, seven priests, three clerks, and four choristers, with revenues valued on the suppression at only twelve pounds eighteen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

In 1380, William Walworth, lord mayor of London, who slew the rebel Wat Tyler, founded a college in the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, for a master and nine priests.

Twelve minor canons, belonging to the cathedral church of St. Paul, were incorporated in the eighteenth year of king Richard II. and made a body politic, with a warden and common seal.

Mr. Roger Holme, chancellor of the cathedral of St. Paul, before the year 1395, founded a college, consisting of seven priests, in a certain chapel situated near the north door of this cathedral, and dedicated it to the Holy Ghost.

A building called Lancaster College, in the parish of St. Gregory, near the cathedral of St. Paul, was granted the second year of Edward VI. to William Gunter, and is supposed to be the lodgings and common hall of the Chantry priests, established by king Henry IV. and by the executors of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in a chapel on the north side of the choir of St. Paul's.

On the east side of the quadrangle of Leadenhall, in the city of London, William Rouse, John Risby, and Thomas Ashby, priests, in 1456, founded a fraternity of sixty priests, besides other brethren and sisters.

In the church of St. Michael Royal, in Vintry ward, Sir Richard Whitingdon, several times lord mayor of

London, before the year 1424, founded a college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, for a master and four fellows, besides clerks and choristers; and also on the east side of the college, he founded an hospital for thirteen poor people, the chief of whom was called tutor. The revenues of this college were valued, upon the suppression, at no more than twenty pounds one shilling and eight-pence *per annum*.

Near Grocer's Hall, in a street called the Poultry, about the year 1429, seven alms-houses were built for the relief of so many poor aged brethren of the Grocer company.

In 1430, William Oliver, William Barneby, and John Stafford, chauntry priests in London, founded an hospital near the church of St. Augustine in the Wall, for poor impotent priests and brethren of the Papey. It belonged to the fraternity of St. Charity and St. John the Evangelist.

King Richard III. having rebuilt the chapel of our Lady, within the church of All-hallows, Barking, near the Tower of London, founded a college in it, consisting of secular priests.

There was a college of priests, called Jesus Commons, in Dowgate ward, near Skinners Hall.

Adjoining to the east side of Crutched Friars church, near the Tower of London, fourteen alms-houses were founded in 1521, by Sir John Milborn, lord mayor of London.

The collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, is said to have been first built about the year 610, by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, on the ruins of a Roman temple dedicated to Apollo; but being destroyed in the Danish wars, it was rebuilt by king Edgar in 958, when twelve monks were placed in it, who were but meanly provided for, till king Edward the Confessor, in 1049, began to rebuild the church and abbey, which he finished and endowed before the year 1066, from which time it continued in the hands of monks of the order of St. Benedict, till the general dissolution, when its possessions were valued at three thousand and thirty-three pounds seventeen shillings *per annum*.

King Henry VIII. in the thirty-second year of his reign, erected here a bishop's see, and converted the abbey church into a cathedral, with a dean and twelve prebendaries. The bishoprick was however suppressed in the year 1550, but the chapter continued.

In 1556, king Philip and queen Mary restored the abbot and monks; but in 1560, the abbey was a second time suppressed, and the church made collegiate, as it still remains, with a dean and twelve secular prebendaries, together with petty canons and other members of the choir, to the number of thirty, besides two school-masters, forty king's scholars, twelve alms-men, and many officers and servants.

On the site of St. James's palace, some citizens of London, before the Conquest, founded an hospital for the reception and maintenance of fourteen reprobous women, to whom were afterwards added eight brethren, to perform divine service. This house was dedicated to St. James, and rebuilt in the time of king Henry III. It was under the government of a master, till king Henry VI. granted the perpetual custody of it to Eton College. At the dissolution, it was valued at one hundred pounds *per annum*.

William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, in the time of king Henry III. founded an hospital or chapel near Northumberland-house in the Strand. This hospital was dedicated to St. Mary, and was a cell to the priory of Rouncival, in the diocese of Pampelon in Navarre. It is said to have been suppressed among the alien priories in the time of Henry V. and to have been restored the fifteenth year of Edward IV.

The friars of the order of St. Mary de Areno had a house in the Strand, which was built for them by William de Arnaud, in the fifty-first year of Henry III. and here they continued after the suppression of the minor mendicant orders in 1307, till the death of Hugh de Ebor, the last friar of this order, in the tenth year of Edward II.

It has been already observed, that the House of Commons, in the city of Westminster, was originally a chapel, built by king Stephen, and dedicated to the saint of that name. It was made collegiate by king Edward III. for a dean, twelve secular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, six choristers, and other officers and servants, who were endowed with revenues, valued, upon the suppression, at one thousand and eighty-five pounds, ten shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

Within the Alms-house of the abbey, over against the old chapel of St. Anne, the lady Margaret, mother to king Henry VII. erected an alms-house for poor women, which is now converted into lodgings for the singing men of the college.

About the year 1505, king Henry VII. founded a hospital in the Savoy, for a master, four chaplains, and one hundred poor people. It was dedicated to Jesus, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist; and valued, upon the suppression, at five hundred and twenty-nine pounds five shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Some writers mention an house for lunatics in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, near the old village of Charing.

At Bermondsey, near the borough of Southwark, Aylwin Child, a citizen of London, about the year 1082, founded a church, dedicated to Jesus Christ, together with a convent of monks of the Cluniac order, who were procured from the priory de Caritate in France. This convent was made denizen in 1380, erected into an abbey in 1399, and endowed, before the dissolution, with a yearly income of four hundred and seventy-four pounds fourteen shillings and four-pence.

The church of St. Saviour, in the borough of Southwark, was founded long before the Conquest, as a house of sisters, by a maiden lady named Mary, who endowed the priory with the profits of a ferry cross the Thames; but the priory was afterwards converted, by a noble lady named Swithen, into a college of priests, who, instead of the ferry, erected a timber bridge; a stone bridge was afterwards built at the same place, and is now called London bridge. In 1106, this priory was again founded for canons regular, by William Pont de le Arch, and William Dauncy, knights; and was valued, upon the suppression, at six hundred and twenty-four pounds six shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

At Bermondsey there was an hospital dedicated to our Saviour, not long after the death of archbishop Thomas Becket; for Agnes his sister, and Theobald his nephew, were benefactors to it.

In 1213, Richard, prior of Bermondsey, built an alms-house or hospital, adjoining to the wall of his monastery, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, for converts and poor boys.

Near the borough of Southwark, there was, in the time of Edward II. an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Leonard.

At Stratford le Bow, or Bromley, near London, in the county of Middlesex, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded by William bishop of London, in the reign of William the Conqueror. At the general dissolution, here were 2 prioresses, and nine nuns, whose yearly revenues were one hundred and eight pounds one shilling and eleven-pence.

At Rislip, near Uxbridge, in this county, Ernulph de Heding, in the time of William the Conqueror, or William Rufus, founded a priory subordinate to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, but afterwards subject to the convent of Okeburn in Wiltshire.

At Kilborn, a village north-west of London, Herbert, abbot, and Osbert de Clara, prior of Westminster, about the end of the reign of king Henry I. founded a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist. It was of the Benedictine order, and subordinate to the abbey at Westminster, and had revenues valued, upon the suppression, at seventy-four pounds seven shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

The lady Joan, relict of Sir Robert Gray, knight, gave the manor of Hampton to the Hospitalers; and here seems to have been a house for some sisters of that order before the year 1180.

At Hounslow, a village south-west of Brentford, there was a priory before the year 1274, consisting of a master, chaplains, and brethren, or a prior and convent of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives. This priory was endowed, at the dissolution, with seventy-four pounds eight shillings and one penny *per annum*.

At Sion, near Brentford, king Henry V. in the year 1414, founded a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, which consisted of sixty nuns or sisters, one of whom was the lady abbess, thirteen priests, one of whom presided over the men by the name of Confessor, four deacons, and eight lay brethren. It was dedicated to Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Bridget; and was endowed, upon the suppression, with yearly revenues valued at one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one pounds, eight shillings and four-pence.

In a chapel at the west end of Sion abbey, John Somerset, chancellor of the exchequer, and king's chaplain, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry VI. founded a friary, hospital, or fraternity of the nine orders of Angels, consisting of a master and several brethren, who, at the dissolution, had forty pounds *per annum*.

Upon the top of a hill at Highgate, a village about four miles north of London, there was an ancient hermitage; and one William Pool, yeoman of the crown, founded an hospital below the hill in the reign of Edward IV.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Middlesex.

The land in this county, for some miles round London, may be considered as one continued garden, interspersed with meadows and pastures, very little corn being sown in the neighbourhood of the capital. The quantity of manure supplied by the extensive cities of London and Westminster, enables the farmers to keep their grass-lands extremely rich, by which amazing crops of hay are produced. At a distance from London, their course of crops in general is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. oats, or pease; 4. clover and rye-grass. Considerable quantities of lucern are planted in various parts of the county, and generally to great advantage. Potatoes and turnips are also cultivated in most parts of the county. They plough three times for wheat, sow two bushels, and reckon in some parts five or six quarters a middling crop; but in others, three or four. Sometimes they sow beans, for which they give but one stirring; sow two bushels, hoe twice, and reap four quarters on a medium. For oats, they plough but once, sow four bushels, and reckon three quarters the medium. They plough twice or thrice for pease; sow two bushels, hoe them once or twice, and reckon four quarters their mean crop. For turnips they stir four times, and make the soil fine like that of a garden; hoe them twice; and, in the neighbourhood of the capital, send great quantities to market, and use the rest in feeding all kinds of cattle. They generally drive four horses in a line to each plough, whether the soil be light or heavy; turnip or bean land; and turn up an acre in a day. The grass land lets from two to three pounds an acre; and arable at thirty shillings on a medium. The price of labour is, in winter, one shilling and six-pence a day; in summer, from twenty-pence to two shillings, without beer. Reaping corn, from six to seven shillings per acre. Mowing corn, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings; and mowing grass, three shillings per acre.

Curious PLANTS found in Middlesex.

Moon-wort, *Lunuria minor*, Ger. found on many of the commons, particularly near Acton.

Butterfly, or German Satyrion, *Orchis hermaphroditica*, Ger. found in the cane wood near Hampstead.

Male Satyrion, *Cynoforchis mas*, Ger. found in the fields near Islington.

Female Satyrion, *Cynoforchis moris fœmina*, Ger. found in the same fields with the former.

Male

Male Satyrion Royal, *Orebis palmata non maculata*, *Ray*, found in the meadows on the banks of the Thames.

Wild Valerian, *Valeriana sylvestris*, *Ger.* found in most of the upland pastures, and also in many watery places in this county.

Buckthorn, *Rhamus cathartica*, *J. B.* found in the hedges near Uxbridge.

Rough Spleen-wort, *Aspera minor*, *Park*, found in the woods near Hampstead-heath.

Wild Thyme, *Thymus sylvestris*, *Ger.* found in great plenty in most of the upland pastures, and on the downs and commons in this county.

Wood-pease, or Heath-pease, *Astragalus sylvaticus*, *Ger.* found among the heath near Hampstead, Uxbridge, and Hounslow.

Maiden-hair, *Atrantium*, found in various places of this county.

Ash-coloured ground-Liverwort, *Lichen terrestris cinereus*, *Ray*, found on most of the heath-grounds in Middlesex.

Crow-foot, *Ranunculus*, found in most of the meadows near the Thames.

REMAINS of ANTIQUITY not mentioned in the preceding Account of London, &c.

In Playhouse-yard, in Whitecross-street, are the ruins of a theatre, supposed to be the first that was erected in or near London, though there was another perhaps of a date not much later in Barbican. Nor is it to be wondered at that theatres were formerly built here, when it appears from Bridgewater Square in Barbican, Thanet, and Shaftesbury-houses, in Aldersgate-street, that this part of the town was the residence of the court and nobility.

In the parish of St. Saviour, in the borough of Southwark, is an inn called the Talbot Inn; and on the main beam of a room in this inn is an inscription, importing, that Sir Jeffrey Chaucer, and twenty-nine pilgrims, lay here in the year 1383, on their journey to Canterbury. This inn was much frequented anciently by the nobility and gentry; and though the sign is now the picture of a dog called a Talbot, yet the original sign was the representation of a coat without sleeves, such as is worn by the heralds at arms, and called a Tabard. By the same corruption, the Poll, or Head, which was the ancient sign of a barber's shop, is converted into a painted Stick, or Pole, and the Belle Savage into a Bell and Naked Man.

On the bank-side, near Winchester-house, there were formerly eighteen houses, called the Stews, licensed by the bishop of Winchester, with the sanction of an act of parliament, for keeping public whores, under certain

regulations, who were commonly called Winchester Geese.

Near Vauxhall are still to be seen the remains of a bastion and lines, cast up by the Romans, which, in the civil wars under king Charles I. were repaired for the security of London.

Near Bermondsey-street, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, are the remains of a Roman fort, as plain, almost, as when it was first demolished.

Sun Tavern Fields, in the parish of Shadwell, were also a Roman coemetry, where, in 1615, coffins, urns, Roman coins, and other remains of antiquity, were dug up.

Here was found a lead coffin, inclosed in a stone one, containing the body of a woman, with a Cupid, cut in stone, upon her breast, an ivory sceptre in each hand, a large urn at her head, and another at her feet. Here were also several small urns, and a great number of glass vessels, full of white liquor.

In the parish of Islington, almost contiguous to London, is a field, called the Reedmoat, and also Six Acre Field, from the contents of it, which appears to have been an ancient fortress, inclosed with a rampart and ditch; and from its form, and the manner of the fortifications, is supposed to have been the Roman camp occupied by Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat from London. Out of this camp, it is thought, he sallied upon the Britons, under the conduct of their queen, Boadicea, when he totally routed them. In the south-west angle of the field, is a square partition, or division, commonly called Jack Straw's Castle, which is supposed to have been the Roman general's prætorium, or tent.

Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp, which is supposed to be British.

At Sheparton, upon the banks of the Thames, south-east of Stanes, is a piece of inclosed ground, called Warre Clofe, in which spurs, swords, human bones, and other remains of antiquity, have been dug up; and on the west of Warre Clofe, part of a Roman camp is still visible.

Near King's Arbour, north-east of Stanes, is a Roman camp, consisting of a single work, and not large; and at about the distance of a mile from this, is another Roman camp.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

Middlesex sends eight members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, four representatives for the city of London, and two for the city of Westminster. The borough of Southwark also sends two members; but these, though the Borough is one of the divisions of London, are reckoned among the representatives for the county of Surry.

S U R R Y.

THE county of Surry is bounded on the north by the Thames, which separates it from Middlesex; on the south by Suffex; on the east by Kent; and on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire. Its form is nearly that of a long square or parallelogram, extending thirty-four miles in length from east to west, and twenty-one in breadth from north to south. It is about one hundred and twelve miles in circumference, containing in that space seven hundred and thirty-five square miles, or about five hundred and ninety-two thousand acres; thirteen hundreds, one hundred and forty parishes, eleven market-towns, thirty-five vicarages, five hundred and fifty villages and hamlets, and about one hundred and seventy-one thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester.

R I V E R S.

This county is watered by the Thames, the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle.

The Thames will be described in our account of Berkshire, and other counties through which it flows. The tide of this famous river runs up considerably above Richmond, a celebrated village in Surry, twelve miles from London, and about sixty from the sea, which is a greater distance than the tide flows up any other river in Europe.

The Mole rises near Okely, south-west of Darking; and running eastward for several miles, along the borders of Suffex, forms an angle, and directs its course north-west, in which direction it continues its course to the foot of Box-hill, where the stream disappears by little and little at different places called the Swallows, probably from the water being swallowed up by these subterranean aqueducts. From this circumstance the river itself is also called the Swallow; and it appears to have derived the name Mole from working its way under ground, it being the general opinion, that from the bottom of Box-hill, where it is swallowed up, it works a passage for more than two miles, to Letherhead, where it is supposed to spring up anew; and from whence it continues its course northward till it falls into the Thames, over-against Hampton Court, in the county of Middlesex. Later writers, however, are persuaded, that the waters of the Mole are totally lost at the Swallows; and that the stream which rises at Letherhead, flows from a different spring, and is consequently a new river; though, from a belief of its being the same, it has obtained the same name.

The Wey rises in the neighbourhood of Alton, a market-town of Hampshire; and directing its course eastward, enters the county of Surry at Farnham; where forming an angle, it runs by Godalming and Guilford, the county town: from thence it continues its course to Woking, where turning to the north-east, it empties itself, by a double mouth, into the river Thames, about a mile from Chertsey.

The Wandle, or Vandal, rises at Carshalton, near Croydon; and running north with a small but clear stream, falls into the river Thames at Wandsworth, about four miles from London.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Surry.

The only piece of inland navigation in this county, except that of the Thames, is the river Wey, which is now navigable to Godalming, and its navigation of the greatest benefit to the south-east parts of Surry, by supplying the inhabitants with coals and other necessaries from London. This navigation might be easily extended to Farnham, a very considerable market-town

on the borders of Surry, and consequently increase the advantages the county already reaps from this stream. The navigation of this river formerly terminated at Guilford, from whence it has lately been extended to Godalming, and it is hoped will be farther continued, at a time when inland navigation so greatly engages the national attention.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air and soil are vastly different in the middle and extreme parts of this county. Towards the borders of Surry, especially on the north side near the Thames, and on the south side in and near a vale called Holmsdale, stretching for several miles from Darking to the county of Kent, the air is mild and healthy, and the soil fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine mixture of woods and fields; but in the heart of the county, the air is bleak; and though there are some delightful spots, the tract consists chiefly of open and sandy ground, and barren heaths. In some places there are long ridges of hills or downs, which afford nothing but warrens for for rabbits and hares, and parks for deer. Hence the county has been compared to a coarse piece of cloth bordered with a fine and broad list. The air of Cotman Dean, near Darking, has been reputed the best in England. It is observed, that the inhabitants of the middle parts of Surry are generally of a pale complexion, resembling the natives of Picardy in France; and that even the cattle in that district are of a lighter colour than usual in other parts of England, which is attributed to the air and soil.

Surry produces great quantities of box-wood and walnut-tree; the meadows prodigious crops of excellent hay, and the arable lands very fine corn; while the downs, particularly those of Banstead, which stretch thirty miles in length, from Croydon to Farnham, being covered with a short sweet herbage, interspersed with thyme and other aromatic herbs, feed large flocks of sheep, the mutton of which, though small, is remarkably sweet. Near Rygate is a very plentiful vein of fuller's earth, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. With regard to the hops produced in the neighbourhood of Farnham, we have mentioned them in our account of Hampshire.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Surry.

In the neighbourhood of Guilford, there is much bad land, and the downs are poor. They sow a good deal of saint-foin, which is a great improvement, for it yields two loads, and sometimes two loads and a half per acre. Between that place and Ripley, the soil is something better, and lets in general from ten to fifteen shillings per acre. The course is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. clover; 5. wheat; 6. beans, pease, or oats. This course is however observed only where the soil is in good order; if it runs foul, they favour it more. They plough three or four times for wheat, sow two bushels and a half on an acre, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. For barley they plough only once in their light lands, but twice in those which are heavier; sow three or four bushels, and four quarters is the mean produce. For oats they plough but once, sow four or five bushels, and reap, at a medium, four or five quarters. When beans are the crop, they also plough but once, and dibble in three bushels to an acre; hoe them always once, and, if foul, twice. For pease one earth they think sufficient; sow three bushels, generally in drills fourteen or fifteen inches asunder, with a small plough made on purpose; always hoe them once, generally

generally twice, and have usually, on a medium, four quarters to an acre. They sow a great many turnips, plough twice or thrice for them, hoe them twice, and generally feed them off with sheep. Sometimes they feed their stabled bullocks with them, in which case they reckon that an acre of good turnips will be sufficient for fattening two beasts of a middling size.

They use both horses and oxen in their tillage; drive four horses to a plough, and sometimes more; and four, six, and eight oxen; and in their light lands turn up an acre and a half a day; but in stiffer soils, only an acre. The oxen are reckoned the most profitable, but ten horses to one ox are kept for husbandry in this county.

The price of labour in winter is one shilling and two-pence a day; in spring, one shilling and four-pence; in harvest, two shillings, and two shillings and six-pence. Reaping wheat, from five to nine shillings an acre. Mowing corn, from one shilling and two-pence to one shilling and six-pence. Mowing grass, two shillings, and two shillings and six-pence. Hoeing turnips, five shillings; a second time, four shillings. Hoeing beans or peas, three and four shillings. Ploughing, five or six shillings an acre.

From Cobham almost to Westminster-bridge, the soil is sandy, and naturally poor; but near London, greatly enriched with manure. The crops are, however, generally very good about Esher and Kingston, but there is nothing particular in the husbandry. Their course of crops is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. spring-corn, or clover. The price of labour in winter is one shilling and four-pence a day; in spring, two shillings; in harvest, two shillings and six-pence, with beer.

BOROUGHES, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered Surry from Middlesex over Kew Bridge, in order to view the elegant palace and gardens belonging to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales. The town of Kew is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, opposite Old Brentford; and has a chapel of ease, erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry, many of whom have elegant seats in the neighbourhood.

In the year 1758, an act was passed for building a bridge across the Thames opposite to Kew-green; and this act has for some time been carried into execution, a bridge of eleven arches having been erected across the river. The two piers, and their dependent arches on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are of wood. The span of the centre arch is fifty feet, and the width of the road over the bridge thirty.

The palace is a very elegant edifice, the apartments noble, and finely furnished; but the gardens are remarkable for their beauty. The great pagoda is the grandest edifice of this kind in England: it is erected on a base, which is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter. The superstructure is also a regular octagon, and consists of ten stories, which form the ten stories of the building; the lowest of these stories is twenty-six feet in diameter, exclusive of the porticoes which surround it, and eighteen feet high: the second is twenty-five feet diameter, and seventeen feet high; the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is eighteen feet in diameter, and ten feet high; the tenth story is seventeen feet in diameter, and, with the covering, twenty feet high; the finishing at top is seventeen feet high; so that the height of the whole structure, from the base to the fleur-de-lis, is one hundred and sixty-three feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof after the Chinese manner, and is covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours; each is also surrounded with a gallery enclosed with a rail; all the angles of the roofs are adorned with large dragons, being eighty in number, and covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a splendid reflection. The whole ornament at the top is double gilt; the substance of the walls is hard brick; the outside well matched grey-stocks neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack in the whole structure. The stair-case is in

the centre; the prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top the view commands forty miles over a rich and variegated country.

Here is a very beautiful orangery; with several temples; &c. in the antique taste, particularly the temple of Eolus and Bellona; together with the house of Confucius, a mosque, &c. In the middle of the garden is a beautiful lake, covered with an amazing number of different sorts of birds. But what will principally engage the attention of the lovers of mechanics in these elegant gardens, is a curious engine for raising water to supply the above lake. It is the Archimedean screw, turned by horses. It was erected by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton in the year 1761. This engine supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water; raising, by the assistance of two horses, upwards of three thousand six hundred hogheads of water in twelve hours.

Richmond, a village twelve miles from London. This is reckoned the finest village in the British dominions, and has therefore been termed the Frefcati of England. It was anciently the seat of our monarchs, and the palace, from its splendour, was called Shene, which in the Saxon tongue signifies bright or shining. Here king Edward III. died of grief for the loss of his heroic son Edward the Black Prince; and here died Anne, the wife of Richard II. who first taught the English women the use of the side-saddle, for before her time they used to ride astride. Richard, however, was so afflicted at her death, that it gave him such a dislike to the place where it happened, that he defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired and beautified afresh by king Henry V. who also founded near it three religious houses. In the year 1497, this palace was destroyed by fire, when king Henry VII. was there; but in 1501, that prince caused it to be new built, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII. died here; and here also his grand-daughter, queen Elizabeth, breathed her last. On the ground where formerly stood a part of the old palace, the earl of Cholmondeley has a seat, as has also Mr. Wray.

The present palace, which is finely situated, is a very plain edifice, built by the duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a considerable space of land about Richmond, from king William III. as a reward for his military services; but it devolved to the crown on that duke's attainder, in the beginning of the reign of king George I. and this house was by his present majesty confirmed to the late queen Caroline, in case she became queen dowager of England.

His majesty took great delight here, and made several improvements in the palace, while her majesty amused herself at her royal dairy-house, Merlin's cave, the Hermitage, and the other improvements which she made in the park and gardens of this delightful retreat.

Though the palace is unsuitable to the dignity of a king of England, the gardens are extremely fine, without offering a violence to nature; and Pope's advice with respect to planting, may be considered as a very accurate description of the beauties to be found here.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend;
To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot,
In all let Nature never be forgot:
Consult the genius of the place in all,
That tells the waters or to rise or fall;
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'ns to scale,
Or scoops in circling theatres the vale;
Calls in the country, catches op'ning glades,
Joins willing woods, and varies shades from shades;
Now breaks, or now directs th' intending lines;
Paints as you plant, and as you work, designs.

In short, almost every thing here has an agreeable wildness, and a pleasing irregularity, that cannot fail to charm all who are in love with nature, and afford a much higher and more lasting satisfaction than the stiff decorations of art, where the artist loses sight of nature, which alone ought to direct his hand.

On entering these rural walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat but low brick building, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps; in the front is a handsome angular pediment. The walls on the inside are covered with stucco, and the house is furnished suitably to a royal dairy, the utensils for the milk being of the most beautiful china.

Passing by the side of a canal, and through a grove of trees, the temple presents itself to view, situated on a mount. It is a circular dome crowned with a ball, and supported by Tuscan columns, with a circular altar in the middle, and to this temple there is an ascent by very steep slopes.

Returning by the dairy, and crossing the gravel walk, which leads from the palace to the river, you come to a wood, which you enter by a walk terminated by the queen's pavilion, a neat elegant structure, wherein is seen a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a design in the addition to Palladio, and a model of a palace intended to be built in this place.

In another part of the wood is the Duke's summer-house, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof rising to a point, is terminated by a ball.

On leaving the wood, you come to the summer-house on the terrace, a light small building with very large and lofty windows, to give a better view of the country, and particularly of that noble seat called Sion house. In this edifice are three good pictures, representing the taking of Vigo by the duke of Ormond.

Passing through a labyrinth, you see, near a pond, Merlin's cave, a Gothic building thatched; within which are the following figures in wax, Merlin, an ancient British enchanter; the excellent and learned queen Elizabeth, and a queen of the Amazons. Here is also a library, consisting of a well chosen collection of the works of modern authors, neatly bound in vellum.

On leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval of above five hundred feet in diameter, called the Forest oval; and turning from hence, you have a view of the Hermitage, a grotesque building, which seems as if it had stood many hundred years, though it was built by order of her late majesty. It has three arched doors, and the middle part, which projects forward, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment: the stones of the whole edifice appear as if rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole is improved by the thickness of the solemn grove behind, and the little turret on the top with a bell, to which you may ascend by a winding walk. The inside is in the form of an octagon with niches, in which are the busts of the following truly great men, who by their writings were an honour not only to their country, but to human nature. The first on the right hand is the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, and next to him the justly celebrated Mr. John Locke. The first on the left hand is Mr. Woolaston, the author of *The Religion of Nature displayed*; next to him is the reverend and learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in a kind of alcove is the truly honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

Leaving this seat of contemplation, you pass through fields clothed with grass; through corn fields, and a wild ground interspersed with broom and furze, which afford excellent shelter for hares and pheasants, and here there are great numbers of the latter very tame. From this pleasing variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildness, you come to an amphitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderness, through which you pass to the forest walk, which extends about half a mile, and then passing through a small wilderness, you leave the gardens.

At the extremity of the garden on the north-east, is another house that belonged to her majesty, and near it the house of his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, which is on the inside adorned with stucco. Opposite the prince's house is the princess Amelia's, built by a Dutch architect, the outside of which is painted.

To the west of the gardens are seen the fine houses of several of the nobility and gentry, particularly the lady

Buckworth's, and Mr. Geoffrey's; and extending the view across the Thames, there appears Isleworth.

But to return to the village of Richmond. The Green is extremely pleasant, it being levelled and inclosed in a handsome manner; it is also surrounded with lofty elms, and adorned on each side with the houses of persons of distinction. A sun-dial is here affixed in a pretty taste, encompassed with seats: this, and the railing in of the Green, were at the sole charge of her late majesty.

Among the pretty seats on this spacious Green, is a handsome edifice that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and since to Sir Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which is said to be the longest and highest hedge of holly that was ever seen, with several other hedges of evergreens; there are here also vistas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, summer-house and stove-houses, in which the anana, or pine-apple, was first brought to maturity in this kingdom.

On the north-east side of the Green is a fine house, which belonged to the late Mr. Heydigger, and a little beyond it, that of the duke of Cumberland: passing by which, you come to a small park belonging to his majesty, well stocked with deer; and opposite to it is the entrance into the gardens.

The town runs up the hill above a mile from the village of East Shene, to the New Park, with the royal gardens sloping all the way towards the Thames, whose tide reaches to this village, though it is sixty miles from the sea; which is a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe.

On the ascent of the hill are wells of a purging mineral water, frequented during the summer by a great deal of good company. On the top there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the country, interspersed with villages and inclosures; the Thames is seen running beneath, and the landscape is improved by the many fine seats that are scattered along its banks.

There is here an alms-house built by Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester in the reign of king Charles II. for the support of ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow made by that prelate during that prince's exile. There is another alms-house, endowed with above one hundred pounds a year, which, since its foundation, has been considerably increased by John Mitchell, Esq. Here are also two charity-schools, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls.

New Park, in Surry, is situated between Kingston and Richmond. This is one of the best parks in England; it was made in the reign of king Charles I. and inclosed with a brick wall, said to be eleven miles in compass. In this park there is a little hill cast up, called King Henry's Mount, from which is a prospect of six counties, with a distant view of the city of London, and of Windsor Castle.

The new lodge in this park, built by the late Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, is a very elegant edifice. It is built of stone in a square form, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of that fine piece of water which is in it, and which might be enlarged and brought across the vista which is in the front of the house, through a wood. This park is the largest of any within the environs of London, except that of Windsor, and the finest too; for though it has little more than a wild variety of natural beauties to shew, yet these are such as cannot fail to please those who are as much delighted with views in their rudest appearance, as in all the elegance of art and design.

Having viewed every thing curious at Richmond, we passed along the bank of the Thames to Petersham, a village near the New Park, and a little to the south of Richmond Hill. Here once stood a delightful seat built by the earl of Rochester, lord high treasurer in the reign of king James II. This fine house was burnt down in the year 1720, in so sudden a manner, that the family, who were then all at home, had scarcely time to save their lives. Nor was the house, though furnished in the most exquisite manner, both within and without, the greatest loss sustained: the noble furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the inestimable library of the

the first earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and author of the History of the Rebellion, were wholly consumed; and, among other valuable pieces, several manuscripts relating to those times, and to the transactions in which the king his master, and himself, were engaged both at home and abroad: besides other curious collections made by that noble author in foreign countries.

On the ground where once this noble house stood, the earl of Harrington erected another seat after a design of the earl of Burlington. The front next the court is very plain, and the entrance to the house not very extraordinary: but the south front next the garden is bold and regular, and the apartments on that side, chiefly designed for state, are extremely elegant.

The gardens were before crowded with plantations near the house, but are now laid open in lawns of grass. The kitchen garden, before situated on the east side of the house, is removed out of sight, and the ground converted to an open slope of grass, leading up to a terrace of great length, from which is a prospect of the river Thames, the town of Twickenham, and of all the fine seats in that part of the country. On the other side of the terrace is a plantation on a rising ground; and on the summit of the hill a fine pleasure-house, which on every side commands a prospect of the country for many miles.

From this delightful village we continued our tour to Kingston upon Thames. The prospects on each side are truly admirable, and perhaps can hardly be equalled. The villages are so full of beautiful buildings, charming gardens, and delightful retreats, that it is impossible to view these countries from a rising ground, and not be ravished with the enchanting scene.

Kingston upon Thames is so called from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned on a stage erected in the market-place. It is a populous and well built place, twelve miles from London, and in the reigns of Edward II. and III. sent members to parliament. The church is spacious, and decorated with the pictures of the Saxon kings who were crowned here; together with that of king John, who gave the inhabitants their first charter. Here is also a wooden bridge of twenty arches over the Thames; a free-school erected and endowed by queen Elizabeth; and a charity-school for thirty boys, who are all clothed. The summer assizes for the county of Surry are generally held here; and on the top of the hill is a gallery, which overlooks the town. A house near this town, now called Hircomb's Place, was once the seat of the famous earl of Warwick, stiled the Setter up and the Puller down, of Kings. Besides the bridge already mentioned, here is another of brick over a stream that flows from a spring about four miles above the town, and which, within the distance of a bow-shot from its source, forms a brook sufficient to drive two mills. The market in this town is very considerable for corn, and the trade to London, &c. pretty large.

Here is a market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; the second, third, and fourth of August, for fruit and pedlars ware; and the fifteenth of November, for horses, cattle, and toys.

From Kingston we passed on to Weybridge, a village about four miles south-west of Hampton Court, and which owes its name to a bridge formerly erected here over the river Weye. In the neighbourhood of this village are several fine seats, particularly those of the earls of Portmore and Lincoln. The latter is called Outlands: the other, which is known by the name of Ham Farm, is a very handsome structure, regularly built of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds about it consist of about five hundred acres, one hundred and thirty of which are laid out for pleasure, besides a paddock of about sixty acres. This delightful seat has the command of two navigable rivers, the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace; and the Weye, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing bridge over the Weye,

which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Weye is navigable up to Guildford, and thence is now extended to Godalmin. What is called the Virginia water, runs from Windsor great park, and flows a little higher up through the grounds of the late Mr. Southcote. The terrace next the Thames is remarkably beautiful; and though it lies on a flat, there are some good views from it, as well as from some other parts of the garden.

Leaving the delightful prospects of Ham Farm, we crossed the country, in order to visit Claremont, the seat of the late duke of Newcastle at Esher, now belonging to lord Clive. The house was designed and built by the late Sir John Vanbrugh, in a whimsical style of architecture. It was afterwards purchased of Sir John by his Grace, who has been at great expence in improving the place. The structure, though singular, does not appear to be irregular. It is built of brick, with a good deal of variety in it; and of considerable extent, but not much elevated. The duke has since built a grand room for the reception of company, when numerous, which makes the ends of the house not appear similar. The house has a lawn in the front, shaded on each side with trees, and the ground behind it rising gradually, shews the trees there also, so that the house appears to be embowered by them, except just in the front; and the white summer-house, with four little pinnacles, one at each corner, built on the mount which gives name to the place, when viewed from before the front of the house, rises up finely from behind the trees, and altogether forms a very pleasing appearance. The park in which it is situated is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, walks, mounts, prospects, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, at about a mile's distance from the house, on that side of the park next Esher, affords a very beautiful and extensive view of the country quite round; yet that from the summer-house at Esher-place, which is just by, is perhaps no way inferior to it.

Near this seat is Esher-place, once the seat of the late Henry Pelham, Esq. The house is a Gothic structure, built of a brownish red brick, with stone facings to the doors, windows, &c. It stands upon almost the lowest ground belonging to it, and has the river Mole gliding close by it, and through the grounds. This house was originally one of those built by Cardinal Wolsey; but the late Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole, except the two towers in the body of the house, which are the same that belonged to the old building; and the whole is rebuilt in the same stile of architecture it was before, which uniformity is certainly better than an unnatural mixture of Gothic and modern too often practised. There is a fine summer-house built upon a hill on the left hand as you enter, which commands the view of the house, park, and country round on both sides of the Thames for many miles. The park or ground in which the house is situated, appears quite plain and unadorned; yet perhaps not a little art has been used to give it this natural and simple appearance, which is certainly very pleasing. But in one part of it there is a pretty wilderness laid out in walks, and planted with a variety of ever-green trees and plants, with a grotto in it, and seats in different places. The wood in the park is well disposed, and consists of fine oak, elm, and other trees; and the whole country round appears finely shaded with wood.

The grand floor of the house is elegantly finished, and consists of six rooms. The great parlour is carved and gilt in a taste suitable to the stile of the house, with curious marble chimney-pieces and slabs. In this room are the portraits of Mr. Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, lord Townshend, duke of Rutland, the late duke of Devonshire, and the late duke of Grafton; a picture of lady Catharine Pelham and her son is over the chimney. In the drawing-room, over the chimney, there is a picture of king Charles II. when only eleven years old, by Vandyke. The library is curiously finished, and there is a good collection of books in it. Some say it was at this house Cardinal Wolsey was first seized by order of Henry VIII. on

his refusing to annul his marriage with queen Catharine, that he might marry Ann Boleyn, and which refusal brought on his fall.

The next place that engaged our attention was an handsome house belonging to general Conway at Byfleet, in the neighbourhood of Cobham; near which the late reverend and ingenious Mr. Spence made neat improvements to a small place, which shew what can be performed at a little expence, by a man of taste and genius.

The river Mole, which rises near Dorking, passes along by the side of this park, and in its course serpentinizes about in so beautiful a manner, that you frequently lose the sight of it; and, by its windings, makes the course almost four miles within the compass of this inclosure. Indeed this river is very narrow, and in dry weather the current is exceeding slow, and the water not well coloured, which, it must be allowed, takes off from its beauty; yet there is room for great improvements, by sloping off the banks, so as to have a better view of the water; and in many places, by taking away some of the little projections of the banks, it may be widened, so as to appear considerable at some distance; which, if done, will add much to the beauty of the place.

Near Cobham is also the house of Mr. Bridges, which is built in a very singular taste, something after the model of an Italian villa, but very plain on the outside. The apartments within seem very commodious, and the principal rooms are elegantly fitted up, the ceiling being gilt, and all the members are richly ornamented: the offices below are very convenient, and judiciously contrived to answer the purposes for which they were designed. But what chiefly strikes the beholder's eye, is a false story contrived on each side of the house, taken from the difference in the height of the side-rooms from those principal apartments; and these are converted into long galleries, with a small apartment at one end, which affords a communication between them. In the Attic story there are very good lodging-rooms, which are well laid together; so that for the size of this house, there is hardly any other near London, which has more useful and elegant apartments.

The situation of the house is on an eminence, so that it commands the prospect of the adjacent fields, which are kept in very exact order; and there is a declivity from the house to the river Mole, which passes along by the side of this gentleman's garden; and here it appears much more considerable than in any other part of its course, for Mr. Bridges has taken away so much of the earth of the banks, as to make the river, in some places, four or five times broader than it was naturally, so that at present it makes an handsome appearance. By the side of the water he has disposed the earth into a natural slope, with a broad grass walk, planted with sweet shrubs on each side; and at the end of the walk is a fine room, which has a view of the water lengthwise, and is a delightful retreat in hot weather, being shaded by large elm trees on the south side, and having the water on the north and east sides, which render it at once pleasingly cool and delightfully pleasant. This house is situated about a mile from the road to Portsmouth, and so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till the spectator rises on the heath beyond Cobham, where, in several parts of the road between that and Ripley, are fine views of it.

In this neighbourhood is also the elegant seat, and ornamented park of ——— Hamilton, Esq; the latter of which is exceeded by few in England.

Passing from the house, and a few winding shrubberies, which are parted from the park by net-work, and in which the Green-house is situated, we were conducted through the park to another inclosed plantation, which has an agreeable walk, commanding a pretty valley, through a winding row of fir-trees, and at the summit of a bank, which is planted with vines, the produce of which, last vintage, was three half hogheads of wine. This walk leads to the Gothic temple, an open building, which looks immediately upon a large piece of water, with a handsome bridge thrown over an

arm of it. As the temple is upon a rising ground, and looks down upon the water, the beauty of the scene is greatly increased. In point of lightness, few buildings exceed this temple. From thence we wind through a fresh walk, near another part of the water, cross a bridge, formed, to appearance, of rocks and fossils; and turning down to the right, find that this bridge is the covering of a most beautiful grotto, as well as the water; for immediately under it is a large incrustation of fossils, and spar hanging every where like icicles from the ceiling, has a most pleasing effect. On each side the water is a small path, parted from the stream by marine fossils: nothing can have a more elegant effect than the ceiling of this grotto, (in which is stuck, with great taste, a profusion of spar) hanging over the water, as if of a kindred, but congealed nature. From this grotto the walk leads, on the side of the water, to a ruined arch, in a just taste: the tessellated pavement, the mosaic'd ceiling, and the basso and alto relievos, which are let into the wall, are all in an exceeding good taste, in decay; the symptoms of which are excellently imitated, with weeds growing from the ruined parts, and all the other marks of antiquity. Through the arch, the river appears winding in a proper manner; that is, dark and gloomy, around a rough piece of grass, which has a consistent appearance. But what hurt us very much, was the contradiction of emotions raised by the scene behind, which was totally different from that of the ruin; elegant and agreeable, a smooth water, and sloping banks, closely shaven, with a little island in it, are all agreeable objects, and by no means affect the spectator in unison with the ruin of Grecian architecture, and the gloomy objects around.

The cascade, which is the next object that appears, is, though trifling, in a very just taste. The water gushes in five or six streams, out of tufts of weeds growing in the rock; over it bends the trunk of an old oak, from side to side, which has an exceeding good effect; and the trees rising to a great height above all, finish the scene very completely. This cascade is fed by a wheel, which lifts the water from the river, which falling in the cascade, keeps up the lake already mentioned. From hence we proceeded through a piece of wild ground, over-run with brakes and rubbish, through a scoop or hollow, bounded by high firs on each side; and in which the tower (another ornamental building) appears with a very pleasing effect, to other darker walks, quite closed, which lead to the hermitage. We entered into a small room, nearly dark; and on the opening of a door out of it, into the hermit's parlour, (another room) the windows at once present a very beautiful scene; for you look immediately down upon the river, winding round some cultivated fields, with a very good prospect bounding the whole. But the river is too narrow, and not seen distinctly enough: the wood which grows on its banks, and the beaks under the hermitage window, almost hide it; nor are the fields overlooked half so distinct and beautiful as those in some other parts; but notwithstanding this comparison, the view appears exceedingly beautiful: the coming upon it, by suddenly opening the door between the hermit's rooms, is contrived with the utmost taste.

The tower is the next building. From it is seen a very fine prospect; St. Paul's cathedral and Windsor castle being two, among many other objects: but the temple of Bacchus, which we came to next, is infinitely beyond it. It consists of one handsome room elegantly stucco'd, with a portico of Corinthian pillars, in a light and beautiful taste. In niches, under the portico, are four copies in plaister, from celebrated statues; the Venus de Medicis, and Venus with fine haunches, making two, and both good. Around the room are antique Roman statues, on handsome pedestals, and in the middle a colossal one of Bacchus. From hence another winding walk leads you out of the park.

The village of Cobham itself is but small, though it has some good inns, being situated on the Portsmouth road; and has two annual fairs, on the seventeenth of March, for toys; and the eleventh of December, for horses and sheep.

Leaving the neighbourhood of Cobham, we passed to Leatherhead, or Letherhead, a small town, situated about four miles to the south-west of Epsom. It had formerly a market, which has been discontinued above an hundred years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box-hill, rises again near this town, and runs through Cobham, to the Thames at Moulsey. 'Tis pleasantly situated on a rising bank by the side of the river, and in as good a situation for riding or hunting as most within twenty miles of London, it having a fine, open, dry champaign country, almost all round it.

Not far from Leatherhead is Leith-hill, admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in all Europe, of which Mr. Dennis gives a lively description in his Letters familiar, moral and critical; we shall therefore transcribe his words. "In a late journey (says he) which I took into the Wild of Suffex, I passed over an hill which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were that of the Valdarno from the Apennines; that of Rome, and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo; of Rome at forty, and the Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it; and that of the Campaigne of Rome from Tivoli and Frescati; from which two places you see every foot of that famous Campaigne, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Frescati to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from an hill which I passed in my late journey into Suffex, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I speak of, is called Leith Hill, and is about five miles southward from Darking, about six from Box-hill, and near twelve from Epsom. It juts itself out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminate the north downs to the south. When I saw from one of these hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith Hill which faces the northern downs, it appeared the beautifullest prospect I had ever seen: but after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and vision. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Suffex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pastures, every where adorned with stately rows of trees.

"This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills, and the sea: and it is no easy matter to decide, whether these hills, which appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles distance, with their tops in the sky, seem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a serene day, you may, at thirty miles distance, see the very water of the sea through a chasm of the mountains. And that which above all makes it a noble and a wonderful prospect, is, that at the same time that, at thirty miles distance, you behold the very water of the sea; at the same time that you behold to the south, the most delicious rural prospect in the world; at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box-hill, and see the country beyond it, between that and London; and, over the very stomacher of it, see St. Paul's at twenty-five miles distance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampstead beyond it."

Near this is Box-hill, which owes its name to a great number of box-trees planted on the south side of it by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. but the north side is covered with yew. On the summit is a large warden, from whence there is a very fine prospect.

The next place we visited was Epsom, a well-built and handsome town, sixteen miles from London. It abounds with very genteel houses, which are principally the retreats of the merchants and citizens of London,

and is a delightful place, open to Bansted Downs. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground nearer Ashsted than Epsom, were discovered in 1618, and soon became extremely famous; but though they are not impaired in virtue, they are far from being in the same repute as formerly. However, the salt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now gone to decay, and there remains only one house on the spot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places. Horse-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half in a semicircle, from the church to lord Guildford's fine seat at Durdans; and, as Mr. Whatley observes, there are here so many fields, meadows, orchards, and gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this was a town in a wood, or a wood in a town. There are many fine seats in this neighbourhood, besides Durdans, already mentioned, as lord Baltimore's, the lady Fielding's, earl of Berkshire's, &c.

Leaving the town of Epsom, we followed the Portsmouth road to Guildford, a considerable borough-town seated on the river Wey, thirty miles from London. It was an ancient Saxon town, and given with Godalming by king Alfred to his nephew Ethelwald. It is famous among the historians for the treachery and barbarity of Godwin earl of Kent, who, in 1036, received, with assurances of fidelity, Alfred, the son of king Ethelred, that came out of Normandy with six hundred attendants to claim the crown of England, to which he was heir. The earl, in the night, fell upon the young prince and his attendants, decimated them, by killing nine out of ten, rededicated the survivors, and delivered Alfred to Harold the Dane, who put out his eyes, and imprisoned him for life. It appears by Doomsday-book, that the king had here seventy-five hagæ, in which lived one hundred and seventy-five men. Here was a royal palace, frequented by many kings since the Conquest. The castle is of considerable antiquity, and was, together with Farnham-castle, taken in 1216 by Lewis, eldest son of the French king, in three days. James I. in 1611, granted the site and remains, containing five acres and three roods, to Francis Carter. Henry II. in 1172, respited the payment of a debt due from the inhabitants of six shillings and eight-pence, because of their poverty. Henry III. in 1256, gave them a charter, by which the itinerant judges were ordered to hold the assizes here always. Puiely-hill, under which the town stands, contains lands held by Thomas de la Puille in 1254, by the service of maintaining the meretines, or laundresses, of the king's court. The sum of fifteen pounds and odd was assessed in 1353, for a tenth to the king, to be paid proportionably by the laymen of this place. There were also three parish churches, two of which were given to the priory of Merton by William Testard; but one of them fell down in the year 1740.

It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen. The assizes are sometimes held here; and always the election for members of parliament, the town itself returning two. Here were formerly two or three convents, one of which was not long ago the seat of Daniel Coswall, Esq; and had a delightful park adjoining to it. Here is a charity-school, founded by king Edward VI. and an alms-house founded by George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who endowed it with lands worth three hundred pounds a year, one hundred of which he ordered to be employed in setting the poor to work, and the other two hundred pounds he allotted for the maintenance of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters, who are to have two shillings and six-pence a week. The archbishop's birth-day is annually commemorated in it; and the archbishop of Canterbury is its visitor. There are here likewise two charity-schools for thirty boys, and twenty girls; and a fine circular course for horse-races, which begin when the Newmarket races are ended. Guildford had formerly a considerable manufacture of cloth, of which there are still some remains. The great road from Chichester and Portsmouth lies

through this town, which has been always famous for good inns, the cleanest of linen, and other excellent accommodations; and as the river Wey is made navigable to this town, a great quantity of timber is carried down it to London, not only from this neighbourhood, but from the Suffex and Hampshire woods, above thirty miles off, from whence it is brought to Guildford in summer by land-carriage.

Here is a market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fourth of May, and the twenty-second of November, for horses, sheep, and hogs.

The road from thence to Farnham is very remarkable, for it runs along the ridge of a high chalky hill, no wider than the road itself, and the declivity begins on either hand, at the edge that bounds the highway, and is very steep and high. From this hill is a surprising prospect; to the north and north-west over Bagshot-heath; to the south-east into Suffex, almost to the South-downs; and to the west it is so unbounded, that the view is only terminated by the horizon. On this hill, which is called St. Catharine's, stands the gallows, in such a position, that the inhabitants of Guildford may, from the High-street, sit at their shop-doors, and see the criminals executed.

The next place we visited was Farnham, a large populous market-town, the farthest that way in the county of Surry, from London. Farnham was some years since noted for its corn-market, and at present for the quantity of hops it produces; and in the cultivation of which it has so vastly improved, that it is nearly equal to Canterbury, Maidstone, and any of the places in Kent most famous for that commodity, and this not only in quantity, but goodness. In short, all the neighbourhood about Farnham is one general hop-ground; and to shew the excellency of the product, Farnham hops now lead the price at all markets in England.

In this town is a castle built by a bishop of Winchester, which has been in constant succession possessed by the bishops of that diocese, ever since king Stephen's time to this day, and is their usual place of residence. This palace is a magnificent structure, deeply moated, and strongly walled, with towers at proper distances. It stands upon the edge of a hill, where is a fine park. One large and broad street of the town, at the foot of the hill, fronts the castle. The rest of the town consists of a long straight street, crossing it at right angles. The river runs parallel to it on the south.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, the twenty-fourth of June, and the second of November, for horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs.

About two miles from Farnham is More-park, formerly the seat of Sir William Temple, who, by his will, ordered his heart to be put into a china basin, and buried under a sun-dial in his garden, which was accordingly performed. This house is situated in a valley, surrounded on every side with hills, having a running stream through the gardens, which, with a small expence, might be made to serpentine through all the adjacent meadows, in a most delightful manner. Going from this seat, on the left hand, under a high cliff, is a noted kind of natural grotto, which they call Mother-Ludlam's-hole, through which runs a fine and strong rill of water. The grotto is very large, but diminishes and winds away as the spring seems to have directed it. The owner has paved the bottom of it with a kind of mosaic tile, and has separated the wider part from the narrow behind, by a little parapet, through which issues the flow of water, which trills through marble troughs, one below another, till it is conveyed out of the grotto; and there murmuring down a considerable declivity, over many artificial steps, falls into the river on the right hand; all which gives a very delightful entertainment to such as chuse in warm weather to make little collations or visits, there being fettees, with arms, for their conveniency.

From this grotto you command a fine prospect of the meadows and woods which lie below it, and over-against it; and these are bounded again by hills, which makes the whole one of the most romantic situations imaginable.

About a mile from the above described grotto, is the seat lately possessed by Mr. Child, which wants not its modern beauties any more than its ancient ones; for it is built on the site of Waverley-abbey, a little monastery for Cistercian monks, erected by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester; the kitchen of which, and other parts of its ruins, are still seen pretty entire, and were a few years ago much more so, before it fell into the hands of a farmer, who used to load his teams with the ruins to mend the roads, and for other private purposes.

The other places of note in this county, are, Blechingley, twenty miles from London. It is a small, ancient, parliamentary borough by prescription. It had a castle, which, with the manor, is or was some years since in possession of the family of Sir William Clayton. The bailiff, who returns its members, is chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court. The town stands on a hill, on the side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect as far as the South-downs, and Suffex; and from some ruins of its castle, which are still visible, though overgrown with a coppice, there is a prospect east into Kent, and west into Hampshire. Here is an alms-house for ten poor people, and a free-school for twenty poor children. It has a handsome church, which had a spire, but in 1606 it was consumed by lightning, and all the bells melted.

This place sends two members to parliament, though it has no weekly market. Here are two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of June, and the second of November, for horses, bullocks, and toys.

Ryegate, or Rhiegate, which signifies the channel of a river, twenty-four miles from London. 'Tis an ancient borough by prescription, like the former, and its constitution the same. It stands in the vale of Holmsdale, with hills on each side, where is great variety of soil, stone, sand and chalk, abundance of fuller's earth, and no less variety of medicinal plants and herbs, and the vale abounds with Holm-trees. The inhabitants, because they once or twice defeated the plundering Danes, boast in this rhyme,

That the valley of Holmsdale
Was never won, nor ever shall.

Its weekly market was procured, by charter, from Edward II. its monthly one from king Charles II. and its market-house was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas Beckett. It has sent members to parliament from the first. King Charles II. at his restoration, granted the manor and castle to his brother the duke of York; and, at the Revolution, king William granted them to lord Somers; upon whose death, it came to James Cocks, Esq; then one of its burgeses in parliament. The ruins of its castle, which was built in the time of the Saxons, are still to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end of it, where, 'tis said, the barons, who took arms against king John, had their private meetings, it being large enough to hold five hundred persons. Its church is built of free-stone; and, in a vault under its chancel, are many monuments of the family of Howards, earls of Nottingham, and lords Effingham. This place gives title of baron to the earl of Peterborough. Under the hill adjoining to it, on the south side, is a great house, formerly a priory of black canons, and lately in the possession of Mr. Parsons, the grandson of Sir John, the lord mayor of London, who bought it. In this parish also is a fine seat, called Flankford, with a spacious garden, a deer-park, containing four ponds, and the river Mole runs on the south side of it. It belonged some years since to Sir Cyril Wyche, who was secretary of state for Ireland.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitsun Monday, and the fourteenth of September, for bullocks and horses.

Gatton, eighteen miles from London, under the side of a hill going to Ryegate, is a borough by prescription, and was formerly a large town, but now a mean village, with a small church, and without fair or market; yet, ever since the twenty-ninth of Henry VI. has sent members to parliament, that are returned by its constable,

who

who is chosen annually at the court of Mr. Newland, the lord of the manor. 'Tis supposed to have been known to the Romans, by reason of their coins, and other antiquities that have been discovered here; and where the manor-house stands, 'tis said there was once a castle. This place sends two members to parliament.

Hastmere, in the lordship of Godalming, on the borders of Suffex, forty-one miles from London. Some will have it, that it was destroyed by the Danes, and had once seven parish churches, though it has now but one, and that only a chapel of ease to the mother-church of Chidlingfold. There is also a notion, that formerly the town stood upon a hill more to the south, which the frequent discovery of many walls thereabouts renders not improbable. This is also an ancient borough by prescription, consisting of a bailiff and burgettēers, who have sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. It stands at the entry of a rich valley, extending to the South-downs, and covered with timber.

This place sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the first of May, and the twenty-fifth of September, for horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs.

Battersea lies pleasantly on the Thames, four miles from London, with very pretty seats along the river, but is of no other note, except for giving title of baron to lord viscount St. John. Nor are Putney and Wimbledon, though they are both adorned with fine seats of the citizens of London, of any other note than for giving titles of peerage to Sir Edward Cecil, who was admiral, lord marshal, and general of the forces sent by king James I. and king Charles I. against the empire, and the Spaniards, whom king Charles created baron of Putney, and viscount Wimbledon.

Dulwich, on the borders of Kent, five miles from London, deserves particular mention for those called Sidnam Wells, which are resorted to in a morning by crowds of the lower class of people, in the proper season for purging; but more especially for its college or hospital, called, The College of God's Gift, consisting of two quadrangles, founded in 1619 by Mr. Alleyn, who, having been a player on the stage, and being appointed, with six others, to represent the devil, the latter was said to have appeared among them *propria persona*, and to have so frightened Mr. Alleyn, that he made a vow to erect this hospital, and accordingly signed the proper deeds. We are told, that afterwards he changed his mind, and would gladly have recalled his charity, but it was too late. He lived to be several years master of his said college, which he founded for a master and warden, who were to be always of his own name, and batchelors; and four fellows, (of whom three were to be divines, and the other an organist) six poor men, and as many poor women, with a school for the education of twelve poor boys. By his endowment he excluded all augmentations of it by future benefactions, and constituted the churchwardens of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and St. Saviour's, Southwark, to be its visitors, who, in case of any difference, were to appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all members were to be sworn. The founder himself lies in a fair chapel here, with his wife.

Stretham, six miles from London, which is about half way betwixt London and Croydon, is also famous for its medicinal springs, first discovered about the year 1660, has been for some years the lordship of the family of the Howlands, and gives title of baron to the duke of Bedford. Twelve girls are taught and clothed here upon charity.

Wandleworth, or Wanworth, six miles from London, a village between Putney and Battersea, is so called from the river Wandle, which runs into the Thames, under a bridge here, that is reckoned the sink of the county. This place is of note for a manufacture of brass plates and kettles, skillets and frying-pans. It has a charity-school for forty boys.

Here is an annual fair on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Whitfun-week, for horses and toys.

Godalming, (vulgarly Godlimont, i. e. God's Alms) it being supposed to have been given by the lady Goda or Godiya, to some religious house, thirty-one miles from London. 'Tis a corporation, by whose charter, granted, as some say, by king Edward III. or, as others, by queen Elizabeth, their chief magistrate is a warden, chosen annually, who has eight brethren, his assistants. 'Tis the most eminent town in the county for making cloth, particularly mixed kerseys, and blue ones, (said to be the best coloured in the kingdom) for the Canaries. The parish is divided into nine tithings, of which one is Cateshall or Gatehill, a manor which was anciently held of the king by the master of his laundresses that followed the court. The town stands on the river Wey, which is now made navigable from hence to the Thames, abounds with good fish, especially pikes, and drives a grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills. The best whitened brown paper is said to come from hence, and that this was the first place in the county that it was made in, the manufacture having been set up here in the reign of king James I. This place is also famous for liquorice, good carrots, and great store of peat, that burns as well or better than pit-coal.

'Tis said that, before the Conquest, this place was the see of a bishop, with a dean and canons; that the seat of the bishop was at Lothesley, now that of the Moors family; that the canons houses were in a street of this town, called Church-street; that the bishoprick was taken from it in the reign of Henry II. and the estates belonging to it conferred on the deanry of Sarum. Here is a charity-school for fifty boys.

Woking stands on the river Wey, twenty miles from London, half way betwixt Guildford and Weybridge, and gives name to its hundred. A neat market-house was built here in the year 1665, at the charge of James Zouch, Esq. Its first fair, which is but a small one, was procured by Edmund, duke of Somerset, from Henry VI. the other from king Charles II. by Mr. Zouch. 'Tis a private country town, out of any great road, so that 'tis little heard of; but there are the remains of the walls of a royal house, which was the residence of a branch of the family of Plantagenet, viz. the old countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. In the church-yard here it has been remarked, that so long as there is any thing left of a corpse, besides bones, a kind of plant grows from it, about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like the head of asparagus, which comes near the surface, but never above it. The outside is black, but the inside red, and, when the corpse is quite consumed, the plant dies away. But the same observation has been made in other church-yards where the soil is a light red sand, as it is in this.

Bagshot, twenty-three miles from London, is famous for its mutton, though it must be noted, that the sheep killed by its butchers are generally brought from the downs of Hampshire. 'Twas formerly called Holy Hull, and the Lordship of our Kings, who have a house here, with a park, which was laid open after the civil wars: yet king James and king Charles I. often came to it, because of its convenient situation for hunting in the neighbourhood. This place is noted for good inns in the road betwixt Stanes and Hartley Row. The church, which is about half a mile from the road, was burnt down by lightning in 1676, but rebuilt by the parishioners in 1680. Bagshot-heath is a barren desert, with nothing but furze for a great many miles, extending a long way into Berkshire and Hampshire; yet by some inclosures lately made on the edge of it, and others in the centre, which produce good corn and grass, and plantations of trees, the soil is judged to be capable of improvement, though the whole tract of the country, from Egham to Farnham, for near eighteen miles, looks very much like one of the deserts of Westphalia.

Egham stands on the Thames, over-against Stanes, twenty miles from London, and has several as good inns as any town on the west road. Here is a great almshouse, built of brick, and endowed by baron Denham, surveyor of the works in the reign of Charles II. for the maintenance of five poor old women of this parish, who have each a different orchard, and were to have, by his will,

will, new gowns every Christmas, and stockings and shoes twice a year, but they were not to receive relief from the parish. John Denham the poet, (son to the former) who lived at that which is now the parsonage-house, took great delight in Prunewell-hill in this parish, and also in Cowper's-hill, the sweet prospect of which he has celebrated in one of the finest poems that ever appeared in our language. At Rumney-mead, on the north side of the town, called by our historians Running-mead, and sometimes Council-mead, which is now divided into inclosures, king John, frighted with the numerous army of barons who met him there, signed the great charter of the liberties of England, called Magna Charta; and the land is said to have been ever since exempted from tithe, on condition of paying three-pence an acre, and one penny dole. About the year 1706, the sum of six thousand pounds was bequeathed to this town, with which, besides several alms-houses, a charity school-house was built here, and endowed with forty pounds a year for teaching fifty poor boys to read, write, and cast accounts; and next year, another gentleman left fifty pounds a year for ever, to put out five poor boys of the parish apprentices.

Chertsey, nineteen miles from London, has a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton in Middlesex, and its principal trade is in malt, which it sends in barges to London. It gives name to a hundred which has the particular privilege of being exempted from the jurisdiction of the high sheriff, who must direct his writ to the bailiff of it, who is appointed for life by letters patent from the Exchequer. 'Tis noted for the burial-place of Henry VI. whose bones were afterwards removed by Henry VII. to Windsor; and for the retreat of the celebrated poet Mr. Cowley from court to the exercises of a country life, the happiness of which he has beautifully described in one of his poems; as he has, in another, the base fervility of a court life, and his hearty abhorrence of it, in that well known distich,

Were I to curse the man I hate,
Attendance and dependence be his fate.

Here is a market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs, viz. the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; the fourteenth of May, the sixth of August, and the twenty-fifth of September, for horses, cattle, and toys.

At Coway-Stakes, near this place, Julius Cæsar passed the Thames. There is a handsome free-school here, built by Sir William Perkins. Its market was granted by king James I.

Croydon, anciently called Cradiden, is a large, pleasant, handsome town, ten miles from London, on the edge of Bansted downs, well supplied with all sorts of provisions, and the chief of the hundred to which it gives name. 'Tis said, that formerly our kings had a palace here, which, with the manor, was given to the archbishops of Canterbury; but, since archbishop Whitgift's time, it has been much neglected and decayed; and that in or about 1716, the dilapidations of it alone were valued at fourteen hundred pounds, and paid by the late archbishop Tennison's executors. Whitgift left a hospital here, which is a handsome building, in the form of a college, and endowed with farms, for the maintenance of a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, poor decayed housekeepers of this town and Lambeth; and a school for ten boys and ten girls, who are all clothed and taught, with a house for the master, (who must be a clergyman) endowed with twenty pounds a year for his salary. The church, which is the finest and largest in the county, stands by the palace, and has many remarkable monuments in it; particularly that of Dr. Grindall, whose effigies lies on his tomb in his episcopal robes; a prelate so studious, that his book was called his Bride, and his study his Bridechamber, for he therein spent his eye-sight, health, and strength. Another monument of archbishop Sheldon, reckoned one of the finest in England; and one for Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London, who gave two hundred pounds to build its market-house, besides forty pounds to beautify the church. Its market is chiefly for oats and oat-meal, for

London, though there is a great sale here, too, of wheat and barley. The town is encompassed with hills, well stored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made, and sent to London.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of July, and the second of October, for horses, bullocks, toys and sheep.

Bansted is a village noted for abundance of walnuts, but more for giving name to its downs, one of the most delightful spots of the kind in England, not only for its fine soft carpet ground, and the pretty villages around it, but for its pleasant prospect into Kent, Hertfordshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire, even beyond Henley upon Thames, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Middlesex; with a view of the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court; and also of London, from the Tower to Westminster. These downs stretch thirty miles in length from Croydon to Farnham, though under different appellations; and are covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper; and therefore their mutton, though small, is sweet. The soil, which, in general, is a sort of chalk, mixed with flints and sand, is dry soon after rain. There is a four mile course on them, for horse-races, which is much frequented. The numbers of gentlemen and ladies that take the air here, mornings and evenings, in the fine season, some on horseback, and some in coaches, ranging either singly, or in separate companies, over every hill and dale, are a most entertaining object.

Darking is the chief town of its hundred, twenty-four miles from London, noted for its meal trade, and its market for poultry, particularly the fattest geese, and the largest capons, which are brought hither from Horsham in Sussex; where it is the business of all the country, for many miles, to breed and fatten them. Some are as big as turkey-pouts. Sussex wheat is brought hither from the wilds of that county, and most market-days it is furnished with all sorts of sea-fish. The town was destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by the Normans. It stands on a rock of soft sandy stone, in which are dug several convenient cellars. According to the custom of the manor, of which the Howard family of the Norfolk branch are lords, the youngest son or youngest brother of a customary tenant is heir of the customary estates of the tenant dying intestate. Some learned physicians have said, the best air in England is upon Cotman Dean, (i. e. the heath of poor cottages) belonging to this town, on which stand their alms-houses. The great Roman causeway, called Stone-street, passes through its church-yard, and is plainly traced two miles to the south of Okeley. It appears to be made of flints and pebbles, like those in the beeches of Sussex. 'Tis really a prodigious work, being from seven to ten yards broad, and near a yard and a half deep; which is the more remarkable, for that, in some places, there is not a flint to be seen within many miles of it; and therefore the common people think the devil had a hand in it.

Here is a weekly market on Thursdays, and one annual fair, held on the day before Ascension-day, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.

Okeley, above-mentioned, in the same neighbourhood, is named so from the plenty of oaks growing on it. Its church-yard is remarkable for rose-bushes at the head of many of the graves, from a custom here, time out of mind, among the young lovers, that, at their death before marriage, the survivor plants a rose-tree at the head of the deceased's grave, which some of them are at the expence of keeping up many years; a practice derived, probably, from the Greeks and Romans, who, according to Anacreon and Ovid, thought roses planted or strewed upon the graves of the dead, perfumed and protected their ashes. There was a castle here formerly, of which the moat and mole of the keep is still remaining, near the church; and we read, that a bloody battle was fought here between the Saxon king Ethelwolf and the Danes, after their fifth invasion of England. The poor in these parts have an art of drawing peel'd rushes through melted greafe, to save candle.

The other antiquities and remarkables in this county, not yet mentioned, are, 1. The remains of a Roman camp, of about twelve acres, at Walton upon Thames, to which there runs a rampire, with its trench, from St. George's Hill. 2. A military work, of an orbicular form, near Wimbledon, called Bensbury, where Cheaulin king of the West Saxons fought and defeated one of the Kentish generals, in the first battle of the Saxons among themselves. 3. Effingham, a small village three miles south-west of Leatherhead, was anciently a town of note, and said to contain sixteen parish-churches; and 'tis certain, that, in the neighbourhood, the foundations of buildings are often discovered. 4. Near Aldbury, five miles east of Guildford, is the platform of a Roman temple, on the edge of Blackheath; and some Roman tiles are, to this day, found among the rubbish, with eight angles.

This place is remarkable also for a perforation or passage of at least a furlong in length, dug through the bottom of a great hill, and leading into a fine valley. it was intended for a way to the house, then the seat of Henry duke of Norfolk; but the design was hindered by a rock at the south end; yet it is still preserved and admired as a grotto. 5. A skeleton of a man, which measured nine feet three inches, was found in the church-yard at Wotton, as the labourers were enlarging a vault belonging to the Evelyns.

The Borough of Southwark, situated in this county, has been already described in our account of Middlesex, it making one of the divisions of London.

Curious PLANTS found in Surry.

Water-mint of a spicy smell, *Mentha arvensis verticillata folio rotundiore odore aromatico*, Ray. This is a very scarce plant, but found in the hedges near the foot of Box-hill.

Blue sweet-smelling toad-flax, *Linaria odorata nonpassulana*, J. B. found in the hedges near Farnham.

The fir-leaved Heath, with many flowers, *Erica foliis curios multiflora*, J. B. found on many of the heaths, particularly those near Godalming.

Roman Nettle, *Urtica pilulifera semine magno lini, seu urtica Romana*, Ray, found in the shady ditches in the neighbourhood of Croydon.

Round-leaved marsh St. Peter's wort, *Ascyrum palustre villosum*, Ray, found near the borders of springs, particularly about those of the Mole and the Wandle.

Verticillate Knot-grass, with thyme-like leaves, *Polygonum serpillifolium verticillatum*, Ray, found in watery places in many parts of the county.

Tender ivy-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula palustre cymbalariae foliis*, Ger. found in several parts of this county, on watery banks.

Maiden Pinks, *Caryophyllus minor repens nostras*, Ray. These flowers, which the seedsmen call Matted Pinks, grow in plenty on the sandy hills, particularly near Esher.

Bird's-foot, *Ornithopodium majus*, Ger. found in the fields near Cobham.

Wood-pease, or Heath-pease, *Astragalus sylvaticus*, Ger. found on the heathy grounds near Godalming.

Thorow-wax, *Perfoliata vulgaris*, Ger. found among the corn near Croydon.

Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, Park, found in the pasture-grounds near Kingston.

Buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica*, J. B. found in the hedges near Letherhead.

Wild Thyme, *Thymus sylvestris*, Ger. found in vast plenty on most of the downs and upland pastures of this county.

Squinancy-wort, *Synanchica Lugdunensis*, Ger. found on several parts of Leith-hill.

Wild-rue, *Ruta montanae*, Ger. found on some parts of the same hill.

Crested Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum Cristatum*, J. B. found plentifully in several parts of the county.

The later autumnal Gentian, with leaves like centaury, *Gentianella fugax autumnalis elatior centaurii minoris foliis*, Park, found on Bansted downs, though not in great plenty.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Surry.

This county sends fourteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, and two members for each of the following boroughs, Gatton, Haslemere, Blechingley, Ryegate, Guildford, and Southwark.



B E R K S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by Hampshire on the south; by Wiltshire and Gloucestershire on the west; by the Thames, which divides it from the counties of Buckingham and Oxford, on the north; and on the east by Surry.

It is about thirty-nine miles in length, twenty-nine in breadth, one hundred and twenty in circumference, and contains nearly six hundred and fifty-four miles in area, or five hundred and twenty-seven thousand acres. It is divided into twenty hundreds, and contains twelve market-towns, one hundred and forty parishes, sixty-two vicarages, six hundred and seventy-one villages, and about eighty-five thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Salisbury.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county are, the Thames, the Kennet, the Loddon, the Ocke, and the Lambourne.

The Thames, which rises in Gloucestershire, washes the northern part of this county from one extremity to the other, and is navigable, for large barges, to Lechlade. That part of this river intercepted between its source and its confluence with a small stream called the Tame, has been long termed the Isis, and yet there is incontestible proof that this is an erroneous appellation. The common people call this river the Thames quite from its source; and in an ancient charter granted to abbot Aldheim, particular mention is made of certain lands lying upon the east part of the river, "*cujus vocabulum Temis juxta vadum qui appellatur Summerford;*" and as this Summerford is in Wiltshire, it is evident that the river was then called Temis, or Tems, before its junction with the Tame. The same thing appears in every charter and authentic history where this river is mentioned, particularly in several charters granted to the abbey of Malmbury, and some old deeds relating to Cricklade, both which places are in Wiltshire. All our historians who mention the incursions of Ethelwald into Wiltshire, in the year 905, or of Canute in 1016, tell us, that they passed over the Thames at Cricklade. The Saxons called it Temese, from its source to its mouth, and from Temise, our Tems, or Thames, is immediately derived.

The principal branch of the Kennet rises in Wiltshire, enters this county at Hungerford, passes by Newbury and Reading, and falls into the Thames about two miles below the latter.

The Loddon rises in this county, near the town of Ockingham; and directing its course to the northward, falls into the Thames about two miles below Sunning.

The Ocke rises near Compton, a village in this county; passes by Standford, Shipton, and Abington, falling into the Thames about a mile below the latter.

The Lambourne rises near a town called Lower Lambourne, directing its course towards the south-east, near fifteen miles, passing by several villages, and falling into the Kennet about a mile and a half below Newbury. There is something very particular in this little river; the water being, contrary to most other streams, highest in summer, sinking gradually as the winter approaches, till at last the bed of the river is nearly, if not quite dry.

This extraordinary phenomenon is easily accounted for, by supposing that there is in the hill from which this stream issues, a large cavity, with a duct or passage in the form of a syphon, or crane, such as is commonly used to decant wine and other liquors. If this be granted, the solution will be very easy: the rain, which begins to fall plentifully in autumn, and continues during the

winter, will at length raise the water in the subterraneous basin to the level of the upper part of the syphon; when this happens, the water will begin to flow out at the aperture at the extremity of the other leg of the syphon, which being lower than that which communicates with the water in the basin, the water will continue to flow out till the surface of the water in the basin sinks below the aperture or leg of the syphon communicating with it. The consequence of this is, the basin being filled during the winter, the duct will begin to run in the spring, and continue running all the summer; but this being a dry season, and not supplying the basin with water as fast as it is exhausted, the water will at length sink below the aperture in the shorter leg of the syphon, and therefore the water will cease to run till it rises again in the basin to the level of the upper part or bend of the syphon, which will happen the beginning of the following summer; and thus the stream will always run in the dry season, and become dry in the wet, except the little it borrows from the trickling of the adjacent springs.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Berkshire.

The only navigable rivers in this county are, the Thames and the Kennet. The former is navigable, for large barges, to Lechlade in Gloucestershire, and small boats go much higher. But this navigation, for want of proper care, is now become so extremely bad, that it is hardly possible to pass up and down the stream when the water is low. Several enormous banks of sand and gravel are collected in different parts of the stream, so that there is not sometimes water sufficient for loaded barges to pass for several months together. Near Abingdon, there is a very remarkable bank of this kind, called Abingdon-ditch, occasioned by the influx of the Ocke; and though this shoal might be removed at a trifling expence, it is suffered to remain, and will, in all probability, continue there, till the navigation is entirely stopped, when necessity, perhaps, will prevail upon those whose interest is more essentially concerned in the navigation of this river, to remove a nuisance long complained of in vain. But we would not be understood to mean, that this is the only bank in this river which impedes the navigation; there are a great many more, though perhaps none so very remarkable. In a word, the whole navigation is so shamefully neglected, that a river capable of being made the best navigation in England, is now absolutely the worst. There is, however, some reason to hope, that this navigation will very soon be wholly altered, and rendered at once both safe and expeditious.

The Kennet is navigable to within a small distance of Newbury; and the largest barges come up to Reading bridge, where there are commodious wharfs for loading and clearing them.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Berkshire is healthy, even in the vallies; and though the soil is not remarkable for its fertility, yet the appearance is very pleasant, being delightfully varied with hills and vallies, woods and water, which are seen at once in almost every prospect.

Many parts of the county are covered with fine timber, particularly oak and beech, and some districts of it produce great plenty of wheat and barley. It is most fruitful on the banks of the Thames and the Kennet, and in the parts about Lambourne, on the western side where it borders upon Wiltshire, particularly what is called the vale of White Horse; on the east side, where it borders upon Surry, it is rather barren, being covered with woods and forests.

MANUFACTURES.

Berkshire had formerly a greater share of the woollen manufacture than any other part of the island; and its principal manufactures are still woollen cloth, canvas, and malt.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Berkshire.

The soil of this county is very different. The meadows on the banks of the rivers produce large quantities of grass, and feed great numbers of cattle. Vast flocks of sheep are kept upon the downs, and in the upland pastures, and folded every night for the sake of their manure, a very commendable piece of husbandry. The vallies are most of them arable lands, but of two kinds of soil, one heavy, and the other light turnip land. The former they use chiefly for wheat and beans, and the latter for turnips, barley, &c. Their course of crops on the former is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. pease, oats, beans, clover, or tares. For wheat they plough three or four times, sow three bushels, or three and a half on an acre, and reckon between three and four quarters a middling crop. For barley they plough from once to thrice, sow three bushels, and get, on a medium, three or four quarters. Oats they plough for but once, sow five or six bushels, and gain, on a medium, from four to five quarters. They plough twice for beans, sow about four bushels, and reap about two quarters and a half, without ever hoeing them. The rents are very variable here, from ten to twenty shillings an acre. Some farms also are very large, and others small. The course of husbandry in the light turnip lands is different; 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. wheat. Their ploughs are in general drawn by four horses, driven by a boy, while a man holds the plough, and do about an acre a day. The price of labour is very different in the several parts of this county, being dearer in the eastern than in the western parts. In winter a labourer has one shilling and six-pence; in hay-time, two shillings, with small beer; and in harvest, two shillings and six-pence; reaping wheat, from five to eight shillings per acre; mowing grass, two shillings and six-pence; barley, two shillings.

BOROUGH, and MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered the county of Berkshire from Surry, and came first to Windsor, so famous for having been long one of the royal seats.

Windsor, so called from its winding shore, is a pleasant and well inhabited borough, twenty-three miles from London, agreeably situated on the south bank of the Thames, in the midst of delightful vallies. Its church is a spacious ancient building, situated in the High-street of the town, in which is also the town-house, a neat regular edifice built in 1686, and supported with columns and arches of Portland stone: at the north end is placed in a niche the statue of queen Anne, in her royal robes, with the globe and other regalia; and underneath, in the freeze of the entablature of the lesser columns and arches, is the following inscription in gold letters:

Anno Regni VI^o.
Dom. 1707.

*Arte tua, sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA;
ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? sculpe Deam
S. Chapman, Prætor.*

And in another niche, on the south side, is the statue of prince George of Denmark, her majesty's royal consort, in a Roman military habit; and underneath is the following inscription:

*Serenissimo Principi
GEORGIA Principi Daniæ,
Heroui omni sæculo venerando,
Christophorus Wren Arm.
Posuit. MDCCXIII.*

In the area, underneath the town-hall, the market is kept every Saturday; and is plentifully supplied with corn, meat, fish, and all other provisions.

Besides the castle, the chief ornament of the place, many gentlemen of fortune and family constantly reside in the town and its neighbourhood. The duke of St. Alban's has a handsome large house on the east part of the town, with pleasant gardens that extend to the park; and at the south side of the town is Sir Edward Walpole's house, a neat regular edifice; with large gardens beautifully laid out and designed.

The castle of Windsor, the most delightful palace of our sovereigns, was first built by William the Conqueror soon after his being established on the throne of this kingdom, on account of its pleasant and healthful situation, and as a place of security. It was greatly improved by Henry I. who added many additional buildings, and surrounded the whole with a strong wall. Our succeeding monarchs resided in the same castle, till king Edward III. caused the ancient building to be taken down; erected the present stately castle, and St. George's chapel; inclosed the whole with a strong wall or rampart of stone, and instituted the most noble order of the garter.

It may be proper to observe, that William of Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was principally employed by Edward III. in building this castle; and when he had finished it, he caused this doubtful sentence to be cut on one of the towers,

THIS MADE WICKHAM:

which being reported to the king, as if that prelate had assumed to himself the honour of building this castle, that bishop would probably have fallen under his majesty's displeasure, had he not readily assured his royal master, that he meant it only as an acknowledgment, that this building had *made him great* in the favour of his prince, and had occasioned his being raised to his present high station.

Great additions were, in succeeding times, made to the castle, by several of our monarchs, particularly by Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and Charles II. This last prince, soon after the restoration, entirely repaired the castle; and though it had suffered greatly by plunder and rapine, in the preceding times of national disorder, he restored it to its ancient splendor. As that prince usually kept his court there during the summer season, he spared no expence in rendering it worthy the royal residence; he entirely changed the face of the upper court; he enlarged the windows, and made them regular, richly furnished the royal apartments, and had them decorated with large and beautiful paintings, and erected a large magazine of arms.

In short, king Charles II. left little to be done to the castle, except some additional paintings in the apartments, which were added by his successors, James II. and William III. in whose reign the whole was completed.

This stately and venerable castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them called the Middle Ward, it being formerly separated from the lower ward by a strong wall and draw-bridge. The whole contains above twelve acres of land, and has many towers and batteries for its defence: but length of time has abated their strength, and the happy union that subsists between the prince and people, has made it unnecessary to keep these fortifications in perfect repair.

The castle is situated upon a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent, and enjoys a most delightful prospect around it: in the front is a wide and extensive vale, adorned with corn fields and meadows; with groves on either side, and the calm smooth water of the Thames running through it, and behind it are every where hills covered with woods, as if dedicated by nature for game and hunting.

On the declivity of the hill is a fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free-stone, one thousand eight hundred and seventy feet in length. This may justly be said to be one of the noblest walks in Europe, both with respect to the strength and grandeur of the building, and the fine

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and extensive prospect over the Thames of the adjacent country on every side, where from the variety of fine villas scattered about, nature and art seem to vie with each other in beauty.

From this terrace you enter a beautiful park, which surrounds the palace, and is called the little or house park, to distinguish it from another adjoining, which is of a much larger extent. This little park is four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall. The turf is of the most beautiful green, and it is adorned with many shady walks, especially that called Queen Elizabeth's, which, on the summer evenings, is frequented by the best company. A fine plain on the top of the hill was made level for bowling in the reign of king Charles II. and from hence is the like extended prospect over the Thames, and the same beautiful and well cultivated country. The park is well stocked with deer and other game, and the keeper's lodge at the farther end is a delightful habitation.

But to return to the castle. In the upper court is a spacious and regular square, containing on the north side the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall; on the south and the east sides are the royal apartments, those of the prince of Wales, and the great officers of state; and in the centre of the area is an equestrian statue, in copper, of king Charles II. in the habit of one of the Cæsars, standing on a marble pedestal, adorned with various kinds of fruit, fish, shipping, and other ornaments. On the east side is the following inscription on a shield:

CAROLO SECUNDO.
*Regum Optimo,
 Domino suo clementissimo.*
 Tobias Rustat
*Hanc Effigiem humilime
 Dedit et Dedicavit,
 Anno Domini MDCLXXX.*

The Round Tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the governor's apartments. It is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a large flight of stone steps. These apartments are spacious and noble, and among the rest is a guard-room or magazine of arms. King Charles II. began to face this mount with brick, but only completed that part next the court.

The Lower court is larger than the other, and is in a manner divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north, or inner side, are the several houses and apartments of the dean and canons of St. George's chapel, with those of the minor canons, clerks, and other officers; and on the south and west sides of the outer part, are the houses of the poor knights of Windsor. In this court are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown, when the court is at Windsor, and to the officers of the order of the garter.

The royal apartments are on the north side of the Upper court, and are usually termed the Star building, from a star and garter in gold in the middle of the structure, on the outside next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a handsome vestibule, supported by columns of the Ionic order, with some antique busts in several niches: from hence you proceed to the great stair-case, which is finely painted with several fabulous stories from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. In the dome, Phaeton is represented desiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the sun. In large compartments, on the stair-case, are the transformation of Phaeton's sisters into poplar trees, with this inscription, *Magnis tamen excidit Ausis*; and Cynus changed into a swan. In several parts of the ceiling are represented the signs of the Zodiac supported by the winds, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed. At the corners are the four Elements, each expressed by a variety of figures. Aurora is also represented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In several parts of the stair-case are the figures of Music, Painting, and the other Sciences. The whole is beautifully disposed and heightened with gold, and

from this stair-case you have a view of the back stairs, painted with the story of Meleager and Atalanta.

I. Having ascended the stair-case, you enter first into the queen's guard-chamber, which is completely furnished with guns, pistols, bayonets, pikes, swords, &c. beautifully ranged and disposed into various forms, as the star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments. On the ceiling is Britannia in the person of queen Catharine of Portugal, consort to king Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with the four grand divisions of the earth, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their several offerings. On the outer part of this beautiful group, are the signs of the Zodiac, and in different parts of the ceiling are Minerva, Mars, Venus, and other Heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embellishments properly disposed. Over the chimney is a portrait of prince George of Denmark on horseback, by Dahl; with a view of shipping by Vandewell.

II. You next enter the Queen's presence chamber, where queen Catharine is represented attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other Virtues: she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, while Fame sounds the happiness of Britain. Below, Justice is driving away Envy, Sedition, and other evil Genii. The room is hung with tapestry, containing the history of the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni; a Magdalen, by Sir Peter Lely; and a Prometheus by young Palma.

III. On entering the Queen's audience chamber, you see the ceiling painted with Britannia in the person of queen Catharine, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, Pomona, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by queen Anne, and the tapestry was made at Coblenz in Germany, and presented to king Henry VIII. The pictures hung up in this room are, a Magdalen by moon-light, by Carracci; St. Stephen stoned, by Rotterman; and Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni.

IV. On the ceiling of the Ball-room, king Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda: on the shield of Perseus is inscribed, *Perseus Britannicus*; and over the head of Andromeda is wrote, *Europa Liberata*; and Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch. On the coving of this chamber is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the four seasons, and the signs of the Zodiac, the whole heightened with gold. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by king Charles II. represents the seasons of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures, the Roman Charity, after Tintoret; Duns Scotus, by Spagnoletto; a Madonna, by Titian; Fame, by Palmegiani; the Arts and Sciences, also by Palmegiani; and Pan and Syrinx, by Stanick.

V. The next room you enter is the Queen's drawing-room, where, on the ceiling, is painted the assembly of the gods and goddesses, the whole intermixed with Cupids, flowers, &c. and heightened with gold. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the twelve months of the year, and adorned with the pictures of Lot and his daughters, after Angelo; lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke; a sleeping Venus, by Pouffin; a family in the character of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, by De Bray; a Spanish family, after Titian; and a flower-piece, by Varelst.

VI. In the Queen's bed-chamber, the bed of state is rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields by order of queen Anne; and the tapestry, which represents the harvest season, was also made at London, by Poyntz. The ceiling is painted with the story of Diana and Endymion, and the room is adorned with the pictures of the Holy Family, by Raphael; Herod's cruelty, by Giulio Romano; and Judith and Holofernes, by Guido.

VII. The next is the room of Beauties, so named from the portraits of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of king Charles II. They are fourteen in number,

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viz. Lady Offory, the dutchefs of Somerfet, the dutchefs of Cleveland, lady Gramont, the countefs of Northumberland, the dutchefs of Richmond, lady Birons, Mrs Middleton, lady Denham and her fifter; lady Rochefter, lady Sunderland, Mrs. Dawson, and Mrs. Knott. These are all original paintings, drawn to great perfection by Sir Peter Lelly.

VIII. In the Queen's dressing-room are the following portraits, queen Henrietta Maria, wife to king Charles I. queen Mary, when a child, and queen Catharine: these three are all done by Vandyke. The dutchefs of York, mother to queen Mary and queen Anne, by Sir Peter Lelly.

In this room is a closet wherein are several paintings, and in particular a portrait of the countefs of Desmond, who is said to have lived to within a few days of an hundred and fifty years of age: also a portrait of Erasmus, and other learned men. In this closet is likewise the banner of France, annually delivered on the second of August by the duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim house, built at Woodstock in Oxfordshire in the reign of queen Anne, as a national reward to that great general for his many glorious victories over the French.

IX. You are next conducted into Queen Elizabeth's, or the Picture Gallery, which is richly adorned with the following paintings: King James I. and his queen, whole lengths, by Vansomer; Rome in flames, by Giulio Romano; a Roman family, by Titian; the Holy Family, after Raphael; Judith and Holofernes, by Tintoret; a night-piece, by Skalkin; the pool of Bethesda, by Tintoret; a portrait of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the wife men making their offerings to Christ, by Paulo Veronese; two usurers, an admired piece, by the famous blacksmith of Antwerp; Perseus and Andromeda, by Schiavone; Aretine and Titian, by Titian; the duke of Gloucester, a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; prince George of Denmark, a whole length, by Dahl; king Henry VIII. by Hans Holbein; Vandanelli, an Italian statuary, by Correggio; the founders of different orders in the Romish church, by Titian and Rembrandt; a rural piece in low life, by Bassano; a fowl-piece, by Varelst; the battle of Spurs, near Terevaen in France, in 1513, by Hans Holbein; two views of Windsor castle, by Wofterman, and two Italian markets, by Michael Angelo. In this room is also a curious amber cabinet, presented by the king of Prussia to queen Caroline.

There is here likewise queen Caroline's china closet, filled with a great variety of curious china elegantly disposed, and the whole room is finely gilt and ornamented. Over the chimney are the pictures of prince Arthur, and his two sisters, the children of K. Henry VII. by Holbein; and in this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, and plenipotentiary at the congress of Utrecht.

X. From this gallery a return is made to the King's Closet, the ceiling of which is adorned with the story of Jupiter and Leda. Among the curiosities in this room is a large frame of needle-work, said to be wrought by Mary Queen of Scots, while a prisoner in Forthinghay-castle. Among other figures, she herself is represented supplicating for justice before the Virgin Mary, with her son, afterwards king James I. standing by her. In a scrawl are worked these words, *Sapientiam amavi et exquisivi a juventute mea.* This piece of work, after its having lain a long time in the wardrobe, was set up by order of queen Anne. The pictures are, a Magdalen, by Carracci; a sleeping Cupid, by Correggio; Contemplation, by Carracci; Titian's daughter, by herself; and a German lady, by Raphael.

XI. You are next conducted into the King's dressing-room, where the ceiling is painted with the story of Jupiter and Danae, and adorned with the pictures of the birth of Jupiter, by Giulio Romano; and of a naked Venus asleep, by Sir Peter Lelly.

XII. On leaving the above room, you are conducted into the King's Bed-chamber, which is hung with tapestry representing the story of Hero and Leander.

The bed of state, which was set up in the reign of king Charles II. is of fine blue cloth, richly embroidered with gold and silver; and on the ceiling that prince is represented in the robes of the garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter and Neptune; with a wreath of laurel over his head; and he is attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying their obedience to him. The paintings are, king Charles II. when a boy, in armour, by Vandyke; and St. Paul stoned at Lystra, by Paulo Veronese.

XIII. The ceiling of the King's Drawing-room, which is next seen, is finely painted with king Charles II. riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules is driving away Rebellion, Sedition and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune, properly attended, are paying obedience to the Monarch as he passes; and the whole is a lively representation of the restoration of that monarch, and the introduction of arts and sciences into these kingdoms. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the labours of Hercules, with festoons of fruit and flowers, the whole beautifully decorated in gold and stone colour. The pictures hung up in this room are, a converted Chinese, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the marquis of Hamilton, after Vandyke, by Hanneman; Herodias's daughter, by Carlo Dolci; a Magdalen, by Carlo Dolci; and a Venetian lady, by Titian.

XIV. You next enter the King's Drawing-room, where the painted ceiling represents the banquet of the gods, with a variety of fish and fowl. The pictures hung up here are, the portraits of his present majesty, and the late queen Caroline, whole lengths; Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, the four last by Genario; a naval triumph of king Charles II. by Verrio; the marriage of St. Catharine, by Dawkers; nymphs and satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; hunting the wild boar, by Snyders; a picture of still life, by Girardo; the taking of the bears, by Snyders; a night-piece, being a family singing by candle light, by Quittin; a Bohemian family, by de Brie; divine love, by an unknown hand; and Lacy, a famous comedian in king Charles II.'s time, in three characters, by Wright.

Many of the paintings in this room are best seen at noon by the reflection of the sun. The carving of this chamber is very beautiful, representing a great variety of fowl, fish, and fruit, done to the utmost perfection on lime wood, by Mr. Gibbons, a famous statuary and carver in the reign of king Charles II.

XV. In the King's Audience-chamber, the canopy, which was set up in the reign of king Charles II. is of green velvet, richly embroidered with gold; and on the ceiling is represented the establishment of the church of England at the restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the cardinal virtues; Religion triumphs over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the church, all which are represented in their proper attitudes, and highly finished. The pictures hung up in this room are, our Saviour before Pilate, by Michael Angelo; the Apostles at our Saviour's tomb, by Scavoni; Peter, James, and John, by Michael Angelo; and the dutchefs of Richmond, by Vandyke.

XVI. The King's Presence-chamber is hung with tapestry containing the history of queen Athaliah, and the ceiling is finely adorned with painting: Mercury is represented with an original portrait of king Charles II. which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and their companions. Over the canopy is Justice in stone colour, shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs, with the star of Venus, and this label, *Sydyus Carolynum*: at the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a marine car drawn by tritons and sea-nymphs. The portraits hung up are, Henry duke of Gloucester, brother to king Charles II. and his governess the countefs of Dorset, both by Vandyke; and father Paul, by Tintoret.

XVII. The King's Guard-chamber, which you next enter, is a spacious and noble room, in which is a large magazine of arms, consisting of some thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, coats of mail, swords, halberts, bayonets, and drums, disposed in a most curious manner in colonades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, late master gunner of this castle, the person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed those in the great armoury in the Tower of London. The ceiling is finely painted in water-colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is also a representation of Mars; and over the chimney-piece is a picture of Charles XI. king of Sweden, on horseback, at big as the life, by Wyck.

At an installation, the knights of the garter dine here in great state in the absence of the sovereign.

XVIII. You next enter St. George's Chamber, which is particularly set apart to the honour of the most illustrious order of the garter, and is perhaps one of the noblest rooms in Europe, both with regard to the building and the painting, which is here performed in the most grand taste. In a large oval in the centre of the ceiling, king Charles II. is represented in the habit of the order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown of these kingdoms over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. In the same oval regal government is represented, upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Towards the throne is represented in an octagon, St. George's cross circled with the garter, within a star or glory supported by Cupids, with the motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE :

and besides other embellishments relating to the order, the Muses are represented attending in full consort.

On the back of the state, or sovereign's throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George encountering the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM :

in allusion to king William III. who is painted in the habit of the order, sitting under a royal canopy, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. To the throne is an ascent by five steps of fine marble, to which the painter has added five more, which are done with such perfection as to deceive the sight, and induce the spectator to think them equally real.

This noble room is an hundred and eight feet in length, and the whole north side is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III. that prince's father, the conqueror of France and Scotland, and the founder of the order of the garter, seated on a throne, receiving the kings of France and Scotland prisoners: the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has given a loose to his fancy, by closing the procession with the fiction of the countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady, making garlands for the prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, supported by slaves, larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons taken prisoners by the Black Prince in his wars abroad. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the order of the garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was done by Verro, and is highly finished, and heightened with gold.

XIX. You are next conducted to St. George's or the King's Chapel, which is no less royally adorned. On the ceiling is finely represented our Lord's ascension; and the altar-piece is adorned with a noble painting of the

Last Supper. The north side of the chapel is ornamented with the representation of our Saviour's raising Lazarus from the dead, his curing the sick of the palsy, and other miracles, beautifully painted by Verro; and in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of this chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his majesty and the royal family. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimson velvet, fringed with gold; and the carved work of this chapel, which is well worthy the attention of the curious, is done by that famous artist Gibbons, in lime-tree, representing a great variety of pelicans, doves, palms, and other allusions to scripture history, with the star and garter, and other ornaments finished to great perfection.

From St. George's Chapel you are conducted to the Queen's Guard-chamber, the first room you entered; for this is the last of the state apartments at present shown to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned with the paintings of the greatest masters.

In passing from hence, the stranger usually looks into the inner or horn-court, so called from a pair of stags horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea-fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of king David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps lead to the King's Guard-chamber; and in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules also in stone colours. On a dome over the steps, is painted the battle of the Gods; and on the sides of the stair-case is a representation of the four ages of the world, and two battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

Among the buildings of this noble palace we have mentioned the chapel of St. George, situated in the middle of the lower court. This ancient structure, which is now in the purest stile of Gothic architecture, was first erected by king Edward III. in the year 1337, soon after the foundation of the college, for the honour of the order of the garter, and dedicated to St. George, the patron of England; but however noble the first design might be, king Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the dean and canons, situated on the north and west sides of the chapel: the work was afterwards carried on by Henry VII. who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter, and the favourite of that king, assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof.

The architecture of the inside has always been esteemed for its neatness and great beauty; and in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole ceiling, every part of which has some different device well finished, as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. also the arms of England and France quarterly, the cross of St. George, the rose, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn, &c. In a chapel in the south isle is represented in ancient painting, the history of John the Baptist; and in the same isle are painted on large pannels of oak, neatly carved, and decorated with the several devices peculiar to each prince, the portraits, at full length, of prince Edward, son to Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. and Henry VII. In the north isle is a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, wherein the history of that saint is painted on the pannels, and well preserved. In the first of these pannels St. Stephen is represented preaching to the people; in the second, he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third, he is stoning; and in the fourth, he is represented dead. At the east end of this isle is the chapter-house of the college, in which is a portrait at full length, by a

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masterly hand, of the victorious Edward III. in his robes of state, holding in his right hand a sword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many victories he gained over those nations. On one side of this painting is kept the sword of that great and warlike prince.

But what appears most worthy of notice is the choir. On each side are the stalls of the sovereign and knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword, of each knight set up over his stall on a canopy of ancient carving curiously wrought; and over the canopy is affixed the banner or arms of each knight properly blazon'd on silk; and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The sovereign's stall is on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, and is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a canopy and complete furniture of the same valuable materials; his banner is likewise of velvet, and his mantling of cloth of gold. The prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the knights companions, the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions and colleagues, equal in honour and power.

The altar-piece was, soon after the Restoration, adorned with cloth of gold and purple damask by king Charles II. but on removing the wainscot of one of the chapels in 1707, a fine painting of the Lord's Supper was found, which being approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, it was repaired and placed on the altar-piece.

Near the altar is the Queen's Gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation.

In a vault under the marble pavement of this choir, are interred the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his queen, King Charles I. and a daughter of the late queen Anne. In the fourth isle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI. and the arch near which he was interred was sumptuously decorated by Henry VIII. with the royal ensigns and other devices, but they are now much defaced by time.

In this chapel is also the monument of Edward earl of Lincoln, lord high admiral of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, erected by his lady, who is also interred with him. The monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry.

Another, within a neat screen of brass work, is erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester, and knight of the garter, who died in 1526, and his lady, daughter to William earl of Huntingdon.

A stately monument of white marble erected to the memory of Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, and knight of the garter, who died in 1699. There are here also the tombs of Sir George Manners, lord Roos; that of the lord Hastings, chamberlain to Edward IV. and several others.

Before we conclude our account of this ancient chapel, it will be proper to observe, that king James II. made use of it for the service of popery, and mass being publicly performed there, it has ever since been neglected and suffered to run to ruin; and being no appendage to the collegiate church, waits the royal favour to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present situation.

With respect to the royal foundations in this castle, they are the most noble order of the garter, which consists of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions: the royal college of St. George, which consists of a dean, twelve canons, seven minor canons, eleven clerks, an organist, a verger, and two sacrist; and the alms knights, who are eighteen in number, viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of king James I.

Windfor castle being the seat of the most illustrious order of the knights of the garter, it may be expected that we should here give some account of it. The order of the garter was instituted by Edward III. in the year 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is also called the order of St. George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went out to war, and St. George's cross was

made the ensign of the order. The garter was, at the same time, appointed to be worn by the knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction, not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tye or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the knights companions strictly to himself and each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their prince and sovereign." At that time king Edward being engaged in prosecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto, *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter, declaring thereby the equity of his intention, and at the same time retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprize in which he had engaged, for the support of his right to that crown.

The installation of a knight of this most noble order consists of many ceremonies established by the royal founder, and the succeeding sovereigns of the order, the care of which is committed to Garter king at arms, a principal officer of the order, appointed to support and maintain the dignity of this noble order of knighthood.

On the day appointed for the installation, the knights commissioners appointed by the sovereign to install the knights elect, meet in the morning, in the great chamber in the dean of Windfor's house, dressed in the full habit of the order, where the officers of the order also attend in their habits; but the knights elect come thither in their under habits only, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

From hence the knights walk two and two in procession to St. George's chapel, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, heralds, pursuivants, and other officers of the order, in their several habits: being arrived there, the knights elect rest themselves in chairs behind the altar, and are respectively introduced into the chapter-house, where the knights commissioners (Garter and the other officers attending) invest them with the surcoat or upper habit of the order, while the register reads the following admonition: "Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, and the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy." Then Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the commissioners, who buckle it on, and also girds on the hanger and sword.

The procession of each knight elect separately is afterwards made into the choir, attended by the lords commissioners, and other companions of the order, and preceded by the poor knights, prebends, &c. as before, Garter in the middle carrying, on a crimson velvet cushion, the mantle, hood, garter, collar, and George; having the register on his right hand, who carries the New Testament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and the black rod on his left. On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar, and the sovereign's stall, the knights are conducted to their several stalls, under their respective banners, and other ensigns of honour. The knights elect then take the oath, and are completely dressed, invested with the mantle of the order, and the great collar of St. George, which is done with great state and solemnity.

After the installation, the knights make their solemn offerings at the altar, and prayers being ended, the grand procession of the knights is made from the choir in their full habits of the order, with their caps frequently adorned with diamonds, and plumes of feathers on their heads, round the body of the church; and passing out at the south door, the procession is continued in great state through the courts of the castle into St. George's Hall, preceded by his majesty's music, in the following order; the poor knights of Windfor; the choir of St. George's chapel; the canons, or prebends of Windfor; the heralds and pursuivants at arms; the dean of Windfor; register of the order, with garter king at arms on his

right hand, and on his left the black rod of the order; the knights companions, according to their stalls, their trains supported by the choristers of St. George's chapel.

The knights having for some time rested in the royal apartments, a sumptuous banquet is prepared, if the sovereign be present, in St. George's Hall, and in his absence, in the great Guard-chamber next adjoining, and the knights are introduced, and dine with great state in the habits of the order, the music attending. Before dinner is ended, Garter king at arms proclaims the style and dignity of each knight, after which the company retire, and the evening is closed with a ball for the ladies in the royal lodgings.

As we have already described the town of Windsor, the little park and castle, and given some account of the order of knights of the Garter, we are naturally led to mention the great park, which lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a noble road in a direct line to the top of a delightful hill at near three miles distance. This road leads through a double plantation of trees on each side, to the ranger's or keeper's lodge, at present the residence of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester. The late duke of Cumberland greatly improved the natural beauties of the park, and by large plantations of trees, extensive lawns, new roads, canals, and rivers, rendered this villa an habitation worthy of a prince.

The great park is fourteen miles in circumference, and is well stocked with deer and other game; many foreign beasts and birds were here also kept by his late royal highness, who was continually adding new improvements. The new erected building on Shrub's-hill, adorned beneath with the prospect of the most beautiful verdure, and a young plantation of trees, is very elegant, and promises in a short time to afford the most delightful rural scene; the noble piece of water below, produced at a great expence from a small stream, is now rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this river, which terminates in a grotto and large cascade, his royal highness erected a bridge on a noble and bold plan, it consisting of one single arch, one hundred and sixty-five feet wide.

But his royal highness's attention was not confined to the park alone, but in like manner extended to the adjoining forest, which is of great extent, and was appropriated to hunting and the residence of the royal game by William the Conqueror, who established many laws and regulations for the preservation of the deer, that are still observed. In this extensive tract of land are several pleasant towns and villages, of which Wokingham, situated near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, yet it is finely diversified with hills and vales, woods and lawns, and interspersed with pleasant villas. These rural scenes are finely painted by Mr. Pope, who resided here when he wrote his Windsor Forest, and was himself a native of the place, being born at Binfield.

Here waving groves and chequer'd scenes display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day;
There, interspers'd in lawns and op'ning glades,
'There trees arise, that shun each other's shades.
Here in full light the russet plains extend;
There wrapt in clouds the blueish hills ascend;
Ev'n the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And 'midst the desert, fruitful fields arise,
That crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn.

Among the many fine villas which are in this forest, we shall only here mention Cranborne Lodge, which now belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as keeper of the forest. It is large and well built, and is happily situated, it commanding an extensive prospect over a fine plain, and a rich country, that forms a most beautiful landscape.

Windsor sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Easter Tuesday, for horses and black cattle; the fifth of June, for ditto, sheep, and wool; and the thirteenth of October, for horses, black cattle, and toys.

At Bromehale, in Windsor forest, there was a small Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Richard I. and dedicated to St. Margaret; but being deserted by the abbess and nuns, it was granted by the crown to St. John's college, Cambridge, and still belongs to that seat of learning.

About four miles from Windsor, on the road to Maidenhead, is a village called Bray, supposed by Camden to have been formerly the residence of the Bibraci, a people who submitted to Cæsar, when he crossed the Thames in its neighbourhood. But however that be, it has been long famous for a time-serving vicar, who held the living at the Reformation, and during the reigns of Edward VI. Mary, and part of that of queen Elizabeth; during which period he was twice a Papist, and twice a Protestant: but being afterwards reproached for his want of steadiness and resolution, answered, That his conduct had always been guided by one principle, and which he considered as a very laudable one, namely, "To live and die vicar of Bray." Others, however, will have it, that this famous ecclesiastic was not an Englishman, but enjoyed the living of Bray, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, reckoned one of the richest benefices in that kingdom.

Near this village is the duke of Marlborough's island, in which are two elegant temples, erected some years since by the late duke.

Maidenhead is situated on the Thames, about a mile and a half from Bray, and twenty-eight from London. It is said to have been once called South Arlington, or Southeelington, which Stowe has contracted into Sudlington. Various conjectures have been offered with regard to the reason for its having acquired its present name. Some think it obtained this appellation from the head of a British maiden having been kept here, supposed to have been one of the eleven thousand virgins who suffered martyrdom with their leader St. Ursula, near Cologne in Germany, as they were returning from Rome. If this be true, Maidenhead must be a place of considerable antiquity, for the martyrdom of St. Ursula and her eleven thousand attendants, is imputed to Attila king of the Huns, who flourished in the fifth century. But this story of the eleven thousand virgins is a remarkable instance of the gross ignorance and superstitious credulity of the monks; for we are told by Sirman the Jesuit, a writer of great eminence and learning, that in a very ancient manuscript called Martyrology, which he had consulted, there were the following words, "Ursula & Undecimilla, V. V. M. M." Ursula and Undecimilla, virgins and martyrs; and that the monks mistaking the name Undecimilla for *undecem mille*, eleven thousand, had conceived and propagated the ridiculous notion, that eleven thousand virgins travelled and suffered martyrdom with St. Ursula. Other writers, and indeed with a great appearance of truth, tell us, that the original name of this town was Madenhithe, of which Maidenhead is a corruption; and it is certain that it was incorporated by the name of the fraternity or guild of the brothers and sisters of Madenhithe, in the twenty-sixth year of king Edward III. which was about the middle of the fourteenth century; and in the thirtieth of Henry VI. its privileges were confirmed, and several new ones granted. After the Reformation, it was incorporated by the name of Warden and Burgesses, which charter it possessed until the reign of James II. who granted them a new one, by the name of Mayor and Aldermen. We are told by Leland, that in his time, at the west end of the bridge, was a great wharfage for timber and fire-wood, brought out of Windsor forest, and from the great Fryth.

Maidenhead is a great thoroughfare from London to Bristol, and several other places, and on that account is full of inns, for the entertainment of travellers; but had no great repute, till the bridge was built over the Thames, which brought the road from London through the town, before which time travellers passed the river, at a place called Babham-end, where there was a ferry. The bridge (the barge pier of which is the boundary between Berkshire and Buckinghamshire) is maintained by the corporation, who, to enable them to support the expence,

pence, have tolls allowed them over as well as under it; and three trees annually out of Windsor Forest, for repairing it. There is a chapel of ease, founded by Mr. John Husbands, which is an handsome brick building, and stands in the middle of the town: The minister is chosen by the inhabitants, in the common hall; and his income, or the greatest part of it, is raised by subscription. The town hall, built with timber and plaister, under which the market is held, is old and ruinous.

In the year 1589, James Smith, Esq; citizen and falter of London, erected an alms-house in the part of the town which is in Cookham parish; it consists of eight tenements or separate apartments, for eight poor men and their wives, and he endowed it with forty pounds a year, and the Salters company of London are the trustees; besides which, there have been several other donations to the poor of this place.

Maidenhead was last incorporated by a charter from king James II. and is governed by an high steward, a mayor, a steward, ten aldermen, from whom two bridge-masters are annually chosen; two serjeants at mace are also elected yearly; the mayor for the time being is clerk of the market, and coroner; and, together with the preceding mayor and the steward, acts as a justice of peace. There is a gaol for debtors and felons apprehended in the town.

The market is on Wednesday, which is the more frequented from the conveniency of sending goods to London by barges: the three fairs, on Wednesday in Whitsun week, for horses and cattle; the twenty-ninth of September, for the same, and for hiring servants; and on the thirtieth of November, also for horses and cattle.

The adjacent common, called Maidenhead-thicket, from its having been formerly a woody spot, has been long noted for the many highway robberies there committed. The road beyond the town, which was very narrow and incommodious, was considerably widened in the year 1764, by cutting away the hills on each side.

At Hurley, about four miles north-east of Maidenhead, a priory of Black Monks was founded by Geoffrey de Magna Villa, or Mandeville, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was a cell to Westminster-abbey. The revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to one hundred and twenty-one pounds eighteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

About a mile and a half to the westward of Hurley, is Bisham, where there was a preceptory for the Knights Templars, to whom Robert de Ferariis had given the manor in the time of king Stephen. The templars had granted it away, before their dissolution, to Hugh Spencer, and it afterwards came to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, who in the year 1338 erected a priory here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, which, at the dissolution of religious houses, was endowed with an annual revenue of two hundred and eighty-five pounds eleven shillings. After the prior and monks had surrendered their monastery, Henry VIII. re-founded it, and endowed it with lands of other dissolved monasteries, to the value of six hundred and sixty-one pounds fourteen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*, for the maintenance of an abbot, who was to enjoy the privilege of wearing a mitre, and thirteen Benedictine monks. But this new institution was of short continuance; for three years after, it was surrendered a second time; and in the second year of Edward VI. it came into a layman's hands. In both the surrenders it is called the conventual church of the Holy Trinity; though in the charter of the original foundation, it was said to be dedicated to our Lord and the Virgin; and in that of the second, to the Virgin only. The church, which is still standing, is a small but neat edifice.

Between three and four miles from Maidenhead, in the Reading road, is the village of Shottesbrook. Here are the remains of a chantry or college, which consisted of a warden, five priests, and two clerks, founded in the year 1337, by Sir William Trussel of Cublesden, knight, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The clear annual revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to thirty-three pounds eighteen shillings and eight-pence.

Reading, the next town we visited, is the largest and most considerable town in the county, situated on the Bath road, near the Thames, and on the banks of the Kennet, forty miles from London. Here was a fine church in the early times of christianity, and also a strong castle, in which the Danes fortified themselves, after they had been routed at Ashdom by king Alfred. The Danes abandoned it soon after to the Saxons, who plundered the inhabitants, and almost levelled the town. But the castle continued till the reign of Henry II. who demolished it, as being a place of arms for Stephen's adherents, and there are hardly any vestiges of it now remaining.

This town was formerly famous for the clothing trade; there being no less than one hundred and forty principal clothiers living in it at one time; but this manufacture is at present very inconsiderable, being removed farther to the west. It is, however, a very flourishing town, and contains at least eight thousand inhabitants. Several of the streets are spacious and handsome. Here are three parish-churches, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Lawrence, and St. Giles; three meeting-houses for dissenters, and one for the Quakers. It has a considerable country trade, but its chief traffic is to London, sending thither large quantities of malt, meal, and timber; and receives in return, coals, salt, tobacco, grocery wares, oil, and other necessary commodities.

Reading is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgeses, by whom, with the commonalty; their representatives are elected. Sir Jacob Astley had the title of baron of Reading granted him in the reign of Charles I. it was afterwards conferred upon general Cadogan, created earl of Cadogan, &c. on whose death it expired. The manor of the town was settled by king James I. after the death of his queen, on prince Charles his second son, afterwards Charles I. but is now vested in the corporation.

In the year 1643, Reading was besieged and taken by the parliament's forces, commanded by the earl of Essex, consisting of sixteen thousand foot and three thousand horse: Sir Arthur Aston, being governor, with a garrison of three thousand foot and three hundred horse. The governor was wounded in the head at the beginning of the siege, whereupon the command devolved on colonel Richard Fielding. As soon as the king heard the town was invested, he detached commissary Wilmot, with a body of horse, who found means to throw in an auxiliary party of five hundred men, and some powder; but however, Fielding not thinking this relief sufficient, demanded to capitulate, and a truce was agreed upon. In the mean time, the king advanced with his army from Oxford to relieve the place, and detached Ruthven, his general, lately created earl of Bath, who, with a thousand musqueteers, vigorously set upon lord Roberts's and Buckeley's regiments, who defended Caversham-bridge, hoping the garrison would second his attempt; as he was ignorant of the truce; but finding no assistance from them, he retreated to the main army; and Fielding found means to wait upon his majesty in the night, told him, he hoped to have liberty to march out with all his arms and baggage, and the king consenting, next day the capitulation was signed, and the town surrendered.

In the year 1688, an alarm began at Reading, which instantaneously spread through the whole kingdom, that the Irish disbanded soldiers of king James's army were ravaging and murdering wherever they came: every town believed the next to it was actually in flames; and such a panic was raised, that every one was up in arms to defend himself: this was called *the Irish-cry*. About the same time, was a skirmish between a party of the prince of Orange's, and another of king James's troops, in which the latter were repulsed with little bloodshed. This skirmish gave occasion to the famous ballad of Lilliburlero, and the day is still commemorated by the inhabitants.

Within less than a furlong to the south-west of this town, and about four hundred yards from the river Kennet, is a very remarkable natural curiosity, on a rising ground, called Cats-grove-hill, which is a stratum of

Oyster-shells, on a bed of green sand, under which is an hard rocky chalk: this stratum of shells runs through the hill, which is from forty to sixty feet in perpendicular height, many hundred yards. When these oysters are taken out, they have the appearance of real ones; the opposite valves being closed, as in their natural state, and in the usual form. When opened, the fish appears to be perfect, and the shell not in the least petrified; but when exposed to the air, crumbles with the smallest pressure.

Reading sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market, very well frequented, on Saturday; and four annual fairs, viz. the second of February, for horses, cattle, and pigs; the first of May, and the twenty-fifth of July, for horses and cattle; and the twenty-first of September, for cheese, horses, cattle, and hogs.

A nunnery was founded in this town about the year 980, by Elfrida, the widow of Edgar, and mother-in-law to Edward the Martyr, who was killed by order of Elfrida; and she built this nunnery, with several others, to expiate the murder. About the year 1121, Henry I. laid here the foundation of a very stately abbey, which was finished in about four years, and endowed for the maintenance of two hundred monks of the Benedictine order: and soon after the endowment of this abbey, the nunnery founded by Elfrida was suppressed, and the land given to the monastery. The founder himself, together with his queen, and their daughter, the empress Matilda, or Maud, mother to Henry II. were buried here. This abbey was dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin, St. James, and St. John the Evangelist, and it is said to have been equal to most in England, for its magnificent structure and great riches. The abbots being mitred, sat in the house of peers; and the church of Pagburn, by the Thames, two miles south-east of Baselden, was their summer residence. The last abbot, Faringdon, was drawn, hanged, and quartered, at Reading, and two of his monks, for high treason, in refusing to surrender it on the demand of the visitors, some time after the Reformation. Camden acquaints us, that in his time, it was converted into a royal seat, adjoining to which was a stable for the king's horses; very probably all demolished in the civil war. It was valued, at the dissolution of monasteries, at one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds, fourteen shillings and three-pence. There are still some vestiges of this structure remaining. The walls are principally composed of flint; and though the free-stone facings have been removed, they are now near eight feet thick, and the cement employed in joining the stones is remarkably hard. There is still to be seen a large room, near sixteen yards broad, and twenty-eight long, semi-circular, with five narrow windows towards the east, and three doors towards the west, with three windows over them: it was arched over, and seems to have supported a chapel in which Dr. Stukely supposes the royal personages above-mentioned were buried; and that the arched vaults supported the hall, lodgings, and other apartments. Near the abbey is an artificial mount called Forbury-hill, which is very pleasant, and has been lately repaired by a voluntary subscription of gentlemen and ladies. Hence you have a delightful prospect of the Thames, of the Oxfordshire hills and woods, on the opposite side of the river, of the neighbouring villages, and of the fertile vale through which it flows.

Not far from the church of St. Laurence was an almshouse for poor sisters, which, in the reign of Henry VII. was made a free-school; and about the year 1134, one Auferus, or Aucherius, the second abbot of Reading, founded an hospital for twelve leprous persons, besides chaplains, situated near the abbey, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. About the year 1190, Hugh, the eighth abbot, founded in the same neighbourhood an hospital for twenty-six poor people, and the refreshment of travellers and strangers, and obtained the church of St. Lawrence to be appropriated towards the better support of this charitable foundation.

Some time before the year 1400, a house of Grey Friars was built on the north side of Castle-street; but

the site of it being afterwards granted to the corporation, it was converted into a house of correction.

About three miles north-east from Reading, and on the banks of the Thames, is a village called Sunning, remarkable for an old chapel formerly resorted to by pilgrims for the cure of madness. This place was once the see of a bishop, whose diocese contained this county, and that of Wilts. Leland says, that nine bishops successively filled this see, the first of whom was Ethelstan, and the last Hermanus, who removed the see to Sherburn, from whence it was afterwards translated to Salisbury; and the bishop of that diocese is still lord of the manor.

Ockingham, or, as it is sometimes called, Wokington, is situated about five miles south-east of Reading, and thirty-three west of London. It is a corporation governed by an alderman, recorder, and capital burgesses. The town consists of several streets, and has a market-house in the middle, not ill built. Here is a parish-church, a free-school, and an hospital founded by Henry Lucas, Esq; in the reign of Charles I. for sixteen pensioners, who have each ten pounds a year. The hospital has also a chaplain, who is called master, and has a stipend of fifty pounds a year. The trustees of this charity are the Grocers company in London, who elect the chaplain; but the pensioners are presented alternately by thirty-three parishes, sixteen of which are in Berkshire, and seventeen in Surry. Here is a manufacture of silk stockings, and another of cloth, but the former is in a more flourishing condition than the latter.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and four annual fairs, viz. the Thursday after Shrove Tuesday, the twenty-second of June, the tenth of September, and the twelfth of November, for horses, cattle, and toys.

The country, on both sides of the road, between Reading and Newbury, is adorned with several elegant seats, commanding delightful prospects, the country being finely diversified with woods and lawns, meadows, and arable fields.

Newbury is situated in a fertile plain on the river Kennet, fifty-six miles from London. It owes its increase of buildings and inhabitants to the woollen manufacture, which was formerly so flourishing, that John Winschomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, was considered as the greatest clothier in England in the reign of Henry VIII. He kept an hundred looms constantly at work in his own house, which, in the last century, was entire, but is now divided into several tenements. The town has also lost most of its cloathing trade, though there are still manufactures for shalloons and druggets. Broad-cloths are also still made here, but in small quantities.

The streets are broad and open, and the market-place spacious, containing an old market-house built of timber, lath and plaister, in which the flesh-market is held. Near it is a noble town-hall, where the business of the corporation is transacted. The church is also situated near the town-hall, and is a noble edifice.

The town was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. Here is a charity-school for forty boys, endowed with forty pounds a year by the corporation, and twenty-five pounds a year by the benefaction of a private person.

There is here also an almshouse, said to have been originally founded by king John, for twelve poor persons, six men and six women.

Newbury has a considerable market for corn, held on Thursday; and four annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and the fifth of July, for horses, black cattle, and hogs; the third of September, and the twenty-eighth of October, for cheese and horses.

On each side of the Kennet, near Newbury, is a stratum of peat, about a quarter of a mile wide, and several miles long. Peat is a composition of the branches, roots, and leaves of trees, intermixed with grass, straw, and weeds, which having lain long in the water, are formed into a common mass, so soft as to be cut through with a sharp spade. This substance, which is used as fuel, is of a blackish brown colour, and found here, from one to eight feet below the surface of the earth.

Great

Great numbers of trees are found lying irregularly in the peat, consisting chiefly of oaks, elders, willows and firs, and appear to have been torn up by the roots. Many horns, heads, and bones of several kinds of deer, the horns of the antelope, the heads and tusks of boars, and the heads of beavers, are also found among the peat. Not many years ago, an urn of a light brown colour, large enough to hold about a gallon, was found in the peat pit near Newbury, about ten feet distant from the river; but the urn being broke to pieces by the peat-diggers, who found it, the opportunity of examining it critically was lost, nor can it be known whether it contained any thing. Great quantities of peat are burnt in the neighbourhood, and the ashes sold to the farmers for manuring their lands.

About a mile to the northward of Newbury, is Donnington-castle, situated on the river Lambourne. This fortress, which is now in ruins, commands a very beautiful prospect, and is said to have been built by Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt. in the reign of Richard II. and is chiefly remarkable for being the residence of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry. Sir Richard also built and founded a priory for friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, at a small distance from the above castle. This religious house subsisted till the dissolution, when its annual revenues were valued at nineteen pounds thirteen shillings and nine-pence. He also erected and endowed an hospital here, called God's House, for a master and twelve poor men. This structure is still standing, and each of the pensioners receive annually six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence; and every seventh year, when the lease is renewed, almost double.

Two miles to the westward of Newbury, are two villages, called East and West Embourne, remarkable for the following singular and whimsical custom of the manor. The widow of every copyhold tenant is entitled to the whole copyhold estate of her husband, so long as she continues unmarried and chaste; if she marries, she loses her widow's estate without remedy; but if guilty of incontinence, she may recover her forfeiture, by riding into court, the next court-day, mounted on a black ram, with her face towards the tail, and the tail in her hand, and repeating the following lines:

Here I am, riding on a black ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my crinum crancum,
Have lost my bincum bancum,
And for my tail's game,
Am brought to this world's shame,
Therefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have my lands again.

In the neighbourhood of Newbury, two very remarkable battles were fought in the civil war between king Charles I. and his parliament. The first happened on the twentieth of September, 1643, when prince Rupert, with his horse, soon routed the parliament's cavalry; but charging the infantry, they so bravely defended themselves with their pikes, that he was forced to wheel about. The battle continued the whole day, with nearly equal success; but at night the king drew off his forces, and permitted the earl of Essex to enter the town, and pursue his march towards London. In this conflict fell, on the king's side, the earls of Sunderland and Carnarvon, the accomplished lord Falkland, and many others of great note.

The second battle was fought on the twenty-seventh of October, of the following year, in which the parliament's forces gained the victory. The king had secured his troops, by placing his foot in the intrenchments, and posting his horse in two adjoining fields. Several days before the battle, the two armies had many smart skirmishes; but at length, on the beforementioned day, being Sunday, the parliament generals formed their army into two divisions, the general's horse and foot, part of Manchester's horse, most of Waller's forces, with the city brigade marching to Speene-hill, and the earl of Manchester's foot, with part of his horse, continued on the field, near Shaw. The horse were commanded by

Sir William Waller, and Sir William Balfour, and the foot by serjeant-major-general Skippon. The battle lasted from three or four o'clock in the afternoon, till night, with various success; but at length the king's forces were beat from their trenches, and afterwards from their ordnance, with the loss of three thousand men, and the enemy lost two thousand five hundred. The king's army consisted of eight thousand foot and five hundred horse, and that of the parliament of sixteen thousand, horse and foot.

Hungerford, a small market-town situated on the borders of Wiltshire, and on the banks of the Kennet, sixty-four miles from London. It stands in a low swampy soil, on the great road to Bath, and is governed by a constable chosen yearly, and who is lord of the manor, which he holds immediately of the king, for the time being. Neither the buildings nor its market are now considerable; but it is remarkable for having the best trout, eels, and cray-fish in the kingdom. It has a small weekly market on Wednesday, and a yearly fair on the twenty-first of August, for horses, cows, and sheep.

Seven miles north-west of Hungerford, and sixty-six from London, is Lower Lambourne, so called from the little river Lambourne, which rises in its neighbourhood. It is a place of great antiquity, having belonged to Alfrith, cousin to king Alfred, who bequeathed it to him by his will. The church is an ancient structure, and on the north side of it is an hospital for ten poor men, six of whom are nominated by New College, Oxford, and four by the family of Hippefly, in Lambourne. It was built and endowed by John Ilbury, Esq; in the year 1502, and the pensioners have among them two and twenty shillings a week, three loads of wood, a certain quantity of wheat and malt yearly, and a share of the fine paid every seventh year for a renewal of the lease. The town is pleasantly situated in an open country, has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, the second of October, and the fourth of December, for horses, colts, cows, boots and shoes.

At Ellenfords-mere, in the parish of Chaddleworth, near Lambourne, there was an hermitage in very early times; and in the year 1160, Ralph de Chaddleworth erected a priory on the spot where the hermitage stood, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to St. Margaret. This priory was afterwards called Poghele, and in the time of Edward IV. was endowed with fifty pounds *per annum*. It was one of the smaller monasteries dissolved by cardinal Wolsey, at which time the annual value amounted to seventy-one pounds ten shillings and seven-pence.

About two miles to the north of Lambourne, is White Horse Hill, on the summit of which is a large Roman intrenchment, called Uffington-castle, from its overlooking the village of Uffington in the adjacent valley. And a little below this fortification, on the steep side of the same hill, facing the north-west, is the figure of a white horse, the dimensions of which are extended over about an acre of ground. Its head, neck, body and tail, consist of one white line, as does also each of its four legs. The lines are formed by cutting trenches in the chalk, two or three feet in depth, and about ten feet in breadth. The chalk of the trench being of a brighter colour than the surrounding turf of the hill, the whole figure, when the mid-day sun darts his rays on it, is visible at more than twelve miles distance. A white horse is known to have been the Saxon standard, and some have thence supposed, that this figure was made by Hengist, one of the Saxon kings. But Mr. Wise, the author of a letter on this subject, addressed to Dr. Mead, and published in 1738, brings several arguments to prove, that this figure was formed by order of Alfred, during the reign of Ethelred his brother, as a monument of his victory gained over the Danes in the year 871, at Ashdown, now called Ashen, or Ashbury Park, the seat of lord Craven, near Ashbury, not far from this hill. Others, however, suppose it to have been partly the effect of accident, and partly the work of the shepherds, who observing a rude figure somewhat resembling

sembling a horse, as there are in the veins of wood and stone, many figures that resemble trees, caverns, and other objects, reduced it by degrees to a more regular figure. But however this be, it has been a custom immemorial for the neighbouring peasants to assemble on a certain day about Midsummer, to clear away the weeds from this white horse, and trim the edges, to preserve its colour and shape, which they call "scowering the horse;" after which the evening is spent in mirth and festivity.

To the north of this hill there is a long valley, extending to the western side of the county, where it borders upon Wiltshire, as far as Wantage, which from this hill is called the Vale of White-horse, and is the most fruitful part of the county.

Near White-horse hill, above the source of the river Ocke, there is an ancient camp, which is supposed to be Danish from the works being single. The diameter is about an hundred paces, and the figure a kind of quadrangle, with the corners cut off. The works were some time ago almost defaced, by digging for stones called Farsden stones, to build a house for lord Craven in Ashbury-park.

At the distance of about a mile from the above hill, there are many large stones, some of them standing on their edges, which appear to have been brought thither with some design, though they are now in great confusion and disorder. Mr. Wise supposes they were originally set up as a funeral monument for a Danish king, slain in the battle of Ashdown. He imagines that the whole formed originally an oblong square, extending directly north and south; and on the east side of that part, which is thought to have been the southern extremity, there are two square flat stones, about five feet over each way, set on edge, and supporting a third of a much larger size, which lies flat upon them. This is thought to be a sepulchral altar, on which sacrifices were annually offered in honour of the dead. We have already described several of these monuments of antiquity in our account of Cornwall, where they are called Cromleches.

The country people call this place Wayland Smith, from a fabulous tradition, that it was once the dwelling of an invisible smith; and that if a traveller's horse had lost a shoe upon the road, he need only bring his horse to this place, with a piece of money, and, leaving both there for a short time, at his return he would find the money gone, and his horse new shod.

About a mile from hence is a remarkable place called the Seven Barrows; but though this be the common term, the number is not so few as seven, nor are there seven more remarkable than the rest; for Mr. Wise counted no less than twenty, within the compass of six or seven hundred yards. Here he supposes the nobility slain in the battle of Ashdown were interred. These barrows are of various forms; there is one long, and two or three, which Dr. Stukeley calls Celtic, with a ring of earth a little raised above the level, and inclosing a piece of ground with a small eminence in the midst.

It was the Danish custom, and that of other northern people, to sacrifice some favourite animal to the manes of the deceased, which generally accompanied the body, whether buried or burned. In one of these barrows, lately dug up, between Weyland-Smith and Wantage, were found, beside a human skeleton, the horns of a stag, probably buried with the deceased, on account of his having been fond of hunting.

At the foot of White-horse hill, and almost directly under the horse, is a large barrow, which the common people thereabout call Dragon-hill; and their tradition is, that "here St. George killed the dragon." They show besides a bare place on the top of it, which is a plain about fifty or sixty yards over, where the turf does not protrude, which they say proceeds "from the venomous blood that issued from the dragon's wound." That this was a funeral monument can hardly be doubted, and it is more than probable it was erected by the Britons, to the memory of one of their kings who was killed in battle. And this it is most likely was the case, as the Britons did not give up this country till the close of the

sixth century. One battle was fought so late as the year 581, at Wanborough, about five miles from this place, wherein the Britons were conquerors. Before, in the year 577, three British kings were slain at Deorham, in Gloucestershire; and three towns taken from the Britons, Gloucester, Bathonchester, and Cirencester, the last of which is about fifteen miles from Dragon-hill. In the year 556, Cynric and Ceawlin overcame the Britons at Beranbury, which the learned commentator on Camden supposes to be Barbury-castle, about five miles from this place; nor is it improbable that the battle of Mons Badonicus, mentioned by Gildas, Bede, and Nennius, was fought somewhere in this neighbourhood. This last battle happened, according to the best accounts, in the year 520. These, with many others, were the reasons that induced Mr. Wise to think Dragon-hill was the burial-place of some British chief, who fell in one of the last struggles for the liberties of his country, fighting, in all probability, against the West-Saxons, whose kingdom extended into these parts.

Farringdon, or Farrendon, is a small, but neat market-town, pleasantly situated on a hill, near the river Ouse, sixty-five miles from London. The church is a large handsome structure, and here was formerly a castle built by Robert earl of Gloucester, but demolished by king Stephen; who on the site of it founded a priory, the monks of which were subordinate to the convent of Beaulieu in Hampshire. The market is held on Tuesday; besides which, there are three annual fairs, viz. the second of February, and Whitfun Tuesday, for horses and fat cattle; and the eighteenth of October, for horses, cattle, and pigs.

From Farringdon we returned, through the fruitful vale of White-horse, to Wantage, which may be considered as the capital of that rich valley. It is a neat town, situated on a branch of the river Ocke, in a fine sporting country, fifty-nine miles from London. In the time of the Saxons it was a royal villa, and is still famous for being the birth-place of king Alfred, who bequeathed it, by his will, to Alfrith his cousin. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the first Saturday in March, the eighteenth of July, and the seventeenth of September, for horses, cows, calves, hogs, cheese, and hops.

Near this place there is a Roman work, called Ickleton-way; it is continued to the sea, and is part of the Ickinild Street.

East Illey is situated near the middle of the county, in a fine sporting country, and in the road from Oxford to Newbury, fifty-four miles from London. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, famous for sheep, of which vast numbers are fed on the surrounding downs. Besides which, there is an annual fair on the sixth of August, for sheep and lambs.

At Aldworth, a village about three miles to the east of Illey, was formerly a castle belonging to certain knights of the family of de la Beche, which has been extinct ever since the reign of Edward III. but notwithstanding this, there is a farm in the neighbourhood, still called Beche farm; and in the church are nine antique monuments, on which are the figures of the persons whose memories they were intended to commemorate, in a recumbent position. Five of these are supposed to have been knights templars, from their being dressed in armour, and lying with one leg across the other. But the other four are so mutilated, that it is now impossible to be known whether they were of the same order or not. These statues being much larger than the life, are supposed by the common people to be the memorials of a race of giants. In the church-yard is one of the finest yew-trees in England, the trunk or stem, at four or five feet above the surface of the ground, being twenty-seven feet in circumference. The tree rises tapering to a very considerable height, and the branches extend every way three or four and twenty feet from the trunk.

Wallingford, an ancient borough by prescription, is situated on the river Thames, over which there is a stone bridge three hundred yards in length, and supported by nineteen arches, forty-six miles from London. This place is supposed by Camden to have been the chief city

city of the Attrebatii; but bishop Gibson is of opinion, that Henly upon Thames was the capital of that ancient people.

But however that be, Wallingford was once surrounded by a wall and ditch, the traces of which are still visible, and are more than a mile in circumference. Here are the shattered remains of a castle, supposed by Camden to have been originally built by the Romans; and after it had been ruined by the Saxons and Danes, during the contest between them, to have been rebuilt by William the Conqueror. There is indeed very good evidence that a castle was erected here by the Conqueror, it being recorded in Doomſday-book, that eight houses in Wallingford were destroyed in order to build this fortress. It was seated on the banks of the Thames, and defended by a double wall and three ditches, very wide and deep, which were always full of water. In the centre was a tower built on the summit of a very high mount, in the steep ascent of which Camden tells us he saw a well of remarkable depth. It was several times besieged by king Stephen during his contest with Henry II. but never taken by him. It came afterwards into the hands of Richard earl of Cornwall, the younger brother of Henry III. who thoroughly repaired it. At present the site of this ancient castle belongs to Christ-church college at Oxford; as it did also in Camden's time, when it was a retiring place for the students of that seminary.

The town is large, and has a good appearance. It has two principal streets, in one of which the market is kept, in an elegant and well-built market-house, over which is the town-hall, where the sessions are held, this being a particular jurisdiction. It was incorporated by a charter from James I. and is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, six aldermen, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, a chamberlain, and eighteen burgesses or assistants. There is only one church now remaining out of fourteen which were formerly here. This structure is venerable for its antiquity, and dedicated to St. Mary. The chief manufacture in this town is malt, which is sent by water to London.

This town sends two members to parliament, and has two weekly markets, held on Tuesday and Friday, but the latter is the most considerable. Besides these markets, here are four annual fairs, viz. Tuesday before Easter, for toys; the fourteenth of June, for horses; the twentieth of September, for hiring servants; and the seventeenth of December, for fat hogs.

Here was formerly a convent of black monks, subordinate to the great abbey of St. Albans, to whom the church of the Holy Trinity in this town had been given by Galfridus Camerarius. There were also a dean and prebendaries in a chapel, called the King's Free-chapel, situated within the walls of the castle, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was endowed by Edmund earl of Cornwall, in the tenth year of Edward I. for the support of a dean, six chaplains, six clerks, and four choristers. Its revenues were augmented by Edward the Black Prince, and Henry VI. so that at the dissolution, the yearly value was one hundred and forty-seven pounds, eight shillings.

There was also in this town a religious society, called the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist. It was instituted before the time of Edward I. and the house, which stood without the south gate of the town, had an annual revenue of six pounds.

On a lofty eminence in the neighbourhood of Wallingford, called Sinodun Hill, which is still surrounded by a deep ditch, there was, in ancient times, a Roman fortification; and whenever the ground is ploughed, Roman coins are thrown up.

At Chofely, about a mile from Wallingford, there was a monastery, founded about the year 980, by king Ethelred, son to Edgar, by Elfrida, to make some atonement for the murder of his brother, Edward the Martyr. But this structure was destroyed, together with the town, in the contest between the Danes and Saxons, about the year 1006.

This place is however still famous for a farm called Chofely Farm, supposed to be the largest in England;

the lands, which lie all together, being let at one thousand pounds a year; and there is one barn on the estate, the roof of which is three hundred and six feet long.

Abington, the county town, so called from an abbey anciently erected there, is situated on the river Thames, often called the Isis, over which there is a stone bridge, fifty-five miles from London. It was made a free borough, and incorporated by queen Mary I. and is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, who had formerly the sole right of choosing one member to represent the borough in parliament; but the election is now in the inhabitants, paying scot and lot. The summer assizes are always held here, as the winter are at Reading.

The streets are well paved, and terminate in a spacious area, where the market is held. In the centre of this area there was formerly a cross of excellent workmanship, said to have been built in the reign of Henry VI. by the fraternity of the Holy Cross, of which that prince was the founder. This cross, among other more valuable remains of the taste and ingenuity of our ancestors, was destroyed in the civil wars of the last century. The spot on which this cross formerly stood, is now occupied by the market-house, a curious building of ashler-work, supported by lofty pillars. Above is a spacious hall, where the assizes are held, and other public business transacted. It has two churches, one dedicated to St. Helena, and the other to St. Nicholas, and both are said to have been built by one of the abbots of Abington. The former has a lofty spire, with eight tuneable bells, cast in the year 1764. It has also two hospitals, one for six, and the other for thirteen poor men and women; a free-school, and a charity-school. The principal produce of the adjacent country is barley, and malt the chief manufacture of the town. Several barges are also employed in conveying the above commodity, with other goods, to London.

This town sends one member to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Monday and Tuesday; and four annual fairs, viz. the first Monday in Lent, the twentieth of June, the nineteenth of September, and the eleventh of December, all for horses, and other cattle.

It is said by some historians, that there was an abbey of five hundred monks at Abington, so early as the British or Roman times; and that in this abbey Constantine the Great received his education; but of this there is no very authentic testimony. It is, however, pretty certain, that in the Saxon times, about the year 675, a small monastery was founded upon a hill in Bagleywood, two miles nearer to Oxford than the town now called Abington, by Cissa, who was then viceroy of Wiltshire, and great part of Berkshire, under Ketwin, king of the West Saxons, at the request of Hearne, his nephew, who became the first abbot. About five years after, this monastery, for some reason which cannot now be discovered, was removed to Sheovisham, or Sevekisham, which, from that time, was called Abington. The celebrated monastery at Abington was built and endowed by the munificence of Cedwalla and Ina, kings of the West Saxons, and was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. About the year 955, it was rebuilt by the care of Ethelwold the abbot, who was afterwards bishop of Winchester, and by the bounty of king Edred and king Edgar. The abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the monks were of the order of St. Benedict. In the church of this abbey were the tombs of Cissa its founder, and many other eminent persons, particularly Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, who was one of its abbots; but all these monuments, together with the church, and many other buildings that belonged to the abbey, were destroyed at the dissolution, when, according to Burton, the revenues were valued at two thousand and forty-two pounds *per annum*; but Dugdale says, at not more than one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six pounds ten shillings and nine-pence.

Near the spot where the church of St. Helena now stands, was a nunnery, built about the year 690 by Cissa or Cilla, niece to Cissa the founder of the monastery, and sister to Hearne, the first abbot. Cilla herself was the first abbess of this nunnery, and the house

was then called Helenflow. After the death of Cilla, the nuns removed higher up the Thames to a place called Witteham, or Wytham, where they continued till about the year 780, when the war broke out between Offa, king of the Mercians, and Kinewulf, king of the West-Saxons. Abingdon, being a frontier town, was made a garrison, and the nuns were obliged to retire to other religious houses, whence they never returned.

At Stiventon, near Abingdon, there was an alien priory of black monks, being a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. On the dissolution of foreign priories, it was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster.

Curious PLANTS found in Berkshire.

Penny-royal, *Pulegium vulgare*, *J. B.* found on the borders of springs, and other watery places in several parts of this county, particularly near the sources of the Ocke and Lambourne.

Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, *J. B.* found in uncultivated places, near the way-side in various parts of this county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Wantage.

Cat-mint, *Nepeta majore vulgaris*, *Park*, found in watery places near the Thames.

Calamint, *Calamintha vulgaris, flore magno*, *J. B.* found in several parts of the county under hedges by the road-side, in dry places, particularly about East Ilsley.

Common Wormwood, *Abysinthium majus vulgare*, *J. B.* found in many uncultivated places in different parts of the county.

Horse-mint, *Menthastrum*, *Ger.* found on the borders of ponds and ditches in many places, particularly in the neighbourhood of Hungerford.

Hoarhound, *Marrubium album vulgare*, *C. B.* found near Wantage, and several other parts of the county.

Hedge-mustard, *Erysimum vulgare*, *J. B.* found in plenty by the way-sides, near Ockingham, and several other places.

Scordium, *Scordium vera*, *C. B.* found in the moist and marshy grounds near the Kennet, but not very common.

Ground Pine, *Chamaepitys odora lutea*, *Ger.* found on some of the hills surrounding the vale of White-horse, and by the road-side near Wantage.

Wood Betony, *Botonica purpurea*, *C. B.* found in several shady parts of Windsor forest.

Fluellin, *Elatine folio subrotundo*, *C. B.* found in great abundance in many of the corn-fields of this county, especially in the vale of White-horse.

Wood Sorrel, *Luzula vulgaris*, *J. B.* found in several parts of Windsor forest.

Hedge Hyssop, *Digitalis minima Gratiola dicta*, *Morrison*, found in plenty near the banks of the Ocke.

Purging Flax, *Linum pratense floribus exiguis*, *C. B.* found on the upland pastures near East Ilsley.

Spurge Laurel, *Thymelæa lauri folio*, *Ger.* found in some of the woody parts of Windsor forest.

Pimpernel, *Anagalis mas*, *Ger.* found in the corn-fields in most parts of the county.

Cranes Bill, *Geranium Robertianum*, *J. B.* found in the woody parts of Windsor forest.

ROMAN COINS, and other ANTIQUITIES, found in Berkshire.

Besides the antiquities we have mentioned in describing the places where they were discovered, we shall add, that at Reading several coins of great antiquity have been dug up, particularly one of gold, and another of brass, so ancient, that bishop Gibson tells us, he could not learn to what people they belonged.

At Laurence Waltham, near Reading, several Roman coins have been dug up; and the foundations of a Roman fort are still to be seen there.

On St. Leonard's Hill, near Windsor, many ancient coins, instruments of war, and lamps, have been dug up.

At East Hampstead, not far from Ockingham, are the traces of a large Roman camp, commonly called Cæsar's Camp.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Berkshire.

This county sends nine members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two burgessees for New Windsor, two for Reading, two for Wallingford, and one for Abingdon.



O X F O R D S H I R E.

OXFORDSHIRE is bounded, on the east by Buckinghamshire; on the west by Gloucestershire; on the north by the counties of Northampton and Warwick; and on the south by Berkshire. It is forty-two miles in length, twenty-six in breadth, and one hundred and thirty in circumference, containing an area of six hundred and sixty-three square miles, or five hundred and thirty-four thousand acres. It is divided into fourteen hundreds, in which are two hundred and eighty parishes, one city, twelve market-towns, about nineteen thousand seven hundred houses, and one hundred and twenty thousand souls. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Oxford. Woodstock, a borough town near the centre of the county, is sixty miles distant from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are, the Thames, or Isis, the Charwel, the Evenlode, the Windrush, and the Tame. An account of the name and origin of the Thames, or Isis, has been already given in the description of Berkshire, and its course has been traced in our description of other counties through which it flows. The Charwel rises in Northamptonshire, enters Oxfordshire near Cleydon, a village on the northern extremity of the county; whence it runs to the south, by Banbury, and a great number of villages, and falls into the Thames or Isis, a little below Oxford. The Evenlode rises in the north-east part of Worcestershire, near a town of its own name, not far from Stow in the Wold, a market-town in Gloucestershire; and running south-east, enters Oxfordshire not far from the shire stones; and passing by Chalbury, falls into the Thames about four miles above Oxford. The Windrush rises in Cotswold hills, in Gloucestershire; and running south-east, enters Oxfordshire not far from Burford, a market-town; and passing by Witney, another market-town, falls into the Thames at North-moor, a village about five miles to the west of Oxford. The Tame rises in Buckinghamshire, touching the borders of Oxfordshire at a town of its own name, whence it runs westward for some miles, forming a boundary between these two counties; and then directing its course to the southward, falls into the Thames a little below Dorchester.

Besides the rivers above enumerated, Dr. Plat, who wrote a natural history of Oxfordshire, reckons there are no less than seventy considerable, though inferior streams, which water this county.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Oxfordshire.

The only navigation in this county is that of the Thames, which has been already described in our account of Berkshire. But an act was passed in the last sessions of parliament, for making a navigable canal to communicate with that making from the city of Coventry to the great Staffordshire navigation; and to pass through the several parishes, hamlets, or places, of Stoke, Binley, Comb, Brinklow, Long Lawford, Newbold, Brownsover, Clifton, Hillmorton, Barby, Wiloughby, Braufon, Wolfthamcote, Lower Shucksburgh, Napton-Priors, Marston-Priors, Hardwick, Wormleighton, Fenny Compton, Burton-Dassett, Warmington, Shotswell, Mollington, Horley, Nethorpe, and Banbury; and thence through Adderbury, Deddington, North Aston, Middle Aston, Steeple Aston, Rousham, Shipton, Woodstock, Bladen, Begbrook, Yarnton, and Midvercot to the city of Oxford, communicating with the navigation of the river Thames.

There is an inexhaustible bed of coals in Warwickshire, which, by means of navigable canals, might be brought into circulation, make firing cheaper all over the kingdom, and enable our present collieries to serve foreign markets, without distressing the poor tradesman and manufacturer in the metropolis and other places. For want of such a canal, the collieries in Warwickshire cannot be worked; because a land-carriage cannot be obtained at any rate, to bring them to market. Ought this mine of riches to lie buried in the earth, because private interest clashes with public emolument, or fanciful chimeras perplex the brains of some shallow-headed servants of the public? Is it not demonstrable, that the present high prices of all provisions will be reduced by the increased quantity of coals brought to market? It is not necessary to stay for an answer; the fact is demonstrable.

It is also evident, that an increase of land-carriage (which must be increased, or else coals from Warwickshire, Oxford, Northampton, or Bedford, cannot be had to supply the demands of the inhabitants) will raise the price of all provisions whatever. People affect to talk about the nursery for seamen; but let them consider whether the arguments drawn from that topic are not only in themselves weak and inconclusive, but really founded upon principles which stand in direct opposition to truth? Whether the high prices of provisions, and particularly of fuel, do not tend to depopulation? And whether the number of hands now employed in wood-stealing, hedge-breaking, &c. might not be applied to better purposes? Take this maxim into the account, if the king wants subjects, he must want seamen. Shall we go further, and say, whoever opposes inland navigation, virtually opposes plenty and population?

The arguments against the Coventry canal were chiefly these: that it may affect the coasting trade, and so lessen the number of seamen; that it may lower the price of Newcastle coals; that it will consume a great quantity of land, and must injure the proprietors over whose estates it shall pass, and that the tonnage will not pay the subscribers one *per cent.* for their money. As the last objection so manifestly contradicts the two first, perhaps the advocates for this navigation will admit it in its utmost force. Who then can enough applaud the public spirit of these subscribers, who, at such great disadvantage, are willing to undertake a work for the sake of supplying their poor neighbours with one of the most important necessaries of life? But it is hoped the navigable canal will prove beneficial even to the undertakers, and will reduce the exorbitant price, not only of Newcastle coals, but even of fuel in general, all over the kingdom. The Newcastle coals, for their superior quality and fitness for particular trades, will always be in demand; and indeed, upon repeated experiments, it hath been proved, that seventy-five pounds of good Newcastle coals will go as far, even in culinary business, as one hundred and twelve of the best Wedgeberry. However, the Wedgeberry coals, and those from the Coventry pits, will answer almost all purposes (excepting where charcoal is required) better than any sort of wood; and the destruction of wood for fuel is, perhaps, one of the most capital evils which this canal is sure to remedy. Our ancestors made wise laws for the encouragement of the growth of timber; but we now find so good a market for fuel, that we pay little regard to those laws, cutting down saplings and young sprigs, even for faggot wood, and planting none but such as will soon turn to fuel. So beneficial will the canal be in this particular, that the poor people, who now destroy all the hedges in the country through which it is intended to pass, will find hedge-breaking a losing trade,

as it is beyond a doubt, that coals at twelve-pence or thirteen-pence a hundred weight, will be cheaper to them than hedge-wood stolen. As to the coasting trade, it is apprehended, that those who make that objection, little consider the great disadvantage which will lie upon the new navigation, as opposed to that by sea. Cheshire cheese, of which much talk hath been made, will now go to London by sea under the rate of a guinea per ton, and that is less by two or three shillings than it will cost if it were carried to Oxford for nothing, and thence sent to London by water. The Liverpool trade hath also been mentioned. Merchandise by sea may be sent from thence at less than twenty shillings per ton; whereas, if it be sent to Oxford first, and afterwards to London, it will, perhaps, nearly treble that sum. But were it otherwise, are not the public advantages, which are sure to arise from this scheme, sufficient to counterbalance the inconvenience of some very few hands being taken from the coasting trade? We will suppose that the place of some few thousands of chaldrons of coals (not ten) may be supplied by means of this canal; will the lessening fifty, or three-score, or even four-score hands in the coasting trade, fill us with such terrors, as to crush a scheme that may preserve thousands from perishing? As to the loss of land, so far as it affects proprietors, it is intended to be paid for. As it affects the public, let us only consider what an immense quantity of horse provender is consumed for the support of that land carriage which this canal is intended to reduce; and what a multitude of acres will be brought into cultivation for wheat and barley, which are now wasted for horses; let us also consider the immense sums of money paid by the public, for the liberty of travelling in the very worst turnpike roads in the kingdom, and which can never be made good so long as the great number of heavy carriages are obliged to pass over them; and then we may very soon reconcile ourselves to the loss of land, which in the mouth of a florid orator may cause dreadful impressions. As to the damage feared by the proprietors over whose lands the canal may happen to pass, sufficient compensation is made for it. But let private gentlemen consider, nay, let the public consider, that by a more equal distribution of the people, (the most certain consequence of inland navigation) the more easy superintention of manure upon the lands in the vicinage of the canal, the reduction of the price of coals, and thereby of all kinds of labour, those lands will not only be raised greatly in their price, but, what is much more to the purpose, greatly in their value. The manufacturers and product of the kingdom, the only real riches we have, will be increased, our poor will be relieved, and our roads once more become passable.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Oxfordshire is equal to that of any county in England; for the soil is naturally dry, free from bogs, fens, and stagnant waters, and abounding with quick limpid streams, which necessarily render the air sweet and healthy.

The soil, in many places, is very fertile, both in corn and grass; but as there is in it a great variety, there is also, of consequence, several degrees of fruitfulness. It abounds with meadows, which are not surpassed by any pastures in England. Here is plenty of excellent river fish of various kinds. The other productions of this county are cattle, fruit, free-stone, and several sorts of earths used in medicine and painting, particularly of yellow ocre, which is found plentifully in the pits on Shottover hills, near Oxford. But it is thinly strewed with wood, and consequently fuel is very scarce.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Oxfordshire.

The soil, especially in the eastern parts of the county, near Stokenchurch, is all chalk; but the crops of corn in general clean and good. The land lets in that neighbourhood at about ten shillings an acre. Their course of husbandry, with a few accidental exceptions, is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. spring-corn; 4. clover, two

years; 5. fallow. Three quarters of wheat, five quarters of barley, and four quarters of oats per acre, are considered as middling crops. The prices of labour are as follow:

All the year, harvest excepted, one shilling a day. In wheat harvest, two shillings, and beer. In barley harvest, one shilling and six-pence, and beer. Reaping wheat, five shillings per acre. Mowing barley, one shilling. Oats, ten-pence. Grass, from one shilling and four-pence to one shilling and six-pence.

They plough with six horses, and turn up an acre in a day, sometimes less.

From Tetford to Oxford, the country is extremely disagreeable, barren, wild, and almost uninhabited; nor is the husbandry by any means perfect here.

In the neighbourhood of Witney, there is a great variety of soils, some of which are doubtless very rich, as they are let at fifty shillings and three pounds per acre, while under tillage, which is indeed only for a year or two, when they are again laid down, when the rent is from twenty to twenty-five shillings the acre. But in the same neighbourhood, many inclosed fields let at twenty shillings, and the common fields from seven to twelve shillings an acre. Their course in husbandry is something remarkable; 1. wheat; 2. beans; 3. barley; 4. fallow; 5. barley; 6. clover; with some variations. They set their beans with a dibble, and keep them clean by hoeing. They use both foot and wheel ploughs, but draw both sorts with four horses. They use manure only for wheat and barley crops, and estimate the produce of their land in proportion to the seed. Wheat they reckon five or six bushels for one; and as they sow three bushels on an acre, the produce is consequently two quarters, or two and a half; barley, three quarters; beans, three and a half. They have no dairies, and feed their hogs in summer with beans; so little are they acquainted with the method of feeding them with clover.

The price of labour is one shilling per day, during the winter and spring; fourteen pence in hay-time; and one shilling and six-pence in harvest. Reaping wheat, five shillings per acre. Mowing soft corn, eight-pence. Beans, one shilling and nine-pence; and grass, one shilling and four-pence. Hoeing beans, three shillings and six-pence, or four shillings each time.

CITY, BOROUGH, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county by the Abingdon road, crossing the Thames or Isis over a stone bridge, to the city of Oxford, which is finely situated at the conflux of the Thames and Charwell, fifty-five miles from London.

The city of Oxford is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, all that have served the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The mayor, for the time being, officiates at the coronation of our kings, in the buttery, and receives a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee.

The magistracy of Oxford is subject to the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the university, in all affairs of moment, even those relating to the city; and the vice-chancellor administers annually an oath to the magistrates and sheriffs, that they will maintain the privileges of the university. The mayor, and sixty-two of the chief citizens, also pay each one penny every year on the tenth of February, at the church of St. Mary, in lieu of a heavy fine laid on the city in the reign of Edward III. when sixty-two of the students were murdered by the inhabitants.

The city is finely situated on a rising ground, the ascent of which is so gradual, as hardly to be perceived, and in the midst of a most beautiful extent of meadows, to the south, east, and west, and of corn-fields to the north. The vales on the east are watered by the river Charwell, and those on the west and south by the main stream, and several branches of the Isis. Both rivers meet towards the south-east. The landscape is bounded on every side, the north excepted, by a range of hills covered

covered with woods. The opening to the north admits a free current of fresh air, and entirely removes all the inconveniencies which would otherwise arise from the noxious vapours of a watery situation. From some of the surrounding hills, the traveller is surpris'd with an unparalleled prospect of magnificence and plenty; of numerous spires, domes, and turrets, with the combined charms of verdure, water, and trees. The soil is a fine gravel; and on the whole, the situation is not less healthy than agreeable.

The private buildings are neat, and the public ones sumptuous. The streets are spacious, clean, and regular, and well supplied with water by an engine erected on the river Isis.

Here are fourteen parish churches, besides the cathedral, which, belonging to Christ-church college, will be described in its proper place.

The names of these churches are,

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. St. Mary's. | 8. St. Mary Magdalen's. |
| 2. All Saints. | 9. St. Peter's in the East. |
| 3. St. Martin's, or Carfax. | 10. Holiwell. |
| 4. St. Aldate's, or St. Old's. | 11. St. Giles's. |
| 5. St. Ebb's. | 12. St. Thomas's. |
| 6. St. Peter's in the Bailey. | 13. St. John's. |
| 7. St. Michael's. | 14. St. Clement's. |

Only four of the churches belonging to these parishes are worthy observation, viz. All Saints, St. Peter's, St. John's, and St. Mary's.

The church of All Saints, situated in the High Street, is an elegant modern structure, much in the stile of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified, both within and without, with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an attic story and balustrade. There is no pillar in the church, which is seventy-two feet long, forty-two wide, and fifty high. The ceiling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The steeple is remarkable, in the modern manner. Its architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly dean of Christ-church.

The church of St. Peter in the east, standing near the High Street, was partly built by St. Grymbald, eight hundred years ago; and is reported to be the first church of stone that appeared in this part of England. It was formerly the University Church; and even at present, with a view of ascertaining their original claim, the University attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity.

St. John's belongs to Merton College, and will therefore be described with that structure.

The church of St. Mary, in which the public sermons of the University are preached on Sundays and holidays, is situated about the middle of the north side of the High Street. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at present. It consists of three isles, with a spacious choir or chancel, which is separated from the nave by an organ, with its gallery, originally made by Father Smith, and since improved by Mr. John Byfield. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle isle. At the west end of the same isle is situated the vice-chancellor's throne, at the foot of which are seated the two proctors. The seats which descend on either side, are appointed for the doctors and heads of houses, and those beneath for the young noblemen. The area consists of benches for the masters of arts. On the west end, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the under-graduates and bachelors of arts. The tower, with its spire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, one hundred and eighty feet in height, and richly ornamented with pinnacles, niches and statues, which, as Plot informs us, were added by King, the first bishop of Oxford, in the reign of Hen. VIII. It contains six remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for scholastic exercises, convocations, and congregations. On the south side is a portal, of more modern structure, erected by Dr. Morgan, chaplain to archbishop Laud, in the year 1637.

In the centre of the city is a curious structure, called Carfax Conduit, erected by Otho Nicholson in the reign of James I.

The town-hall, situated in Fish-street, is a neat and commodious structure, erected partly at the expence of

the late Thomas Rowney, Esq; sometime representative and high steward of this city.

Here is a stone bridge over the Cherwell, called Magdanel bridge, six hundred feet in length, and consisting of twenty arches. In the western suburb is another bridge, called High-bridge, over a branch of the Thames; and near it is another very fine stone bridge now building over the same stream, for the convenience of a new road now making there. Besides these, there is another bridge over the Thames, at the extremity of Fish-street, and called Folly-bridge. It is also of stone, and consists of three principal arches. On the centre of this bridge is an ancient tower, called Friar Bacon's Study, under which is the road to Abingdon.

At a small distance from the city, and facing the road leading to Woodstock and Banbury, is an hospital, elegantly built of hewn stone, upon the plan of the county hospital at Gloucester. This edifice was erected by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's benefaction, out of the surplus money remaining after defraying the expence of his library. The ground was given by Thomas Rowney, Esq; above mentioned. The building was begun in May 1759, and prosecuted with remarkable expedition. It is now finished, and calculated to hold seventy patients.

We shall now proceed to describe the public buildings, and afterwards the several colleges and halls which form the celebrated university of Oxford; and begin with what is called the New, or Radclivian Library, from its founder, Dr. John Radcliffe, a physician of great eminence, who left forty thousand pounds to build a library, for the use of the university, with a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds a year to a librarian, and one hundred pounds a year towards furnishing the library with new books. In consequence of this legacy, the first stone of the building was laid on the seventeenth of May, 1737; and the library was opened, with great solemnity, on the thirteenth of April 1745, by the name of the New, or Radcliffivian Library.

This structure is situated in the middle of a magnificent square, formed by St. Mary's church, the public schools, and two colleges, one called Brazen Nose, and the other All Souls. It is a very sumptuous pile of building, erected upon arcades, which, circularly disposed, enclose a spacious dome in the centre. From hence we pass by a well executed flight of spiral steps into the library itself. This room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majesty, rises into a capacious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of stucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hartz Forest in Germany. The room is enclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order. Behind these arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are disposed in elegant cabinets. The compartments of the ceiling, in the upper gallery, are finely stuccoed. Over the door, at our entrance, is a statue of the founder, Dr. Radcliffe, by Ryfbrac, which is most advantageously viewed from the point opposite to it, in the last mentioned gallery. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good bust of Gibbes, the architect. In a word, the finishing and decorations of this attic edifice are all in the highest taste imaginable.

The schools form a magnificent quadrangle. The principal front on the outside is about one hundred and seventy-five feet in length; in the centre of which is a noble tower, whose highest apartments are appointed for astronomical observations, and other philosophical experiments. The inside of this part must please every lover of ancient grandeur. Three sides of the upper story of the quadrangle are one entire room, called the Picture Gallery, the north side of which is one hundred and twenty-nine feet six inches; the east side one hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches; and the breadth twenty-four feet six inches. This is chiefly furnished with valuable portraits of founders and benefactors, and of other eminent men; as also with cabinets of medals, and cases of books. It was wainscotted by the munificence of Dr. Butler, the late president of Magdalen College, and the late duke of Beaufort.

Thomas Fermor, earl of Pomfret, and his wife, both in one piece, full length, by Bardwell.
 Mr. Addison, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 Margaret Ruffel, countess of Cumberland, in king Henry VII.'s time.
 Theodorus Haake.
 Andrews, bishop of Winchester.
 The late earl of Abingdon's father, full length, by Doll.
 Michael Angelo, a famous painter, by Walker.
 Richard Vaughan, bishop of London.
 Dr. Jane, canon of Christ-church.
 Geoffrey Chaucer.
 Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ-church, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 Dr. South, canon of Christ-church.
 Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester.
 Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself.
 James Gibbs, architect.
 Dr. Newton, principal of Hertford College.
 Samuel Clarke, a great linguist.
 The earl of Strafford, in king Charles I.'s time, by Vandyke.
 Laurence earl of Rochester, lord Clarendon's son, by Sir Peter Lely.
 Sir John Hawkins, rear-admiral in queen Elizabeth's time.
 Our Saviour making himself known by breaking of bread to his disciples at Emmaus; on copper, by P. P. Rubens.
 James Sherley, a poet.
 A bust of Sir Christopher Wren, by Edward Pierce.
 The Fair Maid of the Inn at Inspruck, copied from Rufalla, by Kirkhall, senior.
 Dr. Stradford.
 Miss Harley. Miss Squire.
 Mr. Dodson, painter.
 The lady Windfor's daughter.
 The present lady Limster, 1722.
 Count Oxenstiern, a Swede.
 Michael, lord of Montaigne.
 Sir Hans Sloane, full length, by Richardson.
 Dr. Dillenius, late professor of botany in the university of Oxford.
 Monsieur Balzac, a French writer.
 Charles XII. king of Sweden, full length, by Schroder.
 The late king of Prussia, full length.
 Dean Swift, by Jarvis.
 Ben Johnson.
 Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, full length, by Richardson.
 Alexander Pope, by Jarvis.
 John Dryden.
 William Bromley, Esq; speaker of the House of Commons in queen Anne's time, by Doll.
 Dr. Ratcliffe, a great benefactor to the University, by Doll.
 Thomas Willis, M. D.
 John Speed, the historian.
 John Fox, author of the book of Martyrs.
 Hugo Grotius.
 Sir Thomas Wyatt, in queen Mary's time.
 Sir Henry Saville, founder of the astronomy, and geometry professorships; provost of Eaton, and warden of Merton College, in queen Elizabeth's time, full length.
 Sir Francis Drake.
 Abraham Cowley, when he was old, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 Nicholas Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury, in queen Mary's time.
 Archbishop Sheldon, founder of the theatre.
 Lord Clarendon, author of the History of the Rebellion.
 Archbishop Laud, chancellor of the University.
 James, duke of Ormond, by Ryley.
 Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke.
 Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in queen Elizabeth's time.
 A fine head of our Saviour.

A fine head of king Charles I.
 Mr. Selden, a great benefactor to the Bodleian library.
 The earl of Kildare, in Henry VIII.'s time.
 The earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the University, in king James I.'s time, full length.
 Cardinal Wolsey, an original.
 Archbishop Cranmer.
 Thomas Egerton, chancellor of England, and of the University.
 Sir Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, and chancellor of the University.
 Hieronymus Weston, earl of Portland, in king Charles I.'s time.
 Lady Betty Paulett, an ingenious lady of the duke of Bolton's family, in king James I.'s time, drawn in a dress of her own work, full length.
 Burleigh, treasurer in queen Elizabeth's time.
 Charles earl of Arran, late chancellor of the University, full length, by Sir James Thornhill.
 James duke of Ormond, chancellor of the University, in queen Anne's time, full length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Under the Picture Gallery are the schools of the several sciences, in one of which are placed the Arundelian marbles; and in another, that inestimable collection of statues, &c. lately presented to the University by the countess of Pomfret; a complete catalogue of which we have here subjoined, as they stand respectively numbered in their present repository.

- 1 A statue of a Grecian lady, 7 feet high, wants arms.
- 2 A ditto of Archimedes, 7 feet 2 inches high, wants an arm.
- 3 A ditto of a Roman emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm and the nose. Perhaps modern.
- 4 A ditto of Minerva, 9 feet high.
- 5 A ditto of a Roman emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm. Perhaps modern.
- 6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 feet 9 inches high.—The drapery very masterly. He has the Sударium in the right, and a scroll in the left hand. The character of the countenance, Settled Indignation, in which he seems preparing to speak.
- 7 A ditto of a Grecian lady, 7 feet high, wants arms. The drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.
- 8 A column from the temple of Apollo at Delphos, with the capital and base; and an Apollo placed at the top, 24 feet 6 inches high.
- 9 A statue of Sabina, 6 feet 9 inches high.
- 10 A Venus de Medicis.
- 11 A square Roman altar, 1 foot 6 inches, by 1 foot 3.
- 12 Terminus of Pan, 5 feet 7 inches high, wants an arm.
- 13 A statue of Minerva, 5 feet high, wants an arm and the nose.
- 14 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 15 A statue of a woman, 6 feet high, wants arms, and part of the nose.
- 16 A Venus clothed.
- 17 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 18 A statue of Clio sitting, 4 feet 6 inches high, wants one arm and hand.
- 19 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 20 A statue of a young Dacian, 4 feet 3 inches high—Perhaps Paris. It is of great antiquity.
- 21 A Roman altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 22 A statue of Antinous, 5 feet 6 inches high, wants a finger of the right hand.
- 23 A Grecian lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants an arm.
- 24 A statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 feet 10 inches high, wants arms.
- 25 An antique capital, 1 foot 6 inches, by 2 feet, wants a corner.
- 26 A circular pedestal finely ornamented with heads and festoons of fruit, 3 feet, by 1 foot 3 inches diameter.
- 27 A statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demosthenes, 7 feet high.—The drapery in a very bold style. It is probably of some orator; the right hand being laid on the breast, in a persuasive posture.
- 28 A ditto of a woman clothed, 3 feet 8 inches, wants a head.

- 29 A trunk of a woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
 30 A boy with his finger in his mouth, 2 feet 5 inches high.
 31 A statue of Jupiter sitting, 3 feet high, wants a hand.
 32 A ditto of a woman, 3 feet 4 inches high.
 33 The trunk of a woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
 34 Germanicus's tomb, 7 feet by 1 foot 8.
 35 Two capitals with beasts heads, 2 feet 3 inches high.
 36 An Ægyptian chair, 2 feet 5, by 1 foot 8.—Belonging to a priest of Isis and Osiris.
 37 A stone carved with a claw at the end, 2 feet 7 by 2 feet 6.
 38 A statue of a Roman consul, 7 feet high, wants a hand and fingers of the other.
 39 A ditto of a woman, 4 feet high, wants the head.
 40 A ditto of Flora, 3 feet 10 inches.
 41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 feet high, wants hands.
 42 A ditto of Diana, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
 43 A ditto of Cupid sleeping, 5 feet 6 inches high.—The Lizard may be a device for the name of the sculptor, unless allegorical.
 44 A ditto of Venus half naked, 4 feet high.
 45 A circular altar, 2 feet 6 inches high.
 46 A statue of Melpomene sitting, 4 feet high.—Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the character of Melpomene.
 47 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 10 inches high.
 48 A Grecian lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
 49 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 8 inches high.
 50 A statue of Camilla, 6 feet 5 inches high.
 51 A ditto of a Grecian philosopher, 5 feet high, wants the right arm.
 52 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
 53 A statue of Caius Marius, 6 feet high.—It has a noble severity.
 54 A statue of Bacchus naked, 4 feet 2 inches high.—A delicate piece of sculpture. The hand is added with much address by Guelphi, from whom are all the modern additions.
 55 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
 56 A statue of Julia, 6 feet 9 inches high, wants the arms.
 57 A Roman fathom, 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet.
 58 A Sphynx, 5 feet 8 inches long.
 59 A ditto somewhat less.
 60 A sacrifice, 2 feet 3 by 2 feet.
 61 A basso relievo of a Dacian's sacrifice, 2 feet, by 2 feet 4.
 62 Part of a sacrifice, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2.
 63 A naked trunk of an hermaphrodite.
 64 Basso relievo, 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 3.
 65 Basso relievo of a shepherd, 2 feet by 11 inches.
 66 A Bacchanalian, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
 67 A woman's head, 1 foot 6 inches high, wants a nose.
 68 The trunk of a man, 2 feet 2 inches.
 69 A trunk of a woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
 70 A consular trunk, 5 feet 6 inches high.
 71 A trunk of a woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
 72 A bust of a Roman, 1 foot 6 inches high, wants a nose.
 73 The head of a man, 1 foot high, wants a nose.
 74 A trunk of Venus naked, 1 foot 10 inches high.
 75 An old man's head.
 76 A man's head, 10 inches high, wants the nose.
 77 Part of a head and neck, 1 foot 6 inches high.
 78 An old man's head.
 79 A statue of a young satyr, 2 feet 6 inches high.
 80 A naked trunk of a man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
 81 Beasts devouring men.—It is the pedestal of a table. Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring mariners, whose attitudes are extremely fine.
 82 A trunk of a woman, 2 feet 8 inches high.
 83 Part of a man's foot.
 84 A naked trunk of a man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
 85 Part of two masks, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9.
 86 A lion, 3 feet 10 inches long.
 87 An alabaster urn, 2 feet 8 inches high.
 88 A sarcophagus, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6.
 89 A statue of Judith, 4 feet 6 inches high.
 90 A ditto of Hercules choaking a lion.—Few figures have greater spirit. On the rock adjoining seems

- to have been the figure of a woman, perhaps of a Muse fingering the achievement to her harp.
 91 A sarcophagus with boys, 4 feet by 1 foot 4.
 92 A sea-lion, 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches high.
 93 Dogs and a boar, 2 feet long.
 94 A sleeping Cupid, 2 feet 5 inches.
 95 A sarcophagus, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot.
 96 A basso relievo Roman repast, 2 feet by 1 foot 7.
 97 A trunk of a woman, 2 feet high.
 98 Soldiers fighting, 1 foot 11 inches by 2 feet 3.
 99 Soldiers fighting, 3 feet 11 by 1 foot 3.
 100 A trunk of a young man, 1 foot 11.
 101 The triumph of Amphytrion, 2 feet by 2 feet.
 102 A trunk of a woman sitting, 1 foot 3 inches high.
 103 The taking of Troy, 7 feet by 11 inches.—The figures executed with amazing expression.
 104 Boys embracing, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6.
 105 The Herculean games, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
 106 Boys, 2 feet by 1 foot.
 107 A woman and a child sitting in a square nich, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 7.
 108 A Roman monument with three busts, 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3.
 109 Part of a Roman monument.
 110 Ditto.
 111 Bust of a Roman head.
 112 Ditto.
 113 A Roman bust.
 114 A bust of Fauna.
 115 A ditto of Fauns.
 116 The bust of a young man.
 117 A ditto of Diana.
 118 Ditto of a Grecian.
 119 Ditto of a woman clothed.
 120 Ditto of a philosopher.
 121 Philosophy, a bust.
 122 A bust of Niobe.
 123 Ditto of one of her sons.
 124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.
 125 Ditto of a woman clothed.
 126 A bust clothed, wants the head.
 127 Ditto.
 128 Ditto.
 129 Ditto.
 130 A bust naked, head wanting.
 131 Bust of an old man, half naked.
 132 Ditto of a Roman.
 133 Bust of Henry VIII. Modern.
 134 Ditto (modern) of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637, Ætat. 17.
 135 A colossal head of Apollo.
 The first stone of the schools was laid March 30th, 1613; and the building was carried on at the combined expence of many benefactors.

The Bodleian or Public Library is a part or member of the last-mentioned edifice. It consists of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the Roman H. The middle room was erected by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, over the Divinity-school, about the year 1440, and by him furnished with books, all which have been since lost. The gallery on the west side was raised at the expence of the University, under the chancellorship of archbishop Laud, together with the Convocation House beneath. The vestibule, or first gallery, with the proscholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furnished the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewise assigned an estate for the maintenance of a librarian, &c. and the support of a public fund for the library, adding a body of statutes, for the regulation of his new institution. By these services he justly deserved the name of the Founder of the Library. He died on the twenty-eighth of January, 1612.

The original stock has been greatly enriched by the accession of many valuable collections of manuscripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; besides large additions of choice and useful books, from various donations. The principal benefactors have been the earl of Pembroke, archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby,

Digby, general Fairfax, Dr. Marshal, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. St. Amand, &c. The library is now in a very flourishing condition, which it is likely to preserve and improve, under the management of the present vigilant and learned librarian.

It may be proper to take notice here, that the Bodleian Library, and Picture Gallery, can only be seen from eight to eleven in the morning; and in the afternoon, between one and four, from Michaelmas to Ladyday; and between two and five from Ladyday to Michaelmas.

In this library are the following pictures:

Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the library.

The head librarians of the Bodleian Library—Dr. James, Dr. Rouse, Dr. Barlow bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Lockey, canon of Christ-church, Dr. Hyde, Dr. Hudson, and Mr. Bowles.

St. Jerom.

Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Lord Crew, bishop of Durham.

Sir Kenelm Digby.

Bishop Andrews.

Hugo Grotius.

Joseph Scaliger.

Galileo, a famous astronomer.

Father Paul.

Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England, done by his niece, Maria More.

Erasmus, by Hans Holbein.

Bochart.

Mr. Selden, benefactor to the Bodleian Library, done by Sir Peter Lely.

Dr. Pocock, canon of Christ-church.

Archbishop Usher.

Dr. Hicks.

Humphrey Wanley, librarian to the old earl of Oxford, by Hill.

King James I.

King Charles I. and his queen.

Henry prince of Wales, king Charles I.'s elder brother.

Princess Elizabeth, palatine queen of Bohemia, sister to king Charles I.

King Charles II. when a boy.

Lord Falkland, who was killed in the civil wars.

Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII.

Lady Jane Grey.

A fine bust of Sir Thomas Bodly, the founder of the library.

A fine bust of king Charles I.

On the Stair-case.

Sir Martin Frobisher, a famous admiral in queen Elizabeth's time.

Isaac Casaubon.

Dr. Coney, M. D.

A south prospect of Oxford, by Summers.

Our Saviour and the woman of Samaria.

Scaliger.

James Zarabella.

Mr. Taylor, a poet.

Charity.

Hope.

Piety.

Having visited the Library, we should not neglect the Divinity School, which stands under the same roof. It was begun at the expence of the University, A. D. 1427, and afterwards completed, with its superstructure, by duke Humphrey. Its ceiling is a most finished piece of Gothic masonry, both in design and execution; and on the whole, it is probably the most complete Gothic room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the Convocation House, which is a spacious room, commodiously furnished, and handsomely decorated. It was built, with its superstructure, A. D. 1639.

Opposite to the Divinity School stands the front of the Theatre, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and two statues of archbishop Sheldon and the duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At our entrance the mind is

strongly and suddenly struck with ideas of majesty and beauty. But this room exhibits the most august appearance, when properly filled. It is equally disposed to contain, and shew to advantage, a large and solemn assembly. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are seated in the centre of the semicircular part; on each hand are the young noblemen and doctors; the masters of arts in the area: the rest of the University, and strangers of both sexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and not being supported either by columns or arch-work, rests on the side-walls, which are at the distance of eighty feet one way, and seventy the other. This roof is covered with allegorical painting, of which the following explication is here inserted, from Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire.

' In imitation of the theatres of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, so this, by the painting of the flat roof within, is represented open; and as they stretched a cordage from pilaster to pilaster, upon which they strained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather, so here is a cord-moulding gilded, that reaches cross and cross the house, both in length and breadth, which supporteth a great reddish drapery, supposed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the Genii round about the house, towards the wall, which discovereth the open air, and maketh way for the descent of the Arts and Sciences, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly Truth descends, as being solicited and implored by them all.

' For joy of this festival some other Genii sport about the clouds, with their festoons of flowers and laurels, and prepare their garlands of laurels and roses, viz. Honour and Pleasure, for the great lovers and students of those arts: and that this assembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and disturbers, Envy, Rapine, and Brutality, are by the Genii of their opposite virtues, viz. Prudence, Fortitude, and Eloquence, driven from the society, and thrown headlong from the clouds. The report of the assembly of the one, and the expulsion of the other, being proclaimed through the open and serene air, by some other of the Genii, who blowing their antic trumpets, divide themselves into the several quarters of the world.—*Hitherto in gross.*

More particularly, the circle of figures consists,

' First, of Theology, with her book of seven seals imploring the assistance of Truth for the unfolding of it.

' On her left hand is the Mosaical Law veiled, with the table of stone, to which she points with her iron rod.

' On her right hand is the Gospel, with the cross in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

' In the same division, over the Mosaical Law, is History, holding up her pen, as dedicating it to Truth, and an attending Genius, with several fragments of old writings, from which she collects her history into her book.

' On the other side, near the Gospel, is Divine Poesy, with her harp of David's fashion.

' In the triangle on the right hand of the Gospel, is also Logic, in a posture of arguing; and on the left hand of the Mosaical Law is Music, with her antic lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of music notes on her knee, with a Genius on her right hand, (a little within the partition of Theology) playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient music.

' On the left (but within the partition for Physic) Dramatic Poesy, with a vizard, representing Comedy, a bloody dagger for Tragedy, and the reed pipe for Pastoral.

' In the square on the right side of the circle, is Law, with her ruling sceptre, accompanied with records, patents, and evidences, on the one side, and on the other with Rhetoric. By these is an attending Genius, with the scales of Justice, and a figure with a palm-branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; and the Roman Fasces, the marks of power and punishment.

Painting, with a case of letters in one hand, and a form ready set in the other, and by her several sheets hanging as a drying.

On the left side the circle, opposite to Theology, in three squares, are the Mathematical Sciences, (depending on Demonstration, as the other on Faith) in the first of which is Astronomy with the celestial globe, Geography with the terrestrial, together with three attending Genii, having Arithmetic in the square on one hand, with a paper of figures; Optics with the perspective glass; Geometry with a pair of compasses in her left; and a table with geometrical figures in it, in her right hand. And in the square on the other hand, Architecture embracing the capital of a column, with compasses, and the Norma or square lying by her, and a workman holding another square in one hand, and a plumb-line in the other.

In the midst of these squares and triangles (as descending from above) is the figure of Truth sitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a palm-branch (the emblem of Victory) in the other the sun, whose brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is so bright, that it seems to hide the face of herself to the spectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the Theatre, are three figures tumbling down; first, Envy, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag's breast, pale venomous complexion, strong, but ugly limbs, and riveled skin, frighted from above by the sight of the shield of Pallas, with the Gorgon's head in it, against which she opposes her snaky tresses, but her fall is so precipitous, that she has no command of her arms.

Then Rapine, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeau; with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations, but is prevented by an Herculean Genius, or Power.

Next that is represented brutish, scoffing Ignorance, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a Mercurial Genius with his Caduceus.

The allegorical pictures on the ceiling, above explained, were done by Streater, serjeant painter to king Charles II. but the colours, as well as the canvas, having been greatly injured by time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762, by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait painter of London; at which time the whole inside was also decorated with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, at the expence of one thousand pounds; so that this is now universally allowed to be the most superb and splendid room in Europe.

Besides the ceiling, the room is furnished with three admirable full-length portraits of archbishop Sheldon, the duke of Ormond, above-mentioned, and Sir Christopher Wren. Nor should we forget to mention a good statue of Charles II. on the outside of the circular part; the edifice being somewhat in the form of a Roman D.

This beautiful structure was erected from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, A. D. 1669, at the expence of archbishop Sheldon, then chancellor; who having bestowed fifteen thousand pounds in building it, endowed it with two thousand pounds, to purchase lands for its perpetual repair.

In the Theatre are celebrated the public acts; and the annual commemoration of benefactors to the University on the second of July, instituted by the late lord Crew, bishop of Durham, with some other solemnities.

Westward of the Theatre stands the Ashmolean Museum, so called from its founder, Elias Ashmole, Esq; Windsor herald in the reign of Charles II. This munificent patron of learning, in the year 1677, made an offer to bestow upon the University all the rarities he had purchased from the two Tradescants, successively physic-gardeners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of coins, MSS, &c. on condition that they should build a fabric for their reception. The building was accordingly erected, and finished in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Wren. It is inferior to no modern edifice in point of symmetry and

elegance. Its front towards the street is about sixty feet in length. The eastern portico is remarkably well finished in the Corinthian order, and adorned with variety of characteristical embellishments. This piece of architecture is deservedly reckoned equal to any in the University; though, like many others, it is so much crowded by the neighbouring buildings, that the spectator cannot command a proper view of it.

In pursuance of his promise, Ashmole presented to the University a large and valuable collection of natural bodies, together with his coins and manuscripts; he also bequeathed at his death three gold chains, one of philigrain work, consisting of sixty links, weighing twenty-two ounces, with a medal of the duke of Brandenburg; the other a collar of S's, with a medal of the king of Denmark; and the third a chain of equal weight and value, with a medal of the emperor Joseph; all which he had received as honorary presents on occasion of his book concerning the order of the garter.

The Museum has been greatly enriched since its first foundation, by several ample and valuable benefactions. The chief natural curiosities are, a large collection of bodies, horns, bones, &c. of animals, preserved dry, or in spirits; numerous specimens of minerals and metals; shells, especially those of Dr. Martin Lister, together with his ores, fossils, &c. many of which are described in the Philosophical Transactions, or in the pieces published by that ingenious naturalist.

It contains also a small, but well chosen collection of exotic plants, sent from the East Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been chiefly indebted to the care and munificence of its two first keepers, Dr. Robert Plott, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the natural bodies mentioned in his histories of the counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large collections he had made in his travels through the greatest part of England, Wales, and Ireland. A catalogue of many of these was published by himself, elegantly adorned with copper-plates, in the year 1699, under the title of Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia. To these valuable treasures a great addition has lately been made by the Rev. William Borlase, who presented to the University all the specimens of crystals, mundicks, coppers, tins, &c. described in his Natural History of Cornwall; which present he also accompanied with his manuscript copy of the history, and the original drawings.

Amongst the curiosities of nature must be reckoned the large magnet given to the Museum by the Right Hon. the countess of Westmoreland, the lady of our late chancellor. It is of an oval shape, its longer diameter eighteen inches, its shorter twelve, and supports a weight of one hundred and forty-five pounds. It is enclosed in an elegant case of mahogany, made at his lordship's expence, and may justly be deemed one of the greatest ornaments, as well as rarities of this place.

Nor is this repository deficient in a good collection of antiquities; such as urns, statues, sacrificial vessels and utensils; it being possessed of most of those described in the Britannia, by bishop Gibson, p. 695, 1022. Here are also many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon coins, the gift of the founder, and Thomas Brathwaite, Esq.

Amongst the works of art, a model of a ship given by Dr. Clark, and a picture representing our Saviour going to his crucifixion, made of feathers, deserve particular notice; also a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of king Alfred, and worn, as is supposed, by that monarch.—This structure is also decorated with the following paintings:

James VI. of Scotland, when a youth.
Lady Molineux.
Richard Napier, M. D.
Ben Johnson.
John Dee.
William Lilly.
Edward lord Wotton of Marley.
Thomas Parr.
Oliver Cromwell.
Charles I.
Inigo Jones.
Cardinal Richlieu.

Cromwell, earl of Essex.
 Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV.
 Thomas, duke of Norfolk, by Vandyke.
 Thomas, earl of Arundel, by ditto.
 Sir John Suckling.
 Le Neve, a painter.
 Oliver de Cratys, a painter.
 Michael Burck, a poor knight of Windfor.
 Earl of Manchester, chancellor of Cambridge.
 Lewis XI. of France.
 St. Jerom.
 John, king of France, made a prisoner at the battle of Poictiers.
 Dobson the painter's wife, by Dobson.
 Edward V.
 Henry duke of Gloucester.
 John Selden, Esq;
 John Lewen, a celebrated comedian.
 Charles I. when young.
 Mary Davis, a woman who had horns growing on the hinder part of her head.
 Hadrian Beverland, in miniature.
 Charles I. in miniature.
 Sir John Tradescant, junior.
 His first wife, son and daughter.
 His second wife and son.
 Sir John Tradescant, senior, in old age.
 Another, drawn after his death.
 Sir John Tradescant, junior, with his friend Zithepsa, a quaker of Lambeth.
 The same, with his wife
 Robert Plot, LL D. the first keeper of the Museum.
 Elias Ashmole, Esq; founder of the Museum.
 A dead Christ, by Hannibal Caracci.
 Charles II.
 James II.
 A drawing of John Aubrey, Esq; by Faithorne.
 A representation of the battle of Pavie, 1525.
 An emblematical painting of the destruction of the arts, &c. by the Goths.
 The descent of Christ into hell, by Brughell.
 A figure of a gamester.
 A figure of a drunkard.
 A figure of an idiot.
 A Spanish Boor.
 A Laplander.

Besides the room in which the curiosities are deposited, there are three small libraries; the first called by the name of Ashmole's Study, containing his printed books and MSS. chiefly relating to matters of heraldry and antiquity; in which also are the MSS. of Sir William Dugdale, author of the *Monasticon*, &c. The second is that of Dr. Lister, consisting of printed books in physic, and the best editions of the classics, in which also are preserved the copper-plates belonging to the *History of Shells*, published by that author. The last is that of Anthony Wood, containing the valuable manuscript collections of that learned and laborious antiquarian.

In the room on the first floor, lectures are read in experimental philosophy. Underneath is an elaboratory for courses of chemistry and anatomy.

The care and direction of the Museum is vested in six visitors, viz. the vice-chancellor, the dean of Christchurch, the principal of Brazen Nose, the king's professor of physic, and the two proctors for the time being. These have the nomination of the head keeper, and meet annually on Trinity Monday, to inspect the state of the collection, and to pass the accounts. Ashmole designed to have endowed his foundation with ample revenues, and has in his statutes expressed the sums appointed for this purpose, namely, fifty pounds *per annum* for the head keeper, fifteen pounds to the librarian, and five pounds for an assistant; but this generous intention was never put into execution; so that the profits at present arise only from the gratuities given by strangers for the exhibition of the curiosities, which fall greatly short of the original design.

The Clarendon Printing-house is almost contiguous to the Theatre. It is a magnificent structure, consisting of two stories, and is one hundred and fifteen feet in length. The street front has a noble Doric portico, whose columns equal the height of the first story. The back front is adorned with three quarter columns of the same dimensions, and a statue of the earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are statues of the Nine Muses. As we enter from the schools, on the right hand, are two rooms where bibles and books of common prayer are printed. Over these are large and elegant apartments, containing several excellent pictures, with a kitchen, and other domestic accommodations, under the whole; all which are rented of the University by Mess. Wright and Gill, of London. The left side consists of rooms for the University press, together with one well-executed apartment, adorned with an excellent portrait of queen Anne, by Kneller; appointed for the meetings of the heads of houses, and delegates.

This edifice was built, A. D. 1711, by the profits arising from the sale of lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, the copy of which had been presented to the University by his sons, the lords Clarendon and Rochester.

The Physic Garden is situated to the south of Magdalen College. We pass through a small court, to the grand entrance, worthy of Inigo Jones, but designed by Nicholas Stone. It is of the Doric order, and ornamented with rustic work. It is moreover adorned with a bust of the founder, lord Danby, a statue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. On the face of the Corona and the frieze is the following inscription: "Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi honori Caroli I. regis in usum academiæ et reipublicæ Henricus comes Danby, anno 1632." The same inscription is on the garden front.

The garden, which is five acres in circumference, is surrounded by a noble wall, with other portals in the rustic style, at proper distances. The ground is divided into four quarters. On the right and left, at our entrance, are two neat and convenient green-houses, stocked with a valuable collection of exotics. The quarters are filled with a complete series of such plants as grow naturally, disposed in their respective classes. Without the walls, on the east, is an admirable hot-house, where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raised. Of these the chief are, the pineapple, the plantain, the coffee-shrub, the caper-tree, the cinnamon, the creeping Cereus, &c.

This garden was instituted by the earl of Danby, above-mentioned, A. D. 1632; who having replenished it with plants for the use of students in botany, settled an annual revenue for its support. It has been since much improved by Dr. Sherrard, who erected the edifice which we see on our left, at entering the garden, and furnished it with an useful collection of botanical books. He likewise assigned three thousand pounds for the maintenance of a professor of botany, for whose lodgings some apartments in the building just mentioned have been appointed.

Having surveyed the public buildings in Oxford, we shall proceed to the several colleges and halls which constitute the university of Oxford.

The earliest accounts of the university of Oxford are equally doubtful with those of the city. The foundations of both are by some referred to the British king, Memprick; by some to another British king, named Arviragus, who reigned in the time of the emperor Domitian, about the seventieth year of the Christian æra; and by others, to king Vortigern.

Upon the whole, it is probable that this university was founded soon after the Christian religion was established in England; for in the papal confirmation of it, under the pontificate of Martin the second, in the sixth century, it is styled an ancient academy or university.

Some historians affirm, that before the reign of Eorpwald, king of the East Angles, there were two general seminaries of literature in England, one for the instruction of youth in the Latin language, at a place in Gloucestershire, not far from Oxford, called therefore Latinlade,

lade, and afterwards, by corruption, Leccalade, and Lechlade: the other for teaching the Greek language, at a place which then was called Greglade and Greccalade, but now Creklade, a borough town of Wiltshire. The students and masters in both these academies are said to have been removed by the Saxons to Oxford.

We have however no credible accounts of this university before the time of king Alfred, towards the end of the ninth century; Alfred is therefore generally considered as its founder, though he was in fact no more than the restorer of learning at this place.

At the accession of Alfred, learning had suffered so much by the wars of the Romans, Danes, and Saxons, that few persons could read English, and scarce a single priest in the kingdom understood Latin.

To remedy this inconvenience, Alfred first ordered Gregory's Pastoral to be translated into English, and sent a copy of it to every bishop in the kingdom. He then procured several men of literature, and among others were Grymbald, and John the Monk, two men eminent, as well for their piety as for their learning, whom, in 886, he settled at Oxford, which was before that time an university or seminary of literature.

Grymbald, and the learned men that accompanied him hither, having prescribed new statutes, institutions, and forms of reading, to the students, the old scholars refused to comply. They pleaded, that letters flourished here before the arrival of Grymbald; and that if the students were less in number before his arrival than afterwards, it was owing to their having been expelled in great numbers by the tyranny of Pagans and Infidels. They further insisted, that they were ready to prove, by the undoubted testimony of their annals, that good rules and orders had long subsisted for the government of the place; that these rules were prescribed by Gildas, Melkin, Nennius, Kentigern, and others of great learning and piety, who had prosecuted their studies at Oxford, and formed and improved the constitution of its university.

After the animosity between Grymbald and the old students of Oxford had subsisted three years, it broke out with such violence, that upon Grymbald's complaint, king Alfred came in person to Oxford, and was at great pains in hearing both parties, and endeavouring to accommodate their differences; and having exhorted them to friendship and reconciliation, he left them, in hopes that they would comply; but the students continuing their opposition, Grymbald retired to the monastery at Winchester, which Alfred had then lately founded.

During the stay of Grymbald at Oxford, he and St. Neots were regents and readers of divinity; grammar and rhetoric were taught by Asser, a monk, a man of extraordinary parts and knowledge; logic, music, and arithmetic, by John, a monk of St. David's; and geometry and astronomy, by another John, a monk, and the colleague of Grymbald, a person of admirable knowledge at that time in those sciences.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

For the advancement of learning in this place, king Alfred built three halls, as is generally believed, all subject to one head, and called by the names of Great University Hall, Little University Hall, and Less University Hall; and in these halls he placed twenty-six students in divinity, whom he endowed with annual stipends, paid out of the Royal Exchequer. Others are of opinion, that king Alfred founded only one hall here, under a threefold distinction, from the professions or sciences taught in it. Such, however, is the foundation of what is now called University College, which is allowed to be the most ancient in Oxford. Some, however, maintain, that this college was a mansion for scholars long before the time of king Alfred, and that St. John de Beverley, who died in 721, received his education here. Its subsistence prior to Alfred, they say, appears by a parliamentary petition in the reign of Richard II. and they insist, that Alfred only rebuilt the house which he called Great University Hall, and provided the students with exhibitions.

In the reign of king Ethelred, this college or hall was sacked and burnt, together with the city, by the Danes; and they were scarcely rebuilt, when king Harold, who succeeded to the crown in 1036, being much incensed against this place, for the murder of some of his friends, in a tumult, banished the scholars from their studies. By an edict of Edward the Confessor, the scholars were however restored to their ancient pensions and habitations; but William the Conqueror being desirous to abolish the English tongue, and therefore unwilling to have the doctrines of the church any longer preached in it, was vigorously opposed by the clergy and scholars of Oxford, upon which he retracted the stipends granted them by king Alfred, and the scholars were thus reduced to live on charitable contributions, till the college was a second time endowed.

This college, according to some writers, was, at the time of the Conquest, let out to the scholars by the citizens, into whose possession it is supposed to have come during the Danish wars; but this circumstance is by no means probable, since the edict of Edward the Confessor restored the scholars to their ancient privileges. However, it is certain, that for some time before the reign of Henry III. the scholars rented the college of the citizens. By what means it became the property of the city, does not appear; but such was the city's right to this college, that it had power to sell it, and it was actually bought of the city by William, archdeacon of Durham, who died in 1249; and by his last will and testament, bequeathed it to the students, and endowed it with three hundred and ten marks, for the maintenance of ten or twelve scholars.

The magnificent front of this college is extended upwards of two hundred and sixty feet along the south side of the High Street. In it, at due distances, are two stately portals, with a tower over each. That on the west leads into the old court, which is a handsome Gothic quadrangle, of one hundred feet square. Over the gate, at our entrance, on the outside, is a statue of queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the eastern entrance, on the outside, is also an admirable statue of queen Mary, wife of William III. On the south of the western quadrangle are the chapel and hall. The statue of St. Cuthbert is over the gate of the chapel, and that of Alfred at the entrance of the hall. The altar window was given by Dr. Radcliffe, as appears by its inscription, A. D. 1687. The roof of the chapel is a well-wrought frame of Norway oak. The hall has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic style, at the expence of many generous contributions, and is a most complete room of the kind. It is of the age of the chapel.

From this court, through a narrow passage on the east, we are led into another area of three sides. It is opened to a garden on the south. The east, and part of the north side, is taken up by the lodgings of the master, which are commodious and extensive. In a nich over the gate on the north, is a statue of Dr. Radcliffe. The sides of this court are about eighty feet.

A society being thus established, many other benefactors afterwards appeared, who improved the revenues and buildings. Of these the most considerable are, Walter Skirlow, bishop of Durham, who founded three fellowships. Henry Piercy, earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1443, added the same number. Sir Simon Bennet, in the reign of Charles I. established four fellowships, and four scholarships. Many others have likewise founded fellowships and exhibitions.

As to the buildings, the present spacious, splendid, and uniform structure, began to be erected, A. D. 1634, by the benefaction of Charles Greenwood, formerly fellow, and was soon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, above-mentioned. Nor were succeeding patrons wanting to continue so noble a work, till it was finally completed by Dr. John Ratcliffe, who erected the whole eastern quadrangle entirely at his own expence. He likewise settled on the college six hundred pounds a year for two travelling fellowships.

The present society consists of a master, twelve fellows, seventeen scholars, with many other students, amounting in the whole to near seventy.

BALIOL COLLEGE.

Though in the reign of Henry III. particularly in the year 1231, there appears to have been no less than thirty thousand students at this university, consisting of English, Scotch, French, and Irish; yet there was but one college or hall, till after the year 1260, when the foundation of another college was projected by Sir John Baliol of Bernard Castle, in Yorkshire, knight, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, who settled some yearly exhibitions upon certain poor scholars, till he could provide a house and other accommodations for them; but dying in 1269, his widow, Devorgilla, having been requested by him to complete his design, hired of the university a house in a street, then called Horse-manger-street, but now Canditch, in which she placed her exhibitioners, consisting of a principal and sixteen fellows, and prescribed statutes for their government in 1282. Afterwards, in 1284, she purchased another tenement, called St. Mary's Hall, which she rebuilt, and to which the society was removed by her charter, giving it the name of Baliol College.

It has a handsome Gothic gateway, that leads us into the first court, part of which is finished in the style in which it is intended to rebuild the whole college.

On the north is the chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with some beautiful pieces of painted glass. The east window particularly demands our regard, which represents the passion, resurrection, and ascension of Christ; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered two hundred pounds, intending it for the east window of the chapel of his college.

The hall is handsomely wainscotted. In the master's lodgings is a spacious old apartment, whose beautiful bow window projects on the west side of the court, and which was formerly the college chapel. In the library, which was finished about the year 1477, are many curious manuscripts. Besides this court, there is an area to the north-west, consisting of irregular and detached lodgings. But an elegant front is now building by this court, a benefaction of three thousand pounds having been lately received for that purpose.

The principal benefactors are, Philip Somerville, Thomas Stanhope, Peter Blundell, lady Periam, with several others.

John Warner, bishop of Rochester, A. D. 1656, founded four exhibitions for natives of Scotland, whose benefaction was since enlarged by John Snell, Esq.

Here is one master, twelve fellows, and eighteen exhibitioners. The whole number of the society amounts to about fifty.

MERTON COLLEGE.

After Baliol College, the other societies of this university were successively endowed. Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry III. and afterwards bishop of Rochester, first founded and endowed a college of twenty poor scholars, and two or three chaplains, at Malden, near Kingston, a market town of Surry, in the year 1261; but because the liberal arts were taught only in the universities, and he was not willing that his students should be ignorant in them, he translated this society to a building he erected for them in St. John's street at Oxford in 1267, prescribed a body of statutes for them in 1274, and gave the college the name of *Domus Scholarium de Merton*.

It is separated from that of Corpus Christi, towards the west, by a small grove of elms. In the first court, the most striking object is the east window of the chapel, the construction of which is a fine piece of Gothic workmanship. From this court, by a flight of steps, we enter the hall: it is large and lofty, but has nothing particularly remarkable, except the wainscot over the high table, which appears, by a date engraved upon it, in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The chapel, which is also the parish church of St. John, is an august Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel, is the

longest of any in the university, that of New College excepted. It had once an organ, yet without any regular institution for choir-service, before the present stalls and wainscot were put up. There is something elegant in the painted glass of the east window, which is of a modern hand. The ante-chapel is proportionably spacious, and was originally much larger; for if we examine the outside of the church, towards the west, we may perceive the arches filled up, which once stood within, and made part of the nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodely, and Sir Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door, is that of the late warden, Dr. Wintle, and his sister, which is prettily executed; and not far from the north door of the ante-chapel, is a bust and inscription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuscript of Wood, was built about the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

South of the church or chapel, is a small old quadrangle; the south side of it forms the library, built A. D. 1369, which still contains many curious manuscripts; notwithstanding, as we are told by Wood, a cart-load of manuscripts was taken from it, which were dispersed or destroyed by the visitors in the reign of Edward VI.

The new or second quadrangle was erected A. D. 1610, from whose apartments, on the south, there is a beautiful prospect over the meadows. The terrace, formed on the city-wall, in the garden of this college, is no less finely situated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleasing variety.

The benefactors of this society are numerous. Amongst these, the most remarkable are, Henry Sever, and Richard Fitz James, formerly wardens; and Dr. John Wyllyott, chancellor of the church of Exeter, who gave exhibitions for the maintenance of twelve *Portionists*, called Postmasters, A. D. 1380. These were afterwards increased to fourteen, by John Chambers, who directed, that his two additional exhibitioners should be elected from Eton School. Mr. Henry Jackson, late of this house, has likewise founded here four scholarships.

The society consists at present of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen post-masters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The number of members of every sort is near eighty.

EXETER COLLEGE.

In the year 1314, Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, purchased two buildings in the city of Oxford, one called Hart Hall, and the other Arthur's Hall, where he instituted a society, consisting of a rector and twelve scholars, by the name of the Society of Stapledon Hall; but not liking the situation, he bought a piece of ground in the parish of St. Mildred, in this city; and having erected convenient lodgings and other accommodations for them, he translated the society to this building, which was at first called Stapledon Inn, but afterwards Exeter College.

About the year 1318, the Hebrew tongue began to be read at this university, by a Jewish convert, towards whose stipend every clerk in Oxford contributed one penny for every merk of his ecclesiastical revenue.

It is situated on the left side within the Turl from the north. In the centre of the front, which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, is a beautiful gate of rustic work: over it is a tower, adorned with Ionic pilasters, supporting a semicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the founder on a shield surrounded with festoons. A light balustrade finishes the whole. This front deserves a better approach than its confined situation will allow. The workmanship in the roof of the gateway is equal to the rest.

This college consists chiefly of one handsome modern quadrangle, one side of which is the same as the front just described. On the south is the hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was entirely built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, Knt. of Devonshire, A. D. 1618. On the north is the chapel, consisting of two isles. It was erected by Dr. Hakewell, formerly rector, A. D. 1624.

In the library, which was formerly the chapel, situated in the inner court, is a fine collection of the classics, given by Thomas Richards, Esq.

The old entrance into the college was through the tower which appears on the north-east angle of the court, and for which a postern in the city-wall was opened. Near or about this tower, the old college, as it in some measure may be called, seems to have stood; part of which still remains adjoining to the tower on either side, that on the east being the most ancient, erected A. D. 1404, and that on the west, viz. the rector's lodgings, together with the tower itself, A. D. 1432. However, all these are still more modern than any part of the founder's original structure, no remainder of which is to be seen at present, except a part of the chapel, since converted into the library.

The gardens are neat, with an agreeable terrace, from whence a prospect is opened to some of the finest buildings in the university.

The college consists, at present, of one rector, twenty-five fellows, and a bible-clerk, with two exhibitioners. The students of every sort are about fifty.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

Camden, Prynne, and other antiquarians, ascribe the foundation of Oriel College to king Edward II. in 1324; but it does not appear that he contributed much farther to this foundation, than granting a licence to Adam le Brome, his almoner, in 1324, to build and endow a college here, by the name of St. Mary's Hall. To this society king Edward III. in 1327, being the first year of his reign, gave a large building in Oxford, called le Oriel, to which the fellows removing from St. Mary's Hall, this was called Oriel College.

It is situated southward of St. Mary's church, on the north side of the front of Corpus Christi College, its great gate being almost opposite to the back gate of Christ-church. Its quadrangle, which was erected in the year 1640, is uniform and decent. The north side consists of the provost's lodgings, and the library; the east of the hall, buttery, and vestibule of the chapel, which runs eastward from thence; and the south and west sides form the common apartment.

We ascend the hall by an ample flight of steps, covered with a proportionable portico. It is handsomely wainscotted in the Doric style, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dressed in his regalia, by Hudson; one of queen Anne, who annexed a prebend of Rochester to the provostship, by Dahl; and another of the late duke of Beaufort, who is represented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a negro boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi. The best of these pieces the judicious spectator will probably determine to be that of the duke.

The chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent simplicity, and was finished A. D. 1642. The window over the altar has been lately painted with the Wise Men's Offering, by Mr. Pakett, of York.

The library is a neat, well-furnished room, being half the upper story of the north side of this quadrangle.

The garden-court, which we enter by a passage in the same north side, receives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midst of it, and fenced on this side with iron gates and pallisades, supported by a dwarf-wall and stone piers. The sides are two wings, in a style correspondent to that of the quadrangle. That on the right was erected by Dr. Robinson, bishop of London; and that on the left, by Dr. Carter, formerly provost.

The college has gone through frequent revolutions with regard to its buildings.

The principal benefactor to the present edifice was Dr. John Tolson, when provost, who, besides other valuable donations, gave one thousand one hundred and fifty pounds for that purpose.

Nor should we forget the benefaction of the above mentioned Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, who gave two thousand five hundred pounds for augmenting the fellowships.

The present members are, one provost, eighteen fellows, and about fourteen exhibitioners. The students of all sorts amount to almost eighty.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Robert Eglesfield, a bachelor of divinity in this university, and a native of Cumberland, at the desire of queen Philippa, consort of king Edward III. in the year 1340, purchased certain houses in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in the city of Oxford, which he converted into a collegiate hall, by the name of *Aula Scholarium Raginæ de Oxon.* and having obtained a royal charter of confirmation, dated the eighteenth of January 1340, he endowed this hall for a provost and twelve fellows, in allusion to Jesus Christ and his twelve apostles. He intended also to endow it with revenues for the maintenance of seventy poor scholars, in reference to Christ's seventy disciples; but this part of the design was never executed. By the founder's rules, the fellows were to be chosen out of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in preference to any other county.

After the founder's death, king Edward III. gave two tenements to this college, and settled them on the society, by the name of Queen's College, or Hall, in remembrance of his queen Philippa, who was a great benefactress to it.

About this time the students of Oxford growing wanton and insolent, separated themselves into two parties or factions, distinguished by the names of the Northern and Southern Men; and after many acts of violence and hostility, the Northern men retired to Stamford in Lincolnshire, and began to prosecute their studies in some halls or colleges which had been erected there when it was an university; but in a few years they returned to Oxford again, and laws were enacted, prohibiting the profession of the liberal arts and sciences at Stamford, to the prejudice of Oxford university.

It is situated in the High-street, opposite University College. The front, which is formed in the style of the Luxemburgh palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a superb cupola, the construction of which is by some thought too heavy for the rest. Under it is a statue of the late queen Caroline.

The first court is one hundred and forty feet in length, and one hundred and thirty in breadth. A beautiful cloister surrounds this court, except on the north side. Over the western cloister are the provost's lodgings, which are spacious and splendid. The north side is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finished in the Doric order. In the centre, over a portico leading to the north court, stands a handsome cupola supported by eight Ionic columns.

The chapel is one hundred feet long, and thirty broad. It is ornamented in the Corinthian order, with a beautiful ceiling of fret-work. The windows are all of fine old painted glass, viz. 1518; that over the altar excepted, representing our Lord's nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The most remarkable are two on the north side, of the Last Judgment, and two on the south, of the Ascension. These, with the rest, were removed hither from the old chapel. There is an Ascension in the roof by Sir James Thornhill.

The hall is fitted up in the Doric order, and has an admirable proportion. It is sixty feet long, and thirty broad, with an arched roof, of a correspondent height. It is furnished with excellent portraits of the founder and benefactors. Over the screen is a handsome gallery, intended for music, and as a vestibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The north court is one hundred and thirty feet long, and ninety broad. On the west stands the library, which is of the Corinthian order. Under the east side of this edifice runs a cloister; its west side is adorned with statues of the founder, and benefactors, and other pieces of sculpture. The room within is highly finished. The book-cases, which are of Norway oak, are decorated with well-wrought carving, and in the ceiling are some admirable compartments of stucco.

The whole area, on which this beautiful college, which is one entire piece of well-executed modern architecture, stands, is an oblong square, three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth; which being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into the two courts just described.

The present edifice was begun by Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. 1672, who was a most munificent contributor; and being continued by the liberality of several intermediate benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond, who likewise founded eight fellowships and four scholarships. These fellows and scholars have handsome apartments appropriated to them in the New Buildings, besides an annual stipend of fifty pounds to each of the former, and thirty pounds *per annum* to each of the latter. This foundation was first filled up by election from other colleges of the university, on the twenty-sixth of October, 1764.

The custom of ushering in the boar's head, with a song, on Christmas-day, is, at present, peculiar to this college: but it was formerly practised all over the kingdom; and the Carol here sung on this occasion, is literally the same with that which was once universally used, except some few local alterations.

The college consists, at present of a provost, sixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight taberdars, so called from *Taberdum*, a short gown which they formerly wore, sixteen scholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners. To these we may add, the members of Mr. Mitchell's new foundation, just mentioned. The number of students of every sort is above one hundred.

NEW COLLEGE.

William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, having erected and endowed a college at Winchester, for teaching a certain number of boys grammar learning, formed a design, about the year 1369, of building a college in Oxford, to which they might be removed at a proper time, and pass through a regular course of academical studies: he therefore obtained of king Richard II. in the third year of his reign, a licence, dated the thirtieth of June 1379, for carrying his design into execution. He laid himself the first stone of a magnificent structure, which being finished in 1386, he called New College; and on the fourteenth of April, in that year, the warden and fellows were admitted with great solemnity. The statutes, habits, customs, and privileges of this college, are different from those of any other college in the university.

It is situated eastward of the Schools, and is separated from Queen's College by a narrow lane on the south.

The first court is about one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-nine in breadth. In the centre is a statue of Minerva, given by Sir Henry Parker of Honington, in Warwickshire. The north side, which consists of the chapel and hall, is a noble specimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper stories of the east side form the library. On the west are the lodgings of the warden, which are commodious and ample, adorned with many valuable portraits. The third story of this court was added to the founder's original building, A. D. 1674.

We enter the chapel at the north-west angle. This chapel exceeds all in the university. The ante-chapel, which is supported by four pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the choir, and is eighty feet long and thirty-six broad. The choir, which we enter by a Gothic screen of beautiful construction, is one hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and sixty-five high. From hence the painting over the altar, done about sixty years ago by Mr. Henry Cook, is seen to the best advantage. It consists of a salutation piece, behind which the painter has artfully thrown the concave of a well ornamented dome, in which the chapel appears to terminate. Nor is the deception contrived with less art in the two panels on each side of the altar, which seem to discover some distant opening. The altar itself is approached by a noble flight of marble steps. It is inclosed by a well-wrought rail of iron-work, the gift of Mr. Terry, for-

merly fellow, and is covered with a rich pall of crimson velvet, given by Dr. Burton, the late head master of Winchester school. From this situation, the organ, with the stall-work underneath, has a striking effect. Nor are the stalls, with their ornaments, on either side, unworthy of the rest, being remarkably elegant in the style of the light Gothic. The windows on the south side are most beautifully painted by Mr. Price of London; each window representing eight figures of saints and martyrs, with their respective symbols and insignia, large as the life. It is intended by the society to finish all the remaining windows in the same superb style. The ante-chapel has lately received great ornament from a new western window, painted by Mr. Pecket of York.

Choir-service is performed here every day at eleven and five, and is probably no where performed with more solemnity, or heard to better advantage. The organ is a most admirable instrument, erected by the famous Dolham, and since improved with the addition of the clarion-stop and swelling organ, by Mr. John Byfield.

Near the chapel is a noble cloyster, which constitutes a quadrangle, one hundred and forty-six feet in length on two sides, and one hundred and five the other two, with a garden in the area. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells.

The hall, to which we pass at the north-east side of the quadrangle, is of excellent proportion, being seventy-eight feet in length, thirty-five in breadth, and forty-three in height. Its wainscot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the east end are portraits of the munificent founder, William of Wickham; William of Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen College, who was schoolmaster of Wykeham's College at Winchester; and Henry Chicheley, the founder of All Souls College, fellow of New College, while the founder was yet living.

The two rooms of which the library before mentioned consists, are seventy feet long, and twenty-two broad. This library is furnished with a fine collection, and well known to the learned for its many valuable manuscripts.

In the chapel is shewn the crossier of the founder, one of the noblest curiosities, and almost the only one of its kind now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly seven feet in height, is of silver gilt, embellished with variety of the richest Gothic workmanship, and charged with figures of angels, and the tutelar saints of the cathedral church of Winchester, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preserved, and from a length of almost four hundred years, has lost but little of its original splendor and beauty.

From this quadrangle we pass into the garden-court. This beautiful area, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually as we approach the garden, from which it is separated by a sumptuous iron pallisade, one hundred and thirty feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the mount in the garden; and the prospect is still further improved by the appearance of the old Gothic spires and battlements, which overlook the new building from the founder's court. It began to be erected A. D. 1682, at the expence of the college, assisted by many liberal contributions.

The garden in general is judiciously disposed. Great part of it, as likewise part of the college, is surrounded by the city-wall; which, from this circumstance of serving as a fence or boundary to the college precincts, is here, and here only, preserved entire, with its battlements and bastions, to a considerable extent.

On the south side is a pleasant bowling-green, shaded to the west by a row of elms, and on the east by tall fycamores, the branches of which being interwoven and incorporated with each other, from end to end, are justly admired as a natural curiosity.

The principal benefactors are, John Buckingham, bishop of Lincoln, A. D. 1388. Thomas Beckington, A. D. 1440. Thomas Jane, A. D. 1494. Clement Harding, A. D. 1507. Wareham, archbishop of Canterbury; Shirebourne, bishop of Chichester; John Smith, William Flethmonger, with many others.

This college, dedicated to St. Mary Winton, has been called New College from its first foundation, being

at that time an object of public curiosity, and far superior, in point of extent and grandeur, to any college that had then appeared. It was the first effort to magnificence ever exhibited in Oxford; and probably Merton was, before this, the most splendid college in the university, though then by no means adorned with buildings as at present. The rest of the colleges then existing, viz. Baliol, University, Queen's, Exeter, and Oriel, were very small and inconsiderable structures.

The members of this college are, one warden, seventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, and one sexton; together with many gentlemen commoners.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, being the sixth year of Henry VI. began a college here for one rector, seven fellows, and two chaplains, which he designed as a seminary of divines, who might confute the doctrines of Wickliff; but before this design was completed, he died, and Thomas Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1475, finished the building of the college, and encreased its revenues: he gave it a body of statutes, and called it Lincoln College.

It is situated between All Saints church and Exeter College, and consists of two quadrangles. The first, which we enter under a plain but decent tower, is formed, exclusive of chambers, by the lodgings of the rector, standing in the south-east angle, and erected by Thomas Beckington, bishop of Bath and Wells, A. D. 1465; the library and common room on the north, and refectory on the east.

The library, under which is the Common Room, is small, but neatly decorated, and contains many curious manuscripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gascoigne, A. D. 1432. It was finished, as it appears at present, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, first a commoner of this, and afterwards fellow of All Souls College, A. D. 1738. This room was originally the chapel, and was converted into a library at the expence of Nathaniel lord Crew, when fellow, A. D. 1656.

The hall was erected by John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, A. 1631. It was handsomely wainscotted by bishop Crew, A. D. 1701, whose arms appear over the middle of the screen; and those of the rest of the contributors are interspersed about the mouldings. It is forty feet in length, twenty-five in breadth, and proportionable in height.

From this court, which forms a square of eighty feet, we enter through the south side, the second, which is about seventy feet square. On the south side of this quadrangle is the chapel, which particularly deserves our attention. It was built by bishop Williams above-mentioned, A. D. 1631. The screen is of cedar, elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glass, complete, and well preserved, done A. D. 1632. Those on the north represent twelve of the prophets, and those on the south the twelve apostles, large as life. The east window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their respective completions, viz. 1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the History of the Creation its antetype. 2. Our Lord's baptism; and under it, the passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea. 3. The Jewish Passover, and under it, the institution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness; corresponding to—Christ on the cross. 5. Jonas delivered from the whale's belly, expressive of—Christ's Resurrection. 6. Elijah in the fiery chariot, with—Our Lord's Ascension.

The roof consists of compartments in cedar, embellished with the arms of the different founders and benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and festoons, diversified with painting and gilding. There is an admirable proportion and elegance of execution in the eight figures of cedar which are respectively placed at each end of the desks, and represent Moses, Aaron, the four Evangelists, St. Peter and St. Paul.

The benefactors to this college are, William Dagvyle, mayor of Oxford; William Smith, bishop of Lincoln,

and founder of Brazen-Nose College, who, it is said, intended to have bestowed all that he gave to his own college, on this of Lincoln; Edmund Audley, bishop of Salisbury; Jane Trappes, with many others. But their principal benefactor is Nathaniel lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who, about the year 1717, added to the headship an annual allocation of twenty pounds; to the twelve fellowships, ten pounds each; and to the seven scholarships and bible clerkship, five pounds each. He likewise improved the four college curacies; and moreover founded twelve exhibitioners, with salaries of twenty pounds *per annum* each.

The society consists at present of a rector, twelve fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and seven scholars, w^{ith} bible-clerk; besides independent members.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

In the year 1437, Henry Chichley, archbishop of Canterbury, began a college here, which he endowed for a warden and forty fellows, chiefly with the lands of alien priories, which were dissolved in the reign of Henry V. In 1438, the bishop procured a charter for incorporating this society: he called the college *Collegium Animarum omnium defunctorum de Oxon.* and hither he soon afterwards sent a body of statutes, directing the election of the fellows to be upon All Souls day annually.

All the buildings of this college, except the cloisters upon the east side of the quadrangle, were erected during the life of the founder.

It is situated in the High-street, westward of Queen's College. Over the gateway are the statues of the founder, Henry Chichely, and Henry VI.

The first, or old court, is a decent Gothic edifice one hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and seventy-two in breadth. The chapel on the north side is a stately pile. The ante-chapel, in which are some remarkable monuments, is seventy feet long, and thirty broad. We enter the inner chapel, which is of the same dimensions, by a grand flight of marble steps, through a screen constructed by Sir Christopher Wren. The spacious environ of the altar consists of the richest red-vein marble. Above is a fine assumption-piece of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill. On the right and left, at our approach to the altar, are two inimitable urns by the same hand, respectively representing, in their bas-reliefs, the institution of the two sacraments. Between the windows, on each side, are figures of saints in chiaro-obscuro, bigger than the life. The ceiling is disposed into compartments embellished with carving and gilding. The whole has an air of much splendor and dignity, and is viewed to the best advantage from the screen.

The hall, which forms one side of an area to the east, is an elegant modern room. It is furnished with portraits of the munificent founder, colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high-table is an historical piece by Sir James Thornhill, whose subject is the finding of the law. The figure of Josias, rending his robe, is animated and expressive. Over the chimney-piece, which is handsomely executed, in dove-coloured marble, is a bust of the founder; on one side is a bust of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous physician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other, of John Leland, a celebrated antiquarian and polite scholar, about the same reign, supposed to have been a member of this house. The rest of the room is adorned with an admirable series of busts from the antique.

The adjoining buttery is worthy our observation; it is a well-proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of stone, ornamented with curious workmanship. It was built with the hall.

The second court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, and one hundred and fifty-five in breadth. On the south are the chapel and hall; on the west a cloister, with a grand portico; on the north a library; and on the east two superb Gothic towers, in the centre of a series of fine apartments.

The library forms the whole north side of this court. It is two hundred feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height, and finished in the most splendid and elegant

elegant manner. Its outside, in correspondence to the rest of the court, is Gothic. The room itself is furnished with two noble arrangements of book-cases, one above the other, supported by Doric and Ionic pilasters. The upper class is formed in a superb gallery, which surrounds three sides. About the middle of the room, on the north side, is a recess equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the statue of colonel Codrington, the founder of the library. The ceiling, and spaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richest stucco, by Mr. Roberts. Over the gallery, a series of Bronzes is interchangeably disposed, consisting of vases, and the busts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this house.

Before we quit this court, the Common Room deserves our notice, which is a grand apartment, being a cube of twenty-six feet, and lighted by a large Venetian window. It is situated between the two towers above-mentioned.

The warden's lodgings, which front the High-street, are commodious and handsome, being formerly the dwelling-house of Dr. Clarke, formerly fellow, and given by him for the use of the wardens of this house successively.

The principal benefactors are, colonel Christopher Codrington, governor of the Leeward islands, formerly fellow, who, besides a valuable collection of books, granted by will six thousand pounds for building the library, and added four thousand pounds for purchasing books: Dr. George Clarke, the late duke of Wharton, Doddington Greville, lieutenant colonel Stewart, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Of the combined munificence of all, or most of these, the second court, above described, is an illustrious monument.

This college consists of one warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and six choristers. No independent students are admitted.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

In 1458, William Patten, called also Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, founded a college here, on the site where an hospital dedicated to St. John had formerly stood, and endowed it, among other lands, with those belonging to the hospital, for the maintenance of a president, and fifty graduate scholars, whom he directed to be augmented or reduced, as the revenues increased or diminished. He called the society by the name of Mary Magdalen College.

It is situated without the East Gate of the city, on the borders of the river Cherwell. A Doric portal, decorated with a statue of the founder, introduces us to the west front of the college, which is a striking specimen of the Gothic manner. The gate under the west window of the chapel demands a minute examination. It is adorned with five small, but elegant figures; that on the right represents the founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whose college at Winchester the founder was schoolmaster; the third is St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hospital, since converted into this college; and the last St. John the Baptist, by whose name the said hospital was called.

On the left are the lodgings of the president. Nearly contiguous to these, is a stately gateway, the original entrance into the college, but since disused, formed in a tower, whose sides are adorned with statues of four of the persons above-mentioned. It has been observed, that the slender arches, separate and distinct from the other curve mouldings, in this and the chapel gateway, were formerly esteemed curious masonry; but it should be remembered, that curious masonry was more common three centuries ago than at present. It must however be allowed, that they relieve the work, and have an elegant effect.

From this area we pass into a cloister which surrounds a venerable old quadrangle. On the south are the chapel and hall. We enter the chapel on the right hand at entering the cloister. The ante-chapel is spacious, supported with two staff-moulded pillars, extremely light. In the west window are some fine remains of glass painted in *claro obscuro*. The subject is the resur-

rection. The design is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William duke of Bavaria, more than two hundred years since, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is solemn, and handsomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains six figures, almost as large as life, of primitive fathers, saints, martyrs, and apostles, are finely painted in the taste, and about the time of that just described. These windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel, the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither, A. D. 1741. In the confusion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not, however, escape the rage of fanaticism and ignorance: they were unluckily discovered by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who spreading them along the cloisters, jumped through them in their jack-boots, with the utmost satisfaction, and entirely destroyed them. The altar-piece was performed by Isaac Fuller, about ninety years ago. It represents the Resurrection, and we suspect, never received the last finishing. It evidently wants grace and composition, and has too much of the Flemish colouring and expression. Many of the figures are, however, finely drawn. This painting is elegantly celebrated by Mr. Addison, formerly a student of this house, in a Latin poem, printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the cross, supposed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo; and being brought into England by the late duke of Ormond, came into the possession of William Freeman, Esq; of Hamels, in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the society. The altar is fitted up in the modern style, with a well executed wainscot, and columns of the Corinthian order, charged with other elegant embellishments. It is designed to wainscot the whole choir in the same manner. Choir-service is performed in this chapel at eleven and four every day; except, that on Sundays and holidays, the morning service is sung at eight, as it is in all the choirs of the university.

The hall is a stately Gothic room, well proportioned, and handsomely finished. It has four whole-length portraits, viz. of the founder, Dr. Butler, William Freeman, prince Rupert; and two half-lengths, viz. bishop Warner, and Dr. Hammond.

Great pains have been taken to unriddle the latent meaning of the hieroglyphics which surround the cloister. Some affirm, that they are nothing more than the licentious invention of the mason; while others as warmly contend, that they contain a complete system of academic discipline.

From this court, through a narrow passage on the north, we are led into a beautiful opening, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taste, consisting of three stories, three hundred feet in length. The front rests on an arcade, whose roof is finely stuccoed. It is intended to add two other sides; but as the present opening to the meadows and hills on the right, produces so charming an effect, we could almost wish the college might never execute their original design. Through the centre of this building we pass into the grove, or paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns, and stocked with about thirty or forty head of deer.

No college enjoys a more agreeable or extensive environ. Besides the grove just mentioned, there is a meadow within the college precincts, consisting of about thirteen acres, surrounded by a pleasant walk, called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is washed by branches of the Cherwell, and has many pretty rural prospects. This walk is shaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and disposed regularly. A beautiful opening has lately been made on the west side into the College-grove, by demolishing the old embattled wall on the banks of the river.

The original endowment was most munificent, which yet has been augmented by many considerable benefactors. The most distinguished are, Henry VI. William Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, Claymond, Morwent, &c. cardinal Wolsey, when burf of the college, A. D. 1492,

erected the tower, which is exceeded by none in strength, height, and beauty, and contains a musical peal of ten bells.

The college at this time consists of a president, forty fellows, thirty demies, a divinity lecturer, a schoolmaster, an usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers. The whole number of students about one hundred and twenty.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.

In the year 1511, being the third of Henry VIII. William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and chancellor of this university, and Richard Sutton of Prestbury, near Macclesfield, a market town of Cheshire, founded a college for a principal and sixty scholars, and called it Brazen-nose College, from a hall of the same name, distinguished by a large brass nose upon the gate, on the site of which hall this college was partly built.

Brazen Nose College constitutes the west side of the Radcliffe square. It has two courts. The first, which is the original one, consists of the lodgings of the principal, and chambers of the fellows and students, and the refectory, which is elegantly fitted up, and adorned with portraits. Over its portico are two antique busts, the one of Alfred, which built Little University Hall, or King's Hall, on the site of which the present college is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who first read lectures in the said hall, A. D. 882. Over the door leading up to the Common Room, which was originally the chapel, is the following inscription, "A.º. xti 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8 priº."

"Nomine divino Lyncoln præsul, quoque Sutton,
"Hanc posuere petram Regis ad imperium.

i. e. "In the name of God, the bishop of Lincoln, and Sutton, laid this stone, at the command of the king." In the centre of this court is a statue of Cain and Abel.

We enter the second court through a passage on the left hand of the gate of the first. It is planned in a good taste, and was probably the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The cloister on the east side supports the library. On the south stands the chapel, which is at once neat and splendid. The roof, which, being a frame of wood, is an admirable imitation of Gothic stone-work, and the altar, with its decorations, particularly demand our attention. It was finished A. D. 1667, as was the whole court.

With regard to the very singular name of this college, it appears, that the founders erected their house on the site of two ancient hostels, or halls; Little University Hall, mentioned above, and Brazen Nose Hall. The latter of these acquired its name from some students removed to it from a seminary in the temporary university of Stamford, so denominated, on account of an iron ring fixed in a nose of brass, and serving as a knocker to the gate.

The present members of this house are, one principal, twenty fellows, thirty-two scholars, and four exhibitioners; together with about forty or fifty students besides.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

In 1513, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, founded a college here for a warden, certain monks and secular canons, designed as a seminary to the priory of St. Swithin in Winchester; but the founder, in 1516, converted this college to the use of secular students, like the other colleges of the university, and enlarging the buildings, endowed it for a president, twenty fellows, two chaplains, two clerks, two choristers, and three lecturers in philosophy and divinity, giving it the name of Corpus Christi College.

This college is situated near the back gate of Christchurch, on the south side of Oriel College. Through a beautiful Gothic gateway we enter the first court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatness. On the east stands the hall, which is handsomely waincotted, and well proportioned. The rafters in the ceiling are well wrought in the Gothic stile. In the midst of

this court is a curious column, exhibiting a cylindrical dial, the construction of which is esteemed a valuable piece of old Gnomonics. It was made by Robert Hegge, a fellow, about the latter end of Elizabeth. From hence we pass into the cloisters, which are in the modern taste. South of these is an elegant pile of building, of the Ionic order, which fronts Christ-church Meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly president, A. D. 1706. There is likewise another neat structure, of the modern kind, near the hall, appropriated to gentlemen commoners, who must not exceed six in number.

The chapel is seventy feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth, with a screen and altar-piece of cedar.

The library, which is well furnished in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the Reformation to the Revolution; an English bible, supposed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a vellum roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the Royal Family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated with their arms blazoned, and signed by the kings at arms. The most striking curiosity is an ancient manuscript history of the bible in French, illuminated with a series of beautiful paintings, illustrating the sacred story. It was given by general Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this house. Here is shewn also the crozier of the founder, which, although a fine specimen of antique workmanship, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham at New College.

The statutes ordain, that the fellows should be elected from the scholars, and the latter from the counties and dioceses following, viz. two from Surry, three from Hampshire, one from Durham, two from Bath and Wells, two from Exeter, two from Lincolnshire, two from Gloucestershire, one from Wiltshire, or, in defect of a candidate, the diocese of Sarum, one from Bedfordshire, two from Kent, one from Oxfordshire, and one from Lancashire.

Hugh Oldham, chaplain to Margaret countess of Richmond, and afterwards bishop of Exeter, is commemorated as the principal benefactor. The founder had intended his society as a seminary to the monks of St. Swithin's cathedral at Winchester; but Oldham persuaded him to change this design, and to make it a college of secular students on the academic plan; contributing at the same time six hundred merks for completing the building, besides certain estates for the augmentation of its revenue. William Frost, the founder's steward; John Claymond, the first president; and Robert Morwent, the second; with some others, have given lands, &c.

The present members are, one president, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty scholars, two clerks, two choristers, and six gentlemen commoners.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

In 1525, the seventeenth of Henry VIII. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal of Sancta Cæcilia, and archbishop of York, obtained two bulls of pope Clement VII. for dissolving above forty monasteries, and converting their estates towards building and endowing two colleges, one at Ipswich, a borough town of Suffolk, the place of the cardinal's nativity, and another at Oxford. He also procured a royal charter, dated the thirteenth of July, 1525, empowering him to build and endow a college, by the name of Cardinal College, upon the site of a priory dedicated to Frideswide, one of the religious houses just dissolved, and to settle in this college a dean, secular canons, and other gownsmen, for the study of the liberal arts and sciences; and towards their maintenance, to purchase an estate of two thousand pounds *per annum*, and convey it to the society.

The cardinal, two days after the date of the charter, laid the foundation of this college with great solemnity; but being impeached of high treason in 1529, before the buildings were finished, all the estates and possessions of this society were forfeited to the king, which put a stop to the buildings for three years, at the end of which time, the king issued out letters patent, ordering the building to be carried on, the same revenues to be settled on the society, and the foundation to be called King Henry

Henry VIII.'s college; but being afterwards dissatisfied with this appointment, he suppressed the institution in 1545, and in the year following erected the church of this college into a cathedral, by the name of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, founded by king Henry VIII. and settled in it a bishop, dean, and eight canons, eight clerks, eight choristers, a music-master, an organist, and forty students, who were to be chosen yearly from Westminster-school, and the number of whom was augmented by queen Elizabeth.

The stately front of the college of Christ-church is extended to the length of three hundred and eighty-two feet, and terminated at either end by two corresponding turrets. In the centre is the grand entrance, whose Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent. Over it is a beautiful tower, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by bishop Fell. It contains the great bell called Tom, on the sound of which, every night at nine, the students of the whole university are enjoined by statute to repair to their respective societies. The judicious spectator cannot but observe with regret, that this front, perhaps the noblest in the kingdom of the Gothic stile, loses much of its effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it stands, and the narrowness of the approach. It seems however probable, that a terrace walk was intended, by way of raising the ground to a level, the whole length of the college; for the rough foundation stones of the hospital on the opposite side, left unfinished by Wolfey, still remain bare, and the smooth stones are terminated by an horizontal right line, to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The grand quadrangle is two hundred and sixty-four by two hundred and sixty-one feet in the clear: the east, north, and west sides, with part of the south, consist of the lodgings of the dean, the canons, and the students, &c. The greatest part of the south side is formed by the hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the buildings, and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence.—The south, east, and part of the west side, were erected by cardinal Wolfey, as was the kitchen, to the south of the hall, which is every way proportionable to the rest of the college. The whole is strongly expressive of the greatness of the cardinal's conceptions, who yet intended much more than is executed.

The north, and what remained of the west side of this court, was finished A. D. 1665. By the marks on the wall, some suppose this area was surrounded by a cloister. It is evident that a cloister was designed, but it never, as we can find, was executed. We are apt to suspect, that when the college fell into the king's hands, the teeth-stones only of the projected cloister, with some other of the pilasters, had been begun; which probably the new founder removed, and smoothed to the wall. For uniformity's sake, they took care to make the same marks in the new part erected in 1665, as we have just observed.

Round the whole area is a spacious terrace-walk, made in the same year; and in the centre a basin and fountain, with a statue of Mercury. On the inside, over the grand entrance, is a statue of queen Anne. Over the arch, in the north-east angle, another of bishop Fell; and opposite to that at the south-east, a statue of cardinal Wolfey, which is justly admired; it was done by Francis Bird.

Under this statue of the cardinal we enter the hall, by a spacious and stately stair-case of stone, covered by a beautiful roof, built A. D. 1630, which, though very broad, is supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion. This hall is probably the largest, and certainly the most superb, of any in the kingdom. It contains eight windows on each side, is one hundred and twenty feet in length, forty in breadth, and its ceiling eighty feet high.

The roof is a noble frame of timber-work, beautified with near three hundred coats of arms, properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving, and gilding, in the Gothic taste.

The delicacy of the Gothic fret-work in the roof

over the window on the left side of the high table, particularly demands our observation.

This room has been refitted at a large expence, and is adorned with the following portraits of eminent persons, educated at, or related to, the college.

Over the High Table.

Compton, Bp. of London. Corbet, Bp. of Norwich.
HENRY VIII. in his regal robes.

King, Ep. of London.	Duppa, Bp. of Winton.	Cardinal Wolfey.	Fell, Bp. of Oxon.	Morley, Bp. of Winton.	Boulter, Abp. of Armagh.
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On the South Side, beginning at the upper End. | *On the North Side, beginning at the upper End.*

Wake, Abp of Canterbury.	Sir J. Dolben, Abp of York.
Potter, Abp of Canterbury.	Sir J. Trelawney, Bp of Winton.
Smalridge, Bp of Bristol.	Wood, Bp of Litchf. & Cov.
Trevor, Bp of Durham.	Gilbert, Abp of York.
Lord Mansfield.	Drummond, Abp of York.
Hooper, Bp of Bath and Wells.	Blackbourn, Abp of York.
Benfon, Bp of Gloucester.	Cox, Abp of Cashel.
Efte, Bp of Waterford.	Dr. Stratford, canon of Ch. Church.
Robinson, Abp of Armagh.	— Friend, M. D.
Morton, Bp of Meath.	Dr. Aldrich, dean of Ch. Ch.
Godwin, sen, Bp of Bath and Wells.	Dr. Friend, master of Westminster School.
Godwin, jun. Bp of Landaff.	Dr. Nicol, canon of Ch. Ch.
Matthews, Abp. of York.	Richard Frewen, M. D.
Fuller, Bp of Lincoln.	Sir J. Dolben, Preb. of Durh.
Gastrel, Bp of Chester.	Dr. Fell, dean of Ch. Ch.
Hickman, Bp of Londonderry.	Dr. Busbey, master of Westminster School.
Sanderson, Bp of Lincoln.	— Pret, Archd. of Rochest.
Griffith, Bp of St. Asaph.	

Over these.

Smith, Bp of Gloucester.	Westfaling, Bp of Hereford.
James, Bp of Durham.	Peers, Abp of York.
Ravis, Bp of London.	Heton, Bp of Ely.
Bancroft, Bp of Oxford.	Howson, Bp of Durham.

Over the Screen, and on each Side, in the following Order.

Lord Arlington.	
Sir Dudley Carleton.	Ellis, Bp. of Kildare.
A Bust of GEORGE I. in Marble.	
King, Bp. of Lond.	
Mr. Alfop.	Locke.
Sir Gilb. Dolben.	Peter Martyr.

The church of this college, which is the cathedral church of the bishop of Oxford, is situated to the east of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable structure, and was originally the church of St. Frideswide's monastery, on or near the site of which the college is erected. It was finished before the year 1200. The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stone-work, put up by cardinal Wolfey, who likewise rebuilt or refitted the spire as it now stands. The original one was much loftier. The east window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, senior, from a design of Sir James Thornhill, representing the Epiphany. The ile, on the north of the choir, was the dormitory of St. Frideswide's, in which an ancient monument is shewn, said to be the tomb of that faint. She died A. D. 739. At the west end of the same ile is a window painted in a masterly manner by John Oliver, in the eightieth year of his age, and given by him to the college, A. D. 1700. The subject is St. Peter delivered out of prison by the angel. There is great expression in the attitudes of the sleeping soldiers. Many remains of painted glass appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for strength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the most part destroyed, A. D. 1651. But some of these fragments have been lately collected, and with great taste disposed into complete windows, or compartments. The tower contains ten musical bells, brought hither from Osney Abbey, as was the great bell, called Tom, above-mentioned. The neighbouring chapter-house is worthy the inspection of the curious. In this cathedral, choir-service is performed at ten and four every day. This church was designed by the cardinal for private masses and theological exercises only. The foundation stones

stones of the church or chapel intended for the public service, may still be traced in the gardens on the north side of the great quadrangle, which, as Wood tells us, would have been an august and immense work.

Peckwater-court, to the north-east of the great quadrangle, is perhaps the most elegant edifice in the university. It consists of three sides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. The middle story is Ionic. Its architect was dean Aldrich; its principal founder Dr. Radcliffe, a canon of this church, assisted by other contributions. Opposite to it is a sumptuous library, one hundred and forty-one feet in length, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. It was first intended to have placed this structure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air. The south side of this library is furnished with elegant book-cases extended to the whole length of the room, with a gallery above; and between the windows on the opposite side is likewise placed a series of book-cases, respectively assigned to the several sciences; over each of which there are beautiful festoons in stucco charged with symbolical imagery, severally representing the particular branch of literature contained beneath. The ceiling is also richly ornamented with masterly compartments of stucco. The wainscoting, &c. which is of the finest Norway oak, together with the banisters of the gallery, are all highly finished with carving. Upon a pedestal, in a recess on the north side, is placed an admirable whole length statue of Locke, formerly a student of this house, by Roubillac. Towards the south of the library are several apartments, furnished also with book-cases, and cabinets for manuscripts.

East of this court stands Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College. It was a distinct college, founded in 1363 by Illip, archbishop of Canterbury; but afterwards dissolved, and taken into this foundation.

There is, besides, the Chaplain's Court, to the south-east of Wolfey's quadrangle; on the north side of which is a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideswide's monastery, and named St. Lucia's Chapel. It was lately used for a library, but it is at present adorned with the following curious collection of pictures lately belonging to general Guise.

A piece of architecture, rather large, adorned with many small figures very graceful. The architecture by Viviani; the figures, in his best manner, by Sebastiano Ricci.

Two heads in one picture, a little smaller than life. They exhibit two caricaturas, by Spagnoletto.

A portrait of some Spanish nobleman half length, after the life, nobly painted and well preserved, by Moriglio.

A head with part of the shoulders: it seems to be the portrait of some great man, by Titiano, in his first manner.

A picture with many figures, two feet high, representing Solomon's judgment. The invention, disposition, and colouring, are equally wonderful, by Pasqualini Romano, disciple of Andrea Sacchi.

A representation of our Saviour on his way to Calvary. The figures almost as big as the life, by Andrea Mantegna. Mantegna was Correggio's master, and this picture was in the collection of Charles I.

The rape of the Sabines. A picture of great merit, both for invention and colouring, the author unknown.

A figure as big as the life, of particular beauty, exhibiting St. Jerom fervently praying, by Domenichino.

A head with part of the shoulders, as big as the life. It is the portrait, painted by himself, of Francesco Mola.

A small sketch representing a sacrifice, with the temple of Diana. The figures are many, and wonderfully well disposed, by Pietro da Cortona.

A small sketch in light and shadow, with many figures, representing a faint ready to suffer martyrdom, drawn with great liveliness and taste, by Ant. Vandyke.

A small octagonal picture on a black stone, representing our Saviour carried to the sepulchre, by Annibal Caracci.

A picture containing several figures about three feet high, exhibiting St. Laurence's martyrdom, by Tintoretto.

A landscape with figures one foot high, representing the martyrdom of St. Peter Martyr. The figures by Agostino Caracci. The landscape by Gobbo de Caracci.

A sketch, representing a victorious prince carried in triumph. The figures are many, a foot and a half high, and many of them allegorical, by Giordano d'Anveria.

A large piece of architecture, with figures. In his first manner, by Nicol. Pouffin.

A picture, containing some half lengths a little bigger than the life, exhibiting Faith that gives her sword to a general, by Pietro della Vecchia.

The portrait of a general, half length, a little bigger than the life. It is believed to be a copy from Titian, by Luca Giordano.

Figure very artfully fore-shortened, representing our Saviour dead, as big as the life, by Lodovico Caracci.

A picture, exhibiting a battle, full of figures, about one foot high: one of the noblest performances of Bourgoynone.

Apollo and Marsyas. The figures about three feet high, by Sebastiano Ricci.

A large picture, containing some half lengths as big as the life, and representing the taking our Saviour in the garden, by Giacomo da Bassano.

A piece, containing many half length figures as big as the life, representing the prodigal son received by his father. A famous performance of Guercino da Cento.

Sophonisba dying with grief in the arms of her damsel, on receiving doleful news. The figures are half lengths as big as the life. A celebrated piece, by Domenichino.

Our Saviour known by the two disciples in the breaking of the bread; the figures bigger than the life, by Lodovico Caracci.

The flight into Egypt; the figures as big as the life. A noble work, by Guido Reni.

The heads of St. Andrew and St. Paul, bigger than the life; a valuable performance, by Andrea Sacchi.

St. Elizabeth, with St. John, when a babe, musing on a cross made of reeds; the figures smaller than the life. A renowned piece, by Leonardo da Vinci.

Judith holding Holofernes's head; a half length, very beautiful, by Francesco Salviati.

Our Saviour's nativity; the figures a little more than one foot high, finished with extreme diligence. A rare work, by Baldassare Peruzzi.

Our Lady contemplating her babe. The figures about two feet six inches. Wonderfully well done after Correggio's manner, by Francesco Mazzuoli, commonly called Parmigianino.

A half length, as big as the life, representing a naked woman, by Titiano.—It is thought that this is the portrait of the woman that was Titian's model, when he drew the famous Venus now existing in the room called La Tribuna, in the Medicean Gallery at Florence.

Our Saviour taken down from the cross; the figures a little more than one foot high, by Daniele da Volterra. This appears to be the sketch from which Daniel made the large famous picture, that is now in one of the chapels of the church called La Trinita de Monit, at Rome.

An oval picture, representing Medusa's head, bigger than the life, painted with astonishing expression, by Rubens.

A Holy Family; the figures one foot high, completely finished, by Annibal Caracci.

Our Saviour crowned with thorns; the figures a foot and a half high. One of the best works in his first manner, by Correggio.

Our Lady, with the two babes, Jesus and John, laying hold of a lamb, and two angels devoutly looking on them, by Francesco Mazzuoli, called Parmigianino. It was formerly in Charles I.'s collection.

Socrates and Alcibiades; half lengths of about a foot and a half, by Giorgione.

A small picture, representing our Lady's assumption, and the apostles, by Francesco Naldini. This was the sketch of a celebrated picture now in Florence.

Our Saviour's circumcision; an original sketch, by Polidoro da Caravaggio.

A picture in light and shadow, representing Diana and nymphs in the bath, changing Acteon into a stag; an original beautiful sketch. The figures are a foot high, by Nicolo dell' Abate.

A small sketch for a ceiling in light and shadow, by Correggio.

Our Saviour's supper, a small and most beautiful performance, by Innocenzo da Imola. He was one of Raphael's best disciples.

A Venetian history, by Paulo Veronese. This is an original sketch of one of the large pictures painted by Paolo in the Sala del Consiglio, at Venice.

A boy's head, as big as the life, by Annibal Caracci.

Diana's head, as big as the life, by Camillo Procaccini.

St. Catharine, a foot and a half high; a celebrated and well-preserved performance, by Benvenuto da Garofolo.

A landscape, exhibiting the hunting of the hare; a beautiful work, by Gobbo de Caracci.

Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise by the angel. The figures one foot high: a famous and well-preserved work, by the Cavaliere Guiseppe d' Arpino.

The head of a woman smiling, smaller than life, by Leonardo da Vinci.

A child's head, smaller than the life, by Fra. Bartolomeo di San Marco.

The pale of an altar, with figures bigger than the life, representing St. Lucy, St. John the Evangelist, St. Homphrey, and St. Francis: a famous performance, by Correggio, except St. Humphrey's figure, which, having been left unfinished by Correggio, was afterwards finished by Spagnoletto.

The family of the Caraccis represented in a butcher's shop, and those celebrated painters in butchers dresses. Annibal is weighing some meat to a Swiss of the Cardinal of Bologna's guard. Agostino is shaking a nail, and trying if it holds fast, that he may hang on it a leg of mutton, which he holds in his left hand. The Gobbo is lifting up a calf to hang it on a beam, and Lodovico stoops down killing a sheep. The mother of them is represented as a servant maid that comes to buy some meat. The likenesses are traditionally said to be wonderful; and the whole of this no less odd than beautiful picture was the most celebrated performance of Annibal Caracci.

Three half figures as big as the life, representing three ladies diverting themselves with music, and a gentleman listening to them. In all probability they were portraits, by Titiano.

A sketch of one of the most capital pictures in Venice, and preserved there in a church. It represents our blessed Lady, with St. Peter and St. Francis, and a Venetian general of the Capello's family come back victorious from a battle against the Turks, who offers the standard and the trophies of his victory to the altar of our Lady. The whole Capello family is exhibited in this picture: a celebrated work, by Titiano.

A landscape with figures. It represents part of the country near Bologna, by Domenichino.

A woman representing Simplicity, with a dove in her hand; a half length, as big as the life, by Francesco Furino.

The good Samaritan; the figures are two feet high; a valuable picture, by Sisto Badalocchi.

Our Lady with her babe, about two feet high, painted much after Correggio's manner, by Sebastian Ricci.

The head of a youth, a little smaller than life, by Raphael.

Two small pictures, exhibiting two different martyrdoms of two saints, by Giacomo del Po.

A small sketch, by Ciro Ferri.

A picture, exhibiting our Saviour's nativity. The devotion and maternal affection of our blessed Lady looking on her babe, is prodigiously well expressed. St. Joseph stands admiring the compunction of two shepherds contrasted by another that takes care of the ass. Of two other shepherds, placed at some distance, one holds a light in his hand, and shews the other the manger,

expressing a pious wonder. Further off, there is a most beautiful angel in the clouds, proclaiming the birth of our Saviour to the shepherds. No picture ever surpassed this most elaborate performance of Titiano. It was one of king Charles I.'s collection; and there are two prints of it, an ancient one in wood, the other in copper-plate.

Another nativity, painted likewise with his usual delicacy and noble expression, by the same Titiano.

Our Lady with her babe in her arms; near as big as life, standing on the clouds, supported and attended by cherubs and angels. Under it there is a fight of the town of Bologna, and adjacent villages, all painted in his best manner, by Annibal Caracci.

Susanna tempted by the two old men, boldly and vigorously painted as big as the life, by Agostino Caracci.

The slaughter of the Innocents, containing nineteen figures as big as the life. A master-piece, both for composition and colouring, by Valerio Castelli.

Two children bigger than the life, representing Holy Love the conqueror of Prophan Love; one of the best performances in his first manner, by Guido Rheni.

A lively figure of an Italian buffoon drinking merrily, an half figure, as big as the life, by Annibal Caracci.

The portrait of some nobleman, a little more than a half length, by Francesco Forbido, commonly called Il Moro Veronese. This painter was much admired by Titian himself.

A nativity of our Saviour; the figures about one foot high. The effect of the light that shines out of the babe, and irradiates the whole picture, is astonishing. This is a celebrated piece, by Cavalier Cavedone.

A head as big as the life, representing our Saviour, painted in a bold manner, by Agostino Caracci.

Apollo in the attitude of slaying Marfyas. The figures about two feet high, by Andrea Sacchi.

Two small pictures, the one representing a mountebank drawing a tooth to a clown, surrounded by many spectators; the other exhibiting many people playing at balls upon the ground. By Michael Angelo delle Battaglie.

A small picture, containing our Lady and her babe, St. Joseph, and St. Catharine, half figures, finely painted, by Bartolomeo Schidone.

A small picture, representing an angel that contemplates, with a most afflicted look, one of the nails with which our Saviour was crucified, holding it up in his hand; by Correggio.

A most beautiful sketch, representing our Saviour laid in the sepulchre, with the Virgin, who has swooned, and is supported by the three Marys, by Giacomo da Bassano.

Four small pictures, containing some figures two feet high, most masterly painted, by Francesco Mazzuoli, called Il Parmigianino.

A small picture with many figures, representing our Saviour shewn to the people by Pilate: a noble performance, by Frederigo Barocci.

A small picture, representing our Saviour appearing to Mary Magdalen in the gardener's form, by Raphael's master, Pietro Perugino.

The infant Jesus and St. John embracing; an excellent performance, and well preserved, by Raphael.

Three heads in water-colours, bigger than the life, by Raphael.

A head of Joseph of Arimathea, as big as the life, by Frederigo Barocci.

A half length, a little smaller than the life, representing St. Catharine: a rare ancient picture, by Vettori Carpaccio.

Our Lady with her babe and St. John; the figures two feet high: an incomparable performance of Andrea del Sarto.

A small picture representing a father with his two children praying, by Holbein.

A nativity of our Saviour, containing eighteen figures two feet high. The posture of our Lady, who offers her breast to her babe, and that of the babe itself, are most graceful; St. John with them completes one of the best groups that the art of painting ever produced; and equally graceful is another group of three angels playing

upon musical instruments. Two other angels descending from heaven in an attitude of adoration. Many more beautiful attitudes of devotion are those of the shepherds, that fill up the left side of this astonishing performance of the immortal Raphael.

Our Lady with her babe, St. Catharine and St. Francis. The proportion of the figures two feet. An excellent and well-preserved performance of Paolo Veronese.

The view of a noble temple, our Saviour coming out of it, meets with Magdalen, who is by him converted in the presence of some other women. An excellent and well-preserved performance, done in his first manner, by Andrea del Sarto.

Two half lengths, as big as the life, of two women, one the mistress, the other her maid. The mistress was probably a portrait. She holds the looking-glass with one hand, and with the other adjusts her head, listening to the maid that speaks to her. This is one of the best works of Domenichino.

Our Lady with her babe, the Magdalen, St. John, and St. Jerom. The figures are about three feet high, painted with the greatest gracefulness, by Parmigianino.

A Cupid drawn by two doves in a golden car, and two other Cupids playing about him encircled by a flower garland: a picture extremely well preserved, as well as masterly done, by Domenichino.

A copy of the famous nativity, known under the name of Correggio's Night; the figures two feet high, by Carlo Cignani.

Diana in the bath converting Acteon into a stag, with her nymphs about her: an elegant composition nobly coloured, the figures a foot and a half, by Tintoretto.

The communion of the apostles, the figures a little above two feet. There is a kindled lamp in this picture, which has a striking effect, and the whole is painted with great vigour, by Tintoretto.

St. John preaching in the desert, beautified with many well-disposed figures, by Gobbo de Caracci.

The fable of Erictonius delivered to the nymphs to be educated. Their fear and wonder in spying the boy's serpentine feet, and their different attitudes, are most beautifully expressed. Each figure is about half the bigness of nature, and painted with great spirit, by Salvator Rosa.

A landscape, exhibiting Moses delivering from the snares of the shepherds, the daughters of Reuel, the priest of Midian, that came to give drink to their cattle, by Domenichino.

Another small landscape, exhibiting some fishermen, and women washing linen, by the same Domenichino.

A youth little less than life, that plays upon the guitar, with a boy behind that listens with pleasure to him. By the celebrated Spanish disciple of Titian, Fernandos.

A half length, representing our Lord tempted in the desert, by Titian.

Two most beautiful cherubs heads as big as the life, by Domenichino.

A St. John's head with a lamb, as big as the life, in his best manner, by Guercino da Cento.

Marfyas and Apollo, with Midas that sits as their judge. The figures about a foot high: a fine performance, both for invention and colouring, by Andrea Schiavone.

A copy of the famous Correggio's Cupid, as big as the life, by Annibal Carracci.

An Ecce Homo, as big as the life, painted with great force of expression, by Ludovico Caracci.

Our Lord laid in the sepulchre; the figures a little more than a foot; another noble work of Ludovico Caracci.

St. Francis in a vision supported by angels. The figures about two feet high, admirably well painted, by Annibal Caracci.

A little landscape, adorned with some pretty little figures, and it looks as if painted after nature, by Gobbo de Caracci.

A Venus and Cupid as big as the life: an astonishing performance, by Titiano.

A copy of the celebrated pictures of Raphael in the Roman Vatican. This represents an achievement of the emperor Constantine. This copy appears to be the work of some great painter of the Florentine School, being done in the most masterly manner.

A choir of angels playing on several musical instruments, their proportion about a foot and a half. God, the Father, supported by three cherubs, by Guido Reni. This is thought to be the original sketch of a picture done in fresco by Guido, in St. Gregory's church at Rome.

The martyrdom of St. Erasmus, the figures about two feet high. This is the original sketch of the famous picture preserved in St. Peter's at Rome, by Nicolo Pouffin.

Two pictures adorned with many beautiful figures, whose proportion is about two feet. One represents the age of iron, the other of copper; and they are the original models of the two pictures in fresco, that are in the palace of Pitti at Florence, by Pietro da Cortona.

The original sketch of one of the ceilings painted in the Barberini's palace at Rome, by Pietro da Cortona. It represents many allegorical figures.

A half-length portrait as big as nature. The figure has a letter in one hand, by Lodovico Caracci.

The portrait of Maria Robusti; a half length as big as nature, by Paris Bourdon.

The picture of a woman as big as life, half length, by Giorgione da Castel Franco.

A head, with part of the shoulders, representing a Greek merchant, as big as the life, by Michael Angelo da Caravaggio.

Our Lady, with her babe, and St. John; the figures near as big as the life. An excellent performance, by Titiano.

A half length with the hands, representing Diogenes the Cynic; masterly done, by Spagnoletto.

A half-length portrait of himself, by Tintoretto.

A portrait, down to the knee, of the celebrated Naugerius, as big as the life, by Tintoretto.

The nativity of our Saviour, enriched with many beautiful figures about one foot high, by Francesco Zuccarelli.

A cartoon in water-colours, representing the Holy Family. The figures near as big as the life, by Andrea del Sarto.

An emperor on horseback; the horse white, the proportion about two feet; a bold and noble work of Giulio Romano.—It was once in king Charles I.'s collection.

A finished sketch of king Charles I.'s white horse; its proportion about two feet, by Vandyke.

The slaughter of the Innocents, and Herod on a throne commanding it, by Bourgoignone.

Ariadne abandoned by Theseus; a naked figure as big as the life, by Francesco Furino.

Nor should we omit an elegant range of building on the south, commonly called Fell's, which fronts a noble walk belonging to the College, called the White Walk, upwards of two furlongs in length, and fifty feet wide, shaded on each side with lofty elms, and commanding a delightful prospect of the adjacent meadows, the river, and the neighbouring villages.

The benefactors here have been numerous. The principal are, dean Fell, lady Holford, and the late Dr. Lee, who by his last will consigned a legacy of twenty thousand pounds, and upwards, for the support of several new and useful institutions in the College. One of these is an anatomy-school, which has been lately finished in an elegant and commodious taste, with an ample stipend for a lecturer. It is situated on the south side of the hall.

This college, or church, consists of one dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight singing men, one organist, eight choristers, one hundred and one students, besides many independent members. The whole number about one hundred and eighty.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Among the religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII. there was a college here for the education of the monks of the cathedral church of Durham, which was therefore called Durham College. This house being granted by king Edward VI. in 1552, the seventh year of his reign, to his physician George Owen, was, in 1554, purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, knight, who, in 1555, repaired the building, and endowed it for a president, twelve fellows, and eight scholars, calling it Trinity College.

It stands opposite to the Turl, and has a spacious avenue, fenced from the street by an handsome iron pallisade, with folding gates, adorned on the outside with the arms of the donor, the earl of Guildford, and on the inside with those of the founder. This avenue leads us to the front of the college, which consists of the chapel, and the gateway, with its tower. Over the gate, in stone, are the arms of the founder, surrounded with a wreath of laurel, and supported by the Genii of Fame. In the first court are the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the president.

The chapel has a peculiar elegance, which results from an assemblage of the most finished, and yet the most simple ornaments. The carvings about the screen, which is of cedar, are very masterly. The altar-piece, of the same wood, is, besides other embellishments, charged with exquisite festoons by Guibbons. Under an alcove near the altar, is a fine Gothic tomb, on which are the effigies of the liberal founder and his lady, in alabaster. The ceiling is covered with a bold and beautiful stucco.

In the midst of it is an Ascension, which, on the whole, is executed in a good taste, but perhaps has too much of the French manner. It was painted by Peter Berchett, a Frenchman.

The hall is spacious and well-proportioned, in the Gothic stile, and adorned with portraits of the founder and his lady; and of three presidents, Kettel, Bathurst, and Sykes.

In the library is shewn a valuable manuscript of Euclid; being a translation from the Arabic into Latin, before the discovery of the original Greek, by Adelardus Bathoniensis, in 1130. It is extremely fair, and contains all the books. It was given by the founder, together with several other manuscripts; who likewise furnished this library with many costly printed volumes, chiefly in folio, at that time esteemed no mean collection.

The second court is an elegant pile, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and said, by Wood, to be one of the first pieces of modern architecture that appeared in the university. It consists of three sides, the north and west of which are to be raised and finished in the manner of that on the south. The opening to the gardens on the east, has a singular and most agreeable effect.

The gardens are extensive, and laid out into two divisions. The first, or larger division, is chiefly thrown into open grass-plots. The north wall is covered with a beautiful yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, with the founder's arms at the top, supported by two superb piers. The southern division is a pleasing solitude, consisting of shady walks, with a wilderness of flowering shrubs, disposed into serpentine paths, and much frequented.

The principal, and almost only benefactor, is Dr. Ralph Bathurst, formerly president, who expended nineteen hundred pounds in rebuilding the chapel, the ancient one above-mentioned having been miserably decayed in the civil wars.

This college consists of one president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars, instituted by the founder. These, with the independent members, amount to near seventy.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S COLLEGE.

In 1555, being the second of Philip and Mary, Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, purchased a building belonging to this university, called St. Bernard's College, formerly in possession of the monks of

St. Bernard; and in 1557, endowed it, by the name of St. John Baptist's College, for a president, fifty fellows and scholars, three chaplains, three lay clerks, and six choristers; but the chaplains, lay-clerks, and choristers, were about twenty years afterwards suppressed by the president and fellows.

This structure stands in a retired situation, on the north of Baliol and Trinity Colleges. Before its front is a handsome terrace, shaded with a row of lofty elms. It chiefly consists of two courts. In the first are the chapel, and hall, on the north, and the president's lodgings on the east. The chapel is decently furnished. The screen and altar are finished in the Corinthian order. Over the communion-table is a beautiful piece of tapestry, representing our Lord breaking bread with the two disciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The circumstance of the dog snarling at the cat, under the table, is remarkable. The organ, which stands in an alcove on the north side, has a splendid appearance, and was erected by Sir William Paddy, Knt. A. D. 1618. Choir-service is here performed twice every day, at eleven and five.

On the north wall of this chapel, eastward of the organ, is a singular curiosity. A marble urn, containing the heart of Dr. Rawlinson, inclosed in a silver vessel, which was placed here according to the directions in his last will.

The hall is fitted up in the modern taste, with great elegance. The screen is of Portland stone, in the Ionic order; and the wainscot in the same order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correspondent to the rest. The chimney-piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian. It is likewise adorned with several other excellent pieces: at the upper end is a whole-length portrait of the founder, with archbishop Laud on the right, and archbishop Juxon on the left. On the north and south sides are those of bishop Mew, bishop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, Knt. and of other eminent men, who have either illustrated this society by their learning, or enriched it by their beneficence.

The common room, on the north side of the hall, should not be neglected. Its ceiling is a good piece of stucco, by Mr. Roberts; and the whole room is handsomely adorned in general.

The second court, which we enter through a passage on the east side of the first, is the design of Inigo Jones, and built in 1635. The east and west sides exhibit, each, a beautiful Doric colonade, whose columns consist of a remarkable species of stone, said to be dug at Fifield, in Berks. In the centre of each colonade are formed two porticos, charged with a profusion of embellishments. Over these, on each side, are two good statues in brass; that on the east, of Charles I. and that on the west, of his queen. They were cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine. Their respective niches are ornamented with the Ionic and Corinthian orders; and the whole has an elegant and agreeable appearance. But perhaps it may be thought, that this building is not in the purest taste of its celebrated architect.

The upper stories of the south and east sides form the library. The first division consists of printed books; the second of manuscripts, chiefly given by archbishop Laud. This, as it is furnished with cases of iron lattice-work, which are disposed in a parallel direction with the sides, forms an ample and airy gallery. In this room, the archbishop above-mentioned entertained Charles I. and his court, with a magnificent feast. In the archives are many curiosities; particularly a drawing of king Charles I. which contains the book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head. Also a picture of St. John the Baptist stained in marble.

The gardens are extensive; and on the whole are a most agreeable retreat. The inner grove, as it is commonly called, has all those graces which arise from a regulated variety, and from a succession of beauties so disposed as to strike us gradually and unexpectedly.

The benefactors have been very numerous, and no less considerable. Sir William Paddy, knight, founded and endowed the present choir, that originally established

by the founder, having been dissolved by unanimous consent of the society, A. D. 1577, the revenues of the college being found insufficient for its maintenance. Archbishop Laud erected the second court, its south side excepted, which was built A. D. 1595, with the stones of the Carmelite friery in Gloucester-green, the Company of Merchant Taylors in London, amongst several other benefactions, contributing two hundred pounds. Archbishop Juxon gave seven thousand pounds to augment the fellowships; Dr. Holmes, formerly president, with his lady, gave fifteen thousand pounds for improving the salaries of the officers, and other purposes. And Dr. Rawlinson, above-mentioned, granted the reversion of a large estate in fee-farm rents. The college has likewise largely experienced the beneficence of many others, who have liberally contributed towards the improvement of its building and revenues.

The present members are, one president, fifty fellows, two chaplains, one organist, five singing men, six choristers, and two sextons. The number of students is about seventy.

JESUS COLLEGE.

In 1571, Hugh Price, doctor of the canon laws in this university, procured a charter from queen Elizabeth, for building and endowing a college here for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars. The queen agreed to furnish timber for the building, upon condition that she should have the first nomination of the principal, fellows, and scholars, and that the college should be called *Collegium Jesu infra civitatem & universitatem Oxon. ex fundatione reginæ Elizabethæ*; whence this society claim the honour of a royal founder.

In the first court is the hall, in which is a portrait of queen Elizabeth, with a ceiling of well-executed stucco, by Mr. Roberts; the principal's lodgings, in which is shewn a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length, by Vandyke; and the chapel, which is handsomely furnished, and well proportioned. Of these, the first was erected A. D. 1617; the second soon after the year 1621; and the last was completed in 1636.

Three sides of the inner court, begun by Dr. Mansel, one of the principals, a little before the Grand Rebellion, are finished in a decent and uniform manner. The library is on the west side, which is a well furnished room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Dr. Hugh Price, probably painted by Hans Holbein. It has been engraved as such by Vertue.

The chief benefactors are, Sir Eubule Thelwall, knight, formerly principal, who increased the number of fellows and scholars from eight to sixteen; Francis Mansel, D. D. Sir Leoline Jenkins, Charles I. and many others. The particular circumstances of whose respective donations towards the improvement of the buildings, revenues, and discipline of this house, deserve a more copious panegyric, and a more distinct display, than this work will allow.

In the Bursary is shewn a magnificent piece of plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; also the statutes of the college, most exquisitely written on vellum, by the Rev. Mr. Parry of Shipston upon Stowre, formerly fellow.

This college consists of one principal, nineteen fellows, eighteen scholars, with many exhibitioners and independent students. The whole number about ninety.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

Nicholas Wadham, Esq; sometime a gentleman commoner in this university, having laid the design of building a college here, directed it to be carried into execution by his will; and accordingly, Dorothy, his widow and executrix, in 1609, purchased the site of a dissolved priory of the canons of St. Austin in this city, and erected a noble quadrangle, with statues of herself and her husband over the western gate; and having procured a royal charter, empowering her to endow it for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and other inferior officers, by the name of

Wadham College, it was opened, and the several members admitted accordingly, on the twelfth of April, 1613.

It stands in the northern suburb, called Holywell, the front being opposite to Trinity Gardens. Under a stately central tower we enter the Quadrangle, which is nearly one hundred and thirty feet square.

A portico, decorated with the statue of the founder, the foundress, James I. and other ornaments, leads us to the hall. This is a spacious and lofty Gothic room, furnished with some valuable portraits. From hence we pass into a cloister, which constitutes one side of a small area; the chapel being on the left, and the kitchen, with the library over it, on the right. The cloister, with its superstructure, in the midst of which is a handsome common room, forms a sort of east front, from whence we have a beautiful prospect over the meadows to the distant hills. This room has a most admirable portrait of an old woman.

The chapel is spacious and venerable. The antechapel, like those at Merton, New College, All Souls, and Magdalen, runs at right angles to the choir, having a proportionable height, length, and breadth. The east window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman, A. D. 1622. It was given by Sir John Strangeways, represents the Passion of our Lord, and is said to have cost fifteen hundred pounds. The windows on the right side are perhaps by the same hand; but those on the left are poor, and of a later age.

The curious spectator will be extremely pleased with a most singular piece of painting which surrounds the altar. There is nothing of the kind now to be seen in Oxford; but the altar-pieces of Magdalen and All Souls were formerly finished in the same manner. The painting is on cloth, which being of an ash-colour, serves for the medium: the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot irons, which produced an exudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into its texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the hardest touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. It is the workmanship of Isaac Fuller, who painted the Resurrection-piece over the altar at Magdalen, and flourished near an hundred years since. The subject of the front is the Lord's Supper; on the north side, Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the south, the children of Israel gathering manna, are respectively represented.

The buildings of this house have not received the least alteration from the time of the foundress; and, as they now stand, are the entire result of the first architect. From this circumstance they derive an uniformity and regularity scarcely to be paralleled in any other college of this university. The critical observer must also take notice, that the style of architecture in this college corresponds, in many particulars, with that of the public schools, and of the inner quadrangle at Merton College. These three edifices are all of the same age, and were most probably planned by the same artist. That indefatigable antiquary, Mr. Hearne, among his many curious researches, discovered, that the public schools were designed by Thomas Holt of York.

The principal benefactors are, John Goodridge, A. M. who gave, A. D. 1654, his whole estate at Walthamstow in Essex, for the endowment of several exhibitions, &c. and Dr. Hody, Greek professor; who founded four exhibitions for students in Hebrew, and six for others in Greek, of ten pounds each. Dr. Philip Bisse, archdeacon of Taunton, gave above two thousand volumes to the library, in which is preserved his portrait at full length, given by the foundress. Lord Wyndham very lately bequeathed two thousand pounds, fifteen hundred of which are appointed for the increase of the warden's salary, and the residue for ornamenting the house.

Lisle, the late warden, bishop of Norwich, added two exhibitions.

This college consists of one warden, fifteen fellows, and fifteen scholars; two chaplains, two clerks, and sixteen exhibitioners. The number of students of every kind about fifty.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Thomas Tisdale, of Glimpton, near Woodstock, Esq; by his will, dated the thirtieth of June, 1610, left five thousand pounds to purchase an estate, for the maintenance of certain fellows and scholars, to be chosen from the free-school of Abingdon in Berkshire, into any college of this university. The trustees of this will offered to increase the society of Baliol College, by Mr. Tisdale's legacy, with seven fellows and six scholars; but not coming to an agreement, Dr. Richard Whightwick, formerly a member of Baliol College, persuaded the trustees of Mr. Tisdale's will to purchase a building, originally belonging to the priory of St. Frideswide, called Broadgate-hall, for the settlement of this charity; and promised, upon that condition, that he himself would be a considerable benefactor. Mr. Tisdale's trustees, therefore, procured a royal charter, dated the twenty-ninth of June, 1624, empowering them to found a college within the limits of Broadgate-hall, for one master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, by the name of Pembroke College, which name was given it in honour of William earl of Pembroke, then chancellor of the university. The royal charter also empowered George, archbishop of Canterbury, William earl of Pembroke, and Dr. Richard Whightwick, to make a body of statutes for the society, who were allowed to purchase lands and tenements to the yearly value of seven hundred pounds. Soon after this, the fellows and scholars were put in possession of their college; but the number of students increasing so much, that the building could not accommodate them, the society annexed to their college certain chambers, called Abingdon Lodgings, and Camby Lodgings.

We pass to this college in a direct line from the grand gate of Christ-church. At our entrance, the master's lodgings, on the right, make a handsome appearance, which are large and convenient. The first quadrangle is neat and uniform, though small. From this we are led, by the north-west angle, into the hall, which is adorned with pictures of the founders and benefactors; from thence into an irregular area, on one side of which stands the chapel. This is a modern edifice of the Ionic order. The altar is justly admired for its neatness, and the whole is elegantly finished, and properly adorned.

It was built by contribution, and consecrated in 1732. Their former chapel was an isle, in the adjoining church of St. Aldate.

Westward of the chapel is the garden, in which is a pleasant common-room, and an agreeable terrace-walk, formed on the city-wall.

Dr. Hall, master, and bishop of Bristol, built the lodgings of the master, together with the gateway of the college, soon after the Reiteration.

The society at present consists of one master, fourteen fellows, and upwards of thirty scholars and exhibitioners.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

In this university there was a hall called Gloucester-hall, from having been originally a seminary for educating the monks of Gloucester. On the suppression of abbeys, it fell into the king's hands; and afterwards, by a royal grant from queen Elizabeth, it came to one Mr. Doddington, from whom it was purchased by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John Baptist's College, and by him repaired in some measure, endowed, and conveyed to that society, who made it a house for students, under a principal; but in 1714, this hall was endowed by Sir Thomas Cooke of Akeley, near the city of Worcester, in the county of that name, Bart. for a provost, six fellows, and six scholars; upon which it was erected to a college, by the name of Worcester College.

It is situated at the extremity of the western suburb, on an eminence which descends to the river and meadows. The grand court, or area, consists of three sides, which are all completed in the modern taste. On the west it is proposed to form a garden, sloping to the water; so that a most agreeable prospect will be opened to the college. The library is a beautiful Ionic edifice, one hundred feet in length, supported by a spacious

cloister. It is furnished with a fine collection of books, the gift of Dr. Clarke, formerly fellow of All Souls College. Its greatest curiosity is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian.

At our entrance into the college, we have on each side the chapel and hall, both of which are fifty feet in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. On the whole, this house, when executed according to the plan, will be a well-disposed, elegant structure.

Here are one provost, twenty fellows, seventeen scholars, &c. The whole number about forty.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

Here was a building formerly called Hart-hall, from Elias de Hartford, who, in the reign of Edward I. demised it, under this name, to some scholars of the university. It was afterwards purchased by Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, and founder of Exeter College, who, on the tenth of May, 1312, had a charter granted him, for assigning this hall, together with another tenement called Arthur's Hall, to twelve scholars. So long as the bishop's scholars continued here, it was called Stapledon Hall; but they removing, it recovered its former name. Exeter College had long the nomination of a principal to this hall, and many of the fellows of New College resided here with their warden, while that college was building. Here were formerly twelve students, to whom the university paid a yearly pension of fifty pounds, upon account of the abbot and monks of Glastenbury, a market-town of Somersetshire, for the maintenance of such youth as were sent hither from Glastenbury school: but this hall being endowed by its late principal, Dr. Richard Newton, for a principal, four senior fellows, or tutors, and junior fellows, or assistants, besides a certain number of students, or scholars, was, upon the eighth of September 1740, erected to a college, by the name of Hertford College.

It stands opposite to the grand gate of the Schools. It consists of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raised for that purpose by the late principal. Part of this court consists of a small quantity of modern buildings, viz. the south-east angle, and the chapel erected about thirty years since, in the stile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt.

The foundation consists of a principal, four senior fellows or tutors, and junior fellows or assistants, besides a certain number of students or scholars. There are at present about thirty members.

Besides the above Colleges, there are five Halls in the University of Oxford, viz.

I. ALBAN HALL.

This hall is contiguous to Merton College on the east. It appears to have been a house of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, erected by Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, A. D. 1595. It has a small refectory, and no chapel.

II. ST. EDMUND'S HALL.

This hall is situated to the east of Queen's College. It was first established about the reign of Edward II. and was assigned to Queen's College, A. D. 1557. It has a library, refectory, and chapel, which are neat and commodious.

III. ST. MARY HALL.

It is situated in Oriol Lane, to the south of St. Mary's church. For its original we refer the reader to our account of Oriol College. It consists of an elegant little court, which encloses a neat garden. It has a library, with a handsome, though small chapel, and refectory. Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Sandys the poet, studied in this house. It has some exhibitioners.

IV. NEW INN HALL.

This hall stands near the church of St. Peter in the Bailey, towards the castle. It was consigned to students by John Trillock, bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1345. It is eminent for the education of many learned civilians. It has no chapel. Almost opposite to this hall stands part of the gateway of St. Mary's College, in which Erasmus resided for some time. He has left an elegant Latin poem on his manner of living here. It was founded A. D. 1437, for novices of the Augustin order, and suppressed at the Reformation.

V. MAGDALEN HALL.

This hall is almost contiguous to Magdalen College on the west. A very considerable part of it is the grammar-school for the choristers of Magdalen College, erected, with the college, by the founder, William of Wainfleet, for that purpose alone. To this structure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an academical hall. It has a well furnished library, with a neat chapel, and refectory. Here are several exhibitions. This seminary boasts the education of lord Clarendon, the celebrated historian.

About the year 730, Didanus, a petty king in these parts, is said to have founded a nunnery at Oxford, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, which at first consisted of twelve religious virgins of noble birth, under the government of his own daughter Frideswide, who was buried here, and afterwards canonized for a saint; whence this monastery, in course of time, was dedicated to her memory, and almost always called by her name.

This house, after having successively been in the possession of secular canons, monks, priests, and regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, continued in being till it was dissolved by pope Clement VII. at the instance of Cardinal Wolfey, when its annual revenues were rated at two hundred and twenty-four pounds, four shillings and eight-pence. Upon the site of this monastery, Christ-church College was founded, and partly endowed by its revenues.

In the castle of Oxford there was a collegiate church for secular canons, founded and endowed in 1074, by Robert D'Oily, and Roger Iveri; but this church, with all its revenues, was, in 1149, annexed to a house of regular canons at Osney, near this city; and the buildings were afterwards occupied by students.

There is an ancient manuscript, quoted by some writers, which makes mention of a monastery here, dedicated to St. Aldatus, before the year 1122.

About a mile eastward of this city, there is yet in being a little hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, as ancient as the reign of king Henry I. It consisted formerly of a master, who was a priest, two healthful brethren, six infirm or leprous brethren, and a clerk. In 1328, king Edward III. gave it to Oriel College, upon condition of maintaining in it a chaplain and eight poor brothers.

Here was an hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, consisting of a master and several brothers and sisters, in the reign of king John. King Henry III. new-founded, or at least new-built it, in 1233, laying the first stone himself; and king Henry VI. gave the master and brethren leave to give up and convey this house, and all the estates belonging to it, to William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1456, who, on or near the site of it, laid the foundation of Magdalen College.

The Dominican friars, upon their coming to England in 1221, repaired to Oxford, where Isabel de Bulbec, widow to Robert earl of Oxford, gave them ground in a parish called St. Edward's, upon which to build a house and chapel; but about forty years afterwards, they removed their habitation to a little island, near a gate called Watergate, in a parish called St. Ebb's, which was given them by king Henry III. and here they continued till the dissolution.

The Franciscan friars came to Oxford in 1224, and settled also in St. Ebb's parish, in houses assigned them

by Richard le Mercer, Richard le Miller, Thomas Walongs, and others.

The Carmelite friars first settled in this city in 1225, in an house given them by Nicholas de Molis, sometime governor of the castle of Oxford, on the west side of a street called Stockwell-street, on the ground where Worcester College now stands; but sixty years afterwards, king Edward II. gave to twenty-four of these friars a royal palace called Beaumont, built by king Henry I. in the north part of the city, where they continued till the dissolution.

Without the west gate of this city, near the castle, on a piece of ground where formerly stood a church dedicated to St. Benedict, king Henry III. placed the friars de Sacco, who continued here till they were suppressed, with some other mendicant friars, in 1307.

In 1268, Henry III. gave the friars heremites of the order of St. Augustine, a piece of ground in Holywell parish, on which to build a chapel and lodgings, and here they continued till the general suppression.

On the south side of the street without the east gate, over-against Magdalen Hall, Edmund earl of Cornwall founded a small house and chapel for Trinitarian friars, of the redemption of captives, in 1291, in which, and in a chapel dedicated to the Trinity, within East-gate, the brethren of this order, and several poor scholars who lived upon alms, continued till near the time of the general dissolution.

Oxford sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the city, and two for the university. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; besides which, there are three annual fairs, viz. the third of May, Monday after the first of September, and Thursday before Michaelmas, for toys and small ware.

About seven miles and a half from Oxford, is the palace of Blenheim, situated in Woodstock park. It is a vast and magnificent pile of building, a royal gift to the exalted merit of the invincible duke of Marlborough.

The roof is adorned with a stone balustrade, and a good number of statues; but there are several towers, or, as some call them, cupolas, (though they resemble neither) which have a very heavy aspect: these are far from being an ornament, and seem such an useless weight, that one would think they were intended to sink the fabric beneath the surface of the earth; which occasioned the following epitaph on the deceased architect, Vanbrugh:

Lie heavy on him, Earth! for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

The lofty hall is painted by Sir James Thornhill, the ceiling by La Guerre. The rooms are finely enriched with marble chimney-pieces and furniture, but more by the incomparable paintings and hangings, which latter represent the principal glories of the duke's life. Among the pictures, are many of Rubens's best and largest pieces; that celebrated one of himself, his wife and child, among others; Vandyke's K. Charles I. upon a dun horse, of great value; and the famous loves of the gods, by Titian, a present from the king of Sardinia. The gallery is worthy admiration, lined with marble pilasters, and whole pillars of one piece, supporting a most costly and curious entablature, excellent for matter and workmanship, the window frames of the same, and a basement of black marble quite round. Before it, is stretched out a most agreeable prospect of the fine woods beyond the great vallies. What is of the most elegant taste in the whole house, is of the dutchess's own designing. The chapel is equal to the rest. The garden is a very large plot of ground, taken out of the park, and may still be said to be a part of it, well contrived, by sinking the outer wall into a foss, to give a view quite round, and take off the odious appearance of confinement and limitation to the eye. It is within well adorned with walks, greens, espaliers, and vistas to divers remarkable objects, that offer themselves in the circumjacent country. Over the pediment of this front of the house is a curious marble busto of Lewis XIV. bigger than the life, taken from the gate of the citadel

of Tournay. The orangery is a pretty room. Near the gate of the palace is the house where our famous Chaucer was born. At the entrance into the castle from the town, her Grace has erected a noble triumphal arch to the memory of the Duke, and has set up a vast obelisk in the principal avenue of the park, whereon is inscribed the best account of the duke's actions and character that ever was penned in the same compass, and indeed is supposed to be written by the greatest genius of his time, the late lord viscount B.

The inscription does so much honour to the memory of the duke, and at the same time to the British nation, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting it here as follows :

The castle of Blenheim was founded by **QUEEN ANNE**;

In the fourth year of her reign,

In the year of the Christian æra 1705.

A monument designed to perpetuate the memory of the
Signal victory.

Obtained over the French and Bavarians,

Near the village of Blenheim;

On the banks of the Danube,

By **JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH**:

The hero not only of this nation, but of this age ;
Whose glory was equal in the council and in the field ;

Who by wisdom, justice, candour, and address,

Reconciled various, and even opposite interests ;

Acquired an influence

Which no rank, no authority, can give,

Nor any force but that of superior virtue ;

Became the fixed important centre,

Which united, in one common cause,

The principal states of Europe ;

Who by military knowledge, and irresistible valour,

In a long series of uninterrupted triumphs,

Broke the power of France,

When raised the highest, when exerted the most ;

Rescued the empire from desolation ;

Asserted and confirmed the liberties of Europe.

Philip, a grandson of the house of France, united to the interests, directed by the policy, supported by the arms of that crown, was placed on the throne of Spain. King William III. beheld this formidable union, of two great, and once rival monarchies. At the end of a life spent in defending the liberties of Europe, he saw them in their greatest danger. He provided for their security in the most effectual manner. He took the duke of Marlborough into his service.

Embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the
States-General of the United Provinces,

The Duke contracted several alliances before the death of king William. He confirmed and improved these. He contracted others, after the accession of queen Anne; and re-united the confederacy, which had been dissolved at the end of a former war, in a stricter and firmer league.

Captain-general and commander in chief of
The forces of Great Britain,

The duke led to the field the army of the Allies. He took, with surprising rapidity, Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, and Liege. He extended and secured the frontiers of the Dutch. The enemies, whom he found insulting at the gates of Nimeghen, were driven to seek for shelter behind their lines. He forced Bonne, Huy, Limburgh, in another campaign. He opened the communication of the Rhine, as well as the Maes. He added all the country between these rivers to his former conquests. The army of France, favoured by the defection of the elector of Bavaria, had penetrated into the heart of the Empire. This mighty body lay exposed to immediate ruin. In that memorable crisis, the duke of Marlborough led his troops with unexampled celerity, secrecy, order, from the Ocean to the Danube. He saw: he attacked:

nor stopped, but to conquer the enemy. He forced the Bavarians, sustained by the French, in their strong intrenchments at Schellenberg. He passed the Danube. A second royal army, composed of the best troops of France, was sent to reinforce the first. That of the Confederates was divided. With one part of it the siege of Ingolstadt was carried on. With the other the duke gave battle to the united strength of France and Bavaria. On the second day of August 1704, he gained a more glorious victory than the histories of any age can boast. The heaps of slain were dreadful proofs of his valour. A marshal of France, whole legions of French, his prisoners, proclaimed his mercy. Bavaria was subdued, Ratibon, Aufbourg, Ulm, Memmingen, all the usurpations of the enemy were recovered. The liberty of the Diet, the peace of the Empire, were restored. From the Danube, the duke turned his victorious arms towards the Rhine, and the Moselle. Landau, Treves, Traerbach, were taken. In the course of one campaign, the very nature of the war was changed. The invaders of other states were reduced to defend their own. The frontier of France was exposed in its weakest part to the efforts of the Allies.

That he might improve this advantage, that he might push the sum of things to a speedy decision, the duke of Marlborough led his troops early in the following year once more to the Moselle. They, whom he had saved a few months before, neglected to second him now. They, who might have been his companions in conquest, refused to join him. When he saw the generous designs he had formed, frustrated by private interest, by pique, by jealousy, he returned with speed to the Maes. He returned, and Fortune and Victory returned with him. Liege was relieved; Huy retaken. The French, who had pressed the army of the States-General with superior numbers, retired behind intrenchments, which they deemed impregnable. The duke forced these intrenchments, with inconsiderable loss, on the seventh day of July 1705. He defeated a great part of the army which defended them. The rest escaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this success were not immediately obtained, let the failure be ascribed to that misfortune which attends most confederacies; a division of opinions, where one alone should judge; a division of power, where one alone should command. The disappointment itself did honour to the duke. It became the wonder of mankind how he could do so much under those restraints, which had hindered him from doing more.

Powers more absolute were given him afterwards. The increase of his powers multiplied his victories. At the opening of the next campaign; when all his army was not yet assembled; when it was hardly known, that he had taken the field; the noise of his triumphs was heard over Europe. On the twelfth of May 1706, he attacked the French at Ramillies. In the space of two hours, the whole army was put to flight. The vigour and conduct with which he improved this success, were equal to those wherewith he gained it. Louvain, Brussels, Malines, Liere, Ghent, Oudenard, Antwerp, Damme, Bruges, Courtray, surrendered. Ostend, Menin, Dendermond, and Aeth, were taken. Brabant and Flanders were recovered. Places which had resisted the greatest generals for months, for years; provinces disputed for ages, were the conquests of a summer. Nor was the duke content to triumph alone. Solicitous for the general interest, his care extended to the remotest scenes of the war. He chose to lessen his own army, that he might enable the leaders of other armies to conquer. To this it must be ascribed that Turin was relieved; the duke of Savoy reinstated; the French driven with confusion out of Italy.

These victories gave the Confederates an opportunity of carrying on the war on every side into the dominions of France. But she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful neutrality in Germany. From Italy she was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire
reduction

reduction of his power, whose ambition had caused, whose strength supported the war, seemed reserved for him alone, who had so triumphantly begun the glorious work.

The barrier of France, on the side of the Low Countries, had been forming for more than half a century. What art, power, expence, could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here she was most exposed; for here the duke of Marlborough threatened to attack her.

To cover what they had gained by surprize, or had been yielded to them by treachery, the French marched to the banks of the Schelde. At their head were the princes of the blood, and their most fortunate general, the duke of Vendôme. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the victor in his course. Vain were their hopes. The duke of Marlborough passed the river in their sight. He defeated their whole army. The approach of night concealed, the proximity of Ghent favoured their flight. They neglected nothing to repair their loss, to defend their frontier. New generals, new armies, appeared in the Netherlands. All contributed to enhance the glory, none were able to retard the progress, of the confederate army.

Lisle, the bulwark of this barrier, was besieged. A numerous garrison, and a marshal of France, defended the place. Prince Eugene of Savoy commanded, the duke of Marlborough covered and sustained the siege. The rivers were seized, and the communication with Holland interrupted. The duke opened new communications with great labour, and much greater art. Through countries over-run by the enemy, the necessary convoys arrived in safety. One alone was attacked. The troops which attacked it were beat. The defence of Lisle was animated by assurances of relief.

The French assembled all their force. They marched towards the town. The duke of Marlborough offered them battle, without suspending the siege. They abandoned the enterprize. They came to save the town. They were spectators of its fall.

From this conquest the duke hastened to others. The posts taken by the enemy on the Schelde were surprized. That river was passed the second time, and, notwithstanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without opposition.

Brussels, besieged by the elector of Bavaria, was relieved. Ghent surrendered to the duke in the middle of a winter remarkably severe. An army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the place.

As soon as the season of the year permitted him to open another campaign, the duke besieged and took Tournay. He invested Mons. Near this city, the French army, covered by thick woods, defended by noble intrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer battle. Even this was not attempted by them with impunity. On the last day of August, 1709, the duke attacked them in their camp. All was employed; nothing availed against the resolution of such a general, against the fury of such troops. The battle was bloody. The event decisive. The woods were pierced. The fortifications trampled down. The enemy fled. The town was taken. Dowaay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Bouchain, underwent the same fate in two succeeding years. Their vigorous resistance could not save them. The army of France durst not attempt to relieve them. It seemed preserved to defend the capital of the monarchy.

The prospect of this extreme distress was neither distant nor dubious. The French acknowledged their conqueror, and sued for peace.

These are the actions of the late Duke of MARLBOROUGH, Performed in the compass of a few years; Sufficient to adorn the annals of ages.

The admiration of other nations
Will be conveyed to latest posterity,
In the histories even of the enemies of BRITAIN.
The sense which the British nation had
Of his transcendent merit,

Was expressed
In the most solemn, most effectual, most durable manner.
The acts of parliament * inscribed on this pillar
Shall stand
As long as the British name and language last,
Illustrious monuments
Of MARLBOROUGH's glory,
And
Of BRITAIN's gratitude.

In this park there was, about a century ago, a celebrated echo, which, in a still night, would repeat very distinctly eighteen or twenty syllables; but it has been much impaired by removing some buildings.

This feat is said to have been a royal palace in the days of king Ethelred. Here Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*; and here K. Henry II. built a labyrinth, called Rosamond's Bower, with a house in the centre of it, to secrete his mistress, Rosamond, daughter to lord Clifford, from Eleanor, his queen; but there are now no traces either of the palace or bower.

The town of Woodstock is a corporation, governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and sixteen common-councilmen. It is well paved, has three alms-houses, and a school, founded in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Richard Cromwell, citizen and skinner of London.

Woodstock is famous for a manufacture of polished steel, and gloves, but does not employ above twenty or thirty men in the former, and forty or fifty in the latter. Journeymen in the steel-work earn from fifteen shillings to two guineas a week; and men and women, by making gloves, about eight or nine shillings a week.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and five annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of March, and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, for all sorts of cattle; the second of October, and Tuesday after the first of November, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle; and the seventeenth of December, for cheese and hogs.

The seat of lord Litchfield, at Ditchley, is situated about the distance of three miles from Blenheim, on the north-west. It is built of hewn stone, and has a beautiful southern front, with two correspondent wings, commanding a most agreeable and extensive prospect, in which the magnificent palace just described has the principal effect. In the centre of the front is,

THE HALL.

This room is finely proportioned, and elegantly decorated. Its sides and roof are ornamented with stucco, which is at once bold and delicate. Its door-cases, pediments, entablatures, and columns of the Corinthian and Composite orders, are all richly ornamented with gildings, &c. The ceiling contains an assembly of the gods, painted by Kent. Two of the compartments are filled with historical pieces from the *Æneid*, by the same hand; one of which represents *Æneas* meeting *Venus*, his mother, in the wood, near Carthage; and the other, *Venus* presenting *Æneas* with the new armour. The Sciences are introduced as ornaments, with busts of philosophers, poets, historians, and orators, viz. *Socrates*, *Virgil*, *Homer*, *Cicero*, *Sappho*, *Shakespeare*, *Dryden*, *Milton*, and *Livy*. Over the statues are bas-reliefs, copied from antiques out of the Florentine Museum, properly disposed; and a statue of the *Venus de Medicis*. And there is here a curious model of the Radclivian Library at Oxford.

The chimney-piece is superb and lofty, decorated with a portrait of the late lord, by Akerman.

* Several recitals of clauses in acts of parliament, made to do honour to this immortal commander, are engraven on the same superb pillar.

MUSIC ROOM.

The construction of this apartment is well adapted to the use assigned; and its peculiar elegance cannot fail of having the most pleasing effect on the spectator at his first entrance.

The Paintings are,

A portrait of the earl of Litchfield's grandfather, and grandmother.

The present earl of Litchfield.

The two late dukes of Beaufort.

Rubens and family, hunting.

Two Venetian courtezans.

A landscape, by Wootton; in which are introduced his lordship, and the Hon. Mr. Lee, taking the diversion of shooting.

With three hunting-pieces, by Wootton.

DINING ROOM.

On the whole, this room is furnished with much simple elegance. Here is a capital full-length portrait of Henry VIII. by Hans Holbeins; executed with a strength and freedom not generally found in the performances of that high finisher.

A family-piece of Charles I. with Charles II. a child, at his knee; by Vandyke.

Sir Henry Lee, with the mastiff which saved his life, by Johnson.—The story of this piece is founded on a miraculous escape of Sir Harry, from being assassinated by one of his own servants, who had formed a design of robbing the house, after having murdered his master. But providentially on the night this project was intended to be put in execution, the mastiff, though no favourite with, nor ever before taken notice of by his master, accompanied him up stairs, crept under the bed, and could not be driven away by the servant; when, at length, Sir Harry ordered him to be left: and in the dead of night, the same servant entering the room to execute his design, was instantly seized by the dog, and upon being secured, confessed his intentions.

In one corner of the piece are the following lines:

“ More faithful than favoured.

“ Reason in man cannot effect such love,

“ As Nature doth in them that reason want:

“ Ulysses true and kind his dog did prove,

“ When faith in better friends was very scant.

“ My travels for my friends have been as true,

“ Tho' not as far as Fortune did him bear;

“ No friends my love and faith divided knew,

“ Tho' neither this nor that once equal'd were.

“ But in my Dog, whereof I made no store,

“ I find more love than them I trusted more.”

The late lord, and present dowager lady, in their coronation robes; by Richardson and Vanderbank.

The duke of Monmouth and his mother, in the Italian manner.

Prince Arthur, by Johnson.

Sir Charles Rich, killed in the unfortunate expedition to the Isle of Rhee, 1627.

Sir Christopher Hatton.

With four portraits of Sir Henry Lee's brothers, by C. Johnson, in that master's best manner.

The DAMASK BED-CHAMBER.

It is adorned with tapestry, representing boys squeezing grapes, and engaged in other sports; which must please all who can discern and taste justness of design, and liveliness of expression.

The furniture of the bed, &c. is rich crimson damask.

The Paintings in this room are,

The queen of Bohemia, by Johnson.

And the portraits of lord and lady Teynham.

TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM.

It is furnished with tapestry not less masterly than that last described. The subjects are, the Muses and Apollo singing and playing on their several instruments; Bacchanalian scenes, and a vintage.

The paintings are, Anne, countess of Rochester and Lindsey; by Sir Peter Lely.

Sir Francis Harry Lee; by Vandyke.

And Sir Harry Lee, at full length, in the robes of a knight of the garter; by Johnson.

The chimney-piece, in black and white marble, is in the Ionic order, and an excellent piece of workmanship.

The windows of this apartment open to a most agreeable landscape, which does not perplex the eye by the distance and multiplicity of its objects, but affords those gentler charms which arise from a single, distinct, and confined prospect. It principally consists of a winding valley, with a serpentine canal, covered with an elegant Chinese bridge. The whole is bounded by an easy spreading declivity, interspersed with groups of trees.

The SALOON.

The roof is stuccoed in a rich, though chaste stile. The middle compartment is Flora, with the Zephyrs. The walls are also stuccoed, and painted of an olive-colour, on which are Minerva and Diana, whole-length bas reliefs, in the antique stile.

Here is an excellent antique of the goddess Health, about forty inches in height, lately purchased from Dr. Mead's collection.—On its pedestal is a bas relief of the head of Æsculapius, cut with a remarkable boldness. Here is also shewn an antique medallion of the Sailing Cupid. The diameter is about twelve inches.

Green Damask DRAWING-ROOM.

The chimney-piece is finely executed by Skeemaker. The frieze is enriched with a vase and cornucopia; and on each side female Termini, finished in the most superb taste. In the middle is a landscape by Wootton, whose free manner all judges of this most enchanting species of painting, must allow to be truly calculated for affording the liveliest representations of rural objects.

Over the doors are two striking pieces brought from Italy of ruins, rocks, and cascades. The architecture in the manner of Panini.

Here is also a table of Italian marble, having a greenish ground interspersed with white veins, which is a most beautiful and valuable curiosity.

GILT DRAWING ROOM.

This was formerly called the Best Dining Room.

The Paintings are,

A full-length portrait of Charles II. and of the dutchess of Cleveland; by Lely.

The present duke of Grafton's great grandfather.

And lady Charlotte Fitzroy, his lordship's grandmother, by Kneller.

The decorations of the wainscot are gilt; and the stuccoed ceiling is correspondent to the taste and splendor of the rest.

Here are two tables of Egyptian marble, which justly demand our observation.

The chimney-piece of this apartment is also executed by Skeemaker. In the freeze, a Bacchanalian's head finely executed; and over it a landscape by Wootton.

The VELVET BEDCHAMBER.

Both the bed and hangings of this apartment are of rich figured Genoa velvet, made on purpose at Genoa, for admiral Lee.

The chimney-piece is executed in a most masterly manner: on the freeze are festoons of flowers; and in the middle a winged head of Mercury; and it is adorned with a prospect of a ruin by an Italian hand.

And here is a dressing-table of curious workmanship, done in France. It consists of a dark-coloured wood, inlaid with fine ramifications of brass-work.

The TAPESTRY ROOM.

This apartment, which is the last we are shewn, is curiously ornamented in the Chinese taste.

Here are two striking pieces of tapestry; one of which represents the Cyclops forming the armour of Æneas; the other, Neptune, with his proper attendants, giving

directions about refitting a vessel, which has just been shipwrecked.—The heads of the dolphins are executed with much spirit and expression. The sea-scene is remarkably beautiful, and the distant prospect most elegantly fancied, as well as judiciously conducted, in point of perspective.

Over the chimney-piece, which is finely finished in white marble, is a capital picture of the duke and dutchess of York, and the princesses Mary and Anne; by Sir Peter Lely.

Over the two doors are two masterly landscapes, by an Italian hand.

The chairs are covered with tapestry, each of which is prettily ornamented with the story of a fable from Ætîop.

A small fire-screen in this apartment, beautifully worked with a needle, by the late lady Litchfield, cannot escape the attention of the curious: the subject of which is the rape of Proserpine.

In conformity to the stile of this apartment, here are two beautiful Chinese figures; one a Chinese lady, the other a porter with a chest of tea.

On the whole, this seat is a noble repository of valuable and masterly portraits, executed by the most eminent artists in that species of painting; Rubens, Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, and our ingenious countryman and rival of Vandyke, Johnson. As a piece of architecture, it is inferior to none for the justness of its proportion, and the convenient disposition of its apartments. With regard to furniture and decorations, it is finished with taste rather than with splendor; and adorned with that elegance which results from simplicity.

About five miles to the westward of Woodstock, lies Witney, or Whitney, a long straggling place, situated on the river Windrush, sixty-eight miles from London. It was a place of great repute before the Conquest, and in the reign of Edward II. was made a borough, and sent members to parliament, but lost that privilege in the reign of Edward III.

Witney is very famous for its woollen manufacture, which consists of what they call kersey-pieces, coarse bear-skins, and blankets. The two first they make for the North American market, vast quantities being sent up the river St. Laurence, and also to New-York, Boston, &c. Their finest blankets, which rise in price to three pounds a pair, are exported to Spain and Portugal; but all of them are first sent to London in broad-wheel waggons, four or five of which go every week. The finest wools they work, come from Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and sell from eight-pence to ten-pence a pound. The coarsest is brought from Lincolnshire; they call it Day-locks, and purchase it for about four-pence halfpenny a pound: it is used in making the coarse bear-skins. There are about five hundred weavers in this town, who work up seven thousand packs of wool annually. Journeymen in general earn, on an average, from ten to twelve shillings a week, all the year round; but they work from four in the morning till eight at night. The work is of that nature, that a boy of fourteen years of age earns as much as a man. Boys and girls of seven or eight years of age earn from eighteen to twenty-pence a week by quilling and cornering. Old women of sixty or seventy earn sixpence a day by picking and sorting the wool. A strong woman can earn from ten-pence to a shilling a day by spinning; and a girl of fourteen, four-pence or five-pence. They weave according to the season; in winter, kerseys and bear-skins, ready for shipping in the summer for the river St. Laurence; and in summer, blankets for home consumption, and to supply the markets of Spain and Portugal. The blankets usually purchased at home are about three-and-twenty and four-and-twenty shillings a pair, ten quarters wide, and twelve long.

There is a free-school at Witney, founded and endowed by Mr. Henry Box, a druggist in London; and adjoining to it, a fine library. This was one of the manors which the bishop of Winchester gave to St. Swithin's in this city, on queen Emma's happily escaping the fire ordered, by passing, bare-foot and unhurt, over

nine red-hot plough-flares, and by that means proving herself innocent of the adultery of which she was suspected with the prelate. The manor, however, did not long continue the property of St. Swithin's church; for in 1171, the bishop of that diocese gave it to the hospital of St. Cross, which he at that time founded.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Thursday in Easter-week, and the twenty-ninth of June, for all sorts of cattle; and the twenty-third of November, for cattle and cheese.

Bampton is situated on the borders of Berkshire, sixty-six miles from London. It was a town of considerable note before the Conquest, and lies on a river, which, a few miles below the town, falls into the Thames, and is navigable by boats. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, noted for the great quantity of fell-mongers' wares, as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, &c. which are brought hither chiefly from Witney. Besides which, here is an annual fair on the twenty-sixth of August, for horses and toys.

Burford is situated on the river Windrush, six miles from Witney, and seventy-four from London. In the Saxon times, a council of the bishops, abbots, &c. of the kingdom, was convened here by the kings Ethelred and Berthwald, and the then bishop of Sherborn was ordered to write a treatise against the error of the British churches in the celebration of Easter. Henry II. granted this town a charter, with all the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of Oxford. It has now indeed lost the greater part of these privileges; but it still retains the appearance of a corporation, having a common seal, and being governed by two bailiffs, and other inferior officers. An ancient custom prevails here, of carrying an artificial dragon through the streets on Midsummer-eve. This custom is supposed to allude to a certain banner, having on it the figure of a dragon embroidered in gold; and which was taken by Cuthred, a West Saxon, from Ethelbald the Mercian, in a battle fought near this place.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of July, for horses, sheep, cows, and pedlars ware; and the twenty-fifth of September, for cheese and toys.

Chipping Norton is situated near the north-west border of the county, seventy six miles from London. It sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. but not since. It is a corporation governed by two bailiffs and inferior officers, who are empowered to hold a court, and to determine actions under four pounds value. Speed tells us, that there was formerly a monastery here, but there are now no vestiges of it. Roman coins are frequently dug up here; and near the church there are some remains of a castle. The church is a capacious structure, in which are a great number of monuments, erected to merchants, which shew it was once a town of considerable trade, though it has very little at present.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and seven annual fairs, viz. the seventh of March, the sixth of May, the last Friday in May, the eighteenth of July, the fourth of September, the eighth of November, and the last Friday in November, for horses, cows, sheep, lambs, leather, and cheese.

About a mile to the northward of Chipping-Norton, is a remarkable piece of antiquity, called Roll-rich-stones. It consists of a number of huge stones placed in a circle, like those at Stonehenge. Some have thought that these stones were placed here as a monument of some remarkable victory; some think it was a burying-place, and others, a place for the coronation of the Danish kings; and that these stones were erected on Rollo's being proclaimed king here by his soldiers. Mr. Toland affirms, that they are the *vestigia* of an old British temple.

About four miles west-north-west of Chipping-Norton are the four shire stones, being the boundaries of the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick.

Banbury is a pretty large town, situated on the river Charwell, near the borders of Northamptonshire, seventy-five miles from London. In the year 1125, a castle

castle was built here by the bishop of Lincoln, then lord of the manor, and afterwards given by Henry VII. to Jasper earl of Pembroke, afterwards duke of Bedford. This town was made a borough in the first year of queen Mary, consisting of a bailiff, twelve aldermen, and twelve burghesses. It was incorporated in the reign of James I. and governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twelve capital burghesses. In 1718, it received a new charter from king George I. and is now governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, six capital burghesses, and thirty assistants. It has a fine large church, a free-school, and two charity-schools, one for thirty boys, the other for thirty girls. The trade of Banbury is considerable, especially in cheese; all the adjacent country being a rich feeding meadow-ground.

This town sends one member to parliament, has a weekly market on Thursday, and seven annual fairs, viz. Thursday after the seventeenth of January, first Thursday in Lent, Ascension day, Corpus Christi, and the thirteenth of June, for horses, cows, and sheep; Thursday after the tenth of October, for hogs, cheese, and hiring servants; and the twenty-ninth of October, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

A little to the west of this town, on the borders of the county, and at the extremity of a valley called Redhorse Vale, is Edge-hill, from whence there is a most extensive prospect. On the summit is a strong and capacious intrenchment, said to be Danish. On the north side of this hill a famous battle was fought between the forces of king Charles I. and those of the parliament, when neither gained any considerable advantage.

Deddington is situated about two miles to the west of the Charwell, and sixty-one from London. It was formerly a town corporate, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and III. but never since. It is, however, still a pretty large town, and governed by a bailiff. Dr. Plot says, there was here an ancient castle, but there are now few marks of it remaining. It has a charity-school for sixteen boys, and as many girls.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of August, for horses and cows; and the twenty-second of November, for horses, cows, and hogs.

Bicester, or Biffeter, is situated on a small brook, which, about six miles below, falls into the Charwell at Ilip, sixty miles from London. It is a long straggling place, famous for malt liquor, and had once a monastery; but it is more remarkable in antiquity for having had a famous Castrum on the west side of it, called Aldchester, long since passed over by the plough, which has turned up many Roman coins, and other remains of antiquity; and it is not doubted but it was the Maima of Revennas.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. Friday in Easter week, first Friday in June, the fifth of August, and the thirteenth of December, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, wool, and toys.

Ilip is a small town situated at the conflux of a small brook with the Charwell, fifty-nine miles from London. It is but a small place, but noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The font in which that prince was baptized, had for a long time been put to very indecent uses, till it was at last taken into the possession of a neighbouring gentleman. Here are still some remains of an ancient palace, said to be that of king Ethelred; and a good weekly market for sheep, but no annual fair.

Tame is an old town situated on a river of the same name, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, forty-five miles from London. Its situation is rendered the more pleasant, by being watered by the above river on the north side, and by two small brooks which flow through the east and west parts of it. The town is said to have been a borough in the time of the Saxons, when the Danes erected a fortification here, which was besieged and taken by king Edward the elder, with the slaughter of the Danish king, and all the garrison. But when the Danes over-ran the kingdom in 1010, the town of Tame felt their barbarous revenge; nor did it recover itself till the reign of Henry III. when Lavington,

bishop of Lincoln, brought through the town the great road, which before lay at some distance below it. It is a very considerable town, consisting principally of one large street, in the middle of which is the market-place. The church is a large and elegant structure in the form of a cross. Here was a monastery of Cistercian friars in the reign of king Stephen; and the ruins of it are still to be seen near the church: and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir John Williams of Burfield, in Berkshire, steward to the bishop of Lincoln's lands here, founded a noble free-school, and an almshouse in this town. Some years since, a pot of Roman coins was found here.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, well furnished with live cattle, provisions, and other necessaries; and two annual fairs, viz. Easter Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle; and the tenth of October, or Old Michaelmas-day, for the sale of horses and fat hogs, and for hiring servants.

Watlington is a small market-town, consisting of about two hundred and sixty houses, including four hamlets belonging to the place. It is situated near the source of a small rivulet, forty-three miles from London. In its neighbourhood is the seat of the Stonor family, one of whom built the market-house, and founded a grammar-school here in the year 1666.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of March, for toys, and the tenth of October, for hogs and black cattle.

Dorchester is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly a place of considerable consequence. It stands on the river Tame, over which it has a large stone bridge, near its confluence with the Thames or Isis, forty-nine miles from London. It seems to have flourished under the Romans, by their coins and medals being frequently found here. It enjoyed the honour of being an episcopal see for near five hundred years, till the reign of William the Conqueror, when its bishop, Remigius, removed the see to Lincoln. William of Malmesbury says, it had once five stately churches, though it is now dwindled to a small village. The removal of the see, and the frequent inundations from the river, to which the lower part of it is subject, injured the town so greatly, that there was hardly any vestige left of its former grandeur. An abbey of regular canons was founded here by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, part of which was purchased at the dissolution by a gentleman of the town, and given to augment the parish-church, which is a large and venerable structure. There is a vulgar tradition, that no snake will live in this parish; and the inhabitants say they never saw any venomous creature in its district. Some ancient British coins have also been found here, particularly one of Cunabuline.

Here is no weekly market, and only one annual fair, held on Easter Tuesday, for toys.

Henley upon Thames is situated on that river, over which it has a fine bridge, thirty-five miles from London. It is a very ancient town; Dr. Plot says, the oldest in the county, and in a very flourishing condition. It stands very pleasantly on the northern bank of the Thames, and enjoys a very considerable trade. The buildings are neat, and the town is furnished with several good inns. It is incorporated, and governed by a warden, burghesses, and other inferior officers. Its chief trade is in malt, of which, and other corn, near three hundred waggon loads are often sold on a market-day; the inhabitants being generally maltsters, mealmen, and bargemen, sending their goods to London by barges, navigated on the Thames. The bridge, which is now of timber, is said to have been anciently of stone. Here is a good free grammar-school, and also a charity-school, liberally endowed, for teaching, cloathing, and apprenticing poor children. Here is also an almshouse, but very meanly endowed; for though there are not above six or seven persons in it, they have only six-pence a week each for their allowance.

Here is a noble weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. the seventh of March, for horses;

horses; Holy Thursday, for sheep; Thursday after Trinity Sunday, for horses and black cattle; and Thursday sevenight before the tenth of October, for cheese, and other goods.

Curious PLANTS found in Oxfordshire.

Female, or bell-flowered Pimpernel, *Anagallis scæmina flore cæruleo*, Park, found at Battle, near Oxford.

Painted or gilded Reed, *Arundo vallatoria foliis ex luteo variegatis*, found in the river Thames, not far from Oxford. It is only an accidental variety, but deserves to be mentioned on account of its scarcity.

The greatest doves-foot Cranes-bill, with dissected leaves, *Geranium Columbinum maximum foliis dissectis*, Plot, found in the hedges about Marston, and in those near Batley causeway, in great plenty.

Dogs-grass with awns, *Gramen caninum aristatum, radice non repente sylvaticum*, Moris. found plentifully in the woods near Stoken-church.

Wild Rye-grass of the woods, *Gramen secalinum majus sylvaticum*, Ger. found in the same woods with the former.

Cyperus-grass, with a round crow-foot head, *Gramen cyperoides minimum ranunculi capitulo rotundo*, C. B. found frequently in the bogs and watery parts on the west side of this county.

White-flowered bastard Hellebore, *Elleborine minor flore albo*, Park, found in the woods near Stoken-church, on the borders of the road leading from Oxford to London.

Naked Barley, *Hordeum nudum*, Ger. It is sown in the fields near Islip, and other parts of Oxfordshire, and is really a species of wheat, but has its name from its ear resembling the *Hordeum distichum*.

Birds-nest smelling like primrose roots, *Orobanche verbasculi odore*, Plot; found at the bottoms of trees, in the woods near Stoken-church.

Annual Pearl-wort, *Saxifraga Anglica annua alpinæ folio*, Plot; found in the walls of Baliol College garden, and plentifully in the fallow fields about Hedington and Cowley.

Base Hore-hound, *Stachys Fuchsii*, J. B. found near Witney-park, and in that neighbourhood, in great plenty.

Red Lime, *Tilia foliis molliter hirsulis viminibus rubris, fructu tetragono*, Robert; found in Stoken-church woods.

Creeping Tormentil, with deeply indented leaves; *Tormentilla alata foliis profundius serratis*, Moris. found

in the borders of corn-fields, between Hocklep and Shat-over woods.

Violet, with throatwort leaves; *Viola maritima hirsuta major inodora*, Moris. found in Magdalen College cops, on Shatover hills, in Stow wood, and many other places.

Round-leaved Marsh-violet, *Viola palustris rotundifolia*, Plot; found in the bogs about Stow-wood, and on the banks of the Charwell, between Oxford and Water-eyton.

The greater Periwinkle, *Clematis daphnoides major*, C. B. found on the borders of the highways, between Wolverton and Yarnton, and in several hedges thereabouts.

White-berried Elder, *Sambucus fructu albo*, Ger. found in the hedges near Watlington.

BRITISH COINS, and other ANTIQUITIES, found in Oxfordshire.

Besides the several pieces of antiquity already mentioned in describing the different places in this county, several others have been found. Particularly about Wood-Eaton, on the river Charwell, four miles north of Oxford, British coins of a particular kind have been found, not discovered any where else in England. They were, the coin of Cunobeline, who reigned here about the time of our Saviour's birth. On one side is a horse, with an ear of corn over him, and *Cuno* under him; and on the reverse is another such ear with *Camu*, for Camuladunum, or Malden, in Essex, where the coins were struck.

On a common in the hundred of Ewelme, near the Roman Iknild-street, a large urn was found in the year 1720, full of coins, some as old as the time of Julius Cæsar's landing in this island.

At Shinsfield, two miles from Woodstock, a large tessellated Roman pavement was discovered in 1713, consisting of small square stones, and bricks, of six different colours, strongly cemented: and near Great Tew, another has been found, consisting of red, white, blue, and yellow pieces, so disposed, as to form various beautiful figures.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

The county of Oxford sends nine members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Oxford, two members for the university, two for Woodstock, and one for Banbury.



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Buckinghamshire is bounded by the Thames, which divides it from Berkshire on the south; by Oxfordshire on the west; by Northamptonshire on the north; and by the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, on the east. It is about thirty-nine miles in length, from north to south; eighteen in breadth, from east to west; and one hundred and thirty-eight miles in circumference; containing an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles, or four hundred and forty-one thousand acres. It is divided into eight hundreds, in which are fourteen market-towns, one hundred and eighty-five parishes, fifteen parks, about eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety houses, and one hundred and eleven thousand, three hundred and ninety-four inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury.

R I V E R S.

The rivers of this county, except the Thames, which bounds it on the south, are inconsiderable. The eastern parts are watered by the Coln, and the north by the Ouse, or Isa; besides which, several nameless rills glide through the other parts of the county.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Buckinghamshire.

The principal, and indeed the only navigation in this county, is the Thames, which we have already described in our account of Berkshire; and that of the Ouse will be mentioned in our account of Bedfordshire. None of the other rivers are capable of being made navigable, except the Coln, which washes the eastern borders of this county.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The south-east part of this county lies high, and consists of a ridge of hills called the Chiltern, probably from *Cylt*, or *Chilt*, a Saxon name for chalk. The northern part is distinguished by the name of the Vale.

The air on the Chiltern hills is extremely healthful; and even in the vale, it is better than in the low grounds of other counties. The soil of the Chiltern is stony, though it produces good crops of wheat and barley: in many places it is covered with thick woods, among which there are still great quantities of beech. In the vale, which is extremely fertile, the soil is marle or chalk; some parts of it are converted into tillage, but much more is used for grazing. The gentlemen who have estates in this county, find grazing so lucrative, that they generally keep their estates in their own hands; and the lands that are let, fetch more rent than any other in the kingdom. One single meadow, called Beryfield, in the manor of Quarendon, not far from Aylesbury, was let many years ago for eight hundred pounds a year, and has since let for much more.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Buckinghamshire.

About High Wiccomb, the farms are in general large, and most of the farmers keep more teams than one. Five horses are always used to a plough, sometimes six, with two men, one to hold, and the other to drive; and an acre of ground they reckon a good day's work: if of following, half, or three quarters of an acre. This conduct is amazing: it is common in Suffolk to see an acre of ground, of exceeding strong soil, ploughed up in a day, by one man and a pair of horses. The course of husbandry in this neighbourhood is very well adapted to the soil: 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover;

4. wheat; often barley after wheat; another proof that the soil does not require more than a pair of horses to a plough; for turnips are never sown but in soils that are somewhat light. One remark, however, is necessary; the fields are very hilly. The prices of labour are: for reaping wheat, the price is from five to seven shillings per acre; barley, one shilling and two-pence. A day-labourer in winter has one shilling a day; in June and July, one shilling and two-pence; in harvest, one shilling and six-pence, with board, and beer at all seasons. Threshing is all done by the day, a day's work being reckoned four bushels of wheat, six of barley, and eight of oats. The rents of lands in these hilly parts of the county are from seven shillings to ten shillings and six-pence an acre. Their middling crops are about three quarters of wheat; as much of barley, and about four of oats. From Wiccomb, up to Stoken-church in Oxfordshire, the soil is all chalk, but the crops of corn in general clean and good.

TRADE and MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures are bone-lace and paper; and the trade, in general, consists of corn, cattle, and malt.

BOROUGH, and MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county from Bicester, in Oxfordshire; and first visited the beautiful seat of lord Temple at Stow, two miles from Buckingham.

We ascend, by a noble flight of steps, designed by Signor Borra, ornamented with stone balustrades, to the Saloon, which is a grand apartment hung with fine tapestry, representing the functions of the cavalry. The dimensions of this room are forty-three feet by twenty-two; the furniture, crimson: and it is ornamented with two marble busts, a rich French cabinet, and fine china jars. The pictures are,

1. A landscape.
2. A flower-piece.
3. A fruit-piece.

The Hall is a spacious room, thirty-six feet by twenty-two and a half, designed and painted by Kent. Its ceiling is enriched with the signs of the Zodiac, and the walls are adorned with festoons of flowers, &c.

Over the chimney is a curious piece of alto relievo, the story of which is Darius's Tent. Here are also eleven marble busts properly disposed, and a statue of Narcissus.

The Dining-room is a well-proportioned apartment, thirty feet by twenty-one, in which are the following paintings, viz.

- Two large landscapes, by Horizonti.
- Two small ditto, by Loton.
- A dancing at the duke of Mantua's marriage, by Tintoretto.
- A landscape, by Claude Lorain.
- A small ditto of Acis and Galatea, by Millè.
- A large picture of young Bacchanals.
- A sea-port, by a Flemish master.
- A landscape with figures and cattle, by Bassan.
- A ditto, with a mill.
- Vulcan and Venus.
- The marriage at Cana, by Bassan.
- Moses burying the Egyptian, by Pouffin.

Near this are a Bed-chamber, with two Dressing-rooms, of which the hangings, bed, and furniture, are rich crimson casoy; and over the chimney is a full-length portrait of the late countess of Dorset.

In the first dressing-room, a piece of still life over the chimney.

In the second, a fine cabinet; and over the chimney, Prince Henry at full length.

The Grand Stair-case is ornamented with iron-work, and enriched with three ceiling-pieces, painted by Sclater, viz.

1. Justice and Peace.
2. Fame and Victory.
3. Plenty and Constancy.

The walls are also adorned with military pieces:

The Chapel is wainscotted with cedar, and has a gallery of the same, hung with crimson velvet, under which are seats for the servants. Its dimensions are thirty-seven feet by twenty feet ten inches, and twenty-six feet high.

Over the communion-table is a fine painting of the Resurrection, by Tintoretto; and over that are the king's arms, richly carved and ornamented.

Above the cedar wainscot are the following paintings at full length, viz.

1. Moses and Aaron.
2. St. Peter and St. Paul.
3. The Four Evangelists.
4. The Ascension.
5. Baptism.
6. The Salutation of the Virgin Mary.

The ceiling is the same as at the Chapel Royal at St. James's; and the cedar wainscot enriched with elegant carving, by Guibbons.

In her Ladyship's Dressing-room, the hangings, chairs, and window-curtains, of fine printed cotton.

A fine old Japan cabinet, ornamented with china jars.

A fine view of Peking, over the chimney-piece, by Solli.

In her Bed-chamber, the hangings, chairs, and window-curtains, the same as the Dressing-room; and there is a picture of a Chinese temple over the chimney, by Solli.

In the Chinese Closet, we meet with the repository of her ladyship's valuable china. The japan and ornaments were a present of the late prince and princess of Wales.

From this closet we enter a colonade, ornamented with paintings, by Sclater. It is likewise curiously embellished with exotics and flowering shrubs.

The Grenville Room is twenty-nine feet eight inches by twenty-six feet three inches, and nineteen feet four inches high. It is hung with green velvet, and ornamented with the following portraits, all at full length, except the first.

1. The late countess Temple, mother to the present earl.
2. The present countess Temple.
3. The present earl Temple.
4. The Right Honourable George Grenville.
5. The Honourable James Grenville.
6. The Honourable Henry Grenville, formerly governor of Barbadoes.
7. The Honourable Thomas Grenville, who was killed in the defence of his country, on board the *Defiance*, of which ship he was captain.
8. The Right Honourable Lady Hester Pitt.

The Gallery is a magnificent apartment, seventy-four feet by twenty-five feet, and twenty feet high, furnished with Gobelin tapestry chairs, and hung with three fine pieces of tapestry, as follows:

1. A beautiful representation of a farm.
2. A Dutch wake, from Teniers.
3. A Dutch fishery, from ditto.

In this gallery are two chimnies, with a picture of Roman ruins over each, by Panini.

And four doors with rural pictures over each, viz.

1. Plowing.
2. Reaping.
3. Hay-making.
4. Sheep-shearing.

Likewise a rich cabinet at each end, containing books; and ten marble busts of Roman emperors.

Near this is a Dressing-room, hung with yellow silk damask, trimmed with silver; with the following paintings:

- Joan of Arc, over the chimney.
A portrait of Sir Thomas Temple.
Ditto of Lady Hester Temple.

And a Bed-chamber, hung and ornamented as above, with a bed and chairs of the same. The paintings are, The representation of the Holy Lamb.

- A flower-piece.
Two landscapes, one over each door.

Another Dressing-room is hung with green damask, trimmed with gold, in which are the following paintings: A picture over the chimney, by Rembrandt.

Two saints, St. Laurence and St. Stephen, one over each door.

On one side, Oroses ordering melted gold to be poured into the mouth of Crassus.

On the other, two pieces of ruins, and a landscape, with dancing satyrs, by Paul Brill.

The rape of Helen, by Theseus.

The return of Chryseis to her father, both by Primiticcio.

The Bed-chamber has a green damask bed, hangings and chairs, trimmed with gold. The paintings are,

1. An original portrait of Oliver Cromwell.
2. A Silenus.
3. A portrait of Colonel Stanyan.

In another Dressing-room are the following paintings: A portrait of Rubens's wife, over one door, by Rubens. Over the other, a knight of the Bath, by Vandyke. Cymon and Iphigenia.

The State Gallery is seventy feet nine inches by twenty-five feet, and twenty-two feet high.

Here are two marble chimney-pieces of Siena, &c. The ceiling finely ornamented with paintings and gilding, by Sclater. Two fine large marble tables, with two large pier-glasses. The walls are adorned with curious pieces of tapestry, viz.

1. The triumph of Diana.
2. The triumph of Mars.
3. The triumph of Venus.
4. The triumph of Bacchus.
5. The triumph of Ceres.

The piers are adorned with trophies.

Two chimnies, the upper parts of which are adorned with gilding and carving.

1. Representing Mercury conducting Tragic and Comic Poetry to the hill of Parnassus.

2. A goddess conducting Learning to Truth.

The chairs and settees of blue damask, with carved and gilded frames.

The State Dressing-room is twenty-four feet eight inches by thirty feet, and nineteen feet four inches high. It is hung with blue damask, chairs and window-curtains of the same. The doors and ceiling are finely ornamented with carving and gilding. The paintings are,

A fine portrait of the late lord Cobham, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Four conversation pieces, by Francisco Cippo.

Venus binding the eyes of a Cupid, and the Graces offering tribute.

A marble table, with a fine pier-glass.

The State Bed-chamber is fifty-six feet eight inches, by twenty-five feet ten inches, and eighteen feet eight inches high.

The bed and ceiling by Signor Borra. The chairs and hangings of crimson damask, Pillars of the Corinthian order. The whole finely carved and gilt.

A Madona from the school of Rubens.

A picture over the chimney.

A very curious chimney-piece of white marble, designed by Signor Borra.

Two marble tables.

Two fine large pier-glasses.

The State Closet is hung with blue damask, finely ornamented with carving and gilding. Out of which you go into a colonade, where you have a beautiful view

of the gardens, as well as the country; and the passage is ornamented with marble busts.

There is also a grand stair-case, adorned with paintings of the four seasons. The ceiling represents the rising sun, by Phœbus in his car.

THE GARDENS.

The southern entrance of the gardens is formed by two light pavilions, of the Doric order, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh: they are adorned with rough masterly paintings, by Nollkins. The stories are from Pastor Fido.

Almost the first striking object which occurs, is an Obelisk, near seventy feet high, designed for a jet d'eau, and placed in the middle of a large octagon piece of water. At some distance we perceive two rivers, which are at last united, and enter the octagon in one stream. Over one of these is a Palladian bridge. From this point a Gothic edifice dedicated to Liberty, seventy feet in height, appears on the top of a hill. On the left is an Egyptian pyramid, from whence we were formerly conducted to the Cold Bath. Here we have a prospect of a natural cascade, falling from the last-mentioned octagon, in three distinct sheets, into an extensive lake. One of the sheets passes through the arch of an artificial ruin, covered with ever-greens.

But it is time to drop this general and collective detail, into which the first admittance to a promiscuous survey of so many beauties has imperceptibly betrayed us. We therefore proceed to give a circumstantial and distinct display of each remarkable particular, as it severally and successively presents itself, in our progress through the gardens.

The Hermitage, built of rough stone, and agreeably situated in a rising wood, on the banks of the lake.

The statues of Cain and Abel, which are finely executed.

The Temple of Venus, with the inscription, *Veneri Hortensi*, i. e. "To the Garden Venus." It was designed by Kent, and is painted with the story of Helenore and Malbecco, in Spencer's *Fairy Queen*, by Sletter. It is adorned in the front with the busts of Nero, Vespasian, Cleopatra, and Faustina. Over the frieze is the following motto alluding to the painting, from a poem ascribed to Catullus.

Nunc amet, qui nunquam amavit;
Quique amavit, nunc amet.

Thus translated by Parnell:

Let him love now, who never lov'd before;
Let him who ever lov'd, now love the more.

The Belvidere, or Gibbes's Building. Underneath is an ice-house.

The Roman Boxers, admirably copied.

Two Pavilions. One of them is used as a dwelling-house; the other is ornamented with the statues of Julius Cæsar, Cicero, Portia, and Livia.

The Egyptian Pyramid, which is sixty feet in height, with this inscription, "Inter plurima hortorum horum ædificia a Johanne Vanbrugh, equite, designata, hanc Pyramidem illius memorie sacram voluit Cobham."

That is, "Among the many edifices in these gardens designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, Cobham dedicates this, in particular, to his memory.

Within is the following inscription from Horace:

Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti,
Tempus abire tibi est; ne potum largis æquo
Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.

Thus translated, extempore, by a gentleman, upon the spot:

Enough, my friend, you've trifled, drank, and eat,
'Tis time, at least 'tis prudence, to retreat;
Left wanton boys exert their decent rage,
And kick you drunk and reeling from the stage.

The statues of Hercules and Antæus, situated in a field, enclosed with a fence of stakes, after the military manner.

St. Augustine's Cave, a monastic cell, built with moss and roots: within is a straw couch, and the following inscriptions, which are extremely happy in the stile of the old monkish Latin verse, and said to have been composed by Mr. Glover, the ingenious author of *Leonidas*.

On the right hand:

Sanctus Pater Augustinus;
(Prout aliquis divinus
Narrat) contra sensualem
Actum Veneris lethalem,
(Audiat clericus) ex nive,
Similem puellam vivæ,
Arte mire conformabat,
Quacum bonus vir cubabat:
Quod si fas est in errorem
Tantum cadere doctorem;
Quæri potest, an carnalis
Mulier potius, quam nivalis,
Non sit apta ad domandum,
Subigendum, debellandum,
Carnis tumidum furorem,
Et importunum ardorem?
Nam ignis igne pellitur,
Vetus ut verbum loquitur.
Sed, inuptus, hac in lite,
Appellabo te, marite.

That is, "The holy Father Augustine, (as some divines tell us) against the sensual and deadly act of lust—(give ear, ye priests)—framed by wondrous art, a girl of snow, resembling the life, with whom the good man used to lie. But, if it be allowable for so great a doctor to fall into error, may we not reasonably ask, whether or not a girl of flesh and blood is not better qualified than one made of snow, to allay the importunate ardours of lust? For as the old maxim says, fire is expelled by fire. But I, an unmarried man, appeal to married men for a solution of this difficulty."

On the left:

Apparuit mihi, nuper in somnio mulier cum nudis et
anhelantibus molliter papillis et hianti suaviter vultu—
cheu! benedicite!

Cur gaudes, Satana, muliebrem fumere formam?
Non facies voti casti me rumpere normam.
Heus! fugite in cellam; pulchram vitate puellam;
Nam radix mortis fuit olim Fœmina in Hortis.
Vis fieri fortis? Noli concumbere scortis.

In sanctum originem eunuchum.
Filius ecclesie origines fortasse probetur;
Esse patrem nunquam se sine teste probet.
Virtus Diaboli est in lumbis.

That is, "A girl with a naked and panting bosom lately appeared to me in a dream, &c. &c.

"Why, O Satan, do you chuse to appear in a female shape? You will never force me to break my vows of chastity.—Haste, fly into your cell, and escape from the power of beauty; for the root of death was heretofore a Woman in a Garden.

"Would you be strong? Avoid unlawful enjoyments."

The last cannot be easily translated. Nor is it possible, by the best English translation, to give a just idea of the rest; the turn and humour of which is inherent in the Latin. The same may be said of the following, which fronts the door:

Mente pie elatâ, peragro dum dulcia prata,
Dormiit, absque dolo, pulchra puella solo;
Multa ostendebat, dum semisupina jacebat,
Pulchrum os, divinum pectus aperta sinum.
Ut vidi mammas, concepi extempore flammâs,
Et dicturus ave dico, Maria, cave:
Nam magno totus violenter turbine motus,
Pœne illam invado, pœne et in ora cado.
Illa sed haud lente fugit, curritque repente,
Currit et, invito me, fugit illa citò.

Fugit

Fugit causa mali, tamen effectus Satanali
 Internoque meum cor vorat igne reum.
 O inferne canis, cur quotidie est tibi panis,
 Per visus miros sollicitare viros?
 Cur monachos velles fieri tam carne rebelles;
 Nec castæ legi turbidi membra regi?
 En tibi jam bellum dico, jam triste flagellum
 Esuriamque paro, queis subigenda caro.
 Quin abscindatur, ne pars sincera trahatur,
 Radix, quo solus nascitur usque dolus.

That is, "As filled with devotion, I wandered over the delightful meadows; a beautiful virgin was sleeping on the ground. As she lay half-reclined, she discovered many beauties. Her naked bosom awakened my desires, and as I am about to say AVE MARIA, I cried out, MARY, BEWARE. My sudden passion almost tempted me to seize her in my arms; but she arose, and suddenly fled from me.—The cause of my pain is departed, but the effect still remains, and devours my guilty heart with inward fires. O, thou dog of hell, why is it your daily food to tempt mankind with these strange spectacles? Why is it your pleasure to raise rebellion in the flesh of monks, nor ever to suffer their turbulent emotions to submit to the laws of chastity? But I now declare war against you, and intend to conquer my passions with the scourge, and with hunger. But perhaps it is best to cut off the root of evil, lest the sound parts should be infected."

The Temple of Bacchus, an edifice of brick. Its inside is adorned with Bacchanalian scenes, painted by Nollikins. Among the rest, are two vases, touched in a masterly taste. Some of the smaller figures, in particular, demand our attention.

A small Obelisk, with this inscription, "To the memory of Robin Coucher."

The Saxon Temple. An altar situated in an open grove, about which the seven Saxon deities, which denominate the several days of the week, were formerly placed; but these have been since removed to the Gothic Temple.

Nelson's Seat. This is an elegant little building, from whence there is an agreeable open prospect. In the inside are the following inscriptions, explaining the paintings, in which the boys fixing the trophies are elegantly fancied.

On the right hand,

Ultra Euphratem et Tigrim
 usque ad Oceanum propagatâ ditione,
 Orbis terrarum imperium Romæ adsignat optimus princeps,
 cui super advolat Victoria
 Laurigerum sertum hinc inde
 utraque manu extendens,
 comitantibus Pietate et Abundantia.

In arcu Constantini.

That is, "Beyond Euphrates and Tigris, having extended his dominions even to the Ocean, the most excellent prince assigns the empire of the world to Rome. Above whom flies Victory, extending a laurel wreath on either side, with both hands, attended by Piety and Plenty."

In the arch of Constantine.

On the left.

Post obitum L. Veri.
 in imperio cum Marco consortis,
 Roma
 integram orbis terrarum
 potestatem ei et in eo contulit.

In Capitolio.

That is, "After the death of Lucius Verus, associate in the empire with Marcus, Rome conferred on him the entire command of the whole earth."

In the Capitol.

The Equestrian Statue of King George I. in complete armour, placed at the head of the canal, opposite the north front of the house, with this inscription from Virgil:

In medio mihi Cæsar erit.—
 Et viridi in campo signum de marmore ponam
 Propter aquam. COBHAM.

Thus translated:

"Full in the midst shall Cæsar's form divine
 "Auspicious stand, the godhead of the shrine.—
 "And near the stream a marble statue rear."

The Statue of His Late Majesty, raised on a Corinthian pillar, with this inscription:

Georgio Augusto.

That is, "To George Augustus."

Dido's Cave; a retired dark building, with this inscription from Virgil:

Speluncam Dido, dux et Trojanus, eandem
 Deveniunt.—

Thus translated on the spot:

"To the safe covert of one cavern came
 "The Trojan leader, and the Tyrian dame."

The judicious spectator will observe, that the figures of the two Cupids joining their torches are finely painted.

The Rotunda, supported by Ionic pillars, and designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. Within, is a statue of Venus de Medicis on a pedestal of blue marble. Scarce any object in the whole garden shews itself to more advantage than this structure, or makes a more beautiful figure from several different points of prospect.

The Statue of the late Queen, erected on four Ionic columns, and situated in a rural amphitheatre; with this inscription:

Honori, Laudi, Virtuti, Divæ Carolinæ.

That is, "To the Honour, Praise, and Virtue of the Goddess Caroline."

The Sleeping Parlour; a square building with an elegant Ionic portico, situated in a close wood, with this inscription:

Cum omnia sint in incerto, fave tibi.

That is, "Since all things are uncertain, take your pleasure."

The Witch House; a square building. The paintings on the walls are done by the late lord's gentleman; and, rude and inartificial as they may seem, are much in character.

The Temple of Modern Virtue; in ruins.

The Temple of Ancient Virtue; a complete and beautiful rotunda of the Ionic order, designed by Kent. Over each door, on the outside, is this motto: "PRISCÆ VIRTUTI." That is, *To ancient Virtue.* In four niches within, standing at full length, are the following statues:

I. EPAMINONDAS.

Cujus a virtute, prudentia, verecundia,
 Thebanorum respublica
 Libertatem simul et imperium,
 Disciplinam bellicam, civilem et domesticam,
 Accipit;
 Eoque amisso, perdidit.

That is, "Epaminondas, from whose valour, prudence and moderation, the republic of Thebes acquired its liberty and power; its military, civil, and domestic discipline; and at whose death it was deprived of them."

II. LYCURGUS.

Qui summo cum consilio inventis legibus,
 Omnemque contra corruptelam munitis optime,
 Pater patriæ,
 Libertatem firmissimam,
 Et mores sanctissimos,
 Expulsa cum divitiis avaritiâ, luxuria, libidine,
 In multa secula
 Civibus suis instituit.

That is, "Lycurgus, who having invented laws with the greatest prudence, and most wisely guarded them against every species of corruption; the father of his country,

country, established for his countrymen, through many ages the most unshaken liberty, the most unblemished morals; having expelled avarice, luxury, and lust, by banishing wealth."

III. S O C R A T E S.

Qui corruptissima in civitate innocens,
Bonorum hortator, unici cultor DEI.
Ab inutili otio, et vanis disputationibus,
Ad officia vitæ, et societatis commoda,
Philosophiam avocavit,
Hominum sapientissimus.

That is, "Socrates, who being virtuous in a most corrupt city, an encourager of all good men, called off philosophy from useless leisure and empty disputations, to the duties of life, and the conveniencies of society.

IV. H O M E R U S.

Qui poetarum princeps, idem et maximus,
Virtutis præco, et immortalitatis largitor,
Divino carmine,
Ad pulchre audendum, et patiendum fortiter,
Omnibus notus gentibus, omnes incitat.

That is, "Homer, who being the first, and greatest of poets, the herald of virtue, and the dispenser of immortality, known to all nations, excites all nations to dare with honour, and to suffer with resolution."

Over one door is this inscription:

"Carum esse civem, bene de republica mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, gloriosum est: metui vero, et in odio esse, invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum."

That is, "To be dear to our country, to deserve well of the commonwealth, to be praised, honoured, and beloved, is glorious; but to be feared and hated is odious, detestable, hazardous, and unsafe."

And over the other.

"Justitiam cole et pietatem, quæ cum fit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est. Ea vita via est in cælum, et in hunc cætum eorum qui jam vixerint."

That is, "Regard justice and religion, which, though a matter of great importance to our parents and friends, is of still greater effect with regard to our country. Through such a course of life is the road to Heaven, and this assembly of those who have lived before us."

Apollo and the Nine Muses.

Here we cross the Serpentine River, whence we pass into the Elysian Fields; a most delicious retreat, in which is placed,

The Temple of the British Worthies. This edifice is disposed into niches, filled with the following bustos: Pope. Without any inscription.

"Sir Thomas Gresham, who by the honourable profession of a merchant, having enriched himself, and his country, for carrying on the commerce of the world, built the Royal Exchange."

"Ignatius Jones, who, to adorn his country, introduced and rivalled the Greek and Roman architecture."

"John Milton, whose sublime and unbounded genius equalled a subject that carried him beyond the limits of the world."

"William Shakespeare, whose excellent genius opened to him the whole heart of man, all the mines of fancy, all the stores of nature; and gave him power, beyond all other writers, to move, astonish, and delight mankind."

"John Lock, who, best of all philosophers, understood the powers of the human mind, the nature, end, and bounds of civil government; and with equal courage and sagacity, refuted the slavish systems of usurped authority over the rights, the consciences, or the reason of mankind."

"Sir Isaac Newton, whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his works; and from simple principles, to discover the laws never known before, and to explain

29 .

the appearances, never understood, of this stupendous universe."

"Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, who, by the strength and light of a superior genius, rejecting vain speculations, and fallacious theory, taught to pursue truth, and improve philosophy by the certain method of experiment."

In the niche of a pyramid is placed a Mercury, with these words subscribed:

Campos ducit ad Elyfios.

That is, "Leads to the Elysian fields."

And below this figure is fixed a square of black marble, with the following lines:

Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

Here chiefs, who bled to save their country, stray;
Here bards, who virtuous, pour'd the moral lay;
With those whom useful arts consign'd to fame,
And all whose merits Memory loves to name.

"King Alfred, the mildest, justest, most beneficent of kings; who drove out the Danes, secured the seas, protected learning, established juries, crushed corruption, guarded liberty, and was the founder of the English constitution."

"Edward, prince of Wales, the terror of Europe, the delight of England; who preserved, unaltered, in the height of glory and fortune, his natural gentleness and modesty."

"Queen Elizabeth, who confounded the projects, and destroyed the power, that threatened to oppress the liberties of Europe; took off the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny; restored religion from the corruptions of Popery; and by a wife, a moderate, and a popular government, gave wealth, security, and respect to England."

"King William III. who, by his virtue and constancy, having saved his country from a foreign master, by a bold and generous enterprize, preserved the liberty and religion of Great Britain."

"Sir Walter Raleigh, a valiant soldier, and an able statesman; who endeavouring to rouse the spirit of his master, for the honour of his country, against the ambition of Spain, fell a sacrifice to the influence of that court whose arms he had vanquished, and whose designs he opposed."

"Sir Francis Drake, who, through many perils, was the first of Britons that adventured to sail round the globe; and carried into unknown seas and nations the knowledge and glory of the English name."

"John Hampden, who, with great spirit, and consummate abilities, begun a noble opposition to an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country; supported them in parliament, and died for them in the field."

Sir John Barnard, without any inscription.

On the back-side of this building is the following inscription:

To the memory of
S I G N I O R F I D O,
an ITALIAN of good extraction;
who came into ENGLAND,
not to bite us, like most of his countrymen,
but to gain an honest livelihood.
He hunted not after fame,
yet acquired it;
regardless of the praise of his friends,
but most sensible of their love.
Though he lived amongst the great,
he neither learned nor flattered any vice.

He was no bigot,
Though he doubted of none of the xxxix articles.

B b b b

And,

And, if to follow nature,
and to respect the laws of society,
be philosophy,

he was a perfect philosopher :

a faithful friend,

an agreeable companion,

a loving husband,

distinguished by a numerous offspring,
all which he lived to see take good courses.

In his old age he retired
to the house of a clergyman in the country,
where he finished his earthly race,
and died an honour and an example to the whole species.

READER,

this stone is guiltless of flattery ;

for he to whom it is inscribed

was not a Man,

but a

GREY-HOUND.

The Shell Bridge.

The Chinese House, situated, after the Chinese manner, upon a large piece of water. We enter it by a bridge, decorated with Chinese vases. It is a square building with four lattices, and covered with sail-cloth. The windows and roof, together with its cool situation on the lake, afford us a just specimen of the manner of living in a hot country. Within is the figure of a Chinese lady asleep. The outside of the house is painted in the Chinese taste, by Mr. Sleter ; the inside of India Japan work.

The Temple of Contemplation.

The Grotto, situated at the head of the Serpentine River, furnished with a great number of looking-glasses, both on the walls and ceiling, fixed in frames of plaster-work, stuck with shells and flints. It has a marble statue of Venus on a pedestal adorned in the same manner. On each side is a pavilion, one of which is ornamented with shells, the other with broken flints and pebbles.

The Ladies Temple, supported by groin arches, with Venetian windows. The inside is beautified with the following paintings by Sleter : on the right side, ladies employed in needle and shell-work : on the opposite side, ladies engaged in painting and music.

The Grecian Temple ; a large pile of the Ionic order, after the manner of the Temple of Minerva at Athens.

Captain Grenville's Monument, with this inscription :

Sororis suæ Filio

THOMÆ GRENVILLE,

Qui navis præfectus regiæ,

Ducente classem Britannicam Georgio Anson,

Dum contra Gallos fortissimè pugnaret,

Dilaceratæ navis ingenti fragmine

Femore graviter percussio,

Perire, dixit moribundus, omnino satius esse,

Quam inertis reum in judicio sisti ;

Columnam hanc rostratam

Laudans et mærens posuit

COBHAM.

Insigne virtutis, cheu ! rarissimæ

Exemplum habes ;

Ex quo discas

Quid virum præfectura militari ornatum

Deceat.

M.DCC.XLVII.

That is, " To the son of his sister, Thomas Grenville, who being captain of one of his Majesty's ships, under the command of admiral Anson, while he valiantly fought against the French, was mortally wounded in the thigh, declaring in his last moments, that it was better to suffer than to be tried for cowardice, COBHAM, expressing at once his approbation and regret, erected this rostrated column. This is, alas ! an example of courage too seldom found, from whence we may learn how it becomes a commander to behave."

A spacious Basin of Water, designed for the triumphal arch.

A Fluted Column, with these inscriptions :

On one side.

To preserve the memory of her husband,

Ann, Viscountess Cobham,

Caused this pillar to be erected

In the year 1747.

On the opposite side.

Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere,

relinquamus aliquid

quo nos vixisse testemur.

That is, " As it is not permitted us to live long, let us leave something behind as a testimony of our having lived."

The Gothic Temple, with this inscription :

Je rends grâces aux Dieux de n'être pas Romain.

That is, " I thank God for not being a Roman."

This is a spacious edifice of red stone, terminated with towers and pinnacles, seventy feet high, and placed on the summit of a hill. The windows are of glass curiously stained, and the inside of the dome is characteristically decorated with the arms of his lordship's family, from their rise to the present time. About it are the seven statues, which, as we mentioned above, originally surrounded the Saxon altar.

The Palladian Bridge, adorned with several antique marble busts. The roof, on the side facing the water is supported by Ionic pillars. The back wall is covered with a fine piece of alto relievo, which represents the four quarters of the world bringing their various products to Britannia. Here are also paintings of Sir Walter Raleigh, with a map of Virginia ; and of Sir William Pen, presenting the laws of Pennsylvania, performed by Sleter.

The Imperial Closet ; a square room, in which are painted by the last mentioned artist, three of the worthiest of the Roman emperors, each of which is respectively distinguished by a memorable saying of his own fixed over him.

IMP. TITUS CÆS. VESPASIAN.

Diem perdiidi.—

'That is, " I have lost a day."

IMP. N. TRAJAN CÆS. AU.

Pro me : si merear, in me.

That is, " For me : but if I deserve it, against me."

IMP. MARCUS AURELIUS

CÆSAR ANTONINUS.

Ita regnes imperator, ut privatus regi te velis.

That is, " So govern when a king, as you would desire to be governed if a subject."

A grand Terrace Walk, near three hundred feet long, which leads us to

The Temple of Friendship ; a well-proportioned structure of the Doric order. The emblem of Friendship above the door, those of Justice and Liberty, with the rest of the decorations, are elegantly touched. Britannia is seated upon the ceiling. On one side are exhibited the glory of her annals, the reigns of queen Elizabeth and Edward III. On the other is offered the reign of——which she covers with her mantle, and seems unwilling to accept. This painting is executed by Mr. Sleter. The motto of this temple is,

Amicitia S.

That is, " Sacred to Friendship."

Here are the busts of the late lord, and his illustrious friends, viz. Fredrick prince of Wales ; earls of Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Marchmont ; lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurst ; Richard Grenville, William Pitt, and George Littelton, Esqrs.

The

The Pebble Alcove; a little grotto, ornamented with his pebbles; in which likewise his lordship's arms are curiously wrought on the back wall.

Congreve's Monument; the embellishments of which are emblematical of the poet's comic genius. On the top is placed a monkey viewing himself in a mirror, with this inscription:

Vitæ imitatio,
Consuetudinis speculum,
Comœdia.

That is, "Comedy is the imitation of life, and the mirror of fashion."

The Poet's Effigies lies in a careless posture on one side, and on the other is placed this epitaph:

Ingenio
Acri, faceto, expolito,
Moribusque
Urbanis, candidis, facillimis,
GULIELMI CONGREVE
Hoc
Qualecunque desiderii sui
Solamen simul et
Monumentum
Pofuit Cobham. 1736.

That is, "To the piercing, facetious, and refined genius; to the polished, candid, and unaffected manners of WILLIAM CONGREVE: COBHAM has erected this poor consolation and monument of his loss."

The Spectator, whose mind is capable of being moved either with grace or majesty, cannot, without reluctance, leave a place so properly calculated to inform the judgment, and interest the fancy; where art appears without affectation, and nature without extravagance.

Having viewed the delightful seat and gardens of Stow, we came to Buckingham, situated on the Ouse, sixty miles from London. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and burgesses, and is still considered as the county town, though Sir John Baldwin, chief justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Henry VIII. purchased the manor of Aylesbury, and removed the assizes thither, where they are still frequently held in the winter, though the summer assizes have since been removed to Buckingham by act of parliament. The town stands low, and is surrounded on all sides, except the north by the river Ouse, over which it has three stone bridges. In the northern part there is a town-hall, not ill built; and in the west a church, a very large edifice; but its spire, which was one of the tallest in the kingdom, was blown down in the year 1693, and has never been rebuilt. The county gaol is also in this town, and here are several buildings, called wool-halls, which are now falling into ruins; for though Buckingham was once a staple for wool, yet that trade is now entirely lost. There is, however, still a free-school, and several paper-mills in the neighbourhood, on the river Ouse. In the year 1725, an accidental fire broke out in this town, by which near one hundred and thirty-eight houses were destroyed, and the damage was computed at thirty-three thousand pounds.

This town was fortified by Edward the elder, about the year 915, with a rampire and turrets on both sides the bank of the river, against the incursions of the Danes. It appears, however, to have been a place of very little consequence at the Conquest; for it appears by Doomsday-book, that in the time of Edward the Confessor, it paid but for one hide of land, and had only twenty-six burgesses. In the middle of the town, on a very high mount, there was anciently a castle, but it is not known by whom it was erected. The mount is still visible, but there are hardly any vestiges of the castle now remaining. The coffin of St. Rumbald was some years since discovered in the church, where that saint had formerly a shrine. In the Popish legend of his life, St. Rumbald is said to have been the son of a British king, by a Christian princess; to have been born at King's Sutton, a small village near this town; to have lived only three days, but during that short interval, to have professed

himself a Christian, and to have bequeathed his body to Sutton, the place of his birth, for one year; to Brackley in Northamptonshire, for two years; and then to this town for ever. After these prodigies, he was, at his own request, baptized, and immediately expired. It is added, that this wonderful saint was the patron of fishermen, and that his feast is still annually observed at Folkston in Kent. Here was an old hospital, consisting of a master and several inferior brethren, dedicated to St. Laurence.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and eight annual fairs, viz. Monday se'nnight after the Epiphany, the seventh of March, the sixth of May, Whitsun-Thurs'day, the tenth of July, the fourth of September, the second of October, and the eighth of November; all for cattle.

At Chitwood, or Chetwood, a village in the neighbourhood of Buckingham, there was a priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Sir Ralph de Norwich, in the year 1244, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. The site of this priory, and the estate belonging to it, came into the possession of the abbot and convent of Nutley; and the conventual church of Chetwood became parochial; yet there still remained at this place a cell, consisting of a canon or two, from Nutley-abbey.

The village of Bittlefden, or Bidlesden, not far from Buckingham, was given by Ernald de Bosco, steward to Robert earl of Leicester, to the Cistercian monks of Gerondon, who founded an abbey here in 1147. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, and, at the dissolution, was valued at one hundred and twenty-five pounds, four shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Leaving Buckingham, we passed along the banks of the Ouse to Stoney Stratford, supposed to derive its name from the stony street which runs through it, and the ford where travellers used formerly to pass the Ouse. It is situated upon that river, and in the road to Chester, fifty-three miles from London. The town is rather large, and the houses in general are built of free-stone, dug from a quarry near this town. The Ouse is now crossed by a stone bridge at the ford, where sometimes the waters swell so high, that they break into the neighbouring fields with great violence, especially on that side next the town, the bank on the other side being something higher. This town has two parish churches, though no other town in the county has more than one. It has also two chapels, and a small charity-school. In May 1743, one hundred and fifty houses were totally destroyed by fire. The principal manufacture carried on in this town, is that of bone-lace, of which large quantities are made here. At this place was one of the crosses which Edward I. erected to the memory of Eleanor, his wife, but it is now totally destroyed. Here was also an hospital before the year 1240: it is supposed to have been dedicated to St. John, and to have stood upon the causeway leading to the bridge, but there are no vestiges of it now remaining.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twentieth of April, the second of August, the tenth of October, and the twelfth of November, all for cattle.

At Bradwell, about two miles from Stoney Stratford, a priory of black monks was founded in the time of king Stephen, by Manefelmus, or Meinfelin, baron of Wolverton. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was originally a cell to Luffield: it was one of the small monasteries granted to Wolfey; and at the dissolution, it was valued at fifty-three pounds eleven shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Newport Pagnel was the next town we visited. It has its name from its ancient lord, Fulk Pagnel. It stands on the south side of the Ouse, fifty-four miles from London. It is only a market-town, though much larger than many corporations and boroughs. The place is well built and populous, and has two stone-bridges over the Ouse. It has an old, but capacious church, and the streets are well paved. An hospital was founded here about the ninth year of Edward I. by John de Somery, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and

and St. John the Evangelist. It was valued, on the dissolution, at six pounds six shillings and eight-pence a year. It still subsists, having been refounded by Anne, queen to James I. for three poor men, and as many women, above fifty years of age. It is now called the Queen's Hospital, and the vicar of the parish, for the time being, is master. This town is a kind of staple for bone-lace, of which, it is said, more is made in this place, and in the neighbouring villages, than in any other part of the kingdom.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of April, the twenty-second of June, the twenty-second of October, and the twenty-second of December, all for cattle.

At Pickford, near Newport Pagnel, there was a cell of Cluniac monks, dedicated to the blessed Virgin. It was subordinate to the abbey called Marmonstier, at Tours, in France, to which this priory was given by Fulk Pagnel, in the reign of William Rufus. This, among other alien priories, was seized by Edward III. during his war with France; and when it was again restored to the church by Henry IV. it was made subject to the priory of the Holy Trinity at York. In the seventeenth year of Henry VIII. it was dissolved, with several other small monasteries, granted to Cardinal Wolsey to be settled on one of the colleges he was building at Oxford and Ipswich. The value was then one hundred and twenty-six pounds seventeen shillings *per annum*. When the Cardinal fell into disgrace, it was granted to the use of Queen's College, Oxford, but was afterwards resumed, and sold by James I. to one Atkins, a doctor of physic.

At Crawley, or Crowley, near Newport Pagnel, there was a monastery before Edward the Confessor, and continued till some time after the Conquest.

About six miles north of Newport Pagnel, is Ounley, situated on the river Ouse, fifty-four miles from London. It was formerly noted for its manufacture of bone-lace, great quantities of which were made in this town and its neighbourhood; but this manufacture is now much less than formerly, the greater part of it being removed to Newport Pagnel. The town is now remarkable only for its church, which has a very fine spire, and there is only one other steeple in the whole county.

Here is a market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Easter Monday, and the twenty-ninth of June, both for cattle.

At Rauensfont, or Raunston, a village about a mile to the west of Ounley, Henry III. about the thirty-ninth year of his reign, built and endowed a small monastery of black canons, and dedicated it to the blessed Virgin. This monastery was among those given to Wolsey towards the endowment of his colleges, and was valued at sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per ann.*

Two miles beyond Ounley, at a village called Laven-den, or Launden, was a monastery for Premonstratensian canons, founded by John de Bidun, in the reign of Henry II. and dedicated to St. Mary, and St. John the Baptist. At the dissolution of religious houses, its annual revenues amounted to seventy-nine pounds thirteen shillings and eight-pence. An annual fair is still held at this village on the Tuesday before Easter, for toys.

We now directed our way to the southern parts of the county, and came to Winslow, a small town surrounded with woods, forty-five miles from London; but neither the buildings or manufacture have any thing deserving particular notice. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and the twenty-first of August, both for cattle.

In the manor of Credendon, or Crendon, near Winslow, there was an abbey or priory for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, called Noctele, or Nutley Abbey. It was built and endowed by Walter Giffard, the second earl of Buckingham, and Ermengard his wife, in the year 1162. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist; and the endowments were confirmed by Henry II. and king John, with additional liberties and immunities. At the dissolution of religious houses, the society consisted of eighteen monks, and the yearly revenues were computed at four hundred

and thirty-seven pounds six shillings and eight-pence. There are considerable ruins of this structure still remaining.

In the same manor, and not far from Nutley Abbey, are the ruins of a castle built by Hugh de Bolebee, son to Walter Giffard, second earl of Buckingham, about the middle of the twelfth century.

At Ascot, in the parish of Wenge, near Winslow, there was a cell of Benedictine monks, belonging to the monastery of St. Nicholas at Angiers in France, to which the church and other lands had been given by the empress Maud. It suffered the same fate with other alien houses, and was afterwards granted to the abbey of St. Albans, and as part of which, it came into lay-hands at the dissolution.

At Hogshaw, a few miles south-west of Winslow, there was a preceptory commandry, or hospital, belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as early as the year 1180.

At Snellsall, near Whaddon-church, a few miles north of Winslow, there was a small convent of black monks, built by Ralph Martel, before the tenth year of Edward III. and dedicated to St. Leonard. Some arches of this building still remain, and support the north side of a farm-house. The four bells that were in the turret of the old building, were removed to the church of Bradwell, and on the largest of these bells is inscribed, *Vox Augustini sonet in aure Dei*: The voice of Augustine sounds in the ear of God. The yearly value of this priory, at the dissolution, was eighteen pounds one shilling and eleven-pence.

About four miles east of Winslow, is Stukeley, a large parish, remarkable for an old church, probably built before the Conquest, in the ancient plain manner. It consists of a parallelogram, composed of four squares, two of which are allotted to the performance of divine service, the third is covered by the steeple, and the fourth was the choir, and is vaulted over with stone. The windows are small, with semicircular arches: at the west end are three arches, that in the middle being the door.

Aylsbury, Aylesbury, or Alesbury, was the next place we visited. It is situated in a very fertile part of the county, at the west end of the vale of Aylsbury, near the river Tame, forty-four miles from London. The town consists of several streets lying round the market-place, a large handsome square, in the centre of which is the town-hall, and under it the prison. The town was incorporated by queen Mary, and the corporation consists of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and ten capital burghesses. It was a royal manor in the time of William the Conqueror, who gave it to one of his favourites to be held by an odd tenure, viz. that he should provide straw for the king's bed and chambers, and should furnish him with three eels in the winter, and two green geese in the summer, if the king should happen to come that way. From this place there is a causeway, which extends three miles towards London, raised at the expense of Baldwin, chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. He also erected the town-house, and some other buildings. The church at Aylsbury is said to be the oldest in this part of the island, but has nothing remarkable. There was formerly an ancient hospital in this town, dedicated to St. John, said to have been founded by several of the inhabitants in the reign of Henry I. In the twenty-fourth of Edward III. the building was in ruins; and the revenues, valued only at five nobles, or one pound thirteen shillings and four-pence a year, had been seized by some lay-persons.

There was also another hospital in this town for lepers, said to have been built and endowed with twenty shillings *per annum* by the inhabitants, about the same time as that of St. John, with which it seems to have been afterwards ruined.

There was likewise a nunnery of Maturines, where the parsonage now stands. Besides which, there was a house of Grey, or Franciscan friars, at the south end of the town, founded by James earl of Ormond, in the tenth year of Richard II. and valued, on the dissolution of religious houses, at three pounds two shillings and five pence *per annum*.

Aylesbury sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and returned by the constables, who are chosen by the lord of the manor, the corporation having no share in returning the members. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, abounding with all kinds of provisions, which are generally sold very reasonably; and three annual fairs, viz. Saturday before Palm Sunday, the fourteenth of June, and the twenty-fifth of September, all for the sale of cattle.

Ivingo, or Ivingho, is a small market-town, situated in a park between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, and surrounded with woods. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1160, and dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Nicholas. At the dissolution, there were nine nuns in this house, though the annual revenues amounted to no more than fourteen pounds three shillings and a penny.

Four miles south-west from Ivingo, on the borders of Hertfordshire, is a village called Ashridge, or Effervy, where there was formerly both a royal palace and a religious house. The latter was founded in the year 1243, by Edmund earl of Cornwall, son to Richard, king of the Romans, in honour of the precious blood of Jesus Christ. It was a college for a rector and twenty brethren of canons, called Bonhommes, who observed the rules of St. Augustine. It was valued at four hundred and sixteen pounds sixteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*, on the suppression of religious houses, when it became the seat of the earls of Egerton, now dukes of Bridgewater. It stands in the middle of a very pleasant park, in a fine situation for hunting.

From Ivingo we passed to Wendover, an ancient borough town, situated in the road from Uxbridge to Aylsbury, thirty-nine miles from London. Its situation is low and miry, but the hills on each side are pleasant. It is but a mean place, in which there is nothing worth notice but a charity-school for twenty children. It, however, sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, and the second of October, both for cattle.

Three miles to the south-west of Wendover, is Risborough, or Monk's Risborough, a small market-town, situated on an eminence, thirty-three miles from London. About the year 991, this place was given to the monastery of Christ-church in Canterbury, by Aeschwyn bishop of Dorchester, and a cell to that priory was placed here. The place has now nothing remarkable, except a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on the sixth of May, for the sale of cattle.

In the neighbourhood of Risborough are two places of great antiquity, Elleborough and Kymbel. At Elleborough, on a circular mound near the church, is an ancient fortification called Bellinus's Castle; and the inhabitants have a tradition, that king Bellinus resided there: and to the northward of this place, there is another eminence, that still retains the name of Belinesbury Hill. Kymbel is supposed to derive its name from Cunobeline, one of the British kings, the name, in some ancient records, being written Cunebel. Near this place are many trenches and fortifications, which confirm the opinion that this county was the scene of action, when the Britons opposed the Romans in their second expedition under Aulus Plautius, when Cataractus and Tagadumnus, the two sons of Cunobeline, were slain.

Not far from Monk's Risborough, at a village called Whiteleaf, is a high steep chalky hill, on the south-west side of which there is the figure of a cross, called Whiteleaf Cross, from the village of that name just mentioned. This remarkable piece of antiquity is of the same nature as the White Horse already described in our account of Berkshire. It is formed like the figure of the White Horse, by trenches cut into the chalk. The perpendicular line of the cross is about an hundred feet in length, two feet in depth, and about fifty in breadth at the bottom, but decreases gradually upwards, till it scarcely exceeds twenty at the top. The transverse line is about seventy feet in length, and twelve in breadth,

and the trench cut into the chalk is between two and three feet deep. The whole is supported on a triangular base, intended to represent the flight of steps gradually decreasing, on which it was usual in the Saxon times to erect crosses in the public ways; such crosses and steps being also represented on some of the coins of the northern nations; and in the charters granted in the early ages of christianity, by our Saxon ancestors. The same custom prevails here of scouring the cross, as already observed in our account of Berkshire, of cleaning the horse. It is supposed to be a trophy of the Saxons; but when, or on what particular occasion, it was formed, is unknown.

Not far from Monk's Risborough is Prince's Risborough, where, on the top of a hill, are the traces of a camp. At the foot of the hill a coin of the emperor Vespasian was found some years ago; and it is said that thirteen counties may be seen from the top of this hill.

Pursuing our journey to the southward, we came to West Wycomb, or Wycomb, a small place, where lord Despencer has a noble seat; but the house itself is by no means equal to the ornamented environs. The situation is very agreeable from an eminence rising from a most elegant river, which meanders through the park and gardens with the happiest effect. Before the house it forms an elbow, and has the appearance of a large lake, on which a yacht, completely rigged, rides at anchor, with a long boat, &c. Her masts rising in a particular manner above the adjacent trees, add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. On the summit of an adjacent hill, which overlooks the whole country, his lordship has built a new church, pretty much in the old taste; and adjoining to it a large mausoleum, a sexangled open wall of flints, with plaister ornaments, and a row of Tuscan pillars. On the inside runs a garter of stone round the whole, and two of the six divisions are occupied with dedications to the late earl of Westmoreland, and lord Melcomb. There is not, however, much to be commended in the taste of this building, which is either unfinished, or the idea very incomplete. The situation of it also is such, as to appear from many points of view to be one building with the church, which has by no means a good effect. At the same time, the path leading from the church to the adjacent village is so steep, and the hill, on the summit of which it is situated, so lofty, that the parishioners must have a particular veneration for religion, if they attend divine service constantly in this structure.

About two miles to the eastward of this village is High Wycomb, finely situated between two pleasant hills, thirty-two miles from London. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and a common council. It stands in the road to Oxford, and, except Aylsbury, is the best built, and most wealthy town in the whole county. It is divided into four wards, though it consists of only two streets. The church is a large structure, decorated with a steeple, not ill built, and the town has a free grammar-school, and two alms-houses.

This town was probably a Roman station; for in the year 1724, a Roman pavement was discovered by some workmen who were digging in a neighbouring meadow belonging to lord Shelborn. It was about nine feet square, and consisted of stones of various colours, wrought with exquisite art; but the largest not broader than the square of a die.

Here was an hospital for lepers, founded before the thirteenth of Henry III. and dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Giles. There was also, before the twentieth of Henry III. an hospital for a master, brothers and sisters, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. This hospital is still in being, and inhabited by poor persons under the government of the corporation. One of these hospitals was valued, on the dissolution, at seven pounds fifteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, which is so considerable, that the toll was let by lease at one hundred and thirty pounds a year; and an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of September, for hiring servants.

Not far from this town, at Bullstrade, is a seat in the midst of an elegant park, belonging to his Grace the duke of Portland. The park is peculiarly fortunate in situation, by means of contrast. The country adjoining is very flat, not well cultivated, and has few of those elegant varieties which are pleasing to the traveller; but this happy spot, which his Grace has chosen for his park, does not contain a level acre: it is composed of perpetual swells and slopes, set by scattered plantations, disposed in the justest taste. The extent is very great, and appears to be one of the finest parks we remember to have seen.

From Wycomb we passed to Great Marlow, a considerable town, situated on the banks of the Thames, under the Chiltern hills, thirty-one miles from London. It has its name from the marshy soil in which it stands, and is an ancient borough by prescription. It has a bridge over the Thames, not far from the conflux of the river, which rises at West Wycomb. Both the church and town-hall are handsome structures, and here is a charity-school for twenty boys. A considerable quantity of bone-lace is made here, and on the stream that rises at West Wycomb, and here falls into the Thames, there are several paper and corn mills, besides one for making thimbles, and another for pressing oil from the seeds of rape and flax.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the fifth, sixth, and seventh of May, for horses, black cattle, &c. and the twenty-ninth of October, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

At Medmenham, or Mednam, in the neighbourhood of Great Marlow, there was a small abbey of the Cistercian monks from Woburn in Bedfordshire. It was founded about the year 1204, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution, it was valued at twenty pounds six shillings and two-pence a year.

At Little Marlow, a place also in this neighbourhood, there was a nunnery, said to have been first founded by Geoffrey, lord Spensar, before the reign of king John. It was of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued, on the dissolution, at twenty-three pounds three shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Leaving Great Marlow, we directed our course towards Eaton, in order to view that famous seminary of learning; and in our way, passed through Burnham, a village near the banks of the Thames, about three miles north-east of Eaton. There was a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine, consisting of an abbess, and seven or eight nuns. It was founded by Richard, king of the Romans, in the year 1160, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin. It continued till the dissolution of religious houses, when it was valued at fifty-one pounds two shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Eaton is situated on the banks of the Thames, on the borders of Berkshire, and joined to Windsor by a wooden bridge. It is famous for its beautiful college, founded by Henry VI. in the nineteenth year of his reign, for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and twenty-five poor old men. Some of the endowments were taken away by Edward IV. and at the general dissolution, out of which it was particularly excepted, the annual revenue was valued at no more than eight hundred and eighty-six pounds twelve shillings. But this revenue has been since increased to five thousand pounds a year; and the college now consists of a provost and seven fellows, two schoolmasters, two conductors, an organist, seven clerks, ten choristers, and other officers. Seventy poor grammar scholars are instructed here; they are nominated by the king, and thence called King's scholars; these, when properly qualified, are elected on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, in the university of Cambridge; where, after being students three years, they claim a fellowship: but as there is not always a vacancy at Cambridge, the scholars remain at Eaton till vacancies happen, and these vacancies they fill up according to seniority.

The school is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower, and each of these is subdivided into three

classes. Children are admitted very young into the lower school; none enter the upper school till they can make Latin verses, and have acquired some knowledge of the Greek. Besides the seventy scholars on the foundation, there are seldom less than three hundred others, for whose education the masters are paid, and who board at the masters houses. The master of each school has therefore four ushers. The building has large cloisters like the religious houses abroad, and the chapel is a noble pile of Gothic architecture.

The present school-room is a modern building, and the other parts of the college have been repaired and beautified at a great expence. There is a library for the use of the school, and the number of books have been lately greatly increased by two other collections; one bequeathed by Dr. Waddington, sometime bishop of Chester, valued at two thousand pounds; and the other by the late lord chief justice Reeves, to whom the collection had been bequeathed by Richard Tapham, Esq; keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. The gardens are very large and pleasant, extending from the college almost to the Thames.

Eaton has no weekly market, and only one annual fair, held on Ash Wednesday, for the sale of horses and black cattle.

Colnbrook, or Colebrook, stands on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge, eighteen miles from London. It is situated in the road from London to Bath, and has accordingly several considerable inns, by which it principally subsists. One part of the town is in Buckinghamshire, and the other in Middlesex. Here is a charity-school, and an ancient chapel, said to have been founded by Edward III.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, and the first of May, both for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

At Ankerwyke, a few miles from Colnbrook, a nunnery was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Sir Gilbert de Montfichet, and Richard his son, for religious of the order of St. Benedict. At the dissolution, there were only five nuns in this house, and their revenues amounted to no more than thirty-two pounds and two-pence *per annum*.

From Colnbrook we crossed the country to Baconfield, and in our way passed by Langley, an elegant seat of his Grace the duke of Marlborough. The house has been lately rebuilt, and the park is laid out in a very pleasing manner.

Baconsfield stands in the road to Oxford, twenty-three miles from London, and is furnished with several good inns; but has nothing else remarkable, except a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the thirteenth of February, and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows, and sheep.

About six miles to the north-east of Baconfield, is Agmondesham, or Amer sham, situated on the road from Uxbridge to Aylsbury, twenty miles from London. It is an ancient borough, not incorporated, but governed by burghesses. It is situated in a valley between two woody hills, near the river Coln. It consists of two streets, one long, and the other short, crossing each other at right angles in the centre of the place. In the area where these streets intersect each other, stands the church, which is the best rectory in the county. Here is a free-school, founded by queen Elizabeth; and a guild, of market-house, built by Sir William Drake. Sir William Drake purchased the borough of king Charles II. and the Drakes are therefore, among others, hereditary members of the House of Commons. The town-house is a brick structure, raised upon pillars and arches, and has on the top a lanthorn and clock.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Monday, and the nineteenth of September, both for sheep.

At Missenden, near Amer sham, Sir Thomas Missenden founded an abbey for black canons in the year 1133. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and, on the dissolution, valued at two hundred and sixty-one pounds fourteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

Three miles north of Amerham, and twenty-nine from London, is Chesham, a small market-town, situated on the borders of Hertfordshire. It has nothing remarkable, except a free-school, a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-first of April, the twenty-second of July, and the twenty-eighth of September, all for cattle.

In the parish of Chesham is a small hamlet called Latimer's, and also Islehamstead, remarkable for being the birth-place of lady Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Temple, and daughter to Sir Edward Sandys. This lady had by her husband four sons and nine daughters, and lived to see seven hundred descended from her. She died in the year 1656.

Curious PLANTS found in Buckinghamshire.

Crows-bill, *Geranium Robertianum*, *J. B.* found in the woods near West Wycomb.

Horse-mint, *Menthastrum*, *Ger.* found in plenty on the banks of the Coln, near Colebrook.

Calamint, *Calamintha vulgaris*, *flor. magno*, *J. B.* found in several parts of the county, under hedges by the road-side, especially near Baconsfield.

Hedge Mustard, *Eresimum vulgare*, *J. B.* found near Buckingham, and several other parts of the county.

Wood Betony, *Betonica purpurea*, *C. B.* found in Bernwood forest, and other woody parts of the county.

Wood Sorrel, *Luzula vulgaris*, *J. B.* found in the woods near West Wycomb.

Purging Flax, *Linum pratense floribus exiguis*, *C. B.* found in the upland pastures near Beaconsfield.

White-flowered Bastard Hellebore, *Elleborine minor*, *flor. albo*, *Park*; found in Bernwood forest.

Creeping Tormentil, with deeply indented leaves; *Tormentilla alata foliis profundius serratis*, *Morif.* found in the borders of corn-fields near Chesham.

Spurge Laurel, *Thymelæa lauri folio*, *Ger.* found in Bernwood forest, and in the woods near West Wycomb.

Catmint, *Nepeta majore vulgaris*, *Park*; found in watery places near Aylsbury.

Other ANTIQUITIES found in Buckinghamshire.

Besides the remains of antiquity we have already mentioned, there are some others which could not so properly be mentioned in their proper places.

On the side of a hill near Clifton, an elegant seat, sometime the residence of his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, is a round cave, nineteen feet high, and about ten feet in diameter, cut out of the solid rock near the foot of the hill; and the roof an artificial arch of hewn chalk: but there are no remains which can give the least hint, either with regard to the intention of this work, or the time when it was formed.

At Bull, a small place on the borders of Bernwood forest, several Roman coins have been found. It was afterwards a royal villa of Edward the Confessor, but is now a village of no note.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Buckinghamshire sends fourteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two burgessees for Buckingham, two for High Wycomb, two for Aylsbury, two for Amerham, two for Wendover, and two for Great Marlow.



H E R T F O R D S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by Essex on the east, by Middlesex on the south, by Cambridgeshire on the north, and by Buckinghamshire on the west. It is about twenty-eight miles in breadth from east to west, thirty-six in length from north to south, and one hundred and thirty miles in circumference. It is divided into eight hundreds; and the justices of the peace, for the greater convenience of themselves and the inhabitants, have divided the shire into three parts, in each of which they hold their courts, or petty sessions. It contains nineteen market-towns, one hundred and twenty parishes, about sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty-nine houses, and ninety-five thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln.

R I V E R S.

Hertfordshire is watered by several rivers, the principal of which are the Lee, or Lea, the Stort, the Ver, and the New River.

The Lee rises in the south-west parts of Bedfordshire, enters this county near a village called New-End; and passing by Hatfield, it is joined near Hertford by waters of two small rivers called the Mimeram, and the Bene, or Benefician. At Hertford, it becomes navigable, passes by Ware, and is joined near Hoddesdon by the river Stort. Thence it divides the counties of Hertford and Essex, and falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall, a village in Middlesex.

The Stort rises in the north-east part of the county; and passing by Bishopstortford, and separating the counties of Hertford and Essex, falls into the Lee near Hoddesdon, another market-town of this county.

The Coln rises near Bishop's Hatfield, a considerable market-town of this county; passes by Watford, another market-town, a few miles south-west of which, it falls into the Thames, near Stains, a market-town of Middlesex.

The river Ver, More, or Moore, rises in the west part of the county; and running south-east, passes by St. Albans; and after running two or three miles due south, falls into the river Coln near Hansted, a village of this county.

The New River has been already described in our account of Middlesex, page 196.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Hertfordshire.

The only rivers navigable in this county, are the Lee and the Stort. The river Lee has been long navigable to Hertford; but from the bad construction of the turnpikes or weirs, by which the water of the river was penned up to a certain height, in order to carry the barges over the shoals which occurred in the river, and other impediments, the voyage from London to Hertford was rendered long, tedious, and expensive. In order to remove this inconvenience, and improve the navigation of the river Lee, Mess. Smeaton and Yeomans, two very ingenious engineers, were employed, in the year 1766, to survey the river, and give the trustees a plan and estimate of the expences necessary for improving the navigation of the said river. This was accordingly done, a new act of parliament procured, and the improvements are now carrying on under the direction of the above engineers. By this plan, the river, where it is tolerably straight, and of a sufficient depth for any considerable length, is still to be the navigable track; but where shoals occur, the deep parts are to be connected by canals, with locks erected on them, whereby the barges

will readily pass from one deep to another. By this means the navigation will be greatly improved, and rendered certain at all seasons, except in frosts and extraordinary floods: the distance will be shortened, and the barges navigated in much stiller water, and straighter courses. A cut is also to be carried from the four mills at Bromley to the Thames at Limehouse-hole. This will at once greatly improve and shorten the navigation, which from Bromley mills to London was before tedious and difficult. In a word, the river Lee, by these improvements, will, from being one of the worst inland navigations, become equal to most, and superior to many.

The navigation of the Stort is also now carrying on under the direction of Mr. Yeomans, above-mentioned; and, when completed, will prove very advantageous to that part of the county. It is to extend from the influx of the Stort with the river Lee, to the town of Bishops Stortford.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of this county is very pure, and consequently healthy, and is often recommended by physicians to valetudinarians, for the preservation or recovery of health. The soil is, for the most part, rich, and in several places mixed with a marle, which produces excellent wheat and barley. Many of the pastures, however, are but indifferent; such as are dry generally producing fern and broom, and those that are wet, rushes and moss.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Hertfordshire.

We have already observed, that in general the wet pastures in this county yield rushes and moss. This evil is, however, now removed in many parts, by a late invention called Bush-draining, which has greatly improved these wet lands. The country between Barnet and Hatfield has many pastures of this kind, and which now yield large quantities of hay.

Both the ploughs and ditches, though very material to a farm, are very bad in this county. Too many of the hedges are dead ones; others consist of boughs interlaced four feet high in stakes, and white thorn planted by the sides of it, intermixed with fallow stakes, and without any ditches. This is a wretched practice; for the fallow is so quick a grower, as soon to overtop the thorns, and drip them to death; nor is it of any use as a fence itself, growing ragged and open at the bottom. Every person curious in fences, carefully keeps all kinds of plants from among the thorns, because none unite with them; and gaps are for ever made in the hedges, by means of taking hold of fallows, hazles, oaks, ashes, or such plants as are not offensively armed; whereas a white thorn fence is impenetrable. Their ditches are not above eighteen inches wide and twelve deep, though in many of their flat fields their corn in winter is half spoiled for want of good ones to drain off the water.

Their ploughs are still worse than their hedges; they are so exceedingly large and heavy, that the mere draught of the weight is sufficient for two horses: a share commonly weighs sixty or seventy pounds. Hence results the practice of never stirring the ground with less than four horses, on a light loose gravel, after it has received three or four earths for turnips: the fifth, nay, the tenth, would not be given without four strong horses, and two men, one to hold, and another to drive; nor do they ever turn up above an acre a day. Much stronger lands than any in this part of Hertfordshire are, in the counties of Suffolk and Essex, broke up for the first time, with a pair of horses, and one man, who both holds the plough and drives; but then the plough

plough is not above one fifth of the weight of those in Hertfordshire. The loss from this mistaken practice must be amazingly great, since the difference is just half; for the wear of these immensely large ploughs cannot be less than double that of the small ones; so that by a change in this particular, double the quantity of land would be ploughed in the same time, and at the same expence, besides enjoying the capital advantage of being twice as speedy in critical seed-times; a point often of infinite importance.

The arable lands, however, produce vast quantities of excellent wheat and barley, and most other sorts of grain; and the wheat and barley of Hertfordshire are so much prized at London, that many thousands of quarters of both these grains are sold every year as the produce of this county, though not a single grain of it ever grew there.

The prices of labour are, in winter, one shilling and two-pence a day, with beer; in hay-time, one shilling and six-pence, with beer; and in harvest, two shillings and six-pence, with the same addition.

MANUFACTURES, and TRADE.

The inhabitants of this county are chiefly maltsters, millers, and dealers in corn; no manufacture worth notice being established in any part of the county.

BOROUGH, and MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county at a small distance from Chelham, in Buckinghamshire, and passed on to Berkhamsted, a considerable market-town, thirty miles from London. It stands on the side of a hill, and consists of a handsome broad street, of considerable length. The church, which stands in the middle of the town, is a spacious edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, and has several chapels and oratories. On the pillars of the church are representations of eleven of the apostles, each of them having a sentence of the Creed; and on the twelfth pillar is the figure of St. George killing the dragon. Here is an alms-house, built by Mr. John Sayer and his wife, who endowed it with thirteen hundred pounds, for the maintenance of six poor widows. Here is also a charity-school; and a free grammar-school, the latter is a handsome brick structure, and well endowed; the king being patron, and the warden of All-Souls College, in Oxford, visitor. One of the chapels in the church, dedicated to St. John, is used only by the master, ushers, and scholars of this free grammar-school.

King Henry II. kept his court in this town, and granted it several privileges; particularly, that its merchandize should pass free of toll and custom through England, Normandy, Aquitaine, and Anjou; and that no judicial writ should be executed by any of the king's officers within its liberties, but only by its own high-steward, coronets and bailiffs; that no market should be kept within seven miles of it; and that the inhabitants should not be obliged to attend at any assizes or sessions. In the reign of Henry III. it was a borough; and in the fourteenth of king Edward III. sent members to parliament. There are no less than fifty-three townships belonging to the manor, and which are obliged to pay homage, and chuse constables here. King James I. to whose children this place was a nursery, made it a corporation, by the name of the Bailiff and Burgesses of Berkhamsted St. Peter; the burgesses to be twelve; to chuse a recorder and town-clerk, and to have a prison; but the corporation was so impoverished by the civil wars, in the succeeding reign, that the government dropped, and it has not since been renewed.

Here was formerly a castle, built by Robert earl of Morton, half-brother to William the Conqueror, two thirds of which castle were burnt down in the reign of king Charles I. and are now only to be known by the moats and walls. The remains of it are converted into a gentleman's seat.

In the time of king John, there were here two hospitals of poor and infirm persons; one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the other, which was appropriated to

both brother and sister lepers, to St. John the Evangelist: the custody of both these hospitals was granted by Geoffrey Fitz-Pierce, earl of Essex, to the house of St. Thomas of Acon, in London. There was also in this town, in the reign of king Edward II. an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr.

Berkhamsted has a weekly market on Monday, and three annual fairs, viz. Shrove-Monday and Whitfun-Monday, for cattle; and St. James's-day, for cheese.

Leaving Berkhamsted, we directed our way towards St. Albans, and passed through Hemsted, a considerable market-town, twenty-nine miles from London. It was incorporated by king Henry VIII. and is governed by a bailiff. The inhabitants are also empowered to have a common seal, and a pye-powder court, during its market and fairs. It stands among hills, on a small river called the Gade. Near the town is a handsome church, with a good ring of bells, and a tall spire, which is a great ornament to the place. Eleven mills stand within four miles of the place; these considerably increase the trade of the town, which consists of corn and meal. Here is also a manufacture of straw-hats, which return some thousand pounds a week.

Hamsted has a weekly market on Thursday, reckoned one of the greatest in the county, if not in all England, for wheat; and twenty thousand pounds a week is here often returned for meal only. Besides which, here is an annual fair, held the first Thursday after Whitfun-week, for horses, cows, and sheep, and the hiring of servants.

St. Albans has its name from an abbey built here about the year 703, to the memory of St. Albanus, the first martyr of Britain, who suffered in the first persecution of the emperor Dioclesian. It is situated on the river Ver, twenty-one miles from London. This town sent members to parliament as early as any borough in the kingdom. It is incorporated by charter, and governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, and twenty-four assistants. In this borough there is a particular district called a Liberty, which has a jurisdiction both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, peculiar to itself. This district includes the parishes of Watford, Rickmanworth, Norton, Ridge, Haxton, Walden Abbots, Sarret, Langley-Abbots, Elstre, Bushy, Cudicot, Shepehele, Sandridge, Redburne, and Barnet. This liberty has a gaol, and a gaol-delivery at St. Albans four times a year, on the Thursday after the quarter-sessions at Hertford. There are four wards in this town, in each of which there are two church-wardens and a constable. It is large and populous, though not one of the most beautiful towns in the kingdom. The country round it is, however, very pleasant, and abounds with fine seats. Here are two charity schools; one for twenty-eight boys, who are all clothed; and the other for twenty-one girls, of whom fourteen only are clothed.

The origin of St. Albans was owing to the monastery built by Offa, king of the Mercians, to the memory of St. Alban, in expiation of his barbarous murder of Ethelbert, king of the East-Angles, whom he had treacherously inveigled to his court, on pretence of marrying his daughter; and the same Offa it was that built Hertford church, and dedicated it to St. Ethelbert, and made a journey to Rome as a further penance, where he was absolved, tho' he kept the murdered prince's dominions, and joined them to his own.

Of all the monasteries in England, none excelled this. Its revenue was great, and its privileges still greater. In the royalties it had from its founder, and the episcopal powers from the Pope, none came up to it. The mitred abbot had precedence of all in England, and was subject to no ecclesiastical power, but the Pope immediately; and he had episcopal jurisdiction over both clergy and laity, in all the lands belonging to his monastery. From first to last they were forty-one in number, and many of them persons of great accomplishments, and high birth; the thirty-ninth of which, though not high-born, was Cardinal Wolfsey. The last abbot was Richard Boreman, who at the dissolution quietly surrendered on the royal command, and accepted of a pension for life of two hundred & sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings & four-pence.

Two bloody battles were fought near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster: the first upon the twenty-third of May, 1455, in which the Yorkists got the day; the second on Shrove-Tuesday, in the thirty-ninth of Henry VI. when the martial queen Margaret overcame the Yorkists, who had then the king in their power, and fought under the sanction of his name.

But we must not dismiss this subject, without giving some brief particulars of the famous abbey-church. We have before observed, that it was founded by king Offa; but it has been rebuilt in whole or part several times. The town purchased it at the dissolution, for four hundred pounds, which prevented so noble a fabric being pulled down, and torn to pieces, for making money of the materials; and it is made a parish-church for the borough. The high altar is a curious piece of Gothic architecture.

Within the north entrance is Offa on his throne. Underneath,

*Fundator Ecclesie, circa annum 793,
Quem male depictum, et residentem cernitis alte
Sublimem solio, MERCIUS OFFA fuit.*

That is,

The founder of the church, about the year 793,
Whom you behold ill-painted, on his throne
Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known.

In the most eastern part of the church stood the shrine. Six holes remain in the pavement, where the supporters of it were fixed. The inscription is still to be seen:

S. ALBANUS VEROL AMENSIS, ANGLORUM
PROTOMARTYT, 17. Junii 293.

On the south side of the shrine, in the wall of the south isle, is Duke HUMPHRY'S monument, with the arms of France and England quartered, and a ducal coronet. In niches on the south side are seventeen kings; the niches on the other side have none remaining.

*Piæ Memoriae V. Opt. Sacrum.
Hic jacet HUMPHREDUS, dux ille Glocestrius olim,
Henrici sexti protector, fraudis ineptæ
Detector, dum facta notat miracula cæci.
Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile regni,
Pacis amans, Musisque favens melioribus; unde
Gratum opus Oxonio, quæ nunc schola sacra refulget.
Invida sed mulier regno, regi, sibi nequam,
Abstulit hunc, humili vix hoc dignata sepulcro.
Invidia rumpente tamen, post funera vivet.*

In English thus:

Sacred to the pious Memory of an excellent Man.
Interr'd within this consecrated ground
Lies he, whom Henry his protector found;
Good Humphrey, Glo'ster's duke, who well could spy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye*:
His country's light, the state's rever'd support,
Who peace, and rising learning, deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd:
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herself, her king, and kingdom, vile;
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land;
Yet, spite of envy, shall his glory stand.

It is about forty years ago, that, digging for a grave, the stairs, leading down to the vault where the body lies, were discovered.

In the vault is a leaden coffin, with the body preserved by the pickle it lies in, except the legs, from which the flesh is wasted, the pickle of that end being dried up. On the wall at the east end of the vault is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each side of the head; another at the side, and a fourth at the feet. The vault is very neat, and hath no offensive smell. The coffin, we are told, had an outside of wood, which is entirely gone.

The west end of the choir hath a noble piece of Gothic workmanship, for the ornament of the high altar. Captain Polehampton, about forty years ago, gave an altar-piece, which represents the Last Supper.

There are many curious medals and coins to be seen in the church, which have been dug out of the ruins of Old Verulam.

This noble fabric hath wanted its abbot's zeal, and purse too, for repairs, since it hath been a parish-church. The roof was preserved by contribution of the nobility and gentry of England, many of whose arms are put up on this occasion; and money has been collected several times besides for its support: indeed such a fine fabric must too often stand in need of such helps, as there is no settled fund to maintain it.

There are three churches in the town at present, besides the abbey-church, viz. St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's

In the church of St. Michael, is a monument of the famous Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, and viscount of St. Albans. It was erected by Sir Thomas Marrin, who had been secretary to this great man. The philosopher is sitting thoughtfully in an elbow chair; and on the monument is this inscription:

Francisc. Bacon, Baro de Verulam, Sti. Albani Viceco.
Seu notioribus titulis,
Scientiarum lumen, facundiæ lex,
Sic sedebat.
Qui, postquam omnia naturalis sapientiæ,
Et civilis arcana evolisset,
Naturæ decretum explevit,
Composita solvantur,
An. Dom. 1626. Ætat. 66.
Tanti viri mem. Thomas Meautys, superstitis cultor;
Defuncti admirator.

Thus translated:

Francis Bacon, baron of Verulam, and viscount of St. Albans; or by his more known titles, The Light of the Sciences, and the Law of Eloquence; was thus accustomed to sit; who, after having unravelled all the mysteries of natural and civil wisdom, fulfilled the decree of nature, *That things joined should be loos'd*, in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his age 66. To the memory of so great a man, this was erected by Thomas Meautys, who revered him while living, and admires him dead.

The manor of Kingsbury was sometime the residence of the Saxon monarchs, whence its name. It had a castle, which was kept up till king Stephen's time, when it was demolished, and the site given to the abbey.

The late dutchess dowager of Marlborough had a seat here, and which now belongs to lord Spencer, built by the late duke upon the river Verlam, which runs through the garden; and who also built handsome alms-houses at the entrance of the town.

The following remarkable inscription and character is cut upon the pedestal of a fine statue of the late queen Anne, carved by the noted Mr. Ryfbrack, and erected at St. Albans, at the expence of the dutchess, in gratitude to the memory of that excellent princess:

‘ QUEEN ANNE was very graceful and majestic in her person; religious without affectation. She always meant well. She had no false ambition, which appeared by her never complaining at king William's being preferred to the crown before her, when it was taken from the king her father, for following such counsels, and pursuing such measures, as rendered the Revolution necessary. It was her greatest affliction to be forced to act against him, even for security. Her journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occasioned by the great consternation she was under at the king's sudden return from Salisbury.
‘ She always paid the greatest respect to king William and queen Mary; never insisted upon any circumstance of grandeur, more than what was established in

* Alluding to a pretended miraculous cure of a blind man, detected by the duke.

her family by king Charles II. though, after the revolution, she was presumptive heir to the crown, and, after the death of her sister, was in the place of prince of Wales.

Upon her accession to the throne, the civil list was not increased. The late earl of Godolphin, lord high treasurer of England, often said, that, from accidents in the customs, and lenity in the collection, it did not arise, one year with another, to more than five hundred thousand pounds a year.

She had no vanity in her expences, nor bought any one jewel in the whole time of her reign.

She paid out of her civil list many pensions granted in former reigns, which have since been thrown upon the public.

When a war was necessary to secure Europe against the power of France, she contributed, in one year, towards the war, out of her civil list, one hundred thousand pounds, in ease of her subjects.

She granted the revenue arising from the first fruits, to augment the provisions of the poorer clergy.

She never refused her private charity to proper objects.

Till a few years before her death, she never had but twenty thousand pounds a year for her privy-purse.

At the latter end of her reign, it did not exceed twenty-six thousand pounds a year; which was much to her honour, because it is subject to no account. And as to her robes, it will appear by the records in the

Exchequer, that in nine years she spent only thirty-two thousand and fifty pounds, including the coronation expence.

She was extremely well-bred, treated her chief ladies and servants as if they had been her equals. Her behaviour to all that approached her was decent, and full of dignity; and shewed condescension, without art or meanness.

All this I know to be true.

SARAH MARLBOROUGH.

M. DCC. XXXVIII.

In the middle of this town, king Edward I. erected a very stately cross in memory of queen Eleanor, who dying in Lincolnshire, was carried through St. Albans to Westminster, where she was interred.

St. Albans sends two members to parliament, has a large market, especially for wheat, on Saturday; and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of March, the seventeenth of June, and the twenty-ninth of September, all for the sale of horses, cows and sheep, and hiring servants,

At Holmhurst, near St. Albans, king Offa, in the year 793, founded a noble abbey for one hundred Benedictine monks, and dedicated it to St. Alban, the protomartyr among the ancient Britons, and who suffered at Holmhurst. The monastery had very great privileges and exemptions. The yearly revenues, at the suppression, amounted to two thousand one hundred and two pounds, seven shillings and a penny.

Geoffrey, the sixteenth abbot of St. Albans, founded near that town, at a place called Heued, or Eywode, an hospital for lepers, and dedicated it to St. Julian. It consisted of a master, four chaplains, and six poor lepers; but how long it subsisted, does not appear.

The same abbot founded at Sopwell, near St. Albans, about the year 1140, a Benedictine nunnery, subject to the abbey of St. Albans, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. It originally consisted of thirteen nuns, but at the suppression, there were only nine, whose yearly revenues were valued at forty pounds seven shillings and ten-pence.

About five miles north-west of St. Albans, in the parish of Flamstead, Roger de Toney founded, in the reign of king Stephen, a small monastery for nuns of the order of St. Benedict, and dedicated it to St. Giles. Its annual revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to thirty pounds nineteen shillings and eight-pence.

In the fields adjoining to St. Albans, Garinus, an abbot of that place, founded, about the year 1190, a house or hospital for poor sick persons, and leprous wo-

men. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called St. Mary de la Pray; which, in course of time, became so well endowed, that a prioress, and several nuns of the order of St. Benedict, were maintained here. Cardinal Wolsey, commendatory abbot of St. Albans, procured, about the year 1528, a bull from Pope Clement VIII. for the suppression of this nunnery, and annexing the revenues to the monastery of St. Albans; but on the sixth of June, in the twentieth year of Henry VIII. he obtained a grant of it, together with all the lands belonging to that house, for himself. After the cardinal's attainder, the king exchanged it for other lands, with the abbey of St. Albans.

On the west side of the river Ver, opposite to St. Albans, stood the ancient and famous city of Verulam. When Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, Verulam was a large and populous place, though the only remains of it at present are the ruins of walls, and some tessellated pavements and Roman coins, which have from time to time been discovered by digging. Camden says, that he saw several coins found in this place, with the inscription TASCIA on one side, and VER on the other: and as *Tasc*, in the British language, signifies tribute, and *Ver* is put for Verulam, he supposes this to have been money paid here for a poll, or land-tax.

About the year 1666, there was dug up in this place a copper coin, which on one side had Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf; and on the other, the word ROMA, much defaced.

When the Romans drove from hence the powerful Cassibelinus, whom Camden supposes to have been king of the Cassii, they plundered the town of Verulam; but the inhabitants living quietly under their government, they were rewarded with the privileges of citizens of Rome, and their town made a Municipium, or city. This was one of the two Roman cities that were taken and sacked by the Britons, under the conduct of Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, in the reign of the emperor Nero, when a most dreadful slaughter was made of the Romans, and their allies. The other city destroyed by the Britons on this occasion, was Maldon, in Essex; but both these places were afterwards rebuilt, and flourished under the Romans.

Leaving St. Albans, we passed to Hatfield, or Bishops-Hatfield, from its belonging to the bishops of Ely. It is situated on the great northern road, twenty miles from London, and had once a royal palace, whence both king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth were conducted to the throne. King Edward was educated here, and queen Elizabeth purchased the manor of the bishops of Ely. Here Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, held a synod against the Eutychean opinions; and here are still two charity-schools. The rectory, which is the gift of the earl of Salisbury, is computed at eight hundred pounds a year.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of April, and the eighteenth of October, both for toys.

The earl of Salisbury has a noble seat in the neighbourhood, built by the great lord Burleigh, and called Hatfield House. The park and gardens, in which is a vineyard, are watered by the river Lee.

Hertford, or Hartford, the county town, is situated on the river Lee, which is here navigable for barges, six miles from Hatfield, and twenty-three from London. It was a place of some note in the time of the ancient Britons; the East Saxon kings often kept their courts here, and upon the first division of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county town. It sent members to parliament in the reign of king Edward I. but after the seventh of Henry V. on the petition of the bailiff and burgeses, to be excused, on account of their poverty, that privilege was discontinued till the twenty-second of James I. In the time of Henry VII. the standard of weights and measures was fixed here, and queen Mary made this a corporation, by the name of Bailiffs and Burgeses; and by her charter, the number of burgeses was to have been sixteen. In the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years of queen Elizabeth, Michaelmas term was held here, on account of the plague, which then raged

raged in London; and that princeſs granted the town a new charter, by the ſtile of a bailiff, eleven capital burgeſſes, and ſixteen aſſiſtants. King James I. granted it another charter, with the ſtile of mayor, burgeſſes, and commonality, to have ten capital burgeſſes, and ſixteen aſſiſtants, and the mayor to be choſen out of the burgeſſes, by both the burgeſſes and aſſiſtants; but at preſent, the town is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, who is generally a nobleman, a recorder, nine aldermen, a town-clerk, chamberlain, ten capital burgeſſes, and ſixteen aſſiſtants, together with two ſerjeants at mace.

The town of Hertford is pleaſantly ſituated in a ſweet air and dry valley: it is built in the figure of a Roman Y, and has a caſtle placed between the two horns, in which is the ſeſſions-houſe for the county. An elegant town-hall has been lately erected; and here is alſo a county gaol. This town had formerly five churches, which are now reduced to two, All-Saints and St. Andrew's. All-Saints is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the town, and has a tall ſpire, covered with lead, and eight good bells, beſides an organ, and a handſome gallery for the mayor and aldermen of the borough, and for the governors of Chriſt-church Hoſpital in London, who have erected a convenient houſe in this town for the reception of ſick and ſupernumerary children: they have alſo built a large gallery in the church, in which two hundred of their children may be accommodated. St. Andrew's is only remarkable for giving its name to one of the ſtreets. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Richard Hale, Eſq; in the reign of king James I. and endowed with forty pounds a year: the corporation are governors of it, but the maſter is appointed by the heirs or repreſentatives of Mr. Hale. The houſe is a handſome ſtructure, and was rebuilt ſome years ago. Here are alſo three charity-ſchools, one erected by the inhabitants for forty boys, who are cloathed and taught by ſubſcription; another for twenty-five children, and a third for twenty children. Both the latter are ſupported by the donations of private perſons.

The chief commodities of Hertford are wheat, malt, and wool; and the town is ſaid to ſend no leſs than five thouſand quarters of malt to London every week, by means of the river Lee, which, we have already obſerved, is navigable to this town. It is, however, obſerved, that the magnificence of Hertford is conſiderably diminiſhed, ſince one of the northern roads from London, which paſſed through it, was turned through the town of Ware.

Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, ſubordinate to the abbey of St. Albans, erected about the latter end of the reign of William the Conqueror, by the biſhop of Limeſie, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenues, at the diſſolution, amounted to ſeventy-two pounds fourteen ſhillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Hertford ſends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. Saturday fortnight before Eaſter, the twelfth of May, the fifth of July, and the eighth of November, all for the ſale of horſes, and other cattle.

Ware was the next town we viſited. It is a conſiderable market-town, ſituated in a valley on the eaſt ſide of the river Lee, twenty-two miles from London. It is ſaid to have derived its name from a ſort of dam, anciently made to ſtop the current of the ſtream, and called Wier, or Wear; a conjecture that ſeems to be confirmed by the abundance of water here, which has obliged the inhabitants to make weirs and sluices, to preſerve the town and adjacent meadows from inundations. It is a great thoroughfare, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the county, being one of the beſt poſt-towns on the north road.

The town of Ware was founded in the year 914, by order of Edward I. and began to be of ſome note in the reign of king John, when the high road to the north, which before went through Hertford, was, by the intereſt of Sayer de Quincy, then lord of the manor, turned through this town.

It conſiſts of one ſtreet, about a mile in length, with

ſeveral back-ſtreets and lanes, well inhabited. The church is large, built in the form of a croſs, and has a handſome gallery, erected by the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital in London, who ſend ſeveral of the children of that hoſpital hither, either for health or education. Beſides a charity-ſchool, here are ſeven alms-houſes, well endowed. At one of the inns in this town, there is a famous bed, formerly uſed by travellers from London, and other places: it is of a ſquare form, and each ſide twelve feet in length: it will hold forty perſons.

The church of St. Mary in this town, together with all the tithes belonging to it, and two carucates of land, were given, about the year 1081, by Hugo de Grentemaiſnil, lord of the manor of Ware, to the monks of St. Ebrulf, at Utica, in Normandy; whereupon it became a cell to that abbey, and in courſe of time, was ſo well endowed, that when Edward III. during his wars with France, ſeized the alien priories, this was farmed at two hundred pounds a year. After the ſuppreſſion of theſe foreign houſes, this was given, in the third year of Henry V. to the monks of Skene. Henry VI. annexed it for ſome time to the abbey of St. Mary, near Leiceſter; but it was afterwards reſtored to Skene, and at the diſſolution, given by Henry VIII. to Trinity College in Cambridge. In the north part of the town there was alſo a houſe of Grey, or Franciſcan friars; but how long it continued, is not known.

Here is a weekly market on Tueſday, remarkable for corn and malt, five thouſand quarters of the latter being frequently ſent in a week to London, by the barges, which generally go with coals, grocery, &c. Beſides which, there are two annual fairs, viz. the laſt Tueſday in April, and the Tueſday before St. Matthew's day, both for horſes and other cattle.

In Lemmon Field, near Weſt-mill, or Wadef-mill, not far from Ware, three Roman wine-veſſels were dug up in the year 1729. Theſe veſſels were made of a pale reddiſh earth, and in the form of the Roman amphora, with two handles, and pointed at the bottom, for the purpoſe of fixing them in the ground. They were eighteen inches below the ſurface, and full of earth and chalk ſtones of the neighbouring ſoil. Many human bones have been dug up hereabouts; but though the ground around them was black, it did not appear that the bodies had been burnt: they ſeemed, by the ſhallowneſs of their burial, to have been the relics of a battle.

At Round-wood, near Weſt-mill, there is about an acre of ground intrenched; as there is alſo at Campwood, not far diſtant. They ſeem to have been Roman works, but the time when they were thrown up cannot be determined.

At Stanſted Thiel, near Ware, Sir William de Goldington founded, in the year 1315, a college or chantry, for a maſter and four ſecular prieſts, at the altar of St. Mary, in the church of St. Margaret; but William Grey, biſhop of London, finding, in his viſitation about the year 1429, that the revenues were alienated, and divine ſervice neglected, obtained the king's leave to diſſolve this college, and annex all its poſſeſſions to the priory of Elſing Spittle, in London, from which houſe afterwards were ſent two regular canons to reſide here, and perform divine ſervice.

From Ware, we followed the London road to Hoddeſdon, or Hodſdon, a great thoroughfare town, nineteen miles from London. Queen Elizabeth granted, by charter, a free grammar-ſchool to this town, and endowed it with certain privileges. An alms-houſe was alſo founded here in the reign of Henry VI. by Richard Rich, ſheriff of London. Here are ſtill the remains of an ancient chapel, belonging to an hoſpital formerly founded here for leprous perſons. The town is but ſmall, though it had once a conſiderable market for all ſorts of grain; but it has been, for ſome years, diſcontinued. Here is ſtill an annual fair on the twenty-ninth of July, for toys.

The village of Cheſhunt, about three miles to the ſouth of Hoddeſdon, is thought by ſome to be the Ducalium of Antoninus, which, in his Itinerary, he places fifteen miles from London, and which ſtands near the military way called Ermine-ſtreet. In Kilmore-field,

weſt

west of Cheshunt, are the remains of a camp. The angle of the square, or rather oblong fortification, is still remaining, and the rampart and ditch are very visible for above an hundred yards.

In this village there was also a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was founded about the year 1183, and afterwards augmented with the lands and tenements of the canons of Cathale, in the twenty-fourth year of Henry III. But notwithstanding this augmentation of its revenues, it was valued, on the dissolution of religious houses, at no more than fourteen pounds one shilling *per annum*.

In this neighbourhood is the manor of Theobalds, where formerly was built a magnificent seat by lord treasurer Burleigh, who gave it to his younger son, Sir Robert Cecil, and he exchanged it for that of Hatfield, at the desire of James I. who made it his hunting-seat, and here ended his life. From this place Charles I. set out to erect his standard at Nottingham. King Charles II. made a grant of it to George Monk, duke of Albermarle, and to his male issue; which failing in his son Christopher, king William gave it to William Bentinck, earl of Portland, in whose grandson, the present duke, it still continues. In the late civil war, the palace was plundered and defaced; and, from a royal residence, is now become a small village. The great park, which was inclosed within a wall of ten miles in compass, by king James, is now converted into farms. The place is, however, populous, and the New River runs near it, and through some of the gardens of the inhabitants. In this neighbourhood, Richard Cromwell, the abdicated protector, spent the last part of his life, in a very private manner.

The next place we visited was Barnet, or High Barnet, so called from its situation on a hill, and Cheaping Barnet, from a market held here to distinguish it from a village in its neighbourhood, called East Barnet. It is ten miles distant from London, in the great north road, and is therefore well supplied with inns. The church is a chapel of ease to the village of East Barnet. There is here an alms-house, founded and endowed by James Ravenscroft, Esq; for six widows. There is also a free-school, founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed partly by that princess, and partly by alderman Owen of London, whose additional endowment is paid by the Fishmongers Company, who appoint twenty-four governors, by whom the masters and ushers are chosen to teach seven children *gratis*, and all the other children of the parish for five shillings a quarter each.

Here is a famous market for corn and cattle, held on Wednesday; and six annual fairs, viz. the eighth, ninth, and tenth of April, for toys; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth of September, for English, Welsh, and Scotch cattle.

This place is remarkable for a decisive battle fought in its neighbourhood on Easter-day 1468, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the great earl of Warwick, stiled Make King, was killed, together with many of the principal nobility, and ten thousand men. The place supposed to have been the field of battle, is a green spot near Kick's End, between St. Albans and Hatfield roads, a little before they meet; and here, *anno* 1740, a stone column was erected, on which is a long inscription, giving a particular account of that battle.

Estree, or Idlestree, near Barnet, on the borders of Middlesex, is thought by Norden to have been the station of Sullonicæ, mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, as being twelve miles from London; but Mr. Camden and bishop Gibson think it was at Brockley-hill, in this neighbourhood: many coins, urns, Roman bricks, and other antiquities, having been dug up there. And at a place called Penney-well, near Brockley-hill, there are still visible the foundations of several walls, which tradition informs us are the remains of a city.

Two miles further to the westward is Watford, or Wetford, supposed by some to have been Watlingford. It stands where there was formerly a ford over the river Colne, seventeen miles from London; and the Pretorian, or Consular highway, made by the Romans in this

county, called Watling-street, crosses the Colne near it, and passes on to Verulam, near St. Albans. It consists of one very long street, which is extremely dirty in the winter, and the waters of the river, at the entrance of the town, are often so much swelled by floods, as to be impassable. Here are several alms-houses, and other funds for the poor; particularly a charity-school for forty boys, who are both taught and clothed; and a handsome free-school, built in 1709 by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for the sale of horses, cows, and sheep, and the hiring of servants.

Near three miles to the south-west of Watford, is Rickmansthorn, a corruption of its ancient name, Rickmearesthorn, supposed to be thus denominated from its situation on a neck of land, almost surrounded by a nameless river, which falls into the Colne, and forms, at its influx, a considerable pool of water. It stands low, in a black moorish cold soil, at the distance of twenty-two miles from London. It is governed by two constables, and two headboroughs, has a handsome church, and a charity-school for twenty boys and ten girls; also two alms-houses, one for five widows, and the other for four. There are several mills on the neighbouring streams, where great quantities of wheat are ground.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twentieth of July, and the fourth of November, for horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs; and the Saturday before the third Monday in September, for hiring servants.

In the neighbourhood of this town there is a warren-hill, which has an echo that repeats twelve times to a trumpet.

About three miles north-east of Rickmansthorn, there were discovered not many years ago, in cutting a vista through a hill, several veins of sea-sand, mixed with mussel and other shells.

At King's Langley, a village about five miles to the north of Rickmansthorn, there was a house of preaching friars, said to have been founded originally by Roger, the son of Robert Helle, an English baron; but afterwards greatly enlarged in buildings, and increased in revenues, by the munificence of the kings, Edward I. II. III. and IV. so as to exceed all houses of this order in England. On the suppression of religious houses, it was valued at one hundred and twenty-two pounds four shillings *per annum*. Queen Mary restored this house to a prioress and nuns, who were dissolved in the first year of queen Elizabeth's reign.

Tring was the next place we visited. It stands in the west parts of the county, thirty eight miles from London. In the Saxon times it gave name to a hundred of which it was the capital. It is now a small, but neat town; has a handsome church, which was some years ago beautified and wainscotted by Mr. Gore, and Sir Richard Anderson. Here is a charity-school for teaching and cloathing twenty boys, supported by subscription.

Here is a large weekly market on Friday, for wheat; and many granaries are erected here for the reception of that grain. Besides which, there are two annual fairs held on the twenty-first of May, and the tenth of July, both for cattle.

In the neighbourhood of this town is a park, containing three hundred acres, through which runs the Ickening Street. And at a small village called Little Tring, in this parish, rises one of the heads of the river Tame.

Hitchin is a market-town, lying in a bottom, out of any great road, thirty-five miles from London, and within three of Bedfordshire. 'Tis governed by a bailiff and four constables, and was formerly famous for the staple commodities of this kingdom. The church is large, dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of the nave and two isles, with two chapels or chancels. The steeple has a ring of six bells, but is low, and disproportionate to the chancel. In the north isle window are paintings of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and of the four cardinal virtues; and, in the next north

window, the Beatitudes. The front hath the twelve apostles round it, but they have been sufferers from the booted saints of Forty-one. There are many monuments in it. A good free-school, and other charitable benefactions have been added to the town.

Hitchin has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the second of April, the thirtieth of May, and the twelfth of October, all for cattle.

We could not miss taking notice of Hexton, on the north-west end of the county, next Bedfordshire, where was a battle between the Danes and Saxons, some remains of which are visible between this place and Luton, as large barrows, &c. Half a mile to the south of this town is a fortified piece of ground, called Ravensborough Castle. The camp is a sort of oblong, containing about sixteen acres, the fortification entire. Nature has so well strengthened it, that one thousand men may defend it against a very great army. It is encompassed with a valley, and a very steep hill, inaccessible by an army any where but at the point of entrance, which is by a gradual ascent of a quarter of a mile.

The Beryflade, an house then possessed by John Cross, Esq; though low, and in the dirt, is now an agreeable summer-house, which it owes chiefly to St. Faith's well, a fine spring at Ravensborough. A moory piece of ground, where the spring rises, is cut into canals, which are stocked with trouts, many of them twenty-two inches long. These, having been used to take their food from the master's hand, out of a bowl with a long handle to it, come rolling up to the surface. The bottom is white, either from chalk or sand; and so transparent, that every fish may be seen that comes out of its hole. To preserve them from groping, the banks are wharfed, and in some places supported with timber; so that the fish can shelter themselves underneath; and a man must have his head and shoulders in water who sumps down to them. From hence the water feeds a large canal in the garden, stored with carp and tench; and there might be made basons or canals to any dimensions.

Near Hexton is a square Roman camp upon a promontory just big enough for the purpose, and under it is a fine spring.

Lilitho is a fine plat of ground upon an hill, where an horse-race is kept. It lies a little south of Hexton, just by the Ikening.

About four miles to the south-east of Hitchin, is Stevenage, situated on the great northern road, thirty-one miles from London. It has a church situated on a hill, the spire of which is large, and covered with lead. Here is a charity-school, an hospital, called All Christian Souls House, and several other charitable foundations for the poor.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. nine days before Easter, nine days before Whitsunday, the fifteenth of July, and the first Friday in September; all for hawkers and pedlars wares: a little cheese is also sold at the latter.

Baldock, the next town we visited, is situated between two chalky hills, thirty-eight miles from London. It is a pretty large town, in the middle of which is a handsome church, with three chancels, and a beautiful tower, containing an excellent ring of six bells. Among other considerable benefactions to the poor of this place, Mr. John Winne gave eleven thousand pounds to build six alms-houses, and purchase lands sufficient to raise an annuity of forty shillings for each of the poor persons settled in them.

This town has a very considerable weekly market on Thursday, for wheat and barley; and six annual fairs, viz. Wednesday after St. Matthias, the twenty-fourth of February, the last Thursday in May, the sixth of August, the second of October, and the seventh of December. The last is a large fair for cheese, household goods, and cattle.

Here was a house for lepers in the reign of Henry III. It was founded by the Knights Templars, to whom the manor belonged, it having been given to that society by Gilbert earl of Pembroke.

Between Caldecot and Hinxworth, two villages a

little to the north of Baldock, upon the borders of Cambridgeshire, several Roman antiquities were discovered in the year 1724, particularly earthen vessels or urns, full of ashes and burnt bones, several human skeletons, not above a foot below the surface of the earth; pateras of fine red earth, glass lachrymatories, a brass tribulus, six small glass, two large green beads, with several other things. And at Athwell, in the neighbourhood of this place, is a spot of ground, consisting of twelve acres, called Arbury Banks, fortified, and thought to be one of the *castra exploratorum* of the Romans.

A little to the westward of Baldock, the Roman military road, known by the name of Ickening Street, runs through an intrenchment, the remains of a British town now called Wilbury-hill.

At Clothall, about two miles to the south-east of Baldock, there was a free chapel, college, or hospital, consisting of a master, brethren, and sisters, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It was a very early foundation, and valued, on the general dissolution, at four pounds two shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Rayston is situated partly in Hertfordshire, and partly in Cambridgeshire, thirty miles from London. It is a populous and well-built town, and stands in a good air, on a chalky soil. The church formerly belonged to a convent, and contains several ancient monuments. It was made parochial soon after the dissolution; and the five parishes of which the town then consisted, being reduced into one, the rectory is of great value, and the incumbent is lord of the manor. At this place there is a charity-school, built and supported by voluntary subscription; and the town carries on a considerable trade in barley and malt.

We have already observed, that the parish-church belonged formerly to a monastery. This religious house was founded by Eustace de Mere, and his nephew, Ralph of Rochester, in the reign of king Henry II. It was inhabited by black canons, and dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, at that time a newly canonized martyr. At the dissolution, there were in this house ten canons, who possessed an annual revenue of eighty-nine pounds sixteen shillings.

Here was also an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the time of king John; and in the reign of Henry III. there was a free chapel or hospital in this town, dedicated to St. John and St. James, in which was a master or warden, and several brethren. Richard de Argentinein was a patron of it in the year 1388. At the suppression, this house was valued at six pounds thirteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and five annual fairs, viz. Ash Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter-week, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, first Wednesday in July, and Wednesday after the twenty-ninth of September; all for cattle.

We now returned to the southward by the London road, and passed through Buntingford, a small town, situated at the ford of a little river called Rib, thirty-two miles from London. It stands in four parishes, to one of which, called Layston, it is a chapelry. The chapel is a handsome brick structure, finished in the year 1626. Here is a sumptuous alms-house, founded by Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, for four ancient men, and as many ancient women, who, from a state of affluence, have been reduced by misfortunes to poverty. A school-house was built here in 1630, by the widow of William Freeman, Esq; who gave seven pounds a year to teach seven poor children. Bishop Ward, who was brought up at the free-school here, gave also four scholarships of twelve pounds a year to Christ's College in Cambridge, to be enjoyed by four scholars, natives of Hertfordshire, who were educated at this school, till they have taken the degree of master of arts.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-ninth of June, and St. Andrew's day, (Nov. 30) both for pedlars ware.

Standon, the next place we visited, is a small town, situated on the river Rib, twenty-nine miles from London. It has a handsome church, and several endowments for a school, and for the poor.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. St. Mark's day, St. Peter's day, and the seventh of September, all for pedlars ware.

From Standon we passed to Bishops Stortford, so called from a ford over the river Stort, which, ever since the time of William the Conqueror, belonged to the bishops of London. It stands in a dry soil and healthy air, twenty-eight miles distant from London. King John made it a corporation town, with power to chuse its own officers; and it formerly sent members to parliament, but has long lost that privilege. The bishop of London appoints a bailiff here for what is called his liberty, and to him are directed all the sheriffs warrants that are to be executed in this and the neighbouring parishes. The bailiff has a right to strays, and the toll of corn and cattle in the markets and fairs held in this town. The bishop holds his court-leet and baron at the manor of Padmore, situated at the north end of the town. It is a considerable town, well built, and full of good inns, being a thoroughfare to Cambridge, Newmarket, and several towns in Suffolk. It consists of four streets, in the form of a cross, pointing east, west, north, and south. The church is situated on a hill in the middle of the town, decorated with a handsome tower, containing a ring of eight bells, and a spire fifty feet high, covered with lead. The church had an organ so long ago as the time of Henry VII. and is thought to be a very ancient structure, there being in one of the windows the names and pictures of king Athelstan, Edward the Confessor, and king Edward I. Here are two alms-houses, and a grammar-school; the school was built about half a century ago by the contributions of the gentry both of this county and Essex. It stands in the high-street upon arches, under which are shops, and a market. It fronts the church-yard, and consists of three rooms, which, with the stair-case, make a square building. The front to the street is the grammar-school, and the two wings are the writing-school and library, to which every scholar, when he leaves the school, presents a book.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and the tenth of October, all for horses and black cattle.

On the east side of the river Stort, near Bishop's Stortford, are the ruins of a castle, built by William the Conqueror, who gave it, together with the town, to the see of London: and that the bishop might be the better enabled to maintain it, granted with it several lands and manors, which he charged with certain yearly rents for castle-guard, that are still paid to the bishop by several places; for though the castle was demolished by king John, because the bishop of London was one of the three prelates that published the Pope's interdiction against the kingdom, yet when he restored the exiled bishops to their sees, he suffered the bishop to resume that possession, in order more effectually to make his peace with the Pope; and which his successors have ever since enjoyed, appropriating the ruins of the demolished castle to their own benefit. In this castle there was a deep dungeon, in which bishop Bonner confined many protestants who had

been convicted of heresy; whence it acquired the name of the Convicts Prison.

Sawbridgeworth is situated on the river Stort, thirty miles from London. It is a small town, but has a handsome church, in which are several monuments that deserve attention. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the thirteenth of April, and the nineteenth of October, both for horses.

Curious PLANTS found in Hertfordshire.

Small mountainous round-leaved Chickweed, resembling stone-basil, *Alsine montana minime acini facie rotundifolia*; found in several of the mountainous parts of this county, especially near Chalfont St. Peter, on the borders of Buckinghamshire.

Small Autumnal Gentian, with leaves like the lesser Centaury; *Gentianella Autumnalis Centaurii minoris foliis*, Park; found near the ruins of Old Verulam.

Yellow Loosestrife, with a globular tuft of flowers; *Lythymachia luteo flore globoso*, Ger. found near King's-Langley.

Pepper-mint, *Mentha piperata*, Park; found in several parts of the county, especially near Kinsbury.

Fresh-water Soldier, or Water-aloe; *Militaris aizoides*, Ger. found in the ditches near Hatfield.

Marsh Twyblade, *Ophris sive bifolium palustre*, Park; found in the wet grounds between Hatfield and St. Albans.

The greater Fly-orchis, *Museam referens major*, C. B. found near Welling.

Broad-leaved Bastard Hellebore, with a white clove flower; *Helleborine latifolio flore albo clauso*, Ger. found near Diggeswell.

Jagged Cow-parfnep, *Sphondylium montanum minus angustifolium tenuiter laciniatum*, Park; found near Tring, on the borders of Buckinghamshire.

The lesser Mountain Bell-flower, with a round leaf; *Campanula alpina minor rotundifolia*; found in some gravel-pits near Rickmanfworth.

Other ANTIQUITIES found in Hertfordshire.

Besides the antiquities already mentioned, there are some others which must not be omitted; particularly Ravensborough-castle, in the neighbourhood of Henton, near the Roman military way. It is an oblong camp of about sixteen acres, with an entire fortification, and so strong by nature, that a thousand men may defend themselves against a numerous army.

Near Westleton-green, in the neighbourhood of Bishop's Stortford, there is another fortification, which seems to be a Roman work. It contains an area of about seven acres of rising ground, which is inclosed with a rampart, and the ditch in some places is still remaining.

Three of the Roman military ways lead through this county, which cannot be said of any other in England.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Hertfordshire sends six members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two burgeses for the town of Hertford, and two for that of St. Albans.

E S S E X.

THE county of Essex is bounded on the north by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the east, by the German ocean; on the south, by the river Thames, which separates it from Kent; and on the west, by the counties of Middlesex and Hertford. It is about forty-seven miles in length from east to west, forty-three in breadth from north to south, and one hundred and fifty in circumference. It is divided into twenty hundreds, and four hundred and fifteen parishes; in which are twenty-four market-towns, forty-six parks, about thirty-four thousand eight hundred and nineteen houses, and two hundred and eight thousand eight hundred inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London; and Chelmsford, a considerable market-town, nearly in the middle of the county, is situated twenty-eight miles north-east from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county are the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Blackwater, and the Chelmer. The Stour rises in the north-west part of Essex; and running south-east, separates it from Suffolk, and falls into the German ocean at Harwich, a borough town of this county. The Lee has been already described among the rivers of Hertfordshire. The Coln rises in the north-west part of Essex; and passing south-east to Halsted, a considerable market-town, runs parallel to the river Stour, and passes by Colchester, a large borough town, where, forming an angle, it directs its course towards the north-east, and falls into the German ocean about seven or eight miles south-east of that town. The Blackwater rises also in the north-west parts of Essex; and running south-east, passes by Braintree, a market-town, and falls into the Chelmer at Maldon, a borough town of Essex. The Chelmer rises within two or three miles of the source of the Blackwater; and running nearly parallel to it, passes to Chelmsford, where, forming an angle, it runs directly east; and receiving the Blackwater, falls into the German ocean near Maldon.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Essex.

The navigable rivers in this county are the Lee, the Chelmer, and the Coln. The navigation of the Lee has been already described in our account of Hertfordshire. The Chelmer is very capable of being made navigable to Chelmsford; and works are already constructed for that purpose, but extremely defective, being formed in the ancient manner. An act was therefore very lately procured for improving the works, and rendering the navigation more complete and expeditious. The ingenious Mr. Yeamans is to have the direction of this work, which will, when completed, be of the greatest advantage to the county.

The river Coln is navigable to Colchester. Hoys, and other small vessels, go up to the town; and ships of considerable burden to within three miles of it. The navigation of this river was improved and extended by three acts of parliament; one passed in the reign of king William III. another in that of George I. and the third in the reign of king George II. The navigation might be easily extended; but hitherto it has been neglected, possibly from there being no place of note above Colchester situated on that river.

Besides these inland navigations, there are several creeks which run up a considerable distance into the land, and, like the mouths of the rivers, are navigable; but these will be described in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Essex.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is, in general, unhealthy, especially to strangers. Some parts of it, particularly the hundreds of Rochford and Dengy, which border on the Thames, and are a rotten, oozy soil. Besides which, the county is full of fens and marshes, which produce noisome and pernicious vapours, and subject the inhabitants to agues, and such other disorders as are generally the consequence of a moist and putrid atmosphere. But in great part of the western and northern divisions of the county, the air is as pure and healthy as in any other district of the kingdom.

It has been observed of this county, that the air is generally best where the soil is worst; for the fenny hundreds that border upon the sea and the Thames, abound with rich pastures and corn lands; but in the more inland parts, the soil is of a poorer nature. The northern parts are remarkable for the production of saffron; and in some of these parts the soil is so rich, that after three crops of saffron, it will yield good barley for twenty years together, without dunging. Other parts of Essex yield great quantities of hops. The county has plenty of wood, and no district in England is better stored with provisions of every kind.

Essex furnishes the markets of London with corn, fat oxen, sheep, and calves. There is always a good breed of serviceable horses in the marshes of this county, and great plenty of all sorts of sea and river fish, especially oysters. It abounds with wild-fowl; and by the seaside the inhabitants have decoys, which, in the winter season, generally produce great emoluments to the owners.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Essex.

Lord Clare, who has a seat at Gosfield, about three miles from Braintree, has set a very useful example to the farmers, of using oxen instead of horses for all the purposes of draught. His lordship, some years ago, keeping a farm in his hands, and making many improvements in his park, introduced this practice from Gloucestershire, by purchasing a team of oxen, with all their geers, and hiring a driver in that country for the instruction of his own people; at the same time he took a plan of a very complete ox-house, with sundry adjoining conveniencies, which he erected at Gosfield.

This scheme was highly ridiculed by all the neighbouring farmers, who would as soon believe that an ox could speak as draw; but experience and ocular demonstration convinced them of the contrary; and in one instance remarkably, for a waggon with horses being set in the village, and the ox-team passing by accidentally, the horses were taken off, after much rallying, and the oxen clapt too; who, to the amazement of the beholders, drew it out in triumph.

His lordship used them for the culture of his farm, as long as he kept it in his hands, and had once near thirty in constant work. He has ever since done all his business with them, such as carting in his park and plantations, carrying timber, and bringing coals, &c. from Colchester for his family. By very exact comparisons between the expences of his oxen and the horses which he formerly kept for the same purposes, he clearly found there was a vast saving by using the first. Their food has constantly been hay in winter, and good grass in summer, without any oats. But notwithstanding the clear superiority, none of the farmers have followed the example, although a number of boys in the parish, and many labourers, have gained a full knowledge of their management, and are as expert in driving them, and breaking young beasts to the yoke, as any of their men can be with their horses.

About

About Samford, the soil is naturally very good, and greatly improved by hollow draining. The soil is a stiff clay, but when drained, is an exceedingly fertile, found, dry, and what the farmers call mellow land. The arable lets from twelve to sixteen shillings per acre, and the grafs from fifteen shillings to a guinea. Clay-lands generally are so retentive of water, and so apt to bake with a hot sun, that the culture of them is a matter of great difficulty, both in the pulverization of them, and the gaining early feed-times; but these clays, when hollow drained, are of so dry a nature, that after heavy rains, they very soon admit the plough, nor does wet weather give the moulds that adhesion which is so pernicious in many countries. Whatever the weather is, the moulds exposed to the surface are always porous, and drop into powder upon the slightest impression of the foot, which is a circumstance of incomparable value; for no soils contain half the virtues of clays, when reduced to moulds. The farmers are by no means backwards in making the best advantage of such an excellent soil. They manage it with due judgment, and reap accordingly uncommon crops. A common course with them is, 1. fallow; 2. barley; 3. oats. Also, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. oats. Likewise, 1. fallow; 2. barley; 3. clover, till June; 4. wheat. Another, 1. fallow; 2. barley; 3. beans; but few turnips are sown. For wheat they plough four times, sow two bushels, and reap upon a medium three quarters; and upon the better sort of land, three and a half. For barley they plough five times, four in the fallow year, throwing the land on to the ridge for winter by the fourth; then they take the first opportunity of hard frosts to carry on their composts, at the rate of twenty and thirty loads per acre, which are farm-yard dung mixed up with the turf that grows around the barley fields, and prepared ready for the season of carrying: after spreading this manure, they take the first opportunity of the lands being dry enough to plough and sow the barley, from the last week in February to the middle of April; but if the seed is not in the ground in March, they despair of a great crop. They sow four bushels per acre, and reap, upon lands managed in the preceding manner, five quarters and a half per acre; and at a medium, of all their barley-lands in general, four quarters and a half. For oats they plough once, sometimes twice, sow four bushels, and gain in return four quarters. Beans they plough twice, (sometimes but once) sow two bushels, and reap four quarters.

The above barley-culture is the most perfect we have met with, and incomparably good. It is an excellent practice to plough and sow in the spring, and give preparatory ploughings when the seed should be in the earth; for early sowing is a point almost sufficient to turn the scale in favour of bad land, in comparison with good otherwise managed. In Suffolk they generally give three spring stirrings, by which means it is common to see them sowing barley in May, but no great or good crops can be gained so. Their grafs-lands are likewise very rich in this neighbourhood, which may be judged of by the product of their cows, which at a medium is reckoned at eight pounds per head, when well fed. The particulars of a farm here, were as follow:

300 acres.
200 arable.
100 grafs.
30 cows.
10 fattening beasts.
200 sheep.
10 horses.
3 servants.
8 labourers.

Of another:

220 acres.
180 arable.
40 grafs.
20 cows.
80 sheep.

10 horses.
3 servants.
4 labourers.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

All winter to hay-time, one shilling a day and small-beer, (used to be but ten-pence.)

Mowing, one shilling and six-pence a day, and beer: per acre, one shilling and six-pence, and one shilling and eight-pence.

In harvest, thirty shillings the harvest, and board: lasts generally a month.

Threshing wheat, (in common years) two shillings a quarter; barley and oats, &c. one shilling.

Hoeing turnips twice, six shillings and six-pence per acre.

Hollow draining, from one shilling and eight-pence to three shillings a score rods.

Much the same husbandry continues till we come to the lighter lands near Braintree; but at Saling the culture of barley, upon the above described principles, is carried to the highest pitch of perfection, by John Yeldham, Esq; who, upon an average of seasons and crops, manured and not manured, has for many years reaped seven quarters per acre; and yet it is not an uncommon custom with him to take a crop of oats after one of barley; and this upon one year's fallow, without any peculiar circumstances besides common good husbandry. His soil a strong clay, as before described, well drained. We mention this remarkable instance of excellent husbandry with due veneration; the worthy author of it well deserves being ranked among the first cultivators of his age, and to receive the same tribute of applause which the Duhamels and the de Chateauxvieux have enjoyed for their attention to objects of a more equivocal merit. We should also remark, that the farmers throughout this tract of country make their hollow drains only one rod asunder.

From Braintree to Chelmsford the soil is rich and fertile, and the country very pleasant. Their course of husbandry is, in general, 1. fallow; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. wheat. And, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; then manure well and wheat again: sometimes beans thrown in, which they sow broad-cast, and hoe twice. For wheat they plough thrice, sow an amazing quantity, from three and a half to six bushels, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. They give two earths for barley; sow three bushels, and get on a medium three quarters. For oats they plough thrice, sow three bushels; three quarters they reckon the medium. For beans they plough but once; sow two bushels and an half, and get on a medium three quarters and an half, or four quarters. They stir their lands twice for pease; sow two bushels and a half, hoe them twice, and reckon the mean crop at five quarters. In their lighter lands they frequently sow turnips, plough for them twice, hoe them twice, and sow barley after them. They use both foot and wheel-ploughs, frequently with four horses, and do something better than an acre a day. As to the feeding hogs with clover, they know little of the practice, thinking it dangerous. Their dairies are pretty large, and they reckon the profit of a cow at five pounds a year.

A remarkable particular in their husbandry, is the care with which they drain their wet lands. They make hollow drains, the main ones two feet deep, and the branches twenty-two inches. They lay some small wood at the bottom, and a good deal of straw upon it, and then cover the whole with earth. The price of this work is two-pence per rod, and their small-beer. It were much to be wished that this practice was more general; for it is an admirable one, and well deserves imitation. They find their wet lands, and especially those which are flat, to be so difficult to drain with the common water-thoroughs, that their crops are frequently damaged by wet years, unless they lay them dry in this manner.

State of a farm near Braintree :

130 acres.
 100l. rent.
 12 horses.
 120 sheep.
 30 cows.
 2 men.
 1 boy.
 1 labourer constant, besides others

at busy times. The land must be incomparably good to maintain such a stock.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

In winter, one shilling and two-pence a day.
 In hay-time, one shilling and six-pence, and beer.
 In harvest, two shillings, and beer.
 Reaping wheat, eight shillings an acre.
 Mowing barley, one shilling and eight-pence.
 Mowing oats, one shilling and six-pence.
 ———— grafs, two shillings.
 Mow and make hay, five shillings and six-pence.
 Hoeing turnips, two shillings and six-pence each time.
 ———— beans and pease, ditto.

The country between Chelmsford and Billericay is very rich, woody, and pleasant, with abundance of exceeding fine landscapes over extensive vallies. The husbandry is not equal to that in use about Chelmsford; for their principal course is fallowing for wheat, then sowing oats and laying down with clover and rye-grafs; which is a very faulty custom on land which, like this, lets in general from fifteen to twenty shillings an acre; nor did we see many good crops. The principal manure they use about Billericay, is chalk, which they fetch in waggons from Grays, and costs them in general, by the time they get it home, five-pence halfpenny or six-pence a bushel. They seldom use it alone, but mix it with turf fresh dug, and farm-yard dung, and then lay it on for wheat, now and then for turnips, which are, however, seldom sown in that neighbourhood. All this manure is sometimes spread at the expence of ten pounds an acre.

From Billericay towards Tilbury, the husbandry continues much the same: but one thing is very observable, and that is, the prodigious size of the farms; seven, eight, nine hundred, and one thousand pounds a year, are not uncommon. Mr. Finch of Billericay rents thirteen hundred pounds a year; and the famous farmer, Mr. Button of Mucking, near Horndon, farms of his own, and what he hires together, two thousand five hundred pounds a year; and it was said, he was going to increase it, by purchasing two hundred pounds a year more, which he would take into his own hands. He keeps an hundred and two horses. The rent of these large farms runs generally about ten shillings an acre.

In some parts of Essex, especially about Saffron-Walden, they cultivate saffron to great advantage.

The saffron grounds are seldom above three acres, or less than one; and in chusing them, the principal thing they have regard to is, that they be well exposed, the soil not poor, nor a very stiff clay, but a temperate dry mould, such as commonly lies upon chalk, and is of a hazle colour; though, if every thing else answers, the colour of the mould is pretty much neglected.

The ground being made choice of, about Lady-day, or the beginning of April, it must be carefully ploughed, the furrows being drawn much closer together and deeper, if the soil will allow it, than is done for any kind of corn, and accordingly the charge is greater.

About five weeks after, or during any time in the month of May, they lay between twenty and thirty loads of dung upon each acre; and having spread it with great care, they plough it in as before. The shortest rotten dung is the best; and the farmers who have the conveniencies of making it, spare no pains to make it good, being sure of a proportionable price for it. About Midsummer, they plough a third time, and between every sixteen feet and an half, or pole in breadth, they leave a broad furrow or trench, which serves both for a boundary to the several parcels, (when there are several pro-

prietors to one inclosure) and to throw the weeds in at the proper season.

To this head likewise belongs the fencing of the grounds, because most commonly, though not always, that is done before they plant. The fences consist of what they call dead hedges, or hurdles to keep out, not only cattle of all sorts, but especially hares, which would otherwise feed on the saffron leaves during the winter.

About the weather we need only observe, that the hottest summers are certainly the best; and if therewith there be gentle showers from time to time, they can hardly miss of a plentiful rich crop, if the extreme cold, snow, or rain of the foregoing winter, have not prejudiced the heads.

The next general part of the culture of saffron, is planting or setting the roots; the only instrument used for which, is a narrow spade, commonly termed a Spit-shovel.

The time of planting is commonly in the month of July, a little sooner or later, according as the weather answer. The method is this. One man with his spit-shovel raise, between three and four inches of earth, and throws it before him about six, or more inches; two persons, generally women, following him with saffron-heads, place them in the farthest edge of the trench he makes at three inches distance from one another, or thereabouts. As soon as the digger or spitter has gone once the breadth of the ridge, he begins again at the other side, and digging as before, covers the roots last set, and makes the same room for the setters to place a new row, at the same distance from the first, that they are from one another. Thus they go on till a whole ridge, containing commonly one rod, is planted, and the only nicety in digging is to leave some part of the first stratum of earth untouched to lie under the roots; and in setting, to place the roots directly upon their bottoms. What sort of roots are to be preferred, shall be shown under the fourth head; but it must be observed in this place, that formerly when roots were very dear, they did not plant them so thick as they do now; and that they have always some regard to the size of the roots, placing the largest at a greater distance than the small ones.

The quantity of roots planted in an acre is generally about sixteen quarters, or one hundred and twenty-eight bushels, which, according to the distances left between them, as before assigned, and supposing them all to be an inch in diameter one with another, ought to amount to three hundred and ninety-two thousand and forty in number.

From the time that the roots are planted, till about the beginning of September, or sometimes later, there is no more labour about them; but as they then begin to spire, and are ready to shew themselves above ground, which is known by digging a few out of the earth, the ground must be carefully pared with a sharp hoe, and the weeds, &c. raked into the furrows, because otherwise they would hinder the growth of the plants.

In some time after appear the saffron flowers, and this leads us to the third branch of our present method. The flowers are gathered as well before as after they are full blown, and the most proper time for this is early in the morning. The owners of the saffron get together a sufficient number of hands, who place themselves in different parts of the field, pull off the whole flowers, and throw them, handful by handful, into a basket; and so continue till all the flowers are gathered, which happens commonly about ten or eleven o'clock.

Having then carried home all they have got, they immediately spread them upon a large table, and placing themselves round it, they fall to picking out the filaments, styli, or chives, and together with them, a pretty long portion of the stylus itself, or string to which they are joined. The rest of the flower they throw away as useless. The next morning they return into the field again, whether it be wet or dry weather, and so on daily, even on Sundays, till the whole crop be gathered.

The chives being all picked out of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on the kiln. The kiln is built upon a thick plank (that it may be moveable from

from place to place) supported by four short legs. The outside consists of eight pieces of wood, about three inches thick, joined in form of a quadrangular frame, about twelve inches square at bottom on the inside, and twenty-two inches at top, which is likewise equal to the perpendicular height of it. On the fore-side is left a hole about eight inches square, and four inches above the plank, through which the fire is put in. Over all the rest, laths are laid pretty close to one another, and nailed to the frame already mentioned, and then are plastered over on both sides, as is also the plank at bottom very thick, to serve for a hearth. Over the mouth, or widest part, goes a hair-cloth fixed to two sides of the kiln, and likewise to two rollers, or moveable pieces of wood, which are turned by wedges or screws, in order to stretch the cloth. Instead of the hair-cloth, many people now use a net-work of iron wire, with which it is observed, that the saffron dries sooner, and with a less quantity of fuel; but the difficulty of preserving the saffron from burning, makes the hair-cloth be preferred by the nicest judges in drying.

The kiln is placed in a light part of the house, and they begin by laying five or six sheets of white paper on the hair-cloth, upon which they spread the wet saffron, between two and three inches thick. This they cover with other sheets of paper, and over these lay a coarse blanket five or six times doubled, or instead thereof, a canvas pillow filled with straw; and after the fire has been lighted for some time, the whole is covered with a board, having a large weight upon it.

At first they give it a pretty strong heat, to make the chives sweat, as their expression is; and in this, if they do not use a great deal of care, they are in danger of scorching, and so of spoiling all that is on the kiln.

When it has been thus dried for about an hour, they take off the board, blanket, and upper papers, and take the saffron off from that which lies next it, raising at the same time the edges of the cake with a knife. Then laying on the papers again, they slide in another board between the hair-cloth and under-papers, and turn both papers and saffron upside down, afterwards covering them as above.

This same heat is continued for an hour longer; then they look to the cake again, free it from the papers, and turn it; then they cover it, and lay on the weight as before. If nothing happens amiss during these first two hours, they reckon the danger to be over; for they have nothing more to do, but to keep a gentle fire, and turn their cake every half hour, till it be thoroughly dry; for doing which as it ought, there are required full twenty-four hours.

In drying the large plump chives, they use nothing; but towards the latter end of the crop, when these come to be smaller, they sprinkle the cake with a little small beer, to make it sweat as it ought; and they begin now to think, that using two linen cloths next the cake, instead of the two innermost papers, may be of some advantage in drying; but this practice is followed as yet but by few.

Their fire may be made of any kind of fuel; but that which smoaks the least is best, and charcoal for that reason is preferred to any other.

What quantity of saffron a first crop will produce, is very uncertain. Sometimes five or six pounds of wet chives are got from one rod; sometimes not above one or two, and sometimes not enough to make it worth while to gather and dry it. But this is always to be observed, that about five pounds of wet saffron go to make one pound of dry, for the first three weeks of the crop, and six pounds during the last week; and now the heads are planted very thick, two pounds of dried saffron may, at a medium, be allowed to an acre for a first crop, and four and twenty pounds for the two remaining, the third being considerably larger than the second.

In order to obtain these, there is only a repetition to be made every year of the labour of hoeing, gathering, picking and drying, in the same manner as before set down, without the addition of any thing new; except that they let cattle into the fields, after the leaves are

decayed, to feed upon the weeds; or perhaps mow them for the same use.

About the Midsummer after the third crop is gathered, the roots must all be taken up and transplanted; the management requisite for which is the fourth thing to be treated of. To take up the saffron heads, or break up the ground, as their term is, they sometimes plough it, sometimes use a forked kind of hoe called a Pattock, and then the ground is harrowed once or twice over; during all which time of ploughing, or digging and harrowing, fifteen or more people will find work enough to follow and gather the heads as they are turned up.

They are next to be carried to the house in sacks, and there to be cleaned or raised. This labour consists in clearing the roots thoroughly from earth, and from the remains of old roots, old involucra, and excrescencies; and thus they become fit to be planted in new ground immediately, or to be kept for some time without danger of spoiling.

The quantity of roots taken up, in proportion to those that were planted, is uncertain; but at a medium it may be said, that allowing for all the accidents that happen to them in the ground, and in breaking up, from each acre may be had twenty-four quarters of clean roots, all fit to be re-planted. The owners are sure to chuse for their own use the largest, plumpest, and fattest roots; but above all, they reject the longish pointed ones, which they call Spickets or Spickards; for very small round or flat roots are sometimes observed to flower.

This is the whole culture of saffron in the country above-mentioned; and we have only now to consider the charges and profits which may be supposed, one year with another, to attend this branch of agriculture; and of these we have drawn up the following computation for one acre of ground, according to the price of labour in this county.

	l. s. d.
Rent for three years	3 0 0
Ploughing three times	0 18 0
Dunging	3 12 0
Hedging	1 16 0
Spitting and setting the heads	1 12 0
Weeding, or paring the ground	1 4 0
Gathering and picking the flowers	6 10 0
Drying the flowers	1 6 0
Instruments of labour for three years with the kiln, about	0 10 0
Ploughing the ground once, and harrow- ing twice	0 12 0
Gathering the saffron heads	1 00 0
Raising the heads	1 12 0

Total Charge 23 12 0

This calculation is made upon the supposition, that an acre of ground yields twenty-six pounds of neat saffron in three years, which we stated only as a mean quantity between the greatest and the least; and therefore the price of saffron must be adjusted accordingly, which we think cannot be done better than by fixing it at thirty shillings per pound; since in very plentiful years it is sold for twenty, and is sometimes worth between three and four pounds. At this rate, twenty-six pounds of saffron are worth thirty-nine pounds, and the neat profits of an acre of ground producing saffron, will in three years amount to fifteen pounds thirteen shillings, or to about five pounds four shillings yearly. This, we say, may be reckoned the neat profit of an acre of saffron, supposing that all the labour were to be hired for ready money; but as the planter and his family do a considerable part of the work themselves, some of this expence is saved: that is, by planting saffron, he not only may reasonably expect to clear about five pounds yearly per acre, but also to maintain himself and family for some part of each year; and it is upon this supposition only, that the result of other computations which have been made of the profits of saffron, can be said to have any tolerable degree of exactness; but the calculations themselves are undoubtedly very inaccurate.

MANUFACTURES, and TRADE.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloths and stuff; particularly baizes and says, of which, not half a century ago, such quantities were exported to Spain and the Spanish colonies in America, to cloath the nuns and friars, that there has often been a return from London of thirty thousand pounds a week in ready money, to Colchester only, and a few small places in its neighbourhood.

BOROUGH, and MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county over a bridge built some years since over the river Lee, near Hackney in Middlesex. We passed through several villages finely situated, and full of elegant houses erected by the merchants and tradesmen of London. One of these villages, called Layton, situated about five miles north-east of London, was the ancient Durolitum mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and was a Roman station, as appears from a great variety of antiquities that have been dug up here, particularly a large Roman urn found in the church-yard, with some ashes in it, and coals sticking to its sides.

Besides the above, several other urns, of various sizes and figures, with ashes in them, mixed with small pieces of bones, which escaped the funeral fires, have been found in the neighbourhood of this place.

One of the Roman ways passed through this place from London. Marks of this causeway were discovered a few years ago in the bottom of Hackney-marsh, between Old Ford and the Wyck, crossing the river Lee, where the Temple-mills now stand.

Leaving this village, we passed to Wanstead, another village full of fine houses belonging to the citizens of London; but remarkable for the elegant seat of earl Tilney. It is built of Portland stone, with a very grand portico in the centre, supported by large Corinthian pillars; under which is the landing-place, from a double stone stair-case, which leads to the grand hall. This room is fifty-three feet long, by forty-five broad. The ornaments consist chiefly of two large antique statues, on marble pedestals, Livia and Domitian; and three large pictures by Casali, Coriolanus, Porfenna, and Pompey taking leave of his family. These pieces are not in that master's best manner; the colours are too tawdry; nor is the beauty and delicacy of the female figures equal to many we have seen by that painter. The door-cases of this room are plain, but little carved, though in a good stile. The chimney-piece heavy.

From the hall, we were conducted to the left, into a dining-room of twenty-seven feet square; out of that into a drawing-room of the same dimensions; from that into a bed-chamber of twenty-four by twenty, and through that into two light closets: these rooms form the front line to the left of the hall. There is nothing remarkable in their furniture; but we observed, among other modern pictures, that of a Turkish lady, which pleases every spectator.

The suite of apartments, to the right of the hall, consists of, first, a dining-room, twenty-five feet square; then a drawing-room, thirty by twenty-five. The chimney-piece in this room is elegant; an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it. The next is a bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty-two; and out of that we entered the ball-room, which runs the whole breadth of the house, and connects the front line of apartments with the back suite. This room is seventy-five by twenty-seven; very elegantly fitted up with gilded ornaments of all kinds. But we should remark, that the gilding being all on brown, is by no means set off with such lustre and brilliancy as that at Holkam.

From the ball-room, turning to the back suite, we entered another state bed-chamber, twenty-seven by twenty-two. From that into a dressing-room, twenty-seven by twenty-five; then into an antichamber, forty by twenty-seven; the chimney-piece white marble, and elegant; marble tables fine. Next came the saloon, thirty square; chimney-piece white marble, and pretty;

then another dining-room, forty by twenty-seven, ornamented with three large pictures, by Casali: Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaspe, who is sitting naked in a chair, is beautiful, the naked well coloured, and the whole figure enticing; but there is a strange swelling in her thigh. The next piece is the Continnence of Scipio, a poor one; the lady is by no means tempting, nor has Scipio any thing the least characteristic in his countenance. Sophonisba taking poison, is the third; she is an insipid figure, and takes the poison as she would pluck a rose; but without any of that noble heroism of soul, which speaks a contempt of the fear of death. The colours in all these pieces are too glaring. From this room we entered a drawing-room, twenty seven square; then another bed-chamber, twenty-seven by twenty-one; very elegant, hung with crimson velvet; bed the same, and lined with an Indian sattin, white, trailed with coloured flowers. Lastly, a dressing-room, twenty-six by eighteen; ornaments richly gilt. The suite of rooms on either side, is, in the whole, two hundred and sixty foot.

Under the hall is a very noble arcade, out of which is a common dining-parlour, forty by thirty-five, out of which we entered a breakfast-room, thirty by twenty-five; elegant indeed. Prints pasted on a buff (pale yellow-coloured) paper, with engraved borders; and all disposed in a manner which displays great taste. The prints are of the very best masters, and the ornaments elegant. We cannot help preferring the taste of this room to lady Townshend's dressing-room, above-mentioned.

Wanstead, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them; and the ball-room are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, or Wilton. But each of those houses are superior to this in other particulars; and to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect of elegance of architecture, Wanstead is second to Holkam. What a building would it be, were the wings added according to the first design!

Leaving Wanstead, we directed our course to the northward and visited Waltham Abbey, a small market town situated on the banks of the river Lee, which is here divided into divers channels, forming several small islands, thirteen miles from London.

About the year 1062, Harold, earl of Kent, founded here a monastery for a dean and eleven secular canons, who were by king Henry II. changed into an abbot and regulars of the order of St. Augustine, and their number increased to twenty-four. It was dedicated to the Holy Cross; and its yearly revenue, at the general dissolution, amounted to nine hundred pounds four shillings and three-pence. Harold, the founder of this abbey, was killed in the great battle in Suffex, fought with William the Conqueror; and his mother having begged his body of that prince, it was buried in this abbey. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, as some workmen were digging here, they found his coffin, covered with a flat grave-stone, on which there was no other inscription than *Harold Infelix!*

This abbey is now a gentleman's seat; and the gardens belonging to it were, some years ago, greatly admired; but since the taste for inclosed gardens has been condemned, they have been but little frequented, except by curious persons, to see the tulip-tree, which grows on a grass-plat near the house, and is one of the finest and most flourishing of the species in England, producing annually, in the month of July, a vast quantity of flowers.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, and the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of September, for horses, cows, and hogs.

A few miles to the eastward of Waltham Abbey, is Epping, a small market-town, situated on the borders of a forest of the same name, seventeen miles from London. This forest is a royal chace, and reaches from this town to within five miles of London. It was anciently called the Forest of Essex, and afterwards the Forest of Waltham.

The market of this town, which is on Friday, is held in a hamlet, called Epping street, about a mile and a half from the church. Besides the market, here are two annual fairs, the first held on Whitsun-Tuesday, and the second on the thirteenth of October; both for horses, cows, and sheep.

Hatfield Broadoak, the next place we visited, is twenty-eight miles distant from London. It has its title of Broadoak from a large spreading oak which formerly grew in the town. The church of St. Mary in this town was given, about the year 1140, by Aubrey de Vere, the second of that name, and father to the first earl of Oxford, to the monks of the abbey of St. Melienius, at Redon in Brittany, to which it became a cell; but his son, the earl of Oxford, is thought to have increased its revenues, and to have made it an independent priory of black-monks, for such it was at the suppression, when it contained nine monks, whose annual revenues amounted to one hundred and twenty-two pounds thirteen shillings and two-pence.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the third of August, for lambs.

At Takely, a village to the northward of Hatfield Broadoak, was a priory, given by king Henry I. to the abbey of St. Valery, in Picardy, which, upon the dissolution of alien priories, was made part of the endowment of New College, in Oxford.

At Themhall, a village north-west of Hatfield Broadoak, was a priory of black canons, founded by Gilbert de Montefixo, or Mountfichet, who came into England with the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. James, and valued, on the dissolution, at sixty pounds eighteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

At Birchanger, a village a little to the north-west of Hatfield Broadoak, Richard, son of Serlo de Newport, founded, in the reign of king John, an hospital for a master and two chaplains. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and under the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of St. Martin's, in London. At the suppression, the revenues amounted to thirty-one pounds thirteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Dunmow, which we next visited, is called Dunmow Magna, or Great Dunmow, to distinguish it from a village in its neighbourhood, called Dunmow Parva, or Little Dunmow. It stands on a gravelly hill, washed by the Chelmer, thirty-eight miles from London. It gives name to its hundred, the bailiff of which is appointed by the high sheriff of the county. It is a very ancient town, and governed by twelve headboroughs, out of which a bailiff or chief officer is chosen every year. Its chief trade consists in a manufacture of baize; but it is not now equal to what it was about half a century ago.

This place is supposed by some writers to be the Cæsaromagus of the Romans; and in several parts of the road between this place and Colchester, are still to be seen the remains of an old Roman way, which the inhabitants call the Street. Here was formerly a priory; and the place is famous for an ancient custom, of the origin of which we have the following account:

One Robert Fitzwalter, a powerful baron in this county, in the time of Henry III. instituted a custom in the priory here: That whatever married man did not repent of his being married, or differ and dispute with his wife, within a year and a day after his marriage, and would swear to the truth of it, kneeling upon two hard-pointed stones in the Priory Church-yard, set up for that purpose, in presence of the prior and convent, such person should have a fitch of bacon.

This has been actually claimed and received, as appears by the following record there; so that either husbands and wives must be here more suitably matched, or the swearers have harder mouths, than in most other parts of England.

Dunmow Priory, Essex.

At a court baron of the right worshipful Sir Thomas May, knight, there holden on Friday the twenty-seventh day of June, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William III. by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and

Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gentleman, steward there.

Homage

Eliz. Beaumont,
Henrietta Beaumont,
Annabella Beaumont,
Jane Beaumont,
Mary Wheeler,

} Spinflters,
jur'.

Be it remembered, That at this court, it is found and presented by the homage aforesaid, that John Reynolds, of Hatfield-Regis, alias Hatfield-Broadoake, in the county of Essex, Gent. and Anne his wife, have been married for the space of ten years last past, and upwards: And it is likewise found, presented, and adjudged, by the homage aforesaid, that the said J. Reynolds, and Anne his wife, by means of their quiet and peaceable, tender and loving cohabitation, for the space of time aforesaid (as appears by reference to the said homage) are fit and qualified persons to be admitted by the court to receive the ancient and accustomed oath, whereby to intitle themselves to have the bacon of Dunmow delivered unto them, according to the custom of the manor: Whereupon, at the court, in full and open court, came the said John Reynolds, and Anne his wife, in their proper persons; and humbly prayed, that they might be admitted to take the oath aforesaid: Whereupon the said steward, with the jury, suitors, and other officers of the court, proceeded, with the usual solemnity, to the ancient and accustomed place for the administration of the oath, and receiving the bacon aforesaid; that is to say, to the two great stones lying near the church-door, within the said manor; where the said John Reynolds, and Anne his wife, kneeling down on the said two stones, the said steward did administer unto them the aforesaid oath, in these words, or to this effect following:

You do swear, by custom of confession,
That you never made nuptial transgression;
Nor, since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls, or contentious strife,
Or otherwise, in bed or board,
Offended each other in deed or word;
Or, in a twelvemonth's time, and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
Or, since the church clerk said, Amen,
Wish'd yourselves unmarried again;
But continue true, and in desire,
As when you join'd hands in holy choir.

And immediately thereupon, the said John Reynolds, and Anne his wife, claiming the said bacon, the court pronounced sentence for the same in these words, or to the effect following:

Since to these conditions, without any fear,
Both, of your own accord, do freely swear,
A whole gamon of bacon you do receive,
And bear it away with love and good leave:
For this is the custom of *Dunmow* well known;
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

And accordingly a gamon of bacon was delivered to the said John Reynolds, and Anne his wife, with the usual solemnity.

And also William Parsley, of Much Eyston, in the county of Essex, and Jane his wife, being married for the space of three years last past, and upwards, by means of their quiet, peaceable, tender, and loving cohabitation for the said space of time, came and claimed the said bacon, and had it delivered unto them, according to the aforesaid order.

THOMAS WHEELER, Steward.

The fitch was also claimed by one John Shakeshanks, wool-comber, and Anne his wife, of Weathersfield, in the same county, on Thursday, June 20, 1751.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the sixth of May, and the eighth of November, both for cattle.

At Little Dunmow, a village in the neighbourhood of this town, the lady Jaga, sister to Ralph Baynard, erected, in the year 1104, a church, which she dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Two years after, her son, Geoffrey, placed here a society of canons, who observed the rule of St. Augustine. Upon the suppression, here were a prior and ten or eleven religious, whose annual revenues amounted to one hundred and fifty pounds three shillings and four-pence.

At Tiltey, a village near Dunmow, Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz Jeffrey, founded, about the year 1152, an abbey of white monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Walden, or Saffron Walden, from the great quantities of saffron cultivated in its neighbourhood, is situated on the borders of Cambridgeshire, forty-two miles from London. It was incorporated by king Edward VI. and governed by twenty-four aldermen, out of whom a principal officer, called Treasurer, and two assistants, called Chamberlains, were annually chosen; but by a charter granted by king William and queen Mary, it has a mayor. It is a very considerable town, has a good church, an alms-house well endowed, and a free-school on a royal foundation. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here in the year 1136, by Geoffrey Mandevil, the first earl of Essex, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. James. In the time of king Richard I. it became an abbey, and was valued, on the dissolution, at three hundred and seventy-two pounds eighteen shillings and a penny *per annum*.

A great deal of saffron is cultivated in the fields near this town. We have explained the whole process of raising and curing this useful commodity, in our remarks on the husbandry of this county.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Midlent Saturday, for horses and bullocks; and the first of November, for cows.

Near this town, on the side of the Cambridge road, stands the noble and stately palace of Audley-Inn, or Audley-End, formerly the largest palace of any in England; and though a great part of it has been pulled down, is still one of the most magnificent structures in the whole kingdom. It was built out of the ruins of the above-mentioned monastery, by Thomas, second son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who married the only daughter and heir of lord Audley. This Thomas was summoned into parliament in queen Elizabeth's time, as lord Audley of Walden; and was afterwards created earl of Suffolk by king James I. to whom he was first chamberlain, and afterwards lord high treasurer. It was designed for a royal palace for that king; and, when it was finished with all the elegance and polite taste of the times, the king was invited to see it; and, as he passed to Newmarket, he took up a night's lodging there: when, after having viewed it with great surprize and astonishment, the earl asked him, How he approved of it? Who answered, Very well. But troth, man, said he, it is too much for a king; but it may do for a lord high treasurer; and so left it upon the earl's hands, who is reported to have had then an estate of fifty thousand pounds a year, which has been gradually decaying ever since, and is now reduced to about three thousand pounds a year, with incumbrances upon it. King Charles II. purchased this house, and so it became, what it was originally designed for, a royal palace. The king mortgaged the hearth-tax to the earl, to answer the purchase-money; and appointed James, then earl of Suffolk, housekeeper thereof, with a salary of one thousand pounds a year; which office continued in the family till the Revolution, when the hearth-tax was abolished. And the exigence of the state being such, as it could not afford to pay the purchase-money, king William III. re-granted the said house to the family; upon which Henry earl of Suffolk (who, in his father's life-time, was created earl of Bindon, to qualify him to hold the marshal's staff) pulled down a great part of this noble edifice, and reduced it considerably; and yet it is still very large, and makes a grand appearance. We enter in at a large wide pair of iron gates, into a most spacious court-yard, on each side of which was formerly a row of cloisters, in

which stood the out-offices belonging to the house, which have been all pulled down, and supplied with a stone wall. We pass in at the fore front, through part of the house, into a large open quadrangle, inclosed by four different parts of the house, and also surrounded with cloisters. The apartments above and below are very lofty and spacious; and there is a gallery, which extends the whole length of the back front of the house, and is judged to be the largest in England. The gardens are indifferent, but very capable of improvement. Behind the house is a fine park, extending to Saffron-Walden, well stored with deer, but not over-burdened with timber; in which there is a rising spot of ground, whereon, if the house had been erected, it would have had a much better effect as to prospect; for its present situation is low, neither are the grounds about it very fertile, nor, we think, healthy.

But however great and magnificent this noble house appears, it bears an indelible stain, if what is said be true, That it was built with Spanish gold, upon the ruin of the great and learned Raleigh, who fell by the revenge of Spain, the arts of Gundamor, the avarice of Suffolk, and the unpardonable weakness of his own king.

At a small town called Littlebury, not far from Audley-Inn, is an house which was erected by the famous Mr. Winstanley, who built Eddystone light-house, and perished in it. Here he had made many odd contrivances of chairs running on springs, &c. which usually much surprized strangers, who came to see the house. The person appointed to shew it generally placed the greatest stranger in a particular chair, which, on touching the spring, ran backward through the house into the garden. The same gentleman was famous also for his water-works, full of whimsical, but ingenious contrivances.

But we ought not to omit, that near Icléton and Stretal, upon the river Cam, lies Chesterford, where, in the year 1719, were discovered the *vestigia* of a Roman city. The foundation of the walls is very apparent quite round, though level with the ground, including about fifty acres. Great part of it serves for a causeway to the public Cambridge road from London. The Crown Inn is built upon it. In the north-west end of the town is the foundation of a Roman temple. Many Roman coins have been found in the Boroughfield, as they term the ancient city, whose name was Camboritum, according to Dr. Stukely. In this parish, they say, has been a royal manor. Not far off, by Audley-Inn, is a great Roman camp, upon an eminence, where now stands an hunting-tower of brick.

Thacksted is a considerable market-town, situated on the river Chelmer, thirty-two miles from London. It was incorporated by Philip and Mary; and the corporation consists of a mayor, bailiff, and commonality. Queen Elizabeth confirmed the charter, and king James I. added several privileges, and granted the corporation a recorder. The church is a regular and stately building, but has nothing very remarkable. Here is a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the sixteenth of May, and the tenth of August, for horses and black cattle.

Braintry, or Braintree, the next place we visited, is forty-two miles from London. It is a large town, with some good houses, lately built. It abounds with dissenters, and one of their community, Henry Smith, Esq; left two thousand eight hundred pounds to be laid out in the purchase of land for the relief of the poor of this and the neighbouring parishes. This town was, not many years ago, famous for a manufacture of baize and sayes, but it is now greatly declined.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the eighth of May, and the second of October, for cattle, butter, cheese, &c.

Near Braintree, is the parish of Black-Notely, in which are a few scattered houses, scarcely worth noticing, except for the memory of the late learned Mr. Ray, who resided many years in this place, and was buried in the church-yard; over whose grave a monument was erected, with an inscription in Latin; which being long, we shall refer the learned to the original, and content ourselves with

with giving the English, for the sake of our common readers, and in regard to so great a man, who was an honour to his country. It may be thus rendered :

“ The mortal part of the most learned John Ray, A. M. is deposited in this narrow tomb: but his writings are not confined to one nation; and his fame, every where most illustrious, renders them immortal. Formerly he was fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and of the Royal Society in London; a singular ornament of both. In every kind of science, as well divine as human, most expert. And, like a second Solomon (to whom alone, perhaps, he was inferior), from the cedar to the hyssop, from the largest of animals to the smallest insects, he arrived at a consummate knowledge. And not only did he most accurately discourse of plants spread over the face of the whole earth; but, making a most strict search, even into its inmost bowels, whatever deserved discussion throughout all nature, he described. While on his travels abroad, he diligently discovered what had escaped the observation of others, and first brought to light many things most worthy of remark. Further than this, he was endowed with so unaffected a manner of behaviour, that he was learned without pedantry; of a sublime genius, and at the same time (which is rarely known) of an humble and modest disposition. Not distinguished by an illustrious extraction; but (which is greater) by his own virtue. Little solicitous about wealth and titles, he chose rather to deserve than to possess them. Content with his own lot, he grew old in a private station, worthy a more ample fortune. In every other respect, he readily observed moderation; in study, none.

“ To conclude: To all these perfections he added a piety free from artifice; bearing an entire and hearty veneration for the church of England, which he confirmed with his last breath. Thus, happily, in a virtuous retirement, lived he, whom the present age reveres, and posterity will admire.”

N. B. This monument, beginning to want repair, by standing exposed in the church-yard, hath been lately removed, and set up in the chancel of Black-Notely church. To the former epitaph is added, on the table on the east side, a Latin inscription, which may be thus translated :

“ This Cenotaph, formerly exposed to the open air in the church-yard, defaced by the injuries of the weather, and just falling into ruins, was, by J. Legge, M. D. repaired, and removed under shelter, March 17, 1737.”

The country hereabout is very pleasant, having many risings and falls, with great plenty of water. The fields are well cultivated, so as to render the whole face of the country like a garden. But what is often very surprising to strangers, is the nakedness of most of the large trees growing in their hedge-rows, and on the sides of the road, even in the month of May, at which time few of them have put out any leaves; but, upon inquiry, we found they were a peculiar sort of elm, which rarely puts out leaves before the middle of May; and this is one of the most common trees of this county.

The manor of Panfield, a village near Braintree, was given by Waleran Fitz-Renulph, in the fourth year of William the Conqueror, to the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen in Normandy; upon which here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks: but in the first year of Henry V. the abbot and convent of Caen granted it in fee to John Woodhouse, Esq; who sold it to Thomas Bourcheir, archbishop of Canterbury; and he gave it, in the year 1473, to the prior and convent of his Metropolitan church at Canterbury.

At Leighs, south-west of Braintree, Sir Ralph Gernoun, in the time of Henry III. is said to have founded a priory of black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist. It had ten religious in it about the time of the dissolution, when it was valued at one hundred and fourteen pounds one shilling and fourpence *per annum*.

Chelmsford, the next town we visited, gives name both to the deanery and hundred, and is a pretty large and populous place; twenty-nine miles from London.

It is seated at the confluence of two rivers, the Can, which flows from the south-south-west, and the Chelmer from the north. Some have imagined, that the right name of the latter is not Chelmer, but Wink, which appears to be without a sufficient foundation.

However, from a ford here through the river Chelmer, did Chelmsford undoubtedly take its name. In Doomsday-book 'tis written Celmeresfort, and Celmeresforda; and in other records, Chelmeresford, Chelmerford, and Chelmesford.

This town is considerable upon many accounts. It is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Colchester, Harwich, and Suffolk; and being seated almost in the middle of the county, is much frequented on account of its conveniency for public business. Here the assizes, the general quarter-sessions, petty-sessions, and county-courts, are held: here the commissioners for the land and window-tax sit as often as is required: here elections of knights of the shire are made; and here is the county gaol. It has a very convenient shire-house.

A good and plentiful market is kept on Fridays, and two fairs, one on the first of May, and the other on the first of November annually. It is well supplied with excellent water, there being a conduit in the market-place, from which runs, every minute, above a hoghead and a half, conveyed through the town in a limpid stream; by means of which, and the commendable care of the inhabitants, it is kept clean and neat, and makes as good an appearance as any town in the kingdom.

By an account taken in 1738, there were found to be two thousand one hundred and fifty-one inhabitants; but they have increased since, as well as the buildings. And, according to the poll for knights of the shire printed in 1734, fifty of the voters had their freeholds, as well as residence, in Chelmsford and Moulsham; and twenty-eight others, that dwelt in divers parts, had also freeholds in this town.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the grand survey, Chelmsford was part of the possessions of the bishops of London, and to them it owes its grandeur, nay, almost its existence: for it was inconsiderable till the reign of king Henry I. about the year 1100, when Maurice, bishop of London, built a bridge over the river here, which brought the road, that before lay through Writtle, this way, and gave some increase to the town, by the resort and benefit of travellers. About a hundred years after, William de Sancta Maria, bishop of London, obtained licence for a market from king John, in the first year of his reign, and for a fair the year following.

Some of the privileges enjoyed by some of their successors, were indeed afterwards questioned by king Edward I. in the thirteenth year of his reign; who issued out a *quo warranto* against bishop Richard de Gravesend, to shew what claim he had to View of Frank pledge, Gallows, Tumbrel, Pillory, free Warren, and the assize of bread. But, five years after, that king confirmed to the same bishop a view of Frank-pledge in his manors of Orsette, Leyndon, and Chelmsford, in this county. And king Richard II. July 26, 1395, granted the return of writs to bishop Robert Braybrooke.

This town returned once members to a council at Westminster, the eleventh of Edward III. viz. William de Mascall, John de Thorpe, John le Marechal, William Wendover.

On the south side of the river, within the hamlet of Moulsham, stood an house of Black or Dominican friars, which might be very ancient, but could not be founded by Malcolm king of Scotland; for the last of that name died long before these monks were known in England. The site of it is now called The Friars, and lies a little above the gaol. The building was of a mixture of flint and free-stone; and the kitchen was curious on account of the roof, it being like that of the theatre at Oxford, but no remains of it now appear.

This house, at the suppression, was valued at nine pounds six shillings and five-pence *per annum*. And king

king Henry VIII. in the thirty-fifth of his reign, granted it to Antony Bonvixi. Afterwards it came into the Mildmay family, where it remains.

In the reign of Edward II. about 1320, lived in this house Thomas Langford, a Dominican friar, who wrote an universal chronicle from the beginning of the world to his own time, and other pieces. A further account of him may be seen in John Bale's Centuries.

A chapel belonging to the abbey of St. Osith, formerly stood in a field called Long Stamps; between Moulsham-hall and Gallow-common; built undoubtedly by that abbey, which had part of the tithes of Moulsham. Several stones, with brasses thereon, have been taken thence. At the dissolution, this chapel and the tithes, valued at five pounds a year, were let to William Aylenoth. King Henry VIII. in the thirty-first of his reign, granted the site of this chapel, with the appurtenances, and a moiety of the tithes of Moulsham belonging to the abbey of St. Osith, to William Gonson, Esq; and his heirs. His daughter Havisia marrying Thomas Mildmay, Esq; brought these into that family.

In 1348, king Edward III. granted licence to Philip de Aungre, and Alice his wife, to give to the keeper and chaplains of the chantry at the altar of St. Mary de Thele in Hertfordshire, and to their successors, three messuages, twenty-six acres of arable, one of meadow, and five of pasture, in Chelmsford and Bromfield. Upon transferring over the revenues and possessions of the college of Thele, to the hospital of Elsing-spittle in London, in the time of Henry VI. there were six messuages, with their appurtenances, lying in Chelmsford, Buers-Gifford, Writtle, and Bromfield, being part of the possessions of the said college, then assigned over to this hospital.

King Edward VI. by his letters patent dated at Westminster the twenty-fourth of March, the fifth year of his reign, A. D. 1552, did, at the humble request of Sir William Petre, Knt. one of his principal secretaries of state, Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt. one of the general supervisors of the court of augmentations, Sir Henry Tirrell, Knt. and Thomas Mildmay, Esq; and the inhabitants of Moulsham and the adjacent parts, found and erect a free grammar-school in the parish of Chelmsford for ever, to be called by the name of the Grammar Free-school of King Edward VI. for the instruction of youth in grammar learning, under the care and inspection of a schoolmaster and an usher. He constituted the four persons above-mentioned, that had been principal instruments in the erecting of it, the first governors during life, and settled the government of it in those four families for ever. And if any of the four governors died, then the surviving governors, or the major part of them, were impowered to chuse another in his room, viz. the heir male of the person deceased. But if any of the governors should die without heir male, it should then be lawful for the surviving governors, or major part of them, to make choice of a fitting person bearing the estate of a knight, whose family lived for the most part in this county. And if it should happen all the governors thus to die without issue male, then he granted power to the bishop of the diocese to nominate and appoint four governors of the order of knights in their room.

He endowed it with Hill's Chantry in Great Badow; Plumborough-Marsh in Southminster; Barries and Squite crofts in Hatfield-Peverel; and the Marsh of Wyke or Cortwyke in West-Tilbury; and Stone house Chantry in East-Tilbury: paying yearly out of them only forty shillings and eight-pence to the poor of Much Badow aforesaid, and seven shillings and ten-pence to the court of Augmentations, for the maintenance of one master, and one usher.

He makes them a body corporate and politic for ever, by the name of the governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the free school of king Edward, in the parish of Chelmsford.

They have a seal of brass, on which is engraven a rose, something like the privy council's seal; with this inscription round it in capitals: COE. SIGILL. CUB. POSS. REV. E BONOR. LIB. SCHO. GRAM. REG. EDRI VI^{II} IN CHELMSFORD IN COM' ESSEX.

The governors formerly hired of the Mildmay family of Moulsham-hall, a great room at the Friars near the river, for a school-house, paying forty shillings a year rent for the same. It was the refectorium of the monks. About the year 1633, Mr. Durdwin being master, and Mr. Peake usher, the roof of that room fell in, and providentially in the middle of the day, whilst all were gone to dinner, otherwise they might have been crushed to death.

It was then the governor's custom, for each of them to take his turn to be expeditor and manager for five years together, and so to take the round. But at present it is under the joint direction of the trustees, who are, Sir John Tyrell, Sir John Croffe, William Mildmay, and Carew Hervy Mildmay, Esqrs.

When a new school-house was to be provided, Sir John Tyrell was the manager. He purchased part of the George-inn, and of the yard and garden; and built there a new brick school, enlarging; at the same time, the old building, to make it fit for a master to live in.

Since which, it hath been greatly enlarged and improved by the late lord Fitz-Walter, and the subsequent trustees.

There are two charity-schools in this town; one founded August 17, 1713, for fifty boys; the other in April 1714, for twenty girls. The children are educated in the doctrine of the church of England, in reading, writing, psalmody, and arithmetic. The girls are farther taught household-work, to fit them for services; they make up the linen, and knit the stockings for both schools; and are taught to make their own gowns and petticoats. Both schools are cloathed once a year; the children are also frequently and publicly examined in the Church-catechism; and from both schools there have been many bound out to proper trades and employments. But of late, the trustees think it more for the good of society, to procure masters for them in husbandry, or to place them out in yearly services. The number of boys is at present reduced to thirty-two.

The school-house stands at the north-east corner of the church-yard, in a lane leading to the Parsonage, and to Bishop's-hall. And a house hath been lately purchased for the master to dwell in, whose salary is thirty pounds a year.

A little lower, in the same lane, was erected, in 1716, a large brick building, being the Workhouse, for the employment and better maintenance of the poor of this parish.

In Moulsham, on the right side of the road leading from Chelmsford to London, stand alms-houses for six dwellers, founded by Sir Thomas Mildmay, Bart. and his lady Anne, as appears from the inscription in capitals on a free-stone over the door.

But, before that time, the sum they are endowed with, had been granted by his grandfather, Thomas Mildmay, Esq; as appears by the following extract from his will; wherein he gives "twenty marks yearly out of his tithes of Tarling, to the masters, governors, &c. of the free-school of Chelmsford, to be payable at Ladyday and Michaelmas; whereof two pounds towards finding an usher, and six pounds to be divided in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas, to and amongst six aged and of the poorest people inhabiting in the hamlet of Moulsham, three whereof to be men, and three to be women. And the five pounds six shillings and eight-pence being the remaining part of the [said twenty marks, or] thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence, to be laid out in the following manner, viz. two pounds to buy an ox or bullock to be distributed amongst the poor people of Moulsham on Christmas-eve; and three pounds six shillings and eight-pence to buy three barrels of white herrings, and four cades of red herrings, to be distributed amongst the poor people of Moulsham and Chelmsford, the first and second weeks of clean Lent. And it is provided, that the owner of the chief mansion-house of Moulsham, for the time being, shall have the nomination for ever of the usher and alms-folks aforesaid, and also the distribution of the salary and alms aforesaid, by the oversight of the said masters and governors. And he also gives six tenements within the hamlet of Moulsham,

which

which are settled in trust only on the bishop of London for the time being, for the use of six poor people to be called Beadsfolks, or Alms-people; and the naming of the said six poor people to inhabit the tenements to be in the heir of the mansion-house of Moulsham-hall for the time being; the rent of the said six tenements at that time amounting to three pounds six shillings and eight-pence.

These alms-houses standing too near the road, were taken down in 1758, and rebuilt a little more back, and in a better manner than they were before, at the expence of William Mildmay, Esq; the present worthy owner of Moulsham-hall.

The Church is a stately building, situated at the further, or west end of the town. Both church and chancel have north and south isles, leaded. A lofty square tower of stone stands at the west end, with battlements and pyramids at each corner. On the top is a large lanthorn, with a shaft leaded. It has a ring of six bells, and a clock.

It was re-edified about the year 1424, as appears by the following inscription in stone-work, in relievo, on the outside of the wall of the south isle, just under the battlements, in Gothic characters; each letter being about nine inches long: 'Pray for the good estate of all the townshepe of Chelmsford that hath *been liberal* willers and procorers of helpers to thys werke and for ... them that first began and longest shall contenowe ... it ... In the yere of our Lorde I thousand IIII hundredreth xxIIII.' The intermediate spaces are filled with flints, laid in hard mortar.

In the roof of this church, there were the following escutcheons, in 1634; many of them belonging to gentlemen that had contributed to the building.

The east window of the chancel was very fair, and curiously painted with the history of Christ from his conception to his ascension; untouched, as supposed, from the first foundation of the church. And, to perpetuate the memory of the benefactors, in the vacant places there were the escutcheons and arms of the ancient nobility and gentry, who had contributed to the building and beautifying of that fair structure. In August 1641, an ordinance of parliament being made for taking away all scandalous pictures out of churches, the churchwardens took down the pictures of the Virgin Mary, and of Christ on the cross, and supplied the place with white glass. But the mob not thinking this a thorough reformation enough, a great number of them assembled, on the fifth of November, in a riotous manner, and with long poles and stones beat down and defaced the whole window, whereby the memory of the pious benefactors is lost, as Mr. Holman observes. Dr. Michaelson, the rector, was also barbarously used by them.

There were in this church, in the time of popery, four guilds, or chantries, of which the names and yearly value were as follows:

	<i>per annum.</i>
St. John's Guild, (at the altar of St. John)	£. 01 13 4
Corpus Christi Guild, (at the altar called Corpus Christi altar)	08 15 6
Our Lady's Guild, (at the altar of our Lady)	03 10 8
Mountney's Chantry, founded by Sir John Mountney, in Chelmsford church-yard	11 10 0

In this church there were also no less than eighteen obits founded; but the lands that belonged to them cannot be now traced out.

On the north side of the church, and not far from Bishop's-hall, in a field near the way leading from that hall into the town, stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret. It was appendant to the manor of Bishop's-hall; and there are some collations to it by the bishops, registered in the register named Baudake, *alias* Baldock, in the years 1321, 1336, and 1337.

In a chapel, on the north side of this church, which was in all probability erected for one of the chantries, is placed a library, given by John Knightbridge, D. D. a native of this town, and rector of Spofforth in Yorkshire, for the use and benefit of the clergy in this neighbourhood.

Some business calling us to the sea-side, we passed from Chelmsford, and visited the coast near Barking, a town inhabited chiefly by fishermen, whose smacks ride in the Thames, at the mouth of Barking creek; from whence their fish are sent up to London, to the market at Billingsgate, in small boats.

These fishing-smacks are very useful vessels to the public upon many occasions; as particularly, in time of war, they are used as press-smacks, running to all the northern and western coasts to pick up seamen to man the navy; when any expedition is at hand, that requires a sudden equipment. At other times, being excellent sailors, they are tenders to particular men of war, and, on an expedition, they have been made use of as machines, for the blowing up fortified ports, as formerly at St. Malo, and other places.

The parish of Barking is very large, and has two chapels of ease, to wit, one at Ilford, and one on the side of the forest called New-chapel.

A little beyond the town, on the road to Dagenham, stood a great old house, where, tradition says, the Gunpowder Treason was contrived, and where all the first consultations about it were held.

This side of the county is rather rich from the nature of its land, than from the number of its inhabitants; which is occasioned by the unhealthiness of the air; for these low marsh-grounds, which, with all the south-side of the county, have been gained, as it were, out of the river Thames, and the sea, where the river is wide enough to be called so, begin here, or rather at West-Ham, by Stratford, and extend themselves from hence eastward; growing wider, till we come beyond Tilbury, when the flat country lies six, seven, or eight miles in breadth, and is both unhealthy and unpleasent.

However, it is very good farming in the marshes; because the landlords let good pennyworths, though the land is rich; for it being a place where every body cannot live, those that venture it will have encouragement, and it is but reasonable they should.

In passing from Barking to Dagenham, we saw the place where was the famous breach, that laid near five thousand acres of land under water; but which, after near ten years inundation, and the works being several times blown up, was at last effectually stopped by Capt. Perry, who for several years had been employed in the Czar of Muscovy's works at Veronitza, on the river Don.

Great part of the lands in these levels, especially those on this side East-Tilbury, are held by the farmers, cow-keepers, and grasing-butchers, who live in and near London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire wethers (which they buy in Smithfield in September and October, when the graziers sell off their stocks) and feed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and though they are not made much fatter here, than when bought in, yet very good advantage accrues by the difference of the price of mutton between Micheelmas, when cheapest, and Candlemas, when dearest; and this is what the butchers call, by way of excellence, right Marsh Mutton. This mutton is generally taken, by persons who are ignorant in the choice of meat, to be turnip-fed, because the fat generally turns yellowish; but this is a great mistake, for the sheep which are fatted with turnips, are by far the best of any killed for the markets.

At the end of these marshes, close to the edge of the river, stands Tilbury-fort, which may justly be looked upon as the key of the city of London. It is a regular fortification: the design of it was a pentagon, but the water-bastion, as it would have been called, was never built. The plan was laid out by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. who also designed the works at Sheerness. The esplanade of the fort is very large, and the bastions the largest of any in England. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down two an end of one another, so far, till they were assured they were below the channel of the river, and that the piles, which were pointed with iron, entered into the solid chalk rock, adjoining to the chalk hills on the other side.

The works to the land-side are complete; the bastions are faced with brick. There is a double ditch or moat,

the innermost of which is one hundred and eighty feet broad; a good counterescarp, and a covered way marked out; with ravelins and tenailles; but they have not been completed.

On the land-side there are also two small redoubts of brick; but the chief strength of this fort on the land-side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water, and so to make it impossible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way.

On the side next the river, is a very strong curtain, with a noble gate called the Watergate in the middle, and the ditch is palisadoed. At the place where the water-bastion was designed to be built, and which, by the plan, should run wholly out into the river, so as to flank the two curtains, on each side, stands an high tower, which, they tell us, was built in queen Elizabeth's time, and was called the Block-house.

Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterescarp, on which are planted one hundred and six cannon, generally carrying from twenty-four to forty-six pound balls; a battery so terrible, as to shew the consequence of that place. Besides which, there are smaller pieces planted between them; and the bastions and curtains also are planted with guns, so that they must be bold fellows who will venture in the biggest ships to pass such a battery, if the men appointed to serve the guns do their duty as becomes them.

From hence there is nothing, for many miles together, remarkable, but a continued level of unhealthy marshes, called, The Three Hundreds, till we come before Leigh, and to the mouth of the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater, saving that the towns of Horndon, Rayley, and Rochford, lie near the sea-coast, extending in the order we have named, but are of no note. The above rivers, united, make a large firth, or inlet of the sea, which our fishermen and seamen, who use it as a port, call Malden-water.

In this inlet is Osey, or Osyth island, so well known by our London men of pleasure for producing such vast numbers of wild-ducks, mallards, teals, and wigeons, that the island seems covered with them at certain times of the year, and they go from London for the pleasure of shooting; and often come home with an Essex ague on their backs, which they find an heavier load than the fowls they have shot.

On the shore, beginning a little below Candy Island, or Leigh Road, lies a great shoal or sand called the Black Tayl, which runs out near three leagues into the sea due east: at the end of it stands a pole or mast, set up by the Trinity-house of London, as a sea-mark: this is called Shoe-beacon, from the point of land where this sand begins, which is called Shoeberry-nefs, from a town of that name which stands by it. From this sand, and on the edge of Shoeberry before it, or south-west of it, all along, to the mouth of Colchester-water, the shore is full of shoals and sands, with some deep channels between; all which are so full of fish, that the Barking smacks are well employed here, and the shore swarms, besides, with small fisher-boats, belonging to the villages and towns on the coast, which come in every tide with what they take; and, selling the smaller fish in the country, send the best and largest upon horses, which travel night and day, to London market.

On this shore also are taken the best and most relishing, though not the largest oysters in England. The spot from whence they have their appellation is a little bank called Woelfleet, in the mouth of the river Crouch, called Crooksea-water; but the chief place where these oysters are now had, is from Wyvenhoe, and the shores adjacent, whither they are brought by the fishermen, who take them at the mouth of Colchester-water, and about the sand they call the Spits, and carry them up to Wyvenhoe, where they are laid in beds or pits on the shore to feed, as they call it; and then, being barrelled up, and carried to Colchester, which is but three miles off, they are sent to London by land, and are from thence called Colchester oysters.

The following short account of the nature of these green or Colchester oysters, and the manner of managing them, being very curious, cannot fail of being acceptable.

‘ In the month of May the oysters cast their spawn, which the dredgers call their Spat. It resembles a drop of candle-grease; and is about the bigness of an half-penny. The Spat cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood; and such-like things at the bottom of the sea, which they call Cultch. It is probably conjectured, that the Spat, in twenty-four hours, begins to have a shell.

‘ In the month of May the dredgers (by the law of the Admiralty-court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. When they have taken them, with a knife they raise the small breed from the cultch; and then they throw the cultch in again, to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly spat, that they cannot be safely severed from the cultch. In that case they are permitted to take the stone or shell, &c. that the spat is upon, one shell having many times twenty spats.

‘ After the month of May, it is felony to carry away the cultch, and punishable to take any other oysters, unless it be those of size, that is to say, about the bigness of an half-crown piece, or when, the shells being shut, a fair shilling will rattle between them.

‘ The places where these oysters are chiefly caught, are called the Ponthurnham, Malden, and Coln-waters. The latter takes its name from the river Coln, which passes by Colchester, gives name to that town, and runs into a creek of the sea, at a place called the Hythe, being the suburbs of the town.

‘ This brood, and other oysters, they carry to creeks of the sea, at Brickelsea, Mersea, Lagno, Faringrego, Wyvenhoe, Tolesbury, and Salt Coafe, and there throw them into the channel, which they call their beds, or layers, where they grow and fatten; and in two or three years, the smallest brood will be oysters of the size aforesaid. Those oysters, which they would have green, they put into pits about three feet deep, in the salt-marshes, which have overflowed only at spring-tides, to which they have sluices, and let out the salt-water until it is about a foot and an half deep.

‘ These pits, from some quality in the soil cooperating with the heat of the sun, will become green, and will communicate their colour to the oysters that are put into them, in four or five days, though they commonly let them continue there six weeks or two months, in which time they will be a dark green.

‘ To prove that the sun operates in the greening, Tolesbury pits will green only in summer; but, that the earth hath the greater power, Brickelsea pits green both winter and summer; and, for a further proof, a pit within a foot of a green pit will not green; and those that did green very well, will in time lose their quality.

‘ The oysters, when the tide comes in, lie with their hollow shell downwards; and, when it goes out, they turn on the other side. They remove not from their place, unless in cold weather, to cover themselves in the ouse.

‘ The reason of the present scarcity of oysters, and consequently of their dearness, is, because they are of late years bought up by the Dutch.

‘ There are great penalties by the Admiralty-court laid upon those that fish out of those grounds which the court appoints, or that destroy the cultch, or that take oysters that are not of size, or that do not tread under their feet, or throw upon the shore, a fish which they call a Five-finger, resembling the rowel of a spur, because that fish gets into the oysters when they gape, and sucks them out.

‘ The reason why such a penalty is set upon any that shall destroy the cultch, is, because they find, that if that be taken away, the ouse will increase; and then muscles and cockles will breed there, and destroy the oysters, they having not whereon to stick their spat.

‘ The oysters are sick after they have spat, but in June and July they begin to mend, and in August they are perfectly well. The male oyster is black-sick, having a black substance in the fin; the female, white-sick (as they term it) having a milky substance in the fin. They are salt in the pits, saltier in the layers, but saltiest at sea.’

They

They take also here fine foals, which generally yield a good price at London market; also sometimes middling turbot, with whiting, codlings, and large flounders.

In the several creeks and openings on this shore, are also other islands, but of no great note, except Mersey, which lies between the two openings of Malden-water and Colchester-water; and is a place of such difficult access, that 'tis thought a thousand men might keep possession of it against a great force, whether by land or sea. On this account, and because, if possessed by an enemy, it would shut up all the navigation and fishery on that side, a fort was built on the south-east point of it; and generally, in a Dutch war, a strong garrison is kept there to defend it.

Maldan, or Maldon, is a very ancient town, situated on an eminence near Blackwater-bay, formed by the influx of the Chelmer and Blackwater into the sea, thirty-eight miles from London: It is a borough and corporation, governed by two bailiffs, six aldermen, eighteen headboroughs, a steward, a recorder, and above four hundred commonality and burgeses, who have all votes in the election of members to serve in parliament. The town is large and populous, though it consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, branching out into many lanes. It formerly had three parish-churches, but now only two. It has a large library for the use of the minister of the place, and the clergy of the neighbouring hundreds, who generally reside here, from the air in their parishes being more unwholesome. Here is a grammar-school, and a work-house, in which the poor weave sackcloth. The town has a convenient harbour for ships not exceeding four hundred tons burden; and some of the merchants carry on a considerable trade in coals, iron, deals, and corn.

Maldon was the ancient Camaladanum, a city of the Romans, and the seat of the kings of the Trenabants, as appears from some coins of Cunobeline dug up here, with *Cuno* upon one side, and *Camu*. on the other. This was the first Roman colony in Britain, being taken by the emperor Claudius in the year 43, who placed a strong band of veterans in it, and called it *Colonia Viêtrecensis*. He also coined money in memory of this exploit, on which was inscribed *COL. CAMALODUN*. A temple was here erected to Claudius, in which was an altar, called, "The altar of eternal dominion;" and certain priests, called *Sedales Augustales*, were appointed to attend it; but the cruelty and oppression of the Roman soldiers of this station so exasperated the Britons, that a few years afterwards, they besieged, plundered, and burnt the city. It was, however, afterwards rebuilt by the Romans, and is accordingly mentioned as a place of consequence by Antoninus.

In a garden of this town was found a piece of gold nearly the size of a guinea, having a bust of Nero on one side, and of Agrippina on the other, not badly executed.

There is a custom in this place, that if a man dies intestate, his lands and tenements descend to his youngest son; or, if he dies without issue, to his youngest brother. This custom is called Borough English, and is said to have been originally much more general, and to have taken its rise from the wanton and diabolical tyranny of the ancient feudal lords, who, when any of those who held under them married, claimed the first night with the bride. As therefore some doubt naturally arose, whether the first born child was legitimate, a custom was established to cut such child off from its inheritance; and, as the most distant from suspicion, the youngest was preferred in its stead.

About the year 1292, Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, and Richard Iseham, a priest, founded a priory here for Carmelite friars. It continued till the general dissolution of religious houses, when it was valued at no more than one pound six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, the nineteenth of September, and the second of October, all for horses and black cattle.

At Little Maldon, near the town above described,

was an hospital for the leprous townsmen of Maldon, dedicated to St Giles, founded by one of the kings of England some time before the sixteenth of Edward II. The mastership or wardenship of this hospital was in the gift of the crown, and king Richard II. granted the house to the prior of Bicknacre, near Chelmsford; and afterwards, by leave of king Edward IV. it was united to the abbey of Billeigh.

At Stonegate, a village between Maldon and the sea, on the south side of Blackwater, was a priory of monks of the Cluniac order, founded by the predecessor of one of the priors of Lewes, to which the monastery itself was subject. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was in being in the year 1176, and made *prioratus indigena* during the reign of Edward III. but was suppressed by cardinal Wolsey in the eighteenth year of K. Henry VIII. when its annual revenues amounted to forty-three pounds eight shillings and six-pence. Upon the Cardinal's attainder, this cell was granted, in consideration of the exchange of some other lands, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Witham, the next place we visited, stands on the great road from London to Colchester and Harwich, thirty-seven miles from the capital. It is a pleasant town, neatly built, has several very good inns, and in the neighbourhood are several elegant seats. Many people resort hither, during the summer season, to drink a chalybeate water called the Spaw; and the neighbouring gentry have assemblies in the town once a month.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the tenth of October; both for the sale of cattle.

At Hatfield Peverell, a village situated between Witham and Chelmsford, Ingelrica, the wife of Ranulph Peverell, and concubine to William the Conqueror, founded a college of secular canons in the time of William Rufus. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was changed, in the reign of Henry I. by her son, William Peverell, into a priory of Benedictines, subordinate to the abbey of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, upon which it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and at the dissolution, had a prior and four monks, with an yearly revenue of sixty pounds fourteen shillings and eleven-pence.

At Wicke, a village near Witham, Walter Mascherell, Alexander his brother, and his sister Edith, founded, in the reign of Henry I. a nunnery of Benedictines, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. It was one of the small monasteries suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, towards erecting his colleges; and its annual revenues then amounted to ninety-two pounds twelve shillings and three-pence.

At Tiptry, a village to the east of Witham, there was a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which Ralph de Munchensi, and Albreda his wife, were great benefactors, in the time of Edward I. It was one of those small monasteries which were dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey, at which time Anthony Darcy claimed the right of founder. It was valued at twenty-two pounds sixteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*. After the Cardinal's attainder, it was granted, together with Stonegate, in the twenty-fourth year of Henry VIII. in exchange, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

From Witham we passed to Coggeshall, or Coshall, thought by some to have derived its name from a Roman called Coccillus, who was buried here. And in a grotto near this town, a phial was found, containing a lamp, covered with a Roman tile, near fourteen inches long; also some urns, with ashes and bones in them; one of the urns, resembling coral, had this inscription, *Cocilli M.* "To the manes of Coccillus." It is situated on the banks of the river Blackwater, forty-seven miles from London. It had once a very considerable manufacture of baize and sayes, and of a peculiar kind of stuff called Coggeshall whites, said to be finer than any other woollen cloth; and this manufacture, though much diminished, is still considerable.

King Stephen, and Matilda his queen, founded here, in the year 1142, an abbey for Cistercian or White monks, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution, it was endowed with a yearly revenue of two hundred and fifty-one pounds two shillings.

Here

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on Whitfun-Monday and Tuesday, for cattle and boys.

Halsted is a small market-town, situated on a hill, upon the banks of the river Coln, forty-five miles from London. It is a clean, well-built town, but has nothing remarkable.

A college was also begun here by Robert de Bouchier, lord chancellor of England, in the fourteenth year of Edward III. and intended for eight priests; but had never, in all probability, so many in it, for the endowment of this society was valued at no more than twenty-six pounds five shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

At Henningham-castle, a village on the Coln, north-west of Halsted, Aubery de Vere, the third of that name, and first earl of Oxford; or, according to some, his countess Lucia, who became the first prioress, built, about the year 1190, a small Benedictine nunnery, and dedicated it to the Holy Cross, St. Mary, and St. James. It had five nuns at the time of the suppression, when its revenues were valued at twenty-nine pounds twelve shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

At Henningham, near Henningham-castle, Hugh de Vere, earl of Oxford, founded, about the year 1250, an hospital, wherein were two or three chaplains, besides a clerk, servant, and the sick and decrepit poor people.

Colchester, to which we passed from Halsted, is situated on the river Coln, which washes the north and east parts of it, fifty-eight miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, or his deputy, eleven aldermen, a chamberlain, a town-clerk, eighteen assistants, and eighteen common-councilmen. It received its last charter from king William III. and is a liberty of itself, having four wards and sixteen parishes, eight of which are within the walls, and eight without. It is a populous place, and the chief town in the county. It is about three miles in circumference, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill. The streets, two of which run from the top of this hill to the bottom, are spacious; and though not in general remarkably well built, yet there are a great many good houses in it, besides the guild-hall, and a hall, called Dutch-baize-hall, belonging to a corporation for the support of the baize and fay manufactures, both which are fine buildings. Here are ten parish-churches, one Dutch church, and one French church; and five meeting-houses, two of which belong to the Quakers. It was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen. Here is a particular corporation for maintaining the poor, consisting of the mayor and aldermen for the time being, and forty-eight guardians. Here are also two charity-schools, one for seventy boys, and the other for fifty boys and girls; a work-house, and two free grammar-schools. Here are also three bridges over the river Coln, which was made navigable by act of parliament for small craft; up to a long street next the water-side, called the Hith, where there is a key, and for ships of large burden to a place called Wyvenhoe, within three miles of the town, where there is a custom-house; and a little further towards the sea, the water may receive a royal navy.

This town has the greatest manufacture of baize and faves of any in England; it is also remarkable for candying eringo roots, but much more for the excellency of its oysters. They are taken near the mouth of the Coln, upon the sands called the Spits, and are carried up to Wyvenhoe, where they are laid in beds or pits on the shore to feed; after they have continued in these pits some time, they are barrelled and brought to Colchester, from whence they are sent in great quantities to London, and other places. Such shoals of sprats are caught and consumed by the woollen manufacturers here, that the common name for this fish in Essex, is, the Weavers Beef of Colchester.

At this place, Eudo, a great officer in the courts of king William the Conqueror, and his two sons and successors, built an abbey of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was begun in the year 1096, and finished in 1104. Its yearly revenue, at the disso-

lution, was five hundred and twenty-three pounds seventeen shillings.

Eudo also, at the command of king Henry I. erected, just without the town, on the south-east side, an hospital for a master and several leprous people, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued, upon the dissolution, at eleven pounds a year.

One Eynulphus, or Ernulphus, in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. founded, on the south side of this town, a monastery of Austin canons, dedicated to St. Julian and St. Botolph, and became prior of it himself. It was deemed the first house of this order in England, and at the suppression was valued at one hundred and thirteen pounds twelve shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

About the year 1309, Robert lord Fitzwalter built a priory, near the East Gate of this town, for Franciscan or Grey friars, and afterwards took the habit himself. The revenues, upon the suppression, are not known.

This town sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday; and four annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday, for wholesale taylors; the twenty-fourth of June, for horses; the twenty-third of July, for cattle and horses; and the twentieth of October, for cattle, horses, cheese, butter, and toys.

The manor of West Mersey, in an island called Mersey Island, situated at the mouth of the Coln, below Colchester, was given by Edward the Confessor to the monks of St. Andoen, at Roan, a town in Normandy, who settled here a convent of Benedictines, that became a cell to that foreign abbey. It is thought to have been dedicated to St. Peter. Upon the dissolution of alien priories, king Henry V. granted this to Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury, who made it part of the endowment of a collegiate church founded by him at Higham Ferrers, a borough town of Northamptonshire, the place of his nativity.

At Chick, a village some miles south-east of Colchester, was a monastery, said by legendary writers to be the most ancient in this county. They tell us, a nunnery was built here by Ofitha, daughter of king Frithwald, and queen to Sighere, king of the East Saxons; that she dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul, and lived in it till she was martyred by the Danes in 653; but it appears from better authority, that before 1118, Richard de Belmeris, bishop of London, in honour of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and of St. Ofitha: the supposed original foundress, built a religious house here for canons of the order of St. Austin, which, at the suppression, was endowed with six hundred and seventy-seven pounds one shilling and two-pence a year.

At Horsley Proa, a village north-west of Colchester, was a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the monastery of the same order at Thetford, a borough town of Norfolk, founded by Robert Fitz-Godebold, and Beatrix his wife, in the time of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, when the yearly revenues of it were rated at twenty-seven pounds seven shillings and eleven-pence.

At Layer Marney, a village south of Colchester, there was a small college or chauntry, for a warden and two priests, founded in the church of St. Mary, about the year 1330. by William Marney, lord of the manor.

At Little Hornesly, a village north-west of Colchester, was an hospital, mentioned in a letter of commissioner Kingston's to Bonner bishop of London, in the year 1557.

Harwich derives its name from the Saxon word Hare-rie, a haven or bay where a navy may ride, and is supposed to be so called from a sea-fight between the Saxons and the Danes, in the harbour on which the town stands, in the year 889. It is distant from London seventy-one miles, and was first made a borough by king Edward II. It was afterwards incorporated by king James I. and the corporation now consists of a mayor, chosen annually on the thirtieth of November, eight aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeses, and a recorder. The mayor has a power to keep courts of admiralty, which have a jurisdiction over all naval affairs.

The town is not large, but well-built and populous. It is surrounded by a wall, and the streets are well paved.

Between

Between the town and a high hill called Beacon-hill, not far distant, there is a cliff, consisting of a kind of clay, parts of which are continually falling down into a petrifying water at the bottom, which they imbibe, and being afterwards taken out and dried, they become an impenetrable and durable stone, and of this stone the wells and pavement of Harwich consist. The church, ever since the Reformation, has been a chapel to the mother church, which is at a neighbouring village, called Dover Court.

The harbour is very safe, and so spacious, that an hundred sail of men of war, with their tenders, besides three or four hundred sail of colliers, have frequently been seen here at the same time. The mouth of the harbour, at high water, is near three miles wide; but the channel, by which alone the ships can come into the harbour, is deep and narrow, and lies on the Suffolk side, so that all the ships that come in or go out, are commanded by a strong fort, called Landguard Fort, built by king James I. on a point of land, so surrounded by the sea at high-water, that it looks like an island, lying about a mile from the shore. The town was formerly fortified on the land-side, but in the reign of king Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. An act of parliament has since passed for fortifying this town anew, and ground has been purchased for that purpose, but little or no progress has been made in the work.

Here is a very good yard for building ships, with store-houses, crows, launches, and other necessaries. The packet-boats which carry the mails between England and Holland, are stationed here, and this is the port to pass to and from Holland to Germany. The inns are very good, but the concourse of passengers made accommodations so dear, that sloops were some time since fitted up to sail directly for Holland and Germany from the Thames; and the stage-coaches, that used to pass two or three times a week between this place and London, were, after this regulation, laid down.

On Beacon-hill, south of the harbour, and opposite to the fort, there is a large high-built light-house, whence there is an extensive view of the coasts of Suffolk and Essex. Beacon-hill is about half a mile distant from the town, and there is a walk to it, which in fine weather is extremely pleasant.

There are three islands south-west of Harwich, called Pevet, Horsey, and Holmes; which, however, are separated from the main land only by the winding of a stream, and the influx of the sea into that stream. Upon these islands there is found a sea-fowl, which, when fat, is very delicious food. South of these islands, there are three villages, which are included within a liberty or lordship, anciently the liberty of the Soke, in which the sheriff of the county has no power, and in which no writ can be executed but by the bailiff of the liberty, nor by him, without the consent of the lord.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the first of May, and the eighteenth of October, both for toys.

The spring at the bottom of the cliff between Beacon-hill and the town of Harwich, petrifies not only the earth that falls into it from the top of the cliff, but wood also; and a large piece of wood thus petrified, is preserved in the repository of the Royal Society.

At the bottom of this cliff, in a stratum of stone, have been found a great variety of shells, both of the turbinated and bivalve kinds; and upon the shore, under the hill, is found the stone from which our common copperas is prepared, and which people here, for that reason, call the Copperas Stone. To prepare copperas from these stones, they are mixed with earth, and disposed into light beds, above ground, where they dissolve by the rains and dews. This solution is received into trunks, properly disposed, which conduct it into a large leaden cistern, whence it is again conveyed into a leaden boiler, where, after boiling some time, it is drawn off into coolers, where it shoots into crystals. These stones are also found in some places on the coast of Kent, where there are works of the like kind for making copperas from them.

Manningtree, or Maintree, distant fifty-nine miles from London, is situated on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. It is a little dirty town, but has a good market. The church is a chapel of ease to a neighbouring village, called Miffley.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the fifteenth of June, for toys.

We now returned to the southern parts of the county, and first visited the town of Rochford, situated on a small stream that falls into a river called the Crowch, forty miles from London. It gives its name to the hundred in which it lies, and has an alms-house, founded and endowed by lord Rich. To the statutes of this alms-house are subject six other houses built by the earl of Warwick, for five men and one woman, who receive each of them three shillings and six-pence a week, a gown at Christmas, to the value of a guinea, and two loads of wood annually, out of the earl's woods.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Easter Tuesday, for toys; and Wednesday after the twenty-ninth of September, for wholesale taylors, gloves, and toys.

The church of Prittlewell, a village south of Rochford, was given to the monastery of Lewes, a borough town in Suffex, by Robert Fitz-Swain, in the time of Henry II. when it became a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to that great monastery. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and in the time of king Edward III. made denison. Here were about seven monks, whose yearly income was valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and two-pence.

Near Rochford, there is a hill called King's Hill, where the lord of the honour of Rayleigh holds a court on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas, at cock-crowing. This court is called Lawless Court; the steward and suitors are obliged to whisper to each other; they are not allowed either fire or candle; a piece of coal supplies the place of pen and ink; and he who owes service to the court, and does not attend, forfeits double his rent for every hour. Camden says, this attendance is a punishment imposed on the tenants, for having met at the like unseasonable hour in a conspiracy against their lord.

Rayleigh is an ancient, though small town, situated thirty-five miles from London. It has a court-leet and baron, and many other privileges belonging to it; but greatly decayed, many of the buildings being gone to ruin, though one broad handsome street is still standing.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys.

At Hadleigh, not far from Rayleigh, are the remains of an ancient castle, built soon after the Conquest.

Billericay is a small market-town, twenty-three miles distant from London. It is only a chapelry to a parish called Great Bursted, and has nothing worthy of note.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of July, for horses; and the seventh of October, for most sorts of cattle.

At Woodham Ferris, a village north-east of Billericay, was first an hermitage before the year 1156, and then a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, built and endowed by Maurice Fitz-Jeffrey of Tiretis, sheriff of Essex, for the most part at the charge of king Henry II. who forgave him on this account several sums of money, which otherwise he must have paid into the Exchequer, out of the farms and profits of his bailiwick. This house being almost forsaken, was, about the latter end of the time of king Henry VII. annexed to St. Mary Spittle without Bishopsgate, London.

Ingotstone, or Ingerstone, is a considerable market-town, situated on the road to Harwich, twenty-three miles from London. Here is an alms-house for twenty poor people, with a chaplain to read service to them every day, founded in the reign of king Henry VIII. by Sir William Petre; and a church, in which Sir William lies buried, under a stately monument.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the first of December, for cattle in general.

At Blakemore, a village a little way north-west of Ingotstone, was an hermitage or priory of black canons,

built by Adam and Jordan de Samford, and dedicated to St. Laurence, before, or in the beginning of king John's reign. This was one of the small monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey procured to be dissolved, in order to the endowment of his two colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. It was valued at eighty-five pounds nine shillings and seven-pence a year; and upon the Cardinal's attainder, was granted in exchange to Waltham Abbey.

At Thoby, near Ingatestone, was placed a priory of Austin canons, in the time of king Stephen, by Michael Capra, Roife his wife, and William their son. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and was suppressed in the seventeenth year of king Henry VIII. when it was worth, in spiritualities, eighteen pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence; in temporalities, fifty-six pounds thirteen shillings and six-pence; and in all, seventy-five pounds six shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

Brentwood, or Burntwood, seventeen miles distant from London, is only a hamlet to, or division of a parish called Southwold cum Brent. It stands on a hill in the road to Harwich, has good inns, and is a populous place. The county assizes have been frequently held here, and there are often horse-races on a neighbouring plain, called Parflow Wood Common.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the eighteenth of July, for horses and black cattle.

At Brooktreet, near Brentwood, there was a free chapel, and an hospital, consisting of a master or warden, and divers poor lepers, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, fixed here before the twentieth of Edward I.

Chipping-ongar is a small market-town, twenty miles distant from London. Here are two charity-schools, one for twenty-six boys, and the other for twelve girls.

Richard Quay, who was protector of England while king Henry II. was in Normandy, built here a castle upon an artificial mount, of great height, and surrounded it with a moat and other fortifications: the greatest part of these fortifications are still to be seen, though the castle has been pulled down, and a good house built in the room of it.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the thirtieth of September, for toys.

Rumford is a considerable market-town, twelve miles from London. It is a great thoroughfare between that city and Harwich, and most towns of note in Suffolk and Norfolk. It is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, though not incorporated, are empowered by patent to hold a court every week, for the trial of civil and criminal causes. Here is a charity-school for fifty boys and twenty girls; and a church, but it is only a chancel to Horn Church, a neighbouring village.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair for horses and black cattle.

The lands of Horn Church, near Rumford, with some other revenues in this neighbourhood, being given to the great hospital de Monte Jovis, in Savoy, a cell for a prior or master, and poor brethren, subordinate to that foreign house, was settled here, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Barnard. This house was, in the time of Richard II. by leave of the Pope and King, bought by William Wickham, bishop of Winchester, for his new college at Oxford.

Barking is so called from a stream of the same name, upon which it is situated. It is ten miles distant from London, and stands upon a creek where the Barking falls into another stream called the Roding, about two miles beyond their confluence with the Thames. The town is large, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose boats, called Smacks, lie at the mouth of the creek, in the Thames, from whence their fish is sent in boats to Billingsgate, the great fish-market at London. The town is included in one parish, which is large, and has been much improved by lands, which the rivers Thames, Barking, and Roding, have left dry. The small tithes are computed at above six hundred pounds a year. It has a church, and two chapels of ease, one at Ilford, a small neighbouring village, and the other on the side of Epping Forest.

A monastery of religious virgins, of the order of St. Benedict, was founded here about the year 675, by Er-

kenwald, son of Anna, king of the East-Angles, and afterwards bishop of London. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelburgha. The first abbess was sister to the founder. It continued till the general dissolution, when its yearly revenues amounted to eight hundred and sixty-two pounds twelve shillings and five-pence.

Adelica, the abbess of the convent in this place, about the year 1190, founded here, upon the road to London, an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the leprous tenants or servants of the convent, which consisted of two masters and thirteen brethren, lepers, two chaplains, and one clerk. It was valued, upon the dissolution, at sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence clear, *per annum*.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the twenty-second of October, for horses.

Stratford is a village in the neighbourhood of London, in the parish of Westham. It has greatly increased of late years in buildings and inhabitants, every vacancy being in a manner filled up, by the addition of two little new-built hamlets, if they may be thus called, on the forest side of the town. These are Maryland Point, and the Gravel Pitts; one facing the road to Woodford and Epping, and the other that to Ilford; while the hither part, in spite of rivers, canals, and marshy grounds, is almost joined to Bow.

At this village, William of Montfitchet built, in the year 1134, or 1135, an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. This house being in a low situation among the marshes, the religious were obliged to remove to a cell or grange, called Burghsted, near Billericay, to avoid the floods; but by the care of one of the king Richards, their damages were repaired, and they were brought back to Stratford, which was endowed at the dissolution with five hundred and eleven pounds sixteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

In this place Ralph de Stratford, bishop of London, in the twenty-sixth year of Edward III. obtained the king's licence to found and endow a college or large chantry of secular priests, to be governed by a provost, within the chapel of St. Paul, in his castle here.

Curious PLANTS found in Essex.

The greatest English Marsh Fox-tail-grass; *Alopecurus maxima Anglica paladosa*, Park, found in the moist ditches near the river Thames.

Smooth-headed Bastard Poppy; *Argemone capitulo longiore glabro*, Morison; found near Barking.

Jagged Sea-Orrache; *Atriplex maritima lacinata*, C. B. found on the sandy shores in Marley-Island, and elsewhere.

The narrow and serrated leaved Sea-orache; *Atriplex angustifolia maritima dentata*, Mor. found at Maldon by the river, and on the banks of the marshes.

The least Hares-ear; *Auricula leporis minima*, J. B. found at Maldon, in the marshes by the river-side.

The greater Periwinkle; *Clematis Daphnoides major*, C. B. found near Colchester.

Periwinkle; *Clematis Daphnoides minor*, J. B. found between Wittham and Kelvedon, in the hedges and bushes.

English, or common Sea-scurvy-grass; *Cochlearia folio sinuato*, C. B. It grows in great plenty in the marshes about Maldon.

Saffron; *Crocus*, J. B. Planted and cultivated in the fields about Walden.

Marsh-thread; *Conserva palustris Anglica*; found in the marsh-ditches near Maldon, and elsewhere.

The lesser green-leaved Hound's-tongue; *Cynoglossa folio virenti*, J. B. found between Wittham and Kelvedon.

Millet Cyperus-grass; *Cyperus gramineus*, J. B. found by Bocking river, at the corn-mill below the town.

Round-rooted Bastard Cyperus; *Cyperus rotundus, litoreus inodorus*, J. B. found plentifully near Maldon.

English Cow Sea-heath; *Erica maritima Anglica supina*, Park, found on the sandy banks between Heybridge and Goldhanger.

Mountain Oat-grass, with a single spike and reflected awns; *Gramen Avenaceum montanum, spica simplici, aristis recurvis*; found upon Bartlow hills, on the edge of Cambridgehire.

Long-rooted Sea-dogs-grass, with a foliaceous ear; *Gramen caninum maritimum spica foliacea, C. B.* found on the shore in Mersey-island, near Colchester.

Square-eared crested grass; *Gramen cristatum quadratum*; found at Notley, among corn.

Herb Paris, or True-love; *Herba Paris*; found in Chaulkney-wood, seven miles from Colchester.

Rough Hawkweed, smelling like Castor; *Hieracium castorei odore monspeliensium*; found in great plenty near Hanfield.

English Sea-hard Rush; *Juncus acutus maritimus Anglicus, Park.* Grows in the marshy grounds about Maldon, in great abundance.

Dittander, Pepperwort; *Lapidium latifolium, C. B.* Met with on the causeway leading to Hith-bridge, at Colchester.

The great wild Lathyrus, or everlasting Pease; *Lathyrus majoris species flore rubente, J. B.* found in the hedges between Castle-Campes and Partlow.

Rough-codded Chickeling; *Lathyrus filiqua hirsuta, J. B.* found in the fields near Hockley and Ralegh.

Little annual Corn-campion with a small bluish flower; *Lychnis sylvestris annua segetum flore dilate rubente, Monsp.* found in the corn-fields near Colchester.

Spear-mint, with a rugged leaf and strong scent; *Mentha angustifolia spicata glabra, folio rugosiore, odore graviore*; found in two or three places near Bocking-river.

Water-mint with a grosser spike; *Menthastrum aquatici genus hirsutum, spica latiore, J. B.* This is also found near Bocking river.

Horse-mint, or round-leaved Wild-mint; *Menthastrum, seu mentha sylvestris rotundiore folio, C. B.* found in plenty at Great Yeldham.

Long-leaved Horse-mint; *Mentha sylvestris folio longiore, C. B.* found likewise at Great Yeldham.

Common Hogs-fennel; *Peucedanum vulgare, Ger.* found in a wood near Walton.

The yellow sweet, or Musk Orchis; *Orchis odorata moschata, C. B.* found in the fields near Wair-field-hall.

Star-headed Water-plantain; *Plantago aquatica stellata, C. B.* found in the ponds near Rumford.

Treacle-mustard, *Thlaspi Dioscoridis, Ger.* found plentifully in the fields near Wormingford.

Narrow-leaved Wild-creffe; *Thlaspi angustifolium, J. B.* found in many places, particularly near Maldon.

The small smooth-leaved Lime, or Linden-tree; *Tilia folio minore, J. B.* found frequently in the hedges in various parts of the county.

Teasel-headed Trefoil; *Trifolium stellatum glabrum, Ger.* found in plenty near Little Holland, in Tendring hundred.

Eringo, or Sea-holly; *Eryngium marinum, Ger.* found in plenty on the sea-shore in many parts of the county, especially near Colchester.

Common Thorow-wax; *Perfoliata vulgaris, Ger.* found among the corn in various parts of the county.

Creeping Tormentil, with deeply indented leaves; *Tormentilla reptans alata, Plot,* found in some pastures near Braintree.

The greatest Marsh-tree Sow-thistle; *Sonchus arborescens alter, Ger.* found on the banks of the Thames, near Blackhall.

Black Currans, or Squinancy-berries; *Ribes nigrum, J. B.* found by the river's side near Hoppet-bridge, in the neighbourhood of Braintree.

Remarks on the SEA-COAST of Essex.

A great variety of sands and shoals lie in the mouth of the Thames below the Nore, and which are laid down in the sea-charts of this coast. The first navigable creek is that of Barking, where a great number of fishing-smacks, and other small craft, often ride in safety; but there is not depth of water sufficient for ships of burden. The Swatch at Leigh is also frequented by small vessels, but has not water sufficient for large ships, the water not being above three feet deep at low water, at the mouth of the Swatch. From the eastern extremity of Leigh Swatch, a large sand, called the Black-tail, shoots off to a considerable distance from the shore. On this sand several buoys are placed by the corporation of Trinity-house, for the safety of ships passing up and down the Thames. Great part of the Black-tail is dry at low water.

The mouth of Crouch river has also water sufficient for small vessels, but is little frequented, from the number of sands that lie near it.

The Blackwater is much frequented, there being a considerable trade to Maldon, which is situated on the western bank, near the head of this branch of the sea. But there is some danger from two sands, one on the east, and the other on the west side; the tide of ebb setting on the former, called the Eddle; and the tide of flood upon the latter, stiled the Knowl.

The mouth of the Coln, which is navigable for ships of considerable burden, is entered by the same channel between the above sands. It is a good harbour, and there is no other danger but the above sands.

The mouth of the rivers Stow and Orwell, on the south side of which Harwich is situated, forms a good harbour, there being near five fathoms water, and a broad open channel. The road before the harbour, called the Rolling Ground, is very capacious, and capable of holding a large fleet of ships.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

The county of Essex sends eight members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two burgesses for the town of Colchester, two for Harwich, and two for Maldon.

S U F F O L K.

THE county of Suffolk is bounded by the German Ocean on the east; Cambridgeshire, on the west; by the river Stour, which separates it from Essex, on the south; and by the rivers Ouse the Less, and Waveney, which parts it from Norfolk, on the north. It extends in length, from east to west, forty-eight miles; from north to south, twenty-four miles; and is one hundred and fifty-six miles in circumference. Stow-market, a considerable market-town, stands in the centre of the county, at the distance of seventy-three miles north-east from London.

R I V E R S.

This county is well watered with several rivers, the principal of which are, Ouse the Less, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwel, the Ald, and the Blith. The springs and courses of the Smaller Ouse, and the Waveney, will be described in our account of Norfolk; and the Stour has been reckoned among the rivers of Essex.

The Deben rises near Mendlesham, a market-town; and running south-east, and passing by Debenham and Woodbridge, two other market-towns of this county, falls into the German sea eleven miles south-east of Woodbridge.

The river Orwel, or Gipping, rises not far from Mindlesham, and running south-east, and almost parallel to the Deben, passes by Ipswich, a considerable borough town, to which it is navigable by great ships; and at the distance of ten miles from which, it discharges itself into the German Ocean, together with the Stour, both rivers forming one large mouth or æstuary. The Orwel does not flow much higher than Ipswich, but there the tide generally rises twelve feet, though, at low water, the harbour is almost dry.

The river Ald rises near Framlingham, a borough town of this county; and running south-east, and passing by Aldborough and Orford, two borough towns, falls into the German sea a few miles from Orford.

The Blith rises near Halesworth, a market-town; and running almost directly eastward, falls into the German sea at Southwold, another market-town.

Other less considerable rivers of this county are, the Ore, the Birdon, and the Bourn, or Lark.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Suffolk.

The river Stour is made navigable from Manningtree to Sudbury, and is of very great advantage to the county. Vessels of considerable burden come up to Manningtree, from whence the goods are sent up to Sudbury in barges.

The small river Berton might, with very little expence, be made navigable to Hadley, and could not fail of proving advantageous to that part of the county.

The river Orwel is navigable, for ships of very considerable burden, to Ipswich, where the tide rises to near fifteen feet on a spring-tide; but what is very remarkable, the river is not navigable half a mile above the town for small boats, nor does the tide flow much higher.

The Deben is navigable to Woodbridge for ships of very considerable burden; and boats pass much higher; but there is no artificial navigation, though the river is very capable of it.

The river Ald is navigable to a considerable distance from its mouth, for small vessels; and the town of Aldborough has a quay on its eastern bank. But there is no artificial navigation, though it might be executed at a small expence.

The Waveny is navigable to a very considerable distance from its mouth; but as this river is the boundary between Suffolk and Norfolk, we shall describe its navigation in our account of the latter. And with regard to the several harbours, and other particulars of that kind, a further account will be given of them in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Suffolk.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is pure, pleasant, and healthy, even near the sea-shore; because that being generally sandy and shelly, shoots off the sea, and prevents stagnating water and stinking mud.

The soil of the county of Suffolk is different in different parts of it. The eastern parts bordering on the sea, are sandy, and full of heaths, but yield abundance of rye, pease, and hemp, and feed vast flocks of sheep. The middle part of the county, which is called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, consists chiefly of deep clay and marle, and produces wood, and good pasture, that feeds great numbers of cattle. The parts bordering on Essex and Cambridge likewise afford excellent pasture, and abound with corn, all except a small tract towards Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, which is for the most part a green heath. It is said, that the feeding cattle and sheep on turnips, was first practised in Suffolk.

The milk of this county is reckoned the best in England. It has been long observed, that the Suffolk cheese is greatly impoverished to enrich the Suffolk butter. It is, however, found, that the cheese of this county is very proper for long voyages, being preserved by its dryness; but the butter that is made here in great quantities, and sent to all parts of England, is not to be equalled.

It is observed, that more turkies are bred in this county, and that part of Norfolk which borders upon it, than in all the rest of England; London, and the counties round it, being supplied chiefly with those birds from hence.

Fuel is very plenty in this county; High Suffolk affording wood in great abundance; and Low Suffolk, or that part of the county which runs along the sea side, being constantly supplied with coals from Newcastle.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Suffolk.

In the neighbourhood of Stoak and Thetford, a vast quantity of land lies entirely uncultivated, which seems surprising in a country where marle is to be found in many places, though no use is made of it. The landlord of the Crown at Stoak has an acre of burnet, which he sowed broad-cast, kept it perfectly clean from weeds a year, at the expence of above two guineas; but it has answered greatly, for it has every year yielded a great quantity of hay, besides luxuriant food, so early as the month of February, for many horses. It is a regular crop, and appears to grow very quick.

In the neighbourhood of Thetford is an improvement greatly worth seeing; it is a complete farm, entirely gained from the waste, for it was only an old sheep-walk. One of the best farmers in England hired it, and has converted, by means of marle, a vast tract of uncultivated wild into a profitable arable farm: his son at present enjoys the lease. The soil is very sandy, but marle and clay have rendered it fertile, inasmuch, that in years not remarkably dry, he raises as fine crops of rye, cole-seed, and oats, as land of five times the rent yields in heavier soils. He has sown likewise some hundreds of acres with sainfoyn, which has throve finely, and yielded considerable crops of hay. This farm consists of near two thousand acres, employs forty-five horses, nine servants,

servants, and in harvest, fifty in the field. Nine hundred sheep, and twenty-four cows kept: and all this on a tract of land, which, seven years ago, was the habitation of nothing but a flock of sheep, not more considerable than what is now kept on the remaining sheep-walk and the artificial grasses. We should likewise remark, that the marle dug on this farm has proved, that it is not only the fat soapy kind which is of great benefit; for this is in general a hard chalky substance, much mixed with extraneous kinds of earth, and to appearance a very bad sort. It was asserted by many farmers, that it would do no good, but the event has turned out very different. The clay, however, is allowed by all to be exceeding good.

The duke of Grafton's seat at Euston is but three miles from this farm; the park and plantations are well worth viewing: they are very extensive, and sketched with great taste.

The road to Bury lies, for some miles, over a wild heath, over-run with bushes, whins, and brakes, the wild luxuriance of whose growth displays evidently enough how greatly it would answer to break it up, and convert it into arable farms; for a soil that has strength enough to throw out such vigorously growing weeds, would, if cultivated, produce corn in plenty: add to this, there is a stratum of marle under the whole country.

The country round Bury, towards London, is good, well wooded, and not a dead flat. The road to Stowmarket lies through a soil indifferently cultivated; but about a mile from the town, it passes through a newly inclosed farm belonging to John Symonds, Esq; which is done in a very neat manner. The hedges are all of white thorn, and the banks regularly planted with several sorts of timber trees; the gates remarkably good, and all painted. From this farm, which is rented by Mr. Denton, we met with nothing worth observing, until we reached Tostock, a village six miles from Bury, in which there is a farm cultivated in a very masterly manner, by a gentleman who lives at Bury; Mr. Orbel Ray the owner.

There is nothing above mediocrity in the husbandry of the neighbouring farmers; but this gentleman has improved upon their practice greatly. His soil is a light gravel. The first thing he did with it, was to dig and spread an hundred loads of loam and clay over all his arable fields; and then throw them into a regular course of crops, viz. 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. wheat; and raises exceeding fine crops of each. He ploughs four, five, and six times, for turnips; harrows exceeding fine, and sows broadcast with a machine, which he finds from experience, sheds the seeds infinitely more regular than the nicest hand. In his practice of the turnip husbandry, he has found, that the seed never fails for want of rain, when sown past four o'clock in the afternoon. He hoes the plants out twice, applies them to the stall-feeding of beasts, for which purpose he has built very convenient sheds; and reckons the mean value of them per acre to be two pounds ten shillings. He gives the turnip land three earths for barley and oats, and gets very clean crops of five, five and a half, six, and even seven quarters per acre. The succeeding crop of clover he generally mows twice for hay, and values the crop, on a medium, at two pounds ten shillings per acre. The clover lay he breaks up with one earth, the first year, and harrows in wheat; and of this grain he gets, on a medium, four and a half, or five quarters per acre.

These crops are all very considerable; however, we should observe, that besides the above-mentioned claying, he every year manures all his turnip-land, at the rate of twelve, fifteen, or twenty loads per acre of farm-yard dung, which he likewise manages in a very sensible manner. About October, he carries in and spreads equally over his yard, two hundred loads of moulds, generally loam: upon these he fodders all his beasts with the straw of the crop, and the clover hay, by which means all the urine of the cattle is soaked up, and the gutters of the stables and ox-stalls are all laid into it. When the winter is over, he stirs the whole up together, very carefully mixing it, when it is in good order for

the land. He generally doubles the quantity brought in. The expences of this method appear, at first sight, to be high, but are not in reality; for it is a common one to carry out the dung, and mix it up with turf before it is spread. Now, in point of labour, there is no difference. Was chalk, marle, or turf, used instead of loam, it would be an infinite improvement.

This gentleman has two experiments of the modern kind, which gave us much pleasure; an acre of lucerne, and four of Timothy-grass. The first is in drills, two feet asunder. It was sown last spring two years, cut three times last year; and we found it cutting for the first time this year, an exceeding fine crop, above two feet high. We enquired particularly about the quantity of food it yielded, and found that the exactest calculation, from what was already eat by four cows feeding upon it, was, that it would last them five weeks. The bailey told us, that, in his opinion, it would constantly through the summer maintain two cows; if so, the value of it is considerable, and greatly exceeds clover.

From Tostock we cut across the country to Lavenham, by a winding course through Monks Bradfield, the Welnethams and Bradfield Combust. We walked over the improvements of the Rev. Mr. Lord, rector of Great Welnetham, who has, by means of hollow ditching, and claying, converted an indifferent woodcock brick-earth soil, into a most fertile one; inasmuch, that he has more than once raised ten quarters of barley and oats upon an acre, and five and a half of wheat, which are vast crops. One striking particular in his method, is letting his clover lie three years, which, in a strong soil, is rather uncommon, but we believe a good practice.

Before we leave the neighbourhood of Bury, we must observe, that we never met with any place around which the farmers had such a spirit of purchasing manures: very ordinary sorts sell at Bury at two shillings and sixpence, and three shillings a waggon-load of eighty bushels. We saw all round the town, in different places, heaps of purchased manures.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

- In winter, one shilling, and small-beer.
- In spring to harvest, one shilling and two-pence, and beer.
- In harvest, one shilling and eight-pence, and beer.
- Reaping wheat, from four to five shillings per acre.
- Mowing spring-corn, one shilling and two-pence ditto.
- grass, one shilling and three-pence, and one shilling and four-pence.
- Hoing turnips, four shillings the first time, and two shillings and six-pence the second.
- beans, six shillings the first, and three shillings the second time.
- Threshing wheat, two shillings a quarter.
- barley and oats, one shilling.
- clover seed, five shillings a bushel.

Their course of crops is, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. wheat; 5. barley or oats. And, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. oats, or barley. They plough four or five times for turnips, harrow fine, and use them for all sorts of cattle. For barley they stir thrice, sow three or four bushels per acre, and reckon a mean crop at three quarters and a half. Their clover they feed with all sorts of cattle, and particularly hogs, which we mention as a custom not very common. They plough up their clover lays, and harrow in wheat on one earth, sow two bushels, and reckon two quarters and a half the medium of their crops. White oats they manage the same as barley; but for black, they plough but once, sow four bushels of each sort, and consider four quarters the mean produce. When they sow beans, which is an irregular crop with them, they plough twice, sow two bushels after the plough, on ridge-work; so that they come up in double rows on the top of the ridge; hoe them twice, and four quarters the mean produce. For peas they plough but once, sow two bushels, and reckon the medium at two quarters and a half. Their soil is in general a red loam, called here a brick-earth, and loose; with some fields of clay, others of light gravel; the

mean rent is about twelve shillings an acre. Farms rather small; from twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds, with a few of two hundred pounds. As to the general economy and management, the following is a sketch of one: two hundred and fifty acres.

80 of them grafs.
10 horses.
2 men.
2 boys.
5 labourers.
25 cows.
60 sheep.

They seldom use above two horses in a plough, and always do an acre a day in their stiffest fields.

BOROUGH, and MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county at Sudbury, the Saxon name for Southborough, supposed to have been formerly the chief town in the county. It is thought to have been thus called from its situation in respect of Norwich.

Sudbury is distant from London fifty-four miles, and is an ancient corporation, which has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, a town-clerk, a bailiff, twenty-four common-councilmen, and two sergeants at mace.

This town stands upon the bank of the river Stour, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has a handsome bridge. The buildings in general are pretty good, but the streets being unpaved, are very dirty in bad weather. Here are three handsome large churches; and the town carries on a good trade in perpetuanas, faves, and ferges.

Simon Theobald, surnamed Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, translated thither from London, in the year 1275, was a native of this town. He was murdered at the instigation of John Ball, a seditious and fanatical preacher in Wat Tyler's rebellion. He was a prelate of exceeding good character, both for learning and charity. The upper end of St. Gregory's church at Sudbury was built by him, where his head is still shewn, which was, not long since, entire, and covered with the flesh and skin dried by art: the mouth was wide open, occasioned by convulsions through the hard death he died, having suffered eight blows before his head was cut off.

Here was a monastery, dedicated to St. Gregory, before the year 970, which in 1375 was converted into a college for six secular priests, one of whom was to be warden or master. This college was founded by the above-mentioned Simon de Sudbury, and John de Sudbury, his brother, and was endowed, upon the suppression, with one hundred and twenty-two pounds eighteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Amicia, countess of Clare, in the time of king John, founded an hospital in this town, dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Here was also a priory of Dominican friars, founded by Baldwin de Shipling, in the time of K. Edward I.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of March, and the tenth of July, both for toys.

Near this place there was a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which Walfrie, master of the mint to king Henry II. gave to the abbey of Westminster; and then a priory of Benedictine monks was settled in this church, subordinate to Westminster Abbey.

At Bures, upon the Stour, near this town, there is a church, which had a spire, and a ring of bells; but in 1733, not only the spire was burnt by lightning, but the bells were melted.

Milford, near Sudbury, is a remarkable pleasant village, and one of the largest, perhaps, in England, being near a mile in length. There were formerly two chauntries here. The church, which stands at the north end of the town, is a very beautiful edifice; on the outside of it are these words: "Pray for the souls of John Clopton, and Richard Boteler, of whose goods this church was built." Several of the ancient family of

Clopton are buried here. This town has given two lord mayors to London, Sir John Milbourn, draper, in 1521; and Sir Roger Martin, mercer, in 1567. This village is well inhabited; the houses are in general handsome, and the inns remarkably good.

In the year 1739, one Charles Drew was executed here for the horrid murder of his own father, an attorney of good fortune.

Ipswich, the next town we visited, is situated on the river Gipping, sixty-eight miles from London, and had charters and a mint as early as the reign of king John. It is governed, under a charter of king Charles II. by two bailiffs, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom the bailiffs are two, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, two coroners, and twenty-four common-councilmen; and the bailiffs, and four of the portmen, are justices of the peace.

This town enjoys several considerable privileges, as the passing of fines, and recoveries, trying causes, both civil and criminal, and even holds pleas of the Crown. The magistrates appoint the assize of wine, bread and beer. No freeman can be compelled to serve on juries out of the town, or bear any office for the king, except that of sheriff for the county. The corporation has an admiralty jurisdiction, and is entitled to all waifs, strays, and all goods cast on shore within that jurisdiction, which extends on the Essex coast beyond Harwich, and includes all the coast of Suffolk.

Ipswich is a neat, well-built, populous town, situated upon the north bank of the river Orwel, or Gipping, in form of a half moon. It is upwards of a mile in length, and about a mile in breadth: the streets are large, and the houses in general built after the ancient fashion. It formerly had twenty-one parish-churches, which are now reduced to twelve; but there are two chapels in the corporation liberty, besides meeting-houses. Here is a free-school, with a good library, and three charity-schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third forty girls. Here also is a work-house, and two hospitals, one for lunatics, called Christ's Hospital; and another for poor old men and women, founded by Mr. Henry Tooty in 1556; besides several alms-houses, and a charitable foundation for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen, set on foot in the year 1704.

This town has a shire-hall for the county sessions; and in one part of an ancient monastery, are held the quarter-sessions for the Ipswich division, and another part of the same monastery is converted to a gaol.

Here is a town-hall, a council-chamber, and a large market-place, with a handsome cross in the centre; and in this market are commodious shambles, built at the expence of Cardinal Wolsey, who was a butcher's son in this town. The Cardinal also began a college here, which, though he did not finish, still bears his name.

Ipswich has a convenient key, a custom-house, and a stone bridge over the river; but the harbour was formerly much more commodious than it is now, for which reason the number of its ships, as well as its trade by sea, has of late years much decreased. A great quantity of corn is continually shipped off here for London, and sometimes for Holland; and there is a considerable trade to Greenland from this town.

The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths. Here are more gentry than in any other town in the county, except St. Edmund's Bury, and this is thought to be one of the best places in England for families that have but small incomes, because of easy house-rent, good company, and plenty of all sorts of provisions.

In a parish-church here dedicated to the Holy Trinity, there was a priory of black canons of the order of St. Austin, founded before the year 1177; and at the suppression, consisted of a prior, and six or seven canons, who had estates valued at eighty-eight pounds six shillings and nine-pence a year.

Here was likewise a priory of black canons, founded about the end of the reign of king Henry II. by ——— Lacy, and Alice his wife. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but suppressed in 1527 by Cardinal Wolsey, who, upon the site of this priory, founded a college for a dean,

dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers; together with a grammar-school, which he designed as a nursery to his college at Oxford. This noble foundation was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but was scarce brought to perfection before the disgrace of that prelate, upon which it was suppressed.

As early as the beginning of the reign of king John, here was an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, to which was afterwards annexed another house of lepers in this town, called St. James's Hospital.

In the east part of this town there was a house of black friars, said to have been founded by Henry de Manesby, and others, towards the end of the reign of Henry III.

About the middle of the town, there was a house of Carmelite friars, founded by Sir Thomas de Londham, and others, about the year 1279.

In the west part of this town there was a church and house belonging to the Friars Minors, founded by Sir Robert Tiptot, in the time of king Edward I.

This place sends two members to parliament, has three weekly markets, held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and three annual fairs, [viz. the fourth of May, for lean cattle and toys; the twenty-fifth of July, for fruit and toys; and the twenty-fifth of September, for butter and cheese.

At Walton, upon the coast, near the mouth of the Orwel, south-east from Ipswich, there was a church, dedicated to St. Felix, which was given by Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, in the time of William Rufus, to the monastery of Rochester in Kent; and that house settled here a convent of Benedictine monks.

Hadley, the next place we visited, is sixty-four miles distant from London, and was formerly a corporation, with a mayor, aldermen, common-councilmen, and other officers; but a *quo warranto* having been issued against its charter, in the reign of king James II. it has not yet been renewed. It is a pretty large, populous town, tolerably well built; but the situation being low, the streets are generally dirty. Here is a handsome church, with a spire. The place is still famous for a manufacture of woollen cloth, and trades much in corn. There was a monastery here in the time of the Saxons, but there are no remains of the structure at present.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Monday, for toys; and the tenth of October, for butter, cheese, and toys.

Neyland is situated on the bank of the river Stour, fifty-four miles from London. It is a large town, has a charity-school for forty boys and twenty girls, and a handsome bridge over the river. Here is a manufacture of faves and baize. The place was formerly much greater than at present.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on the second of October, for horses, cattle, and toys.

At Edwardston, north of Neyland, is a church, which was given to the monastery of Abingdon, in Berkshire, by Hubert Munchensi, in the year 1114, when two or more black monks from thence were placed here; but in 1160, the religious of this place were removed to the priory of Coln in Essex, to which this church became appropriated, and continued so till the dissolution.

At Stoke, near Neyland, there was a monastery of some note, as early as the middle of the tenth century.

Haveril is a small place, forty-nine miles distant from London; and, by the ruins of a castle and church still to be seen, appears to have been of much greater consequence formerly than it is at present. Here is a charity-school, but nothing else worthy of note, except two annual fairs, on the twelfth of May, and the twenty-sixth of August, both for toys.

At Great Thubow, north of Haveril, there was an hospital founded in the reign of Richard II. and dedicated to St. James, with revenues rated, on the suppression, at three pounds *per annum*.

Bildestone, or Bilstone, is sixty-three miles distant from London. The streets are dirty, and the buildings mean; but here is a good church, and a large woollen manufactory.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Ash Wednesday, and Holy Thursday, both for toys.

Brethenham, north of Bildestone, is affirmed by Mr. Camden to be the Combretonium mentioned by Antoninus.

At Briset, east of Bildestone, Ralph Fitz Brien, about the year 1110, erected a priory for canons of the order of St. Augustine. It was dedicated to St. Leonard, and subordinate to the monastery of Nobiliæ, in the duchy of Berry, in Normandy.

At Betisford, about half way between Bildestone and Needham, there was an hospital or preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as early as the reign of Henry II. which was valued, upon the dissolution, at fifty-three pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

Lavenham, or Lanham, is sixty-one miles distant from London, and is governed by six capital burgessees, or headboroughs, who are such for life, and have the power of chusing inferior officers.

This is a pretty large town, pleasantly situated in a healthy air, on the bank of a branch of the river Berdon, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill. It consists of nine streets, and in the middle of the town is a church, reckoned the finest in the county: it was rebuilt in the time of king Henry VI. and has a steeple one hundred and thirty-seven feet high, with six large bells, as good as any in England. The roof of the church is curiously carved, and the windows finely painted. There are two pews, one belonging to the family of the earl of Oxford, and the other to the family of the Springs, in this county, that are perhaps superior in workmanship to any of the pews in king Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster; and here is a statue, in brass, of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave two hundred pounds towards rebuilding the church. This town has a free-school, a bridewell, part of which is a work-house, where the poor of the parish are employed in spinning hemp, flax, and yarn; and some other considerable charities.

Here is a wooll-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are yearly sent to London. This place was formerly very famous for a staple trade in blue cloths, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall; and here are still considerable manufactures of serges, shalloons, faves, stuffs, and fine yarn.

At Lavenham, the tenure of land, called Borough English, still obtains.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the tenth of October, for butter and cheese.

At Glemisford, between Lavenham and Clare, there was a collegiate society of priests, under the government of a dean, as early as the time of Edward the Confessor.

Clare stands upon the river Stour, at the distance of sixty-one miles from London; and is a little, poor, dirty town, with a fine large church, and a manufacture of faves.

Elaric, or Alfric, earl of Clare, who lived in the reign of kings Canute Hardecanuté, and Edward, founded in his castle of Clare a church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and placed in it seven secular canons; which church, with all its prebends and endowments, Gilbert de Clare gave, in 1090, to the monastery at Bec in Normandy; and it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that abbey, and so continued till the year 1124; when his son Richard removed the religious of this priory to Stoke, near Clare.

Here was a society of Friars Heremites, of the order of St. Austin, before the year 1248.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. Easter Tuesday, and the twenty-sixth of July, both for toys.

In digging a grave at Honedon, near Clare, in 1687, there was found a great quantity of Saxon coins.

At Denston, north-west of Clare, there was a college or chantry, consisting of a warden, and a certain number of priests, founded about the fourteenth year of Edward IV. by Sir John Howard, knight, and John Broughton, jun. and endowed at the dissolution with yearly

yearly revenues rated at twenty-two pounds eight shillings and nine-pence.

To Stoke, near Clare, Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, in 1124, removed the monks of Bec, whom his father had placed in the castle of Clare, and built a church for them here, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. This alien priory was afterwards made denison; but in 1415, by means of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, it was converted into a college for secular priests, and maintained a dean, six prebendaries, eight vicars, four clerks, six choristers, besides officets and servants, who had revenues, which, upon the dissolution, were valued at three hundred and twenty-four pounds four shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

At Chipley, near Clare, there was a small priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, in 1463, was united to the dean and chapter of the college of Stoke

Bury St. Edmund's, St. Edmund's Bury, and commonly Bury, was originally called St. Edmund's Burgh, from an abbey founded here in honour of St. Edmund, king of the East-Angles, who was not only crowned, but buried in this place, after being martyred by the Danes about the year 1012.

This town is seventy-five miles distant from London, and its abbey was reckoned one of the largest and richest in the world. Before the dissolution of monasteries, here were five hospitals, one college, and above forty churches and chapels, most of them well endowed. Here was a mint in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. and in that of king John; and this town has been famous for several parliaments or conventions of the states. In the reign of king Edward VI. here were three thousand householders; but the town was first incorporated by king James I. and is governed by an alderman, a recorder, a town-clerk, a coroner, twelve capital burgeses, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with other officers; and the county-affizes and quarter-sessions are usually kept here.

St. Edmund's Bury stands upon the west side of the river Bourn or Lark, which, by an act of parliament in the year 1701, was made navigable from Lynn in Norfolk, to Farnham, about a mile distant from that place.

It is so beautifully situated, has so good an air, and so fine a prospect, that it is called the Montpellier of England. This town, with its suburbs, extends in length, from north to south, one mile and a half; in breadth, a mile and a quarter; and is three miles in circumference. It is walled in, and has five gates, one of which, the Abbey Gate, is still a fine monument of that superb building. It is divided into five wards, and contains thirty-four streets, which are all straight, spacious, well paved, and generally cut one another at right angles.

There are two good parish-churches in the same church-yard; one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the other to St. James. St. Mary's church was first built in the year 1105, and rebuilt in 1430. St. James's was begun in 1500, but not quite finished till the Reformation. Both these churches are remarkable for their just symmetry, beautiful large windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs. Here is a grammar-school founded by king Edward VI. and three charity-schools, one for forty boys, and the other two for fifty girls.

Here is a guild hall, a wool-hall, a shire-house, an assembly-room, and an hospital or work-house, for thirty boys and girls, which was a synagogue of the Jews, till they were expelled the kingdom in 1179.

This place, which is much frequented by the nobility and gentry of the county, has in the middle of the market-place a fine cross, with a lanthorn and clock. Spinning is almost the only manufacture in this town.

In 1608, a fire broke out in this town, by which several hundred houses were burnt down; and in 1636, it was so depopulated by a pestilence, that the grass grew in the streets.

King Sigebert, about the year 633, quitting his crown, and turning monk, retired into a monastery which he had founded here. There is no account of the state of this monastery after his death, though it is probable

some religious persons continued in it, because in the year 903, the body of St. Edmund the King was translated from Hoxon, near Eye, where he was murdered by the Danes, to a church here, as to a place of some note. Soon after this translation, the town changed its name, and several secular priests settling here, built a new church to the honour of the royal martyr, which was made collegiate in 925, as it is said by king Athelstan. In 1020, king Canute expelled the secular priests, and placed here a convent of Benedictine monks, with an abbot, from Holm, in Norfolk, which afterwards became endowed with so many estates, royalties, and immunities, that its revenues, upon the dissolution, were valued at sixteen hundred and fifty-nine pounds thirteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, founded about the beginning of the reign of king Stephen, by abbot Anselm, for the maintenance of aged, infirm, and diseased priests, and others. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and was at first under the management of the almoner of the abbey, but afterwards had a secular priest, for a master, and revenues, which, at the suppression, were valued at ten pounds eighteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Without the north gate of this town, abbot Samson, and the convent, in 1184, began a new hospital, which was dedicated to our Saviour, and about the year 1300, maintained seven poor priests.

Without the east gate, there was an hospital, founded by an abbot of Bury, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It consisted of a master and several brethren, and was rated, upon the dissolution, at six pounds nineteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

About the year 1257, the grey friars built a church and office-houses in the north-west part of this town, but they were removed hence in 1263, by order of Pope Urban IV. and built a house without the town, called the Toll-gate, where they continued till the dissolution.

In the beginning of the reign of king Edward I. there was an hospital without the south gate of this town, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and called God's House.

In the time of Edward IV. here was a college of priests.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair, the greatest perhaps in England: it begins on St. Matthew's day, and lasts a fortnight, during which time all manner of public diversions are exhibited.

St. Edmund's Bury is generally believed to have been the Villa Faustini mentioned by Antoninus; but what this Faustinus was, does no where appear.

At Great Wheltham, near Bury, several remains of Roman antiquity have been found, as potsherds and platters of Roman earth, some of which had inscriptions, urns with coals and ashes in them, bones and horns of cattle, that were offered in sacrifice, and a sacrificing knife.

At Whipted, south of St. Edmund's Bury, there was a monastery, of which there are no particulars upon record.

A little out of the road that leads from Thetford to Bury, lie Lifermere and Ampton, the seats of Baptist Lee and — Calthorpe, Esqrs. The two parks join, and the owners, with an harmony very unusual, made a noble serpentine river through both, and built a large handsome bridge over it at their joint expence, by which means they ornamented their grounds to a degree otherwise impossible. In Mr. Calthorp's park, the water forms a bend against a slope of wood, which has a very noble effect. Upon the whole, the river, considering it is formed out of a trifling stream, is one of the finest waters that can be seen in the grounds of any private gentleman. Mr. Lee has a shrubbery of about twenty acres, cut out of his park, laid out in a very just and elegant taste. The water and slope are particularly beautiful; the former winds through a thick wood, with a very bold shore, in some places wide, in others so narrow, that the overhanging trees join their boughs across the stream, and even darken the scene, and by that means produce a charming effect. The banks are every-where uneven;

uneven; first wild, rough, and covered with bushes; then a fine green lawn, laid out in gentle swells, interspersed with scattered trees and shrubs, to the banks of the water, and seats disposed with great judgment.

Mildenhall, the next place we visited, is a large populous town, situated on the Lark, sixty-eight miles from London. The streets are spacious, and the town well built. It has a handsome church, with a lofty steeple, and a good harbour for boats. In 1507, the greatest part of the town was consumed by fire; but was soon after rebuilt, in a much better manner than before the accident.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on the tenth of October, for cattle and wool.

At Herringfleet, two miles from Mildenhall, there was a priory of black canons, founded, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. by Roger Fitz-Osbert, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Olave. About the time of the dissolution, it was inhabited by five or six religious, whose annual revenues amounted to forty-nine pounds eleven shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

From Mildenhall we passed on to Ixworth, a small town situated in the high road from London to Yarmouth, seventy-three miles from London; but has nothing remarkable. Here was a priory of black canons, founded by Gilbert Bland, who came into England with William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and sixty-eight pounds nineteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

Wulpit, south of Ixworth, is supposed to have been the ancient *Sitomagus*. Here are large deep trenches, which appear to have been thrown up by the Romans.

Stowmarket, the next place we visited, stands upon the river Orwel, near the centre of the county, seventy-three miles from London. It has several good inns, a spacious beautiful church, with a fine steeple, in which are eight tuneable bells; a manufacture of temmies, and other Norwich stuffs; and a charity-school.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of July, for shop-goods and toys; and the tenth of August, for sheep and black cattle.

At Haughley, north-west of Stow-market, on a high hill, are the remains of an old castle, which was called Horn-castle, and occupied two acres of ground; but when, or by whom it was built, is unknown.

Near Stow-market are two villages, one called Creeping St. Mary, and the other Creeping St. Olave, at each of which there appears to have been a distinct alien priory of the Benedictine order. The priory of Creeping St. Mary was a cell to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy; and that of Creeping St. Olave was subject to the abbey of Grestein, in the same country.

At Combs, near Stow-market, Theobald de Valoins founded, some time before the seventh year of Richard I. a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine, in which, at the time of the dissolution, there were nineteen nuns, who were endowed with a yearly revenue of one hundred and eighty-two pounds nineteen shillings and three-pence.

Here was also a collegiate chantry, consisting of a warden and four secular priests, in a chapel dedicated to the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, within the monastery founded in the twenty-first year of Edward III. by Maud, countess of Ulster. The religious continued seven years in this house; but finding the place inconvenient on several accounts, they were removed to Bruscard, north-east of Fromlingham, where they built a chapel, dedicated to the Annunciation, and proper offices for a warden and priests. But this college, in the fortieth year of Edward III. was surrendered to the use of an abbess and sisters, nuns minorettes of the order of St. Clare, who continued here till the general suppression of religious houses, when their yearly revenues were estimated at fifty-six pounds two shillings and a penny.

From Stow-market we proceeded to Needham, situated on the banks of the river Orwel, seventy-five miles from London. It had once a good trade in broad-cloths for

Russia, Turkey, and other foreign markets; but it has lost that trade many years, though it has still some considerable dealers, and consists of one long wide street, tolerably well built.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the twenty-eighth of October, for toys.

South-west of Needham, is a village called Offton, which, in the Saxon language, signifies the town of Offa; and here are the ruins of an old castle, said to have been built by Offa, king of Mercia.

At Great Blakney, south-east of Needham, Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, in the time of William Rufus, founded an alien priory, subject to the abbey of Bec in Normandy.

The next place we visited was Mindlesham, a small market-town, situated seventy-six miles from London. It has a handsome church, but nothing else remarkable, except a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on Holy Thursday, for cattle.

Buddesdale, or Batefdale, is situated on the borders of Norfolk, in the road from St. Edmund's Bury to Yarmouth, eighty-one miles from London. It is a straggling, mean, dirty town; but has a free-school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and endowed with several scholarships for students at Cambridge.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on Holy Thursday, for cattle and toys.

At Gisligham, south of Buddesdale, there was a house or preceptory of the Knights Templars, before the thirty-fourth year of Edward I.

Eye, the next town we visited, is almost surrounded by the brook, in the road from Ipswich to Norwich, ninety-two miles from London. It was incorporated by king John, and is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, a town-clerk, ten principal burgeses, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The buildings are mean, and the streets dirty; but here is a large handsome church, and a charity-school. The chief manufactures of this town are bone-lace.

There was a priory here of Benedictine monks, founded in the time of William the Conqueror by Robert Mallet, and dedicated to St. Peter. It was at first a cell to Bernay Abbey in Normandy, but was made denison by king Richard II. and so continued till the suppression, when here were ten monks, whose yearly revenues were rated at one hundred and sixty-four pounds two shillings and three-pence.

This town sends two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on Whitsun-Monday, for cattle and toys.

Without this town there was an hospital for leprous persons, founded in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

At Redlingfield, near Eye, Manasse, earl of Ghiffness, and Emma his wife, in 1120, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Andrew, which, about the time of the suppression, had a prioress and eight nuns, with yearly revenues valued at sixty-seven pounds and a penny.

At Wickham Skeyth, south-west of Eye, there was a priory, founded in the reign of king Stephen, by Robert de Saleo Villa, knight, and subordinate to the abbey of St. John at Colchester, in Essex; but in the next reign, Jordan, the son of Robert de Saleo Villa, consented that the religious of this place should be removed to Colchester.

At Wingfield, north-east of Eye, there is a parish-church, in which a college, consisting of a master and several priests, was founded in 1362, by the lady Alianor, relict of Sir John Wingfield, agreeable to the desire and last will of her husband. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John Baptist, and St. Andrew; and valued, upon the dissolution, at sixty-nine pounds fourteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

Debenham, eighty-six miles from London, has its name from the river Deben, which runs by it. The town stands upon a rising ground, which keeps it clean. It has a good church, but the houses in general are meanly built. Here is a charity-school, founded by Sir

Robert Hitcham, who, by his will, provided, that some of the poor of this place should be employed at a work-house in Framlingham, and that some of the poor children should be sent to a free-school in the same town, in order to be fitted for apprenticeships, and left ten pounds to be given with each to a master. Here is a good market-place, but the town is not much frequented, the road to it being extremely bad.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on the twenty-fourth of June, for braziers and toys.

Bungay, the next place we visited, is situated upon the river Waveney, by which it is almost surrounded, one hundred and eleven miles from London. It is a large, handsome town; the houses, in general, are well built, but the streets are, for the most part, unpaved. Here are two parish-churches, one of which is a good structure, with a beautiful steeple; and a grammar-school, endowed with ten scholarships for Emanuel College in Cambridge. This town has a good market-place, a bridge over the Waveney, and is much frequented by people from Norfolk.

On the first of March 1689, this whole town, except one little street, was burnt down in the space of four hours, and the damage sustained by this fire was computed at near thirty thousand pounds.

There are still to be seen at this place large ruins of a very strong castle, built by the family of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk, before the reign of king Stephen. Of this castle Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk in the wars between king Stephen and the empress Maud, used greatly to boast. But notwithstanding this confidence in his castle, the same earl was soon after compelled to pay king Henry II. a great sum of money, to save it from being demolished.

Roger de Glanvil, and the countess of Gundreda, his lady, in the time of king Henry II. founded a Benedictine nunnery here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the time of Edward I. here were a prioress and fifteen sisters; but at the dissolution, not above seven sisters, who had a yearly income rated at sixty-two pounds two shillings and a penny.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, for horses and lean cattle; and the twenty-fifth of September, for hogs and toys.

At Mittingham, near Bungay, there was a college for a master and eight chaplains, founded in the sixth year of Richard II. by Sir John de Norwich. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and about the time of the dissolution, had a master and eleven fellows, with yearly revenues valued at two hundred and two pounds seven shillings and five-pence.

At this place likewise are the remains of a castle, built by Sir John de Norwich, who died about the beginning of the reign of king Richard II.

Beccles is situated on the river Waveney, one hundred and seven miles from London. It is a large, populous town, and the streets well paved; but the buildings mean, and many of them thatched. Here is a large church, and two free-schools, well endowed; one of which is a grammar-school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel College in Cambridge, appropriated by Sir James Leman, in the reign of king James I. A common belongs to this town, of no less than a thousand acres.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Ascension-day, the twenty-ninth of June, and the second of October, all for horses and toys.

Leystoff, Leystoff, Leostoff, or Lowestoff, is a small straggling town, situated on a rock which seems to hang over the sea, one hundred and thirteen miles from London. This place having been part of the ancient demesne of the Crown, has a charter, by which the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at the sessions or the assizes. About a mile westward of this place, there is a church, and in the town a chapel, for the ease of the inhabitants, whose chief business is fishing for cod in the North Sea, and for herring, mackarel, and sprats, at home.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. on May-day, and Michaelmas-day, both for toys.

About ten miles north-west of Leostoff, upon the river Waveney, is Burgh Castle, a fortification built by the Romans to guard the coast against the Saxon pirates; and is supposed to have been the Gavanonum where the Stableian horse had their station. There are still very considerable remains of this castle standing; the eastern wall continues yet in its original length, which is six hundred and sixty feet, and about seventeen or eighteen feet high. On the outside of this wall are four solid round towers, each about fourteen feet in diameter, and of an equal height with the wall. These towers are joined to the wall, but in such a manner, that only a small part of the periphery is within it. The remains of the southern wall are still three hundred and sixty feet in length, and those of the north side are about the same extent, but the western is totally demolished. The materials of these walls and towers are flints, and Roman and British bricks, each of which is a foot and a half long, and almost a foot broad.

At Flixton, near Leostoff, there was a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, founded about the year 1258, by Margery, widow of Bartholomew de Creyk. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine, and at the time of the dissolution, had a prioress and six or seven nuns, with yearly revenues valued at no more than twenty-three pounds four shillings and a penny.

Southwold, the next place we visited, is situated in a peninsula, formed by the river Blith upon the west, and the sea upon the east and south, one hundred and five miles from London. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, and other officers; and is a pleasant, populous town, strong by its situation, and fortified by a few pieces of cannon. It has a draw-bridge over the river Blith, and a large, strong-built church. In 1747, an act of parliament passed for effectually cleansing and opening the haven of this place, which had been long choked up with sand. On the east side of this town is a bay called Solebay, that affords good anchorage, and is sheltered by a promontory about two miles farther south, called Easton-Nefs. On the south side of Easton-Nefs is an excellent harbour, which, in the Dutch war, was a place of rendezvous for our fleets. The promontory of Easton-Nefs is by some thought the most easterly point of Britain, but others suppose it to be Leostoff.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Trinity-Monday, and the twenty-fourth of August, both for toys.

At Blithborough, upon the river Blith, near Southwold, several Roman urns were dug up not many years ago. This is thought to have been a Roman station; and in the time of the Saxons, was famous for being the burying-place of Anna, a Christian king of the East Angles, who was slain in battle by Penda the Mercian.

There was also at this place a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was given to the abbey of St. Osyth in Essex, by king Henry I. upon which this church became a cell to that abbey, and was valued at the dissolution, when it had five religious, at forty-eight pounds eight shillings and ten-pence *per annum*. Here was a house of black friars.

At Roydon, near Southwold, there was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Thetford in Norfolk, said to have been founded before the year 1160, by Dondo Afini, steward to the king's household. It was dedicated, according to some writers, to St. Mary; but to St. Peter and St. Paul, according to others; and had yearly revenues, on the suppression, reckoned worth thirty pounds nine shillings and five-pence.

Halesworth stands at the distance of ninety-seven miles from London, and is an ancient, populous town, with a very neat church, and a charity-school. Here is a large weekly market on Tuesday, famous for vast quantities of linen yarn, which is spun in this town and neighbourhood, and bought up here; and an annual fair on the eighteenth of October, for Scotch cattle.

At Romborough, north-west of Halesworth, there was a small priory of Benedictine monks, founded about the time

time of the Conquest, and subjected to the abbey of Holm in Norfolk; but it was given, in the time of Henry I. by Stephen, or his son Alan, earls of Richmond and Brittany, to the abbey of St. Mary, in the city of York.

Dunwich is situated on the coast of the German ocean, at the distance of ninety-five miles from London, and is the oldest town in the county, having been an episcopal see in the year 630. It has sent members to parliament ever since the first establishment of that part of the English constitution, in the reign of Edward I. and was made a free borough by king John, to whom the burghesses gave three hundred merks of silver, besides ten falcons and five gersfalcons for his charter; and they moreover gave him two hundred merks, and five hundred eels, for the grant of wrecks. This borough is governed by two bailiffs, and was formerly fortified. Here are said to have been fifty-two churches and monasteries, but all the churches have been swallowed up by the sea, except one, dedicated to All Saints. This now is a poor place, consisting only of a few wretched cottages; but it has a charity-school, and an hospital for a master, and five poor persons. Sprats are cured here in the same manner as herrings at Yarmouth in Norfolk.

This place, in the year 630, was made the episcopal seat for the kingdom of the East-Angles; and after the division of this diocese in 678, the bishops of Suffolk continued their residence here, till the whole kingdom was re-united, under the bishop of Elmham in Norfolk, in the tenth century; after which the cathedral of this see became a cell of monks, subordinate to a monastery at Eye; but this church, with many other churches and religious houses in this place, were, several ages ago, swallowed up by the sea.

Here was a priory of Black friars, founded by Sir Roger de Holish, before the time of king Richard II. and here was also a house of Grey friars, supposed to have been founded by the corporation of this borough.

The Knights Templars formerly had a house here, with a handsome church, called the Temple of our Lady, to which belonged great rents and privileges, and which is supposed to have passed to the Knights Hospitalers upon the dissolution of the Knights Templars.

Dunwich is supposed to have been a Roman station, from several Roman coins which have at different times been found in this place.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of July, for toys.

Saxmundham, or Saxlingham, is eighty-six miles distant from London, and is a little, obscure, dirty town, containing nothing worthy of note. It has, however, a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and the twenty-third of September, both for toys.

At Snape, south of Saxmundham, William Martel, and Albrede his wife, in 1155, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, from the abbey of St. John at Colchester. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and continued a cell to the abbey of St. John till the year 1400. It was then made conventual, but suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey in 1524, when its revenues were rated at forty-nine pounds one shilling and eleven-pence *per annum*.

At Layston, east of Saxmundham, there was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built and endowed by Ranulph de Glanvil, founder of Butley priory, in 1182. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the time of the dissolution had fourteen or fifteen monks, with yearly revenues rated at one hundred and eighty-one pounds seventeen shillings and a penny.

Framlingham is a name of Saxon original, and signifies a Habitation of Strangers. It is eighty-six miles distant from London, and is a large, ancient town, pleasantly situated, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful soil, and a healthy air. There is a large stately church, built of black flint, with a steeple upwards of a hundred feet high; and a free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, for forty boys, who are fitted for apprenticeships, and then put out with ten pounds each. Here also are two hospitals, one founded

in 1654 by the same Sir Robert Hitcham, and the other about the year 1704, by the trustees of Mr. Mills, an Anabaptist minister, for eight poor persons, who have two shillings and six-pence a week each, an outer garment once a year, and thirty shillings a-piece for firing. This town has a very handsome and spacious market-place.

It is universally agreed, that Framlingham is a town of British original, which was conquered by the Romans, after the defeat of Boadicea, the famous British Amazon. Here are still to be seen noble remains of a castle, supposed to have been built by some king of the East-Angles. It was a large, beautiful fabric, and very strong: the walls are still standing, and are forty-four feet high, and eight feet thick; they support thirteen towers, each of which are fourteen feet high above the walls, and two of them are watch-towers. The area inclosed by the walls of this castle, contains above an acre and a rod of land.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Monday, and Michaelmas-day, for millinery goods, cloaths, and toys.

At Sibton, north-east of Framlingham, William de Cheney, in 1149, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the dissolution with two hundred and fifty pounds fifteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*. At the gate of the abbey there was an hospital.

Aldborough is generally supposed to have taken its name from the river Ald, upon the bank of which it stands, though some think that Aldborough is a corruption of Oldborough.

This town is distant eighty-eight miles from London, and is an ancient corporation, governed by two bailiffs, twelve capital burghesses, and twenty-four inferior members. It is pleasantly situated in a peninsula, called Slangden Valley, formed by the river on the west side, and the sea on the east and south. It consists chiefly of two streets near a mile long, running parallel to each other, the sea having lately swallowed up a third street, that was parallel to the other two. The streets are clean, but the buildings in general very mean. Here is, however, a handsome church upon a hill, on the west side of the town, and a good key on the river Ald, with warehouses: the harbour is defended by some pieces of cannon; and a good trade is carried on in fish, particularly sprats, soles, and lobsters. From this town there is a great export of corn, and a trade to Newcastle upon Tyne for coals.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the first of March, and the third of May, both for toys.

Orford derives its name from a ford over the river Ore, near the mouth of which it stands. It is eighty-eight miles distant from London, was incorporated by king Henry III. and is governed by a mayor, eighteen portmen, twelve chief burghesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It was once a large, populous town, with a castle, of which there are still some towers remaining, that serve as land-marks to vessels at sea. Here is a church; and on a promontory, not far from the town, called Orfordness, there is a light-house for the direction of seamen sailing near the coast; and this promontory is a great shelter to ships when a north-east wind blows hard upon the shore. Orford formerly had a good harbour, but the sea has withdrawn from it many years, and the place has proportionably decayed.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on Midsummer-day, for toys.

Among the curiosities of this county may be reckoned the periodical rendezvous of swallows along this coast, from Orfordness to Yarmouth; for, about the end of summer, an incredible number of these birds gather here in a body, where they wait the first northerly wind to transport themselves out of Britain, probably to some warmer climate. They are sometimes wind-bound for several days, but it no sooner blows fair, than they all take wing together, and never appear till the following spring, when they arrive here in vast bodies, and from

hence

hence distribute themselves all over Britain.—It is said, that in the time of king Henry I. a fish was caught in the sea near Orfordness, by the fishermen's nets, which, in shape, exactly resembled a human body, but was rough and hairy, with a picked beard. It was brought alive on shore, but soon after escaped to sea again, and was never after heard of.

At Butley, near Orford, Ranulph de Glanvil, justiciary of England, founded, in 1171, a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with revenues, which, at the dissolution, amounted to three hundred and eighteen pounds seventeen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Woodbridge stands upon the west bank of the Deben, at the distance of seventy-five miles from London. Its extent is about half a mile every way. The chief streets are well built and paved, but the rest are dirty, and the houses old and low. It has a fine church with a steeple, a good grammar-school, and an alms-house, founded in 1587 by Thomas Seckford, master of the Requests, for thirteen poor men, and three women. Here is a market-place, in the middle of which is a handsome shire-hall, where the quarter-sessions are held for a district of this county, called the Liberty of Etheldred and Audrey; and under the shire-hall is a corn-croft. The river is navigable hither for ships of considerable burthen, and this town has four or five docks for building ships, with commodious quays and warehouses. It carries on a good trade to London, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Holland, in butter, cheese, salt, and plank; and the Woodbridge pinks and hoys go to and from London once every week.

At Woodbridge there was a small priory of five or six black canons, founded by one Ernaldus Rufus, about the end of the twelfth century. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and on the suppression, had yearly revenues rated at fifty pounds three shillings and five-pence.

This town has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Lady-day, and the twenty-first of September, both for toys.

At Letheringham, north-east of Woodbridge, a small priory of three or four black canons was founded by William de Bodeville. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was a cell to the monastery of St. Peter at Ipswich, and had an income rated, upon the suppression, at twenty-six pounds eighteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

At another place, called Alenborne, now depopulated, there was a small priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and before the general suppression, annexed and appropriated to the monastery at Woodbridge.

Rendlesham, north-east of Woodbridge, was a royal seat in the Saxon times; and here Redwald, king of the East-Angles, is said to have kept his court.

Curious PLANTS found in Suffolk.

Wild Sothernwood, or fine-leaved Mugwort; *Abrotanum campestre*, C. B. found at a place called Elden, in Suffolk, twelve miles beyond Newmarket.

Yellow-berried Holly; *Agrifolium baceis luteis*; found at Wiston, in this county, not far from Buers.

Woolly-headed Thistle; *Carduus tomentosus corona fratrum*, Park; found in great plenty near Clare, in Suffolk.

Fine-leaved Bastard-parsley, with a small purple flower; *Cauculis tenuifolia flosculus subrubemibus*, Hist. nosl. found amongst the corn at Norley, and other places.

Golden-flowered Samphire; *Crithmum crysanthemum*, Park; found on the bank of the river, above Falbridge, at Maldon in Essex.

Spanish Catchfly; *Lycnis viscosa flore muscosa*, C. B. found in and about the gravel-pits on the north side of Newmarket town.

Night-flowering Campion; *Lycnis noctiflora*, Park; found among the corn about Saxmundham.

The Water Aloe; *Aloe palustris*, C. B. found in the lake in Loving-land.

English Sea-peas; *Pisum marinum*, Ger. found on the stone-beach between Orford and Alburgh, called the Shingle.

Long-leaved Water-hemlock; *Sium alterum olusairi facie*, Ger. found in the lake in Loving land.

Knotted Trefoil, with round heads; *Trifolium cum glomeratis ad Caulium nodos rotundis*; found in gravelly places about Saxmundham.

Hedge-hog Trefoil, with rundles resembling a thin segment of a cone; *Trifolium cochleatum modiolis spinosis*; found on the sea-bank of Orford.

Upright Speedwell, with divided leaves; *Asine foliis hederacis ruta modo divisis*, Lob. found at Mewell, between the two wind-mills and the Warren-lodge.

Common Roman Nettle; *Urtica Romana*, Ger. found at Alburgh, and elsewhere, on the sea-coast.

Small mild white-flowered Stone-cup; *Sedum minimum non acre flore albo*; found in the barren grounds between Yarmouth and Donevich.

Remarks on the SEA-COASTS of Suffolk.

The sea-coast of Suffolk, which extends from Harwich to Leostoff, has very few harbours, but several sands, which render the navigation somewhat difficult to those unacquainted with that part of England. The Shipwash lies about three leagues to the eastward of Harwich. It is a large sand, the sides of it pretty steep, and there are ten fathoms water close to it, so that large ships are very careful not to come in less than twelve or thirteen fathoms, if they sail without it. There is, however, a channel between the Shipwash, and another sand called Alborough Knaps, and the shore, in which there are nine or ten fathoms water.

The Knaps, above-mentioned, are several round eminences on a pretty large sand, lying about five miles from Orfordness, and due east from Aldborough. There are not above two fathoms and a half upon these Knaps at low water; but without, sixteen or seventeen fathoms.

The Whiting is a small long sand, lying in the passage to the southward of Orfordness, about a league from the shore. The south end lies farther from the land than the north end, and there are not above six feet water upon it at low water. Ships coming from the northward generally sail to the westward of it, or between the land and the Whiting; but there is also a good channel between it and the Boudsey sand, a pretty large shoal about two miles to the south-east of the Whiting. Part of Boudsey sand is dry at low water. It lies about three miles and a half from the shore, and has nine fathoms water almost close to it. The north end of the Whiting is so exceeding steep and sharp, that you have sometimes nine fathoms at one cast of the lead, and the next not above five; but when this happens, you are not above a ship's length from the sand, and before you can heave the lead again, you will be upon it.

Between the two sands above mentioned is a small sand, called the Kettle-bottom, on which there is not water sufficient for a ship of five hundred tons burden at low water.

Near the land, almost due west of Covehith, a village with a pretty lofty steeple, is a shoal called the Bernard, which is almost dry at low water; but small ships sail between it and the land at half flood, when there are two fathoms water. The outside of it is so steep, that it is not safe to come nearer to it than nine or ten fathoms.

About a cable's length to the northward, is another sand called the Newcome; and about the same distance to the northward of the Newcome, is another called the Stamford. There is a channel between these sands and the shore, through which ships often pass. About a league to the westward of the Newcome, is a round shoal called the Red-sand, between which and the Newcome there is a channel about half a league broad, in which there are sixteen fathoms water.

On the point of land near Leostoff are two light-houses; one situated on the beach, and the other on a small eminence somewhat farther within the land. They are of great use to the navigation among these sands, and form a leading mark for sailing through the channel above described. There is also a light-house upon

upon Orfordness, erected also for the preservation of ships passing along this coast in the night.

On this coast there are four havens, viz. Baussey, Orford, Mizmore, and Southwold.

Baussey haven is capable of receiving ships of considerable burden, some of which pass up to Woodbridge; but those of Orford and Mizmore are only tide-harbours, and of very little use but to small vessels, which pass in and out with the tide. Orford haven was formerly capable of receiving large ships, but has been many years since almost choaked up with sandy beach thrown in by the sea. Mizmore is also nothing more than a tide-harbour, and frequented only by small vessels, and even very few of these put in here, as there is no place of trade near it. Southwold is a much better harbour than any of the two last, and capable of receiving a considerable fleet of large ships. It divides itself into three channels a little within its mouth. Upon the northermost branch is Southwold; on that of the middle, Walderwick; and on the southern, Dunwich.

Other Curious PARTICULARS found in Suffolk.

Besides the antiquities, and other curious objects already mentioned in the descriptions of the several towns, &c. in this county, the following particulars must not be omitted.

Huxon, a small place situated eastward on the river Waveney, is famous for the martyrdom of king Edmund. That Christian king, because he would not renounce his Saviour, was, by the most inhuman Danes, to use the words of Abbo, "bound to a tree, and his body all over mangled with arrows; and they, to increase the pain and torture, did, with showers of arrows, make wound upon wound, till the darts gave place to one another." And, as a poet of the middle age has sung of him:

*Jam loca vulneribus desunt, nec dum furiosis
Tela, sed hyberna grandina plura volant.*

Now wounds repeated left no room for new,
Yet impious foes still more relentless grew,
And still, like winter-hail, their pointed arrows flew. }

There is something very particular in that part of the river Waveney, where it approaches towards its influx. No one would doubt, when they see the river growing broader and deeper, and going directly towards the sea, even to the edge of the beach, and within a mile of the main ocean, but that it would make its entrance into the sea at that place, and afford a noble harbour for ships at the mouth of it; when on a sudden the land rising high by the sea-side, crosses the head of the river like a dam, checks the whole course of it, and it returns, bending its course west, for two miles, and then turning north through a long course of meadows, seeks out the river Yare, joins its water with that, and both return to the sea together.

It is the opinion of some of our historians, that this river was once open, and formed a famous harbour for ships belonging to the town of Leostoff adjoining; but that Yarmouth, envying the prosperity of Leostoff, made war upon them; that after many bloody battles, both by sea and land, they came at last to a decisive action at sea; but the Leostoff fleet being vanquished, and utterly destroyed, the Yarmouth men either actually stopped up the mouth of the said river, or obliged the conquered Leostoff-men to do it themselves; and bound them, by an oath, never to attempt to open it again.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Suffolk.

Two knights of the shire for the county; and two burgeses for each of the following boroughs: Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Alborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmund's Bury.



N O R F O L K.

THIS county is bounded by the German Ocean on the east and north; by Cambridgeshire on the west; and by Suffolk on the south. It is above fifty-seven miles in length from east to west, thirty-five in breadth from north to south, and one hundred and forty in circumference, containing an area of fourteen hundred and twenty-six square miles. It is divided into thirty-one hundreds, in which are one city, thirty-two market-towns, one hundred and sixty-four vicarages, six hundred and sixty parishes, seven hundred and eleven villages, and about forty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty houses. It lies in the diocese of Norwich, and province of Canterbury; and East Dereham, a considerable market-town, near the centre of the county, is ninety-seven miles north-east of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are, the Greater and the Smaller Ouse, the Yare, and the Waveney.

The Greater Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German sea, called the Washes, at Lynn Regis, a considerable borough town of this county.

The Smaller Ouse rises in Suffolk, and separating that county from Norfolk on the south-west, discharges itself into the Greater Ouse near Downham, a market-town of Norfolk.

The Yare rises about the middle of this county, and running eastward, passes by the city of Norwich, and falls into the German sea at Yarmouth, a very considerable borough and sea-port.

The Waveney rises in Suffolk, and runs north-east; and parting that county from Norfolk, falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Norfolk.

The Waveney, which separates this county from that of Suffolk, is navigable to Thetford, passing by a great number of places, both on the Norfolk and Suffolk sides of the stream, and by that means is of great service to the inland trade of these parts. But it wants many of the modern improvements, which would render the navigation much more expeditious, and consequently lower the prices paid for the carriage of goods.

The Yare is navigable to Norwich without the help of locks, and carries barges of considerable burden up to that city. By these a very considerable trade is carried off with Yarmouth, where many of the goods are landed and shipped off for London, and other home and foreign markets. But though there are no locks on this river, and therefore no expence necessary for repairs, &c. yet the navigation might be so far improved by assistances of that kind, that the expence attending their first erection and subsequent repairs, would be soon saved by the certainty and expedition of the passing and repassing of the barges up and down this river.

The Ouse is navigable to some distance above Downham, where there is a good harbour for barges, and by this river a considerable trade is carried on to Lynn Regis, and other towns. These rivers are of great advantage to this county, especially as great quantities of grain are produced in this county.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of this county, near the sea-coast, is aguish, and otherwise unsalutary; but in the inland parts, it is both healthy and pleasant, though frequently piercing.

The soil is more various than perhaps that of any other county, and comprehends all the sorts that are to be found in the island, arable, pasture, meadow, woodlands, light sandy ground, deep clays, heaths and fens. The worst of these are far from being unprofitable, the sandy heaths feeding sheep and breeding rabbits, and even the fens affording rich pasture for cattle.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Norfolk.

Norfolk is famous for the improvements lately made in husbandry, and by these the county now wears a different face from what it did a century ago.

All the country from Holkam to Houghton was a wild sheep-walk before the spirit of improvement seized the inhabitants; and this glorious spirit has wrought amazing effects; for instead of boundless wilds, and uncultivated wastes, inhabited by scarce any thing but sheep, the country is all cut into inclosures, cultivated in a most husband-like manner, richly manured, well peopled, and yielding an hundred times the produce that it did in its former state. What has wrought these vast improvements, is the marling; for under the whole country run veins of a very rich soapy kind, which they dig up, and spread upon the old sheep-walks, and then, by means of inclosing, they throw their farms into a regular course of crops, and gain immensely by the improvement.

The farms are all large, and the rents low; for the farmers having been at a great expence in improvements, they could not afford them without very long leases; so that most of the farms are let at present at rents much under their value: add to this, a considerable part of the country belongs to landlords, who have a vanity in not raising their rents, and others are supposed to have taken moderate fines. All together the farmers have managed to raise considerable fortunes, and to bid fair for being the possessors of the whole county.

The farms run from three to nine hundred pounds a year, for which sums they have a great quantity of land. It is very difficult to discover the rents among such large farmers, who all make a great secret of it; but we have very good reasons for believing, that they are in general from two shillings and six-pence to six shillings per acre. Many farms under a modern let are rented at ten shillings and more per acre, but they are not very common. We speak of a large tract of country stretching from Holkam to the sea westward, and south to Swafham.

The principal farms (at least those that are most commonly mentioned) are Mr. Curtis's of Sommerfield, two thousand five hundred acres. Mr. Mallet's of Dunton, as much. Mr. Barton's of Rougham, three thousand. Messrs. Glover's of Creek and Barwic. Messrs. Savary's of Sydderstone, and Mr. Rogerfon's of Narford, each eleven hundred acres. Cultivation in all its branches is carried on by these men, and many others, in a very complete manner. But marling is the great foundation of their wealth.

They lay about an hundred loads on an acre, which cost them for digging from one pound five shillings to one pound ten shillings, and they reckon the expences of the team, and other labour, to be as much more. The improvement lasts in great vigour above twenty years, and the land is always the better for it. Their course of crope is--marle, and break up for wheat; 2. turnips; 3. barley; 4. laid down with clover and ryegrass for three years, or sometimes only two. They dung or fold for all their winter-corn, and reckon two nights fold equal to a dunging; the quantity of the latter they lay upon an acre, is twelve loads. For some years after the marling, they reap, on a medium, four quarters

quarters of wheat per acre, and five of barley; and fifteen or eighteen years after marling, three quarters of wheat, and four and a half of soft corn.

The general œconomy of their farms will appear from the following sketch of one of eleven hundred acres.

The farmer generally has

100	acres of winter-corn.	
250	- - -	barley and oats.
50	- - -	peafe.
200	- - -	turnips.
400	- - -	grasses.
100	- - -	sheep-walk.
<hr/>		
1100		

He keeps
 6 Servants.
 6 Labourers.
 30 Horses.
 20 Cows.
 900 Sheep.
 5 Ploughs.

And in harvest-time has in all about forty people in the field.

The culture of turnips is here carried on in a most extensive manner, Norfolk being more famous for this vegetable than any county in the kingdom; but we have seen much larger turnips grow in Suffolk, in gravelly loams, than ever we saw in Norfolk. The use to which they apply their vast fields of turnips, is the feeding their flocks, and expending the surplus in fattening Scotch cattle, which they do in several methods; by stall-feeding; in bins in their farm-yards; in pasture-fields: and lastly, hurdle them on the turnips as they grow, in the same manner as they do their sheep. By stall-feeding they make their crop go much the furthest; but the beasts so fed, are apt to founder on the road to London, the expences of it are great, and the soil loses the urine: but all these methods are yet in use. When the marle begins to wear out of the soil, many of the great farmers have latterly got into a method of manuring with oil-cakes for their winter-corn, which they import from Holland, and spread on their fields at the expence of about fifteen shillings per acre.

There is no great conjuration necessary to discover the reasons of such large fortunes being made in this country by farmers; for hiring unimproved lands at a small rent, and finding very fine marle every-where under them, they made thereby such a vast improvement, that nothing less than a perpetual drought could prevent large crops. Their soil is in general a very light sandy loam, which, in years which are more inclined to wet than dryness, throws out immense crops, the very wettest that can come are not too much for their lands. Every one will allow, that the chances of the seasons, in this moist climate, are infinitely more in their favour, than if their soil was of the heavy cast. Let us instance the farm above specified:

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
One hundred acres winter corn, at three quarters and a half per acre, three hundred and fifty quarters; and as a small part of it is rye, say the price is one pound ten shillings,	525 0 0
Two hundred and fifty acres barley and oats, by far the most of the former, at four quarters and a half per acre, eleven hundred and twenty-five quarters, at sixteen shillings,	900 0 0
Fifty peafe, four quarters per acre, two hundred quarters, at one pound four shillings per quarter,	240 0 0
The methods of laying the profit by a flock, are so various in different counties, that we believe the medium of what is generally known is nearest the truth; and that is ten shillings per sheep in lamb and wool, upon an average; that on nine hundred is	450 0 0
Twenty cows, at five pounds,	100 0 0
Hogs,	50 0 0
	<hr/>
	2265 0 0

This slight calculation takes in no beasts fattened with turnips, because these are uncertain, and a variable crop; and other branches of profit are purposely omitted, that no one might, on the whole, think it over-strained. As to his expences, a few of the principal articles will shew, that no one can run them up to any thing considerable.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Rent, tythe, and town-charges, at six shillings per acre,	330 0 0
Oats for his horses, as all soft corn is before charged; all the thirty are not in constant food; but run in the farm-yard; say therefore, one hundred and twenty quarters at twelve shillings,	72 0 0
Seed for four hundred acres of corn, including the grasses sown with two hundred, on a medium at nine shillings per acre,	180 0 0
Six servants,	120 0 0
Six labourers,	150 0 0
Wear and tear, say	70 0 0
Harvest, on a medium, four shillings an acre,	80 0 0
	<hr/>
	1002 0 0

	<i>l.</i>
Produce,	2265
Expences,	1002
	<hr/>
Profit,	1263

Here we find a regular income of near thirteen hundred pounds a year, on a medium of prices and seasons. What therefore has it been for these four or five wet years last past! We have no doubt but that thirteen hundred pounds has some years been carried to near three thousand pounds. But without advancing it so high, it is very plain, that a long lease of a good Norfolk farm is infinitely preferable to the fee simple of it; and that there is the greatest prospect of seeing this kingdom a land of yeomenry; a thing not to be dreaded, for better landed property, while it lasts, can never exist. The change, however, presently ensues. In addition to this remark, we might observe, that a Norfolk farmer, Mr. Mallet, above mentioned, has lately purchased estates in the parishes of Middleton, Testerton, and Hockham, to the amount of seventeen hundred pounds *per annum*. This remarkable person has made his fortune in less than thirty years, and on a farm consisting of not above fifteen hundred acres of land, which is by no means the largest in this county.

We may add, that Mr. Mallet, in January, &c. 1768, had two hundred and eighty steers fattening on turnips, and artificial grass hay; and this on a corn-farm!

PRICE OF LABOUR.

In winter, one shilling a day.
 In spring, one shilling and two-pence.
 In harvest, two pounds twelve shillings and six-pence, or three pounds for the harvest, besides meat, drink, and lodging. It lasts from a month to five weeks.
 Hoeing of turnips, three shillings the first time, and two shillings the second.
 Ploughing per acre, two shillings and six-pence.

In the road from Houghton to the sea-coast, by Hunston, &c. is much barren land, or rather reputedly barren; for a really barren soil we do not believe exists in any large quantities: the Norfolk improvers might turn these tracts of warren and sheep-walks into profitable farms. One of the greatest improvements in the country is Mr. Curtis's farm of Sommerfield, belonging to Mrs. Henley of Docking. It consists of two thousand five hundred acres of land, all gained from sheep-walks, and which now is regularly inclosed, and yields immense crops of corn. Inasmuch, that this farm has been mentioned as the best in Europe. The rent is said to be very small, and the produce exceeding great; the profit may therefore be easily conceived. The home stall is worth viewing. It is prettily planted, and very neat.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, and MANUFACTURES.

The natural productions of this county are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, honey, saffron, herrings, and other sea-fish, in great abundance; and in the river Yare is caught a delicious fish, peculiar to itself, called the Ruffe. Jet and ambergris are sometimes found on the coasts of this county; and the principal manufactures are worsted, woollens, and silks, in which all the inland parts are employed; the Norwich stuffs being a very considerable article in our trade.

CITY, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We began our tour through this county at Yarmouth, called Great Yarmouth, to distinguish it from a small village in its neighbourhood, called Little Yarmouth. It took its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Yare.

This town is distant from London one hundred and twenty-two miles, and was anciently one of the Cinque-ports. By an old custom, Yarmouth appoints certain bailiffs, as commissaries, who, in conjunction with the magistrates of the town, hold a court here, during a fair, called the Herring Fair, to determine all controversies, execute justice, and keep the peace. Yarmouth had a provost anted it by king Henry I. and was made a borough by king John. It began to send members to parliament in the time of king Edward I. and was walled and ditched round in the time of king Henry III. and in that of Edward III. it sent forty-three ships, and one thousand and seventy-five seamen, to the siege of Calais. King Richard II. gave it leave to build a key, after which it had great quarrels with the Cinque-ports, for being excluded out of their number, and consequently deprived of their privileges. By a charter of king Henry III. it was governed by two bailiffs and a recorder, who were justices of the peace. The inhabitants were about six thousand at the accession of king James I. who incorporated it by the name of a Bailiff, Aldermen, and Common-council. King Charles II. granted it a new charter, by which the bailiffs were changed into a mayor, and is now governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, a recorder, and thirty-six common-councilmen. The mayor returns the members elected to represent it in parliament, who are chose by the freemen, in number about five hundred.

The corporation has particular and extensive privileges. It has a court of record and admiralty. In the court of record are tried civil causes, for unlimited sums; in the court of admiralty, they can try, condemn, and execute in some cases, without waiting for a warrant. The mayor and aldermen are conservators of the river Ouse, in this county; the Humber, the Derwent, the Wherfe, the Air, and the Dun, rivers of Yorkshire.

This town is bound by its charter, granted by Hen. III. to send to the sheriffs of Norwich every year one hundred herrings baked, in twenty-four pasties, which the sheriffs are to deliver to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, a village near New Buckenham; he gives the sheriffs his receipt for them, and by his tenure is obliged to present them to the king, wherever he is.

This town, which makes a very good appearance from the sea, is the neatest, the most compact, and the most regularly built of any town in England; the streets being straight, and parallel to each other; and there is a view across all the streets, from the key to the sea, the town standing in a peninsula between the sea and the harbour. Yarmouth is walled, but the chief strength by land is the haven, or river, which lies on the west side of it, with a draw-bridge over it. The port or entrance secures the south, and the sea the east; but the north, which joins it to the main land, is open, and only covered with a single wall, and some old demolished works.

Here is a market-place, the finest and best furnished of any in England, for its extent; and the key is the largest and handsomest of any perhaps in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted: it is so commodious, that people may step directly from the shore into any of

the ships, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, sometimes for a quarter of a mile together; and is at the same time so spacious, that in some places it is near an hundred yards from the houses to the wharf. On the wharf is a custom-house and town-hall, with several merchants houses that look like palaces.

Here are two churches, of which St. Nicholas, built in the reign of king Henry I. has so high a steeple, that it serves as a sea-mark. There is a fine hospital in this town, and two charity-schools, for thirty-five boys and thirty-two girls, all clothed and taught; the boys to make nets, and the girls spinning, knitting, and plain-work.

There is a small platform of guns on a slip of land, at the entrance of the harbour, which is all the security of this town: the great guns that were round the walls of the town, having been removed by king Charles II.

The seamen employed by the merchants here, are reckoned the best in England.

The situation of this town is very commodious for trade. It stands upon the German Ocean, at the mouth of the river Yare, which is navigable from hence to Norwich; besides, there is a navigation from this town by the Waveney, to the south parts of Norfolk, and the north of Suffolk; and by another river, called the Thyne, which falls here into the Yare, it trades to the north part of the county.

Though Yarmouth is not so large a town as Norwich, it is generally thought superior in traffic and wealth; and upwards of half a century ago, above eleven hundred vessels belonged to this port, besides the ships which its merchants were owners of, or concerned in, at other ports.

This is the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London: the roads on the east side of the town are so safe, that they are very much frequented by vessels that pass and repass, though there are some dangerous banks of sand in the neighbourhood; and it costs the inhabitants of Yarmouth between two and three thousand pounds a year to keep the harbour clean.

This town carries on a great trade to France, Holland, and the North and East Seas; and exports such quantities of corn and malt, that they are said to have amounted, many years ago, to more than two hundred and twenty thousand quarters a year. Yarmouth has the whole herring-fishery of this coast, in which it employs one hundred and fifty vessels, and between forty and fifty sail in the exportation. Fifty thousand barrels of herrings, which some magnify to seventy thousand lasts, containing no less than forty millions of herrings, are generally taken and cured here in a year. These herrings are for the most part exported by the merchants of Yarmouth, the rest by those of London, to Italy, Spain, and Portugal; which, with the camblets, crapes, and other Norwich stuffs, which the merchants of this town export, occasion much business, and employ abundance of hands and shipping.

The fishing-fair here, or the season for catching herrings, begins at Michaelmas, and continues all the month of October; during which time, every vessel that comes to fish for the merchants from any part of England, as many do from the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and other counties, is allowed to catch, bring in, and sell their fish, free of all duty or toll.

In the spring, here is almost as great a fishing for mackarel: besides which, this town has a fishing-trade to the North-seas for white fish, called the North Sea Cod; and it has a considerable trade to Norway and the Baltic, for deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all naval stores, which are mostly consumed in this port, where a great many ships are built every year.

Except Hull, in Yorkshire, Yarmouth has more trade than any other town on the east coast of England.

This town is generally believed to have risen out of the ruins of an ancient Roman city, called Garianonum, where the Stableian horse lay in garrison against the ancient Britons; but the site of the ancient Garianonum is thought to have been at Burgh Castle, on the other side of the river Yare, about two miles from Yarmouth.

In the reign of king Henry III. a pestilence raged here, which swept off seven thousand of the inhabitants in one year.

On the north side of St. Nicholas church, at Yarmouth, bishop Herbert, before the year 1101, placed a priory of three or four black monks, subordinate to the monastery at Norwich.

At the south end of this town, there was a house of Black friars, built about the fifty-fifth year of Henry III.

Here was likewise an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. It was founded by Thomas Falstaff, and consisted of a warden, eight brethren, and eight sisters.

There were also in this town two spittels or houses, for the maintenance of poor lazars, or lepers, before the year 1374.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the Friday and Saturday in Easter-week, for pedlars ware.

The manor and church of St. Marget of Tost-monachorum, eight miles south-west of Yarmouth, were given by Robert earl of Mellent and Leicester, in the time of king Henry I. to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Preaux in Normandy.

There had been an ancient free chapel in the manor-house of Castor, near Yarmouth, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, as early as the reign of Edward I. and there is said to have been a chauntry in Castor-hall, of the foundation of Sir John Falstaff, Knt. which, upon the dissolution, was valued at two pounds thirteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

According to the last will and testament of Hugh Attefenne, made in 1475, a college or hospital, called God's Poor Alms-house, was founded at Heringby, near Yarmouth, for a master, three priests, eight poor men, and two servants; which was valued, upon the dissolution, at twenty-three pounds six shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Having surveyed every thing remarkable in Yarmouth, we pursued our journey, along the banks of the Yare, to Norwich, by the Saxons called Northwic, which, according to different interpretations of the termination *wic*, signifies a northern bay, a northern station, a harbour, or a northern castle or fort. It may be considered as a bay of the river Yare, and its situation is north, in relation to another very ancient castle or fortified town, about three miles distant, which is still called Castor, and from the ruins of which Norwich is generally believed to have risen.

This city is one hundred and eight miles distant from London. It was spoiled and burnt by Sueno king of Denmark, but soon recovered itself; so that in Edward the Confessor's time, it had thirteen hundred and twenty burgesses. It suffered very much by the insurrection of Ralph, earl of the East-Angles, against William the Conqueror, in whose time it was besieged, and reduced by famine; but that damage was abundantly repaired, upon its being erected into a bishop's see in 1096, as it continues to this day. In the reign of king Stephen, it was in a manner rebuilt, and made a corporation. King Henry IV. made this city a county of itself, and granted the inhabitants leave to chuse a mayor and two sheriffs, instead of bailiffs, by whom they had till then been governed, according to the charter of king Stephen. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and sixty common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, sword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The mayor is always nominated on May-day, by the freemen, who return two aldermen to their court, one of whom is elected and sworn into his office with great pomp, on the Tuesday before Midsummer-eve. The mayor, during his mayoralty, the recorder, and the steward for the time being, are each a justice of the peace, and of the quorum, within the city and its liberties; and the mayor, after his mayoralty, is justice of the peace during his life. The sheriffs are also annually elected, one by the aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the last Tuesday in August, and sworn on the twenty-ninth of September; and the common-councilmen are chosen in Mid-Lent.

Norwich stands upon the side of a hill, and is reckoned near two miles in length from north to south, one mile in breadth, and six in circumference. Though it is a populous city, yet the houses are but thinly scattered; and from the intermixture of gardens and trees, it has been compared to a city in an orchard. The town, upon the whole, is irregular; but the buildings, both public and private, are very neat and beautiful.

This city had a flint-stone wall, which was finished in 1309, and is now very much decayed; but has, however, twelve gates in it: it is three miles in compass, and had forty towers.

Here formerly were fifty-eight parochial churches and chapels; these are now reduced to thirty-six churches, besides the cathedral. This is a large, venerable, ancient structure, of excellent workmanship, founded in the year 1096 by bishop Herbert, who laid the first stone. The choir is spacious, and the steeple strong, and very high. The roof is adorned with historical passages of scripture, pressed in little lineages, well carved. The bishop's palace, with the prebends houses round the close of this cathedral, make a very good appearance. The church of St. Peter of Mancroft has an admirable ring of eight bells, and is reckoned one of the finest parish-churches in England. Some of the churches, however, are thatched, and all of them are crufted with flint stone, curiously cut, in the manner that the churches in Italy are crufted in marble. There are two churches for the Dutch and French Flemings, who have had particular privileges granted them, which are carefully preserved.

This city has a stately market-cross of free-stone, and a beautiful town-house near the market-cross; and on a hill near the cathedral, in the heart of the city, there is a castle, surrounded by a deep ditch, over which there is a strong bridge, with an arch of an extraordinary size. This castle is supposed to have been built in the time of the Saxons, and is now the common gaol for the county. On the hill near this castle stood the shire-house of the county, which having been burnt down by accident some years ago, an act of parliament passed in 1746-7 for holding the summer assizes, and general quarter-sessions in the city, till a new shire-house could be built, and for raising money for defraying the charges of such a building.

Here is an ancient palace belonging to the duke of Norfolk, which was formerly esteemed one of the largest houses in England.

Here is also a house of correction, or bridewell, which is a beautiful structure built of square flint-stones, so nicely joined, that no mortar can be seen. And there is a grammar-school, founded by king Edward VI. the scholars of which are to be nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the consent of the majority of the aldermen.

There are twelve charity-schools in this city, where two hundred and ten boys and one hundred and forty-four girls are taught, clothed, and supplied with books. Here are also four hospitals, one of which, St. Helen's, founded originally for the entertainment of strangers, was, by king Henry VIII. appropriated for the poor of the city, and maintains eighty poor men and women, who are all clothed in grey, and must be sixty years of age before they can be admitted. Another of the hospitals, called Doughty's, is for sixteen poor men and eight women, clothed in purple. Of the other two hospitals, one is for the teaching, maintenance, and apprenticing thirty boys; and another for making the same provision for thirty girls; each founded by a mayor of this city.

There is now but one parochial church in the suburbs of this city. The river Yare, which runs through the middle of it, is navigable to Norwich, without locks, though no less than thirty miles distant from its mouth.

Here are six bridges over the river; and on the banks of it two houses and gardens were opened some years ago, called Spring Gardens, for the entertainment of the public, in the manner of Vauxhall gardens near London.

The worsted manufacture, for which this city has been long famous, and in which even children earn their subsistence, was first brought hither by the Flemings,

in the reign of king Edward III. and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the duke of Alva's persecution; and being settled here by queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make great variety of worsted stuffs, as sayes, baize, serges, and shalloons, in which this town carries on a vast trade, as well foreign as domestic. Camblets, druggets, and crapes, are woven here in great perfection, besides other curious stuffs, of which it is said this city exports to the value of two hundred thousand pounds a year. Four wardens of the worsted weavers are chosen yearly out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are sworn to take care that there are no frauds committed in the manufacture.

Here is also a body of woollen manufacturers, called the Russia Company, who employ persons in all the counties round to spin yarn for them.

There is likewise a stocking manufacture here. It has been computed this city vends to the value of sixty thousand pounds a year.

The inhabitants of Norwich are generally so employed in their manufactures within doors, that this city looks as if it was deserted, except on Sundays and holidays, when the streets swarm with people.

The markets of this city are affirmed to be the greatest in England, being furnished with corn, live cattle, and prodigious quantities of all sorts of provisions, with abundance of yarn, worsted, leather, and whatever else a market can afford.

By an act of parliament passed in the year 1726, certain duties are laid on goods brought into this city, for the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, city, waftes, wharfs, and roads.

An hospital, dedicated to St. Paul, called also Norman Spittel, was begun in this city by the prior and convent, and finished in 1221. It was under the government of a master or warden, appointed by the monks of the cathedral.

Here was an ancient hospital or nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, to which king Stephen having given lands and meadows without the south gate, Seyna and Lestelina, two of the sisters, in 1146, began the foundation of a new monastery, called Kairo, or Carow, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consisted of a prioress and nine Benedictine nuns, who were endowed, upon the suppression, with sixty-four pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

On the west side of Conisford-street was Hilburn, or Hildebrond's Spittel, sometimes called Joy Hall, or St. Edward's Hospital, founded about the year 1200 by Hildebrond le Mercer, citizen of Norwich. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had a master or warden, and some brethren; but was so decayed, that the revenues of it, upon the suppression, were valued at no more than fourteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

The black friars came first to this city about the year 1226, and were first seated in the church of St. John the Baptist, by the favour of Sir Thomas Gelham, knight, and other benefactors; but about the first of Edward II. they obtained, by gift of that king, the ground on the south side of the river, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the Friars de Sacco had their house; and here these black friars built a noble church, and all proper offices for the convent.

The Grey Friars coming to this city in the year 1226, one John de Haltingford is said to have founded a house for them, which was upon the east side of North Conisford.

Walter de Saffield, alias Calthorp, bishop of Norwich before the year 1249, built and endowed an hospital near his palace, dedicated to St. Giles, for a master, some priests and lay-brethren; the revenues of which were computed, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and two pounds fifteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

The White Friars came to this city in 1256, when Philip Congate, a merchant here, founded a house for them, between the river and St. James's church, on the east side of a street anciently called Congate.

The Friars de Pica, who had a house in Conisford, are mentioned in the tax of Walter bishop of Norwich, about the fortieth year of Henry III.

The Friars de Sacco, who settled here about the year 1266, had a house, partly in St. Andrew's parish, and partly in St. Peter's of Hangate; which, upon the suppression of these friars, was given to the Black Friars, and became part of the site of their new house.

The Friars Austins were settled here, between the parishes of St. Peter Permonter-gate, and St. Michael in Conisford, before the eighteenth of Edward I. It is not agreed who the founder of this house was.

Norwich sends two citizens to parliament, has three weekly markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and three annual fairs, viz. the day before Good Friday, and the Saturday before, and the Saturday after Whitsunday; all for horses, sheep, lambs, and toys.

Herbert Lofing, bishop of Thetford, having obtained, near the castle of Norwich, ground on which to build a church, a bishop's palace, and offices for monks, in 1094, translated the episcopal see hither. Two years after, he began the cathedral in this city, which he dedicated to the Trinity; and on the south side of it he built houses for a prior and sixty Benedictine monks, who were settled here about the year 1100, and continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of the bishoprick were valued at one thousand and forty pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence; and the revenues of the prior and convent were rated at one thousand and sixty-one pounds fourteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

On a hill near the city, in Thorp-wood, bishop Herbert built a little priory and church, dedicated to St. Leonard, in which he placed several monks, whilst the cathedral church and priory were building; and a succession of others were continued here, as a cell to the great monastery, till the dissolution.

An hospital for leprous persons, under the government of a master or warden, was built and endowed about half a mile out of this city, towards the north-east, by bishop Herbert, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued, at the dissolution, at ten pounds *per annum*.

In the fields, on the south-west part of this city, about the year 1250, a chapel was built and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by one John Brown, a priest, which at first was designed only for an hospital, but in a short time became a noble college, consisting of a dean, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, four prebendaries, six chaplains, and other officers; whose revenues, upon the suppression, were valued only at eighty-six pounds sixteen shillings *per annum*.

About the end of the reign of king Edward III. mention is made of several hospitals, spittles, or lazar-houses, for the reception of leprous people, without the gates of this city, which were every one of them under the government of a master, and supported by the voluntary alms of the inhabitants.

At Horsham St. Faiths, north of Norwich, there was a priory of Black monks, dedicated to St. Faith, the Virgin and Martyr, by Robert Fitz-Walter, and Sibill, his wife, about the year 1105. Its revenues, upon the suppression, were valued at one hundred and sixty-two pounds nineteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, belonging formerly to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them granted to the prior and convent of St. Faith.

At Baketon, or Bromholm, south-west of Norwich, William de Glanvill, in 1113, built a priory for Cluniac monks from Castle-acre, to which this house was for some time subordinate. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, consisted of seven or eight monks, and was endowed, upon the dissolution, with one hundred pounds five shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

At a place called Weybridge, in the parish of Accle, between Norwich and Yarmouth, there was a small priory of Austin canons, founded by some of the family of Bygod; but at what time, is uncertain. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the revenues of it rated, on the suppression, at seven pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

In the year 1348, near fifty thousand persons died at Norwich by a pestilence; and in 1507, this city was almost entirely consumed by fire.

Castor, near Norwich, was the Vinta Icenorum, or capital city of Icenii, the broken walls of which contain a square of about thirty acres. In these walls there are still visible the remains of four gates and a tower; and several Roman urns, coins, and other relics of antiquity, have at different times been found in this place.

Warsted, or Worsted, the next town we visited, is one hundred and seventeen miles from London, and remarkable for the invention, or first twining of that sort of woollen yarn or thread, which from hence is called Worsted. Here is a manufacture of worsted stuffs, and stockings are in great quantities both knit and woven in this place.

The manor of Horsted, a village south-west of Warsted, and the advowson of a church here, were given by king William Rufus to the abbess and nuns of the Trinity, at Caen in Normandy.

In a meadow near Buxton, not far from Warsted, the lady Margery de Cressy, about the end of the reign of king John, built a small monastery for a prior and abbot, and four Austin canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at forty-three pounds two shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

The manor of Chessel, north-east of Snetcham, belonged to the brethren of St. Lazarus, who had a master preceptor of that order here. It was afterwards annexed to Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire.

At Horning, south-east of Warsted, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. there was an hospital, dedicated to St. James, under the government of the almoner of St. Bennet's abbey, in the neighbourhood.

The manor of Lefingham, north-east of Warsted, was given by Gerard de Gourney, in the time of William Rufus, to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; upon which here was an alien priory, which was subordinate to Ogborn, on the north side of Marlborough, in Wiltshire; but it was given by king Edward IV. to King's College in Cambridge, to which it still belongs.

Hickling, the next place we visited, is a small town, one hundred and nineteen miles from London, and contains very little worthy of notice.

Here was formerly a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Austin, and All Saints, and founded in the year 1135, by Theobald de Valentia. Here were nine or ten religious, endowed, upon the suppression, with one hundred pounds eighteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, but no annual fair.

A college, or priory, of the order of the Trinity, for the redemption of captives, was founded by Sir Miles Stapleton, about the year 1360, in the parish-church of Ingham, near Hickling, which he rebuilt, and procured to be made collegiate. This religious society consisted of a prior, sacrist, and six canons, who were endowed at the suppression with sixty-one pounds nine shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

At West Sumerton, between Hickling and Yarmouth, there was an hospital for thirteen leprous persons, founded by Ranalps de Glanvill, and Barta his wife, in the time of king Henry II. and annexed to their monastery at Batley, near Orford, a borough town of Suffolk, in the first year of Henry IV.

Alesham, one hundred and nineteen miles from London, is a populous, but poor town, inhabited chiefly by knitters of stockings. Here is a court kept for the duchy of Lancaster, the manor having been granted to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by king Edward III.

Alesham has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of March, and the last Tuesday in September, for horses, lean cattle, and toys.

At Oxenhead, a little way south-east of Alesham, in 1667, there were discovered several urns, about three quarters of a yard under the surface of the ground; also a square piece of brick-work, each side of which measured near two yards and three quarters: there were upwards of thirty holes in it, each about two inches in diameter; and as it was one entire piece, without any joining, it was thought to have been formed, and burnt

in the place where it was found. Upon breaking it open, there appeared several stories or apartments, one above another, in which were placed small pots; and in the lower partition was one larger than the rest, with a very small mouth, and containing near two gallons of water, which was clear, and without either smell or taste. After the water was poured off, there remained in the vessel a heavy lump, of a crusty substance.

North Walsingham, so called to distinguish it from a village not far from this town, called South Walsingham, is one hundred and twenty-one miles distant from London, and has a plentiful market for corn, flesh, and all sorts of provisions, on Thursday; and a free-school, but nothing else remarkable.

Cromer, which we next visited, is a sea-port town, one hundred and twenty-seven miles from London. It has a pretty good harbour, and was formerly a much larger town than it is at present, having had two parish-churches, one of which, with many houses, was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. It is, however, still a pretty large town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, especially for lobsters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and sometimes to London.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on Whitfun-Monday, for toys.

The church of Sheringham, near Cromer, being given by Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, in the time of king Henry II. to the abbey of Nuthall, in Buckinghamshire, here was a cell of Black canons for some time belonging to that abbey.

At Gimingham, not far from Cromer, is still preserved the ancient tenure by foccage; that is, instead of money, the tenant pays his rent by a certain number of days labour, in husbandry, or other service.

Holt is a small, obscure town, one hundred and sixteen miles distant from London, in which there is nothing that deserves notice, except a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of April, for horses, black cattle, sheep, and toys.

Maud de Harcolye, in the time of king Henry II. gave the manor of Fieldawling, near Holt, to the abbot and convent of Savigny, in Normandy; upon which there came over hither some Cistercian monks of that house, to which this was a cell or priory, as it was afterwards of Long Benington, in Lincolnshire.

At Blakeney, north-west of Holt, about the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. Richard and John Stormier, and Thomas Thober, built and endowed a church and habitation for friars of the Carmelite order.

Walsingham, the next place we visited, is one hundred and sixteen miles from London, and is a pretty good town, famous for the ruins of an ancient monastery, where was a shrine of the Virgin Mary, as much frequented at one time as was that of Thomas Becket at Canterbury; and here are two wells still called by her name. The soil round this town is remarkable for producing good saffron and southernwood.

A famous chapel, dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, was built here in the year 1061, by the widow of Richaldis de Favarches, in imitation of the chapel at Nazareth; and here were placed a prior and a convent of Black canons, by her son, Jeffrey, in the time of William the Conqueror. The possessions belonging to this convent were valued, upon the dissolution, at three hundred and ninety-one pounds eleven shillings and seven-pence *per annum*, besides the offerings to our Lady, valued, in one manuscript, at two hundred and sixty pounds twelve shillings and four-pence *per annum*, but in another, at twenty-six pounds fifteen shillings only.

Great Walsingham has a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on Whitfun-Monday, for horses and pedlars wares.

Peter de Valoies, nephew to king William the Conqueror, and Albreda his wife, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry I. gave the church of St. Mary, and the manor of Binham, near Walsingham, to the abbey of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, to the intent that here might be settled a priory of Benedictine monks.

This

This cell, about the time of the dissolution, had six monks, and estates to the value of one hundred and forty pounds five shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

In the church of St. Mary, at East Rudham, between Walsingham and Castlerising, William Cheney founded a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, early in the reign of king Stephen, who were, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. removed to the extremity of the parish, eastward to a place called Cokesford, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and here a prior, and about nine Black canons, continued till the time of the dissolution, when their income was valued at one hundred and twenty-one pounds eighteen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

At Little, or Old Walsingham, north of Great or New Walsingham, there was an house of Franciscan friars, founded about the year 1346, by Elizabeth de Burgo, countess of Clare, and the foundress of Clarehall in Cambridge. It had houses and gardens valued, upon the dissolution, at three pounds *per annum*.

Not far from Walsingham is Rainham, the seat of lord Townshend. The situation, the park, and the water, are very agreeable; but the building itself rather resembles a good habitable house, than a magnificent structure. Here is the famous picture of Belisarius by Salvator Rosa, the expression of which is amazing. The whole country round this seat is rich, and finely cultivated.

From Walsingham we proceeded to Welles, or Wells, a sea-port town, which had once a market, and still carries on a very considerable trade to Holland, especially in corn, with which this part of the county abounds. The shore, in the neighbourhood of this town, is so flat, that the tide ebbs out near two miles.

Two miles west of Wells is Holkam, or Holkham, the celebrated house of the countess of Leicester, built by the late earl, and which cannot be viewed with too much attention. We were informed, that it appeared by much the most magnificent when entered by the southern approach, and therefore went a small round for that advantage, nor did we in the least repent it. The first objects are a few small clumps of trees, which just catch your attention, and give you warning of an approach: they sketch out the way to the triumphal arch, under which the road runs. This structure is in a beautiful taste, and finished in an elegant manner; it is extremely light, and the white flint rustics have a fine effect. A narrow plantation on each side a broad vista, leads from hence to the obelisk, at the distance of a mile and an half. This plantation ought to be much broader, for you see the light through many parts of it; but it is only a sketch of what the late earl designed, and not meant as complete. At the bottom of the hill, on which the obelisk stands, are the two porters lodges, small, but very neat structures. Rising with the hill, you approach the obelisk, through a very fine plantation; and nothing can be attended with a better effect than the vistas opening at once. There are eight. 1. To the south front of the house. 2. To Holkam church, on the top of a steep hill, covered with wood; a most beautiful object. 3. To the town of Wells, a parcel of scattered houses appearing in the wood. 4. To the triumphal arch. The rest to distant plantations. Vistas are by no means the taste of the present age, but such a genius as lord Leicester might be allowed to deviate from fashion in favour of beauty and propriety. Nothing can be more regular than the front of a great house, the approach to it ought therefore to partake of this regularity; because straight cuts are out of fashion, it would be an absurdity to take a winding course to the house-door, for the sake of catching objects afloat and irregularly: such management is to the full in as false a taste, as regular cuts where the house is out of the question. For instance, those from the temple at Holkam, which, however, command exceedingly beautiful objects; amongst others, Wells church. The lake in the park, which is seen from hence through some spreading trees in a most picturesque manner. A planted hill; the sea; and the rest distant plantations.

The house may be said to consist of five quadrangles,

the centre, and the four wings; not that they are squares, but we use the term to give a general idea. Each of the two fronts thereof present a centre and two wings. That to the south, and the grand approach, is as beautiful, light, airy, and elegant a building, as can be viewed. The portico is in a fine taste, and the Corinthian pillars beautifully proportioned. This central front, in every respect that can be named, appears all lightness, elegance, and proportion: but when you advance near, you find no entrance to the house; there are no stairs up to the portico; and this circumstance, after so fine an approach, and so long seeing the portico, and expecting it to be the entrance, becomes a disappointment, and is a fault in the building.

We have spoken hitherto of the central front alone. The whole, including the two wings, we cannot think so perfect, for there appears a great want of unity. The several parts are not so nicely connected as to form one whole. The centre must be seen distinct, each wing the same, and likewise the small parts which join the centre to the wings. These are all distinct parts, though joined together; nor is there any similitude of taste between the centre and the wings. All the pieces of this front are light and elegant to a great degree; but when considered as the connected parts of one whole, the want of unity is striking. The centre is uniform, and, if we may be allowed the expression, elegantly magnificent: no building can deserve these epithets more than this: but they cannot be applied to the whole front, because the parts are not of a uniform taste, and the wings are at best but light and elegant; they have nothing magnificent in them: as to the joining pieces, they are pretty. The north front consists of one row of Venetian windows, over another of common sashes in the rustics. This front is not so pleasing as the south one, but it is by far more of a piece with the wings, &c.

You enter what they call the great hall, but what is in reality a passage. It is called a cube of forty-eight feet; but eighteen very large and magnificent Corinthian pillars, having their pedestals rested on a marble passage around it, and eight or ten feet high from the ground, the area at bottom is but an oblong passage, walled in with Derbyshire marble, and upon that wall are the pillars, six in a line on each side, and six in front in a semicircle around a flight of steps up to the saloon door. The passage or gallery, as it may be called, runs around these pillars, and both together take up so much room, that all sort of proportion is lost: to look from it into the area, it appears exactly like a bath. The south front was one proof, and this hall is another, that the architect's genius was not of the magnificent or sublime stamp, for in both he aimed at greatness. The impression of the front is varied, and consequently weakened by the wings; and the want of proportion in the hall ruins the vast effect which would otherwise attend the magnificence of such pillars so nobly arranged; but in the elegant, the pleasing, the agreeable, his taste has never failed throughout the whole building. The hall is entirely of Derbyshire marble.

The saloon is forty-two feet by twenty-seven, a proportion much condemned, but it is by no means displeasing. Some call it a gallery, and perhaps a gallery is infinitely preferable to a cube, or to any proportion near a square enormously high. One of the finest rooms in England is the double cube at Wilton, which is more of a gallery than the saloon at Holkam, and yet no one ever entered it without being struck with the justness of the proportions. This saloon is hung with crimson caffoy; the pier-glasses small, on account of the narrowness of the piers, each against a pillar of the portico, but in a very elegant taste. The rooms to the left of the saloon are, first, a drawing-room thirty-three by twenty-two, hung with crimson caffoy. The pier-glasses very large, and exceedingly elegant; the agate tables beautiful beyond description. From thence we entered the landscape-room, which is a dressing-room to the state bed-chamber; it is twenty-four by twenty-two, hung with crimson damask. A passage-room leads to the anti-room to the chapel, and then into the state-gallery. The walls are of Derbyshire marble; the altar,

and all the decorations, in a very fine taste. Returning to the landscape-room, you pass into the state bed-chamber, thirty by twenty-four, which is fitted up in a most elegant taste. It is hung with French tapestry, except between the piers, which is by Mr. Saunders of Soho-square; the colours of the whole exceedingly brilliant. The bed is a cut velvet, upon a white fawn ground, and as it appears in common, is a very handsome gilt fettee, under a canopy of state: the design of this bed is equal to any thing in England. The chimney-piece remarkably beautiful; pelicans in white marble. The next apartment is lady Leicester's, consisting of a bed-chamber, dressing-room, closet with books, and a smaller one. The bed-chamber twenty-four by twenty-two, purple damask, French chairs of Chiffel-street velvet tapestry; the chimney-piece a basso relievo of white marble, finely polished. The dressing-room twenty-eight by twenty-four, hung with blue damask. So much for the suite of rooms to the left of the hall and saloon.

On the other side you enter from the latter, another drawing-room thirty-three by twenty-two, hung with a crimson-flowered velvet. The glasses, tables, and chimney-pieces, are well worth attention. From this room you enter the statue-gallery, which is, without exception, the most beautiful room we ever beheld: the dimensions are to the eye proportion itself—nothing offends the most criticising. It consists of a middle part seventy feet by twenty-two, and at each end an octagon of twenty-two, open to the centre by an arch; in one are compartments with books, and in the other, statues: those in the principal part of the gallery stand in niches in the wall, along one side of the room, on each side the chimney-piece. Among these, the Diana is extremely fine, and the arms inimitably turned. The Venus in wet drapery is likewise exquisite; nothing can exceed the manner in which the form of the limbs is seen through the clothing. The slabs are very fine; the ceiling, the only plain one in the house, the rest being all gilt fret-work and mosaic.

The entrance we have already mentioned from the drawing-room, is into one octagon, and out of the other opens the door into the dining-room, a cube of twenty-eight feet, with a large recess for the side-board, and two chimney-pieces exceedingly elegant; one a sow and pigs, and wolf; the other a bear and bee-hives, finely done in white marble; the nose of the sow was broke off by a too common misapplication of sense, feeling instead of seeing. Returning into the statue-gallery, one octagon leads into the strangers wing, and the other to the late earl's apartment, consisting of, 1. The anti-room. 2. His lordship's dressing-room. 3. The library, fifty by twenty-one, and exceedingly elegant. 4. Her ladyship's dressing-room. 5. The bed-chamber. 6. A closet with books. The rooms are about twenty-two by twenty. The strangers wing consists of an anti-chamber, dressing-room, bed-chamber, closet with books, bed-chamber, dressing-room, bed-chamber, dressing-room. The fitting up of the whole house, in all particulars not mentioned, is in the most elegant taste, the Venetian windows beautiful, ornamented with magnificent pillars, and a profusion of gilding.

But now we come to what, of all other circumstances, is in Holkam infinitely the most striking, and what renders it so particularly superior to all the great houses in the kingdom, convenience. In the first place, with respect to the state-apartments. From the hall to the saloon, on each side a drawing-room: through one of them to the state dressing-room and bed-chamber; this is perfectly complete. Through the other drawing-room to the statue-gallery, which may be called the rendezvous room, and connects a number of apartments together, in an admirable manner; for one octagon opens into the private wing, and the other into the strangers on one side, and into the dining-room on the other. This dining-room is on one side of the hall, on the other is lady Leicester's dressing-room, and through that her bed-chamber and closets. From the recess in the dining-room opens a little door on to a stair-case, which leads immediately to the offices; and we should add, that in

the centre of the wings, by the centre of the house, by the saloon door, and behind lady Leicester's closet, are stair-cases quite unseen, which communicate with all the rooms, and lead down into the offices: we say, down; for the hall is the only room seen on the ground-floor: you step directly from a coach into it, without any quarry of winding steps to wet a lady to the skin before she gets under cover. From the hall you rise to the saloon, or first floor, and there is no attack. Thus there are four general apartments, which are all distinct from each, with no reciprocal thoroughfares; the state; her ladyship's; the late earl's; and the stranger's wing. These severally open into what may be called common rooms, the hall, statue-gallery, and saloon, and all immediately communicate with the dining-room. There may be houses larger, and more magnificent, but human genius can never contrive any thing more convenient.

In this structure are the following paintings:

- Joseph and Potiphar's wife; a good piece. By Cignani
 Virgin and child. P. Pietris
 Two large landscapes. Pouffin
 A smaller one. Ditto
 Three others in the landscape-room; fine. Ditto
 Two others. Ditto
 Duke of Aremberg; a very fine piece. Vandyke
 Coriolanus: the figure of the old man kneeling before Coriolanus, and hiding his face with his hands, is extremely fine; but the figure of Coriolanus himself, without dignity, haughtiness, or any great expression. The wife leading her two children, and smiling on them, forms a figure of no expression: the colouring, however, and the back ground, are good; the disposition indifferent. P. Cortona
 Jacob and Esau, dark and disagreeable. Ditto
 Continence of Scipio. The profile of the Spanish lady wonderfully graceful and fine. Scipio's, a very bad figure, his countenance without expression; but the disposition of the group very well imagined. Giuseppi Chierera
 Perseus and Andromeda: Andromeda's figure a very good one, and the whole piece well coloured. Ditto.
 Death of Lucretia; the lights and shades very bad. Procochiano
 Quintus Cincinnatus. Ditto
 Joseph and Potiphar's wife: none of this famous painter's bright and glowing manner; the colouring hard and disagreeable. Guido
 A saint's head. Ditto
 Cupid. Ditto
 Assumption; vile. Ditto
 Flight into Egypt: a good picture; but the figures disagreeable, especially Mary's, who is a female mountain. The drawing appears to be bad. Rubens
 Birds. Ditto
 Venus; the colouring gone off, hard and disagreeable. Titian
 Venetian lady; colours gone. Ditto
 Woman's head; ditto. Ditto
 Lot and his daughters; dark and disagreeable. Dominichino
 Abraham and Isaac (in the landscape-room) rather in a dark stile. Ditto
 A landscape; not in his bright manner. Carlo Maratt.
 Judith and Holofernes; dark. Ditto
 Madona, reading. Ditto
 Apollo and Daphne. Ditto
 Magdalen and angel. Ditto
 Two views of a storm; both exceeding fine. Vernet
 A rock; very fine. Salvator Rosa
 A rock. F. Bolonese
 St. John Baptist. Ditto
 Two landscapes. Onionte
 St. John preaching. L. Giordano
 Landscapes; river and bridge. Claud Loraine
 Pegasus. Ditto
 Argus. Ditto
 Apollo keeping sheep. Ditto
 Three others. Ditto
 Repose in Egypt. Ditto

In these landscapes, Claud's elegant genius shines with uncommon lustre.

Two landscapes. Lucatelli

Jupiter and Juno; colouring bad; her neck and face the best. Hamilton

Polypheme and Galatea; the drawing strong and fine. An. Carrach.

Two altar-pieces; indifferent colouring. Conca Holy family. Albano

Two pieces of boys and flowers. P. Laura

Madona and child; drawing and colouring very fine. Raphael

Holy family: but *quere* of both to the connoisseurs in originality. Ditto

Woman in a cave; more pleasing than any piece in this collection: the face very expressive, extremely delicate, finely turned, and the drapery exquisite, displaying the roundness of the limbs through it in the happiest taste. Parmegiano

Mary Magdalen, washing our Saviour's feet. P. Veronese

Christ carrying the cross. Bassan

Youth and Old Age, two pieces; the old man very fine. Lanfranco

Angel appearing to Joseph in a dream; dark stile. Ditto

Abraham, Ishmael, &c. And. Sacchi

St. Anne, and St. Cecilia: the colouring very fine; the attitudes admirable, and the drapery graceful. Cypriani.

The object most striking on the north side of the park, is the lake, which is of great extent, and extremely beautiful. The shore is a very bold one, all covered with wood to a great height, and on the top stands the church. The plantations in general are sketched with more taste than any to be seen: in the number of acres, many exceed them; but they appear to various points of view infinitely more considerable than they really are. At the north entrance into the park, they show prodigiously grand; you look full upon the house with a very noble back ground of wood; the obelisk just above the centre; with an extent of plantation on each side that renders the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than that from the church; the house appears in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood, the plantations rising one above another. Another point of view is the vale on the east side of the park. The north plantation stretches away to the right, with vast magnificence, the south woods to the left, and joining in the front, form an extent of plantation that has a noble effect.

Burnham-Market is thus called on account of its being a market-town, and to distinguish it from seven villages in its neighbourhood, all known by the name of Burnham, and distinguished from each other by the name of the ancient lord of the manor. This town stands in the north-west part of the county, on the sea-side, at the distance of ninety miles from London: it has a fine harbour, and, together with the other villages of the same name, drives a great trade in corn to Holland.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifteenth of March, for cheese and toys; and the first of August, for horses, black cattle, sheep, and toys.

Brancafter, in the north-west part of this county, and near Burnham, was the ancient Brannodunum of the Romans, and the station of a body of Dalmatian horse. Several coins have been found here, and the remains of a Roman camp are still visible.

At a place formerly called Peterston, in the parish of Burnham, there was a house of canons, of the order of St. Austin, before the year 1200: it was dedicated to St. Peter, and subordinate to the monastery of Walsingham, to which it was wholly annexed in 1449.

In a field near North Creke, not far from Burnham, in 1206, a church was built, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Sir Robert de Nerford, governor of Dover-castle, in Kent, who some time after founded here also a chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, with an hospital

for a master, four chaplains, and thirteen poor lay-brethren; which being farther endowed by his widow, it was changed into a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin. About the year 1226, king Henry III. in the fifteenth year of his reign, made it an abbey; but it was dissolved about the twenty-second year of king Henry VII. and its land and revenues settled by that prince's mother upon Christ's College in Cambridge.

At some place near Burnham, in 1241, there was a house of White, or Carmelite friars, founded by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, and Sir William de Calthorp, knights, valued, upon the dissolution, at two pounds five shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

From Burnham we continued our journey towards Sneltham, and in our way visited Houghton Hall, the seat of the earl of Orford; the gardens and plantations of which are very large and beautiful. Many of the trees were planted by the late Sir Robert Walpole himself.

The whole extent of the building, including the colonnade and wings, which contain the offices, is four hundred and fifty feet; the main body of the house extends one hundred and sixty-six feet. The whole building is of stone, and crowned with an entablature of the Ionic order, on which is a balustrade. At each corner of the house is a cupola surmounted with a lantern.

This stately structure was begun in the year 1722, and finished in 1735; during which interval, the founder continued first minister of state.

The common approach to the house is by the south-end door, over which is engraved this inscription:

Robertus Walpole
Has Ædes
Anno S.—1722.
Inchoavit
Anno—1735.
Perfecit.

On the right hand you enter a small breakfast-room. Over the chimney is a very good picture of hounds, by Wootton.

A concert of birds, by Mario di Fiori; a very uncommon picture, for he seldom painted any thing but flowers: it belonged to Gibbins the carver, and is four feet seven inches high, by seven feet nine and a quarter wide.

The Prodigal Son returning to his father; a very dark picture, by Pordenone, the architecture and landscape very good: it is five feet five inches high, by eight feet eleven and a half wide. This picture belonged to George Villiers, the great duke of Buckingham.

A horse's head, a fine sketch, by Vandyke.

A greyhound's head, by Old Wyck, who was Wootton's master.

Sir Edward Walpole, grandfather to Sir Robert Walpole. Robert Walpole, son to Sir Edward, and father to Sir Robert Walpole.

Horatio lord Townshend, father to Charles lord viscount Townshend.

Mr. Harold, gardener to Sir Robert Walpole, a head, by Ellis.

The Supping Parlour.

The battle of Constantine and Maxentius, a copy, by Julio Romano, of the famous picture in the Vatican, which he executed after a design of Raphael. It is four feet eight inches and a half high, by nine feet seven and a quarter wide.

Over the chimney, Horace Walpole, brother to Sir Robert Walpole; three quarters length, by Richardson.

Sir Robert Walpole, when secretary at war to queen Anne; three quarters, by Jervase.

Catherine lady Walpole, his first wife, ditto.

Sir Charles Turner, one of the lords of the treasury; three quarters, by Richardson.

Charles lord viscount Townshend, secretary of state to king George I. and II. three quarters, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Dorothy, his second wife, and second sister to Sir Robert Walpole; three quarters, by Jervase.

Anne Walpole, aunt to Sir Robert Walpole, (a head.)

Dorothy Walpole, ditto.

Mary Walpole, ditto.

Elizabeth Walpole, ditto.

The Hunting Hall.

Sufannah and the two elders, by Rubens; five feet eleven inches and a half high, by seven feet eight inches and a quarter wide.

A hunting-piece: Sir Robert Walpole is in green; Col. C. Churchill in the middle; Mr. T. Turner on one side, by Wootton.

The Coffee Room.

Over the chimney, a landscape with figures dancing, by Swanivelt; two feet three inches high, by three feet three wide.

Jupiter and Europa, after Guido, by Pietro da Pietris; four feet ten inches high, by six feet two wide.

Galatea, by Zimeni; four feet ten inches high, by six feet two wide.

Horatio Walpole, uncle to Sir Robert Walpole, three quarters.

Galfridus Walpole, younger brother to Sir Robert.

Returning through the arcade, you ascend the great stair-case, which is painted in chiaro oscuro, by Kent. In the middle, four Doric pillars rise and support a fine cast in bronze of the gladiator, by John of Boulogne, which was a present to Sir Robert from Thomas earl of Pembroke.

The Common Parlour.

This room is thirty feet long by twenty-one broad. Over the chimney is some fine pear-tree carving, by Gibbins; and in the middle of it hangs a portrait of him by Sir Godfrey Kneller: it is a master-piece, and equal to any of Vandyke: three quarters.

King William, an exceeding fine sketch, by Sir Godfrey—for the large equestrian picture which he afterwards executed very ill at Hampton Court, and with several alterations, four feet three inches high, by three feet six wide.

King George I. a companion to the former, but finished: the figure is by Sir Godfrey, which he took from the king at Guilford horse-race: the horse is new painted, by Wootton.

A stud of horses, by Wouvermans; two feet one inch and three quarters high, by two feet nine.

Venus bathing, and Cupids with a carr, in a landscape, by Andrea Sacchi, one foot ten inches and a half high, by two feet six inches wide: it was lord Hallifax's.

A holy family, by Raphael da Reggio, a scholar of Zuccherò; two feet two inches and three quarters high, by one foot one quarter wide.

A fine picture of architecture in perspective, by Steenwyck, one foot nine inches high, by two feet eight wide.

Cook's shop, by Teniers: it is in his very best manner: there are several figures, in particular his own, in a hawking habit, with spaniels; and in the middle an old blind fisherman, finely painted; five feet six inches and three quarters high, by seven feet seven and three quarters wide.

Another cook's shop, by Martin de Vos, who was Snyders's master, and in this picture has excelled any thing done by his scholar: it is as large as nature: there is a greyhound snarling at a cat, in a most masterly manner, five feet eight inches high, by seven feet ten and a half wide.

A Bacchanalian, by Rubens: it is not a very pleasant picture, but the flesh of the Silenus, and the female satyrs, are highly coloured; two feet seven inches and a half high, by three feet six wide.

The Nativity, by Carlo Cignani: the thought of this picture is borrowed (as it has often been by other painters) from the famous *Notte* of Correggio at Modena, where all the light of the picture flows from the child; three feet seven and a half high, by two feet ten and a half wide.

Sir Thomas Chaloner, an admirable portrait, three quarters, by Vandyke.

Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of Gresham-college, by Antonio More; two feet six inches and a quarter high, by two feet and a half wide.

Erasmus, by Holbein, a half length smaller than life.

A Friar's head, by Rubens.

Francis Halls, Sir Godfrey Kneller's master: a head by himself.

The School of Athens, a copy of Raphael's fine picture in the Vatican; three feet two inches high, by four feet two and three quarters wide.

Joseph Carreras, a Spanish poet, writing; an half length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Rembrandt's wife, half length, by Rembrandt.

Rubens's wife, a head, by Rubens.

A man's head, by Salvator Rosa.

Mr. Locke, a head, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Inigo Jones, a head, by Vandyke.

Over the door, a daughter of Sir Henry Lee, three quarters, by Sir Peter Lely.

Over another door, Mrs. Jenny Deering, mistress to the marquis of Wharton: these two came out of the Wharton collection.

Over the two other doors, two pieces of ruins, by Viviano.

The Library.

This room is twenty-one feet and an half, by twenty-two feet and a half. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of king George I. in his coronation robes, the only picture for which he ever sat in England.

The Little Bed-Chamber.

This room is all wainscotted with mahogany; and the bed, which is of painted taffaty, stands in an alcove of the same wood.

Over the chimney is a half length, by Dahl, of Catharine Shorter, first wife of Sir Robert Walpole. This is an extreme good portrait.

On the other side, a portrait of Maria Skerret, second wife to Sir Robert Walpole, three quarters, by Vanloo.

The Little Dressing-Room.

A landscape, by Wootton, in the stile of Claude Lorrain, over the chimney.

The Blue Damask Bed-Chamber

Is of the same dimensions with the Library, and is hung with tapestry. Over the chimney, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, prime minister to king George I. and George II. a whole length in the garter robes, by Vanloo.

The Drawing-Room

Is thirty feet by twenty-one, and hung with yellow caffoy. The ceiling is exactly taken, except with the alteration of the paternal coat for the star and garter, from one that was in the dining-room of the old house, built by Sir Edward Walpole, grandfather to Sir Robert.

Over the chimney is a genteel bust of a Madona in marble, by Camillo Rusconi.

Above, is carving by Gibbins, gilt, and within it a fine picture, by Vandyke, of two daughters of lord Wharton, out of whose collection these came; with all the other Vandykes in this room, and some others at lord Walpole's at the Exchequer: five feet four inches high, by four feet three wide.

The Judgment of Paris, by Luca Jordano. There is an odd diffusion of light all over this picture: the Pallas is a remarkable fine figure, eight feet high, by ten feet eight and a quarter wide.

A sleeping Bacchus, with nymphs, boys, and animals, its companion.

King Charles I. a whole length, in armour, by Vandyke. By a mistake, both the gauntlets are drawn for the right hand.

Henrietta Maria of France, his queen, by ditto.

Archbishop

Archbishop Laud, the original portrait of him, three quarters, by ditto.

Philip lord Wharton, three quarters, by ditto.

Lord chief baron Wandsford, head of the Castlecomer family; three quarters, sitting, by Vandyke.

Lady Wharton, three quarters, by ditto.

Jane, daughter of lord Wenman, ditto. The hands, in which Vandyke excelled, are remarkably fine in this picture.

Robert lord Walpole, eldest son to Sir Robert Walpole by Catharine his first wife; a head in crayons, by Rosalba.

Edward Walpole, second son to Sir Robert Walpole, ditto.

Horace Walpole, third son to Sir Robert, ditto.

Mary lady viscountess Malpas, second daughter to Sir Robert Walpole, by his first wife: a profile sketch, by Jervase.

Lady Maria Walpole, only child to Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, by Maria his second wife, married to C. Churchill, Esq; in crayons, by Pond.

The Saloon

Is forty feet long, forty high, and thirty wide; the hanging is crimson flowered velvet; the ceiling painted in Kent, who designed all the ornaments throughout the house. The chimney-piece is of black and gold marble, of which too are the tables. In the broken pediment of the chimney stands a small antique bust of a Venus; and over the garden door is a large antique bust.

On the great table is an exceeding fine bronze of a man and woman, by John of Boulogne.

On the other tables are two vases of oriental alabaster.

Over the chimney: Christ baptized by St. John, a most capital picture of Albano. His large pictures are seldom good, but this is equal, both for colouring and drawing, to any of his master Caracci, or his fellow scholar Guido: it is eight feet eight inches high, by six feet four and a half wide. This picture belonged to Mr. Laws, first minister to the regent of France.

The stoning of St. Stephen, a capital picture of Le Sœur: it contains nineteen figures, and is remarkable for expressing a most masterly variety of grief. The saint, by a considerable anacronism, but a very common one among the Roman Catholics, is dressed in the rich habit of a modern priest at high mass, nine feet eight inches and a half high, by eleven feet three and three quarters wide.

The Holy Family, a most celebrated picture of Vandyke. The chief part of it is a dance of boy-angels, which are painted in the highest manner: the Virgin seems to have been a portrait, and is not handsome, it is too much crowded with fruits and flowers, and birds. In the air are two partridges, finely painted; seven feet and half an inch, by nine feet one and three quarters.

Mary Magdalen washing Christ's feet; a capital picture of Rubens, finished in the highest manner, and finely preserved. There are fourteen figures as large as life: the Magdalen is particularly well coloured, six feet three quarters of an inch high, eight feet two wide.

The Holy Family, in a round, by Cantarini: the child is learning to read; three feet six inches every way.

The Holy Family, by Titian. It belonged to Monsieur de Morville, secretary of state in France; four feet seven and a half high, by three feet four and a half wide.

Simeon and the child; a very fine picture of Guido. The design is taken from a statue of a Silenus with a young Bacchus, in the Villa Borghese at Rome. This was in Monsieur de Morville's collection; three feet two inches and a half high, by two feet seven and a half wide.

The Virgin, with the child asleep in her arms, by Augustine Caracci; three feet six inches high, by two feet nine and three quarters wide.

An old woman giving a boy cherries, by Titian: it is his own son and nurse; four feet ten inches high, by three feet six and three quarters wide.

The Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto. This and the last were from the collection of the Marq. Mari, at Genoa; three feet one inch and a quarter high, by two feet seven and a quarter wide.

The Assumption of the Virgin, a beautiful figure supported by boy-angels, in a very bright manner, by Morello; six feet four inches and three quarters high, by four feet nine and a half wide.

The adoration of the shepherds, its companion: all the light comes from the child.

The Cyclops at their forge, by Luca Jordano. This belonged to Gibbins; six feet four inches high, by four feet eleven wide.

Dædalus and Icarus, by Le Brun: in a different manner from what he generally painted; six feet four inches high, by four feet three wide.

The Carlo Maratti Room

Is thirty feet by twenty-one. The hangings are green velvet, the table of Lapis Lazuli; at each end are two sconces of massive silver.

Over the chimney is Clement the Ninth, of the Rospigliosi family; three quarters sitting, a most admirable portrait, by Carlo Maratti. It was bought by Jervase the painter out of the Arnaldi palace at Florence, where are the remains of the great Pallavicini collection, from whence Sir Robert bought several of his pictures. Nothing can be finer than this, the boldness of the penciling is as remarkable as his delicacy in his general pictures, and it was so much admired, that he did several of them.

The Judgment of Paris, drawn by Carlo Maratti, when he was eighty-three years old, yet has none of the rawness of his latter pieces; the drawing of the Juno is very faulty, it being impossible to give so great a turn to the person as he has given to this figure: it came out of the Pallavicini collection; five feet nine inches and three quarters high, by seven feet seven and a quarter wide.

Galatea sitting with Acis, Tritons, and Cupids, its companion; five feet eight inches and three quarters high, by seven feet seven and a half wide.

The Holy Family, an unfinished picture, large as life, by Carlo Maratti, in his last manner; three feet two inches and three quarters high, by two feet eight and a quarter wide.

The Virgin teaching Jesus to read, by Carlo Maratti; two feet three and a quarter, by one foot ten and a quarter.

St. Cœcilia with four angels playing on musical instruments, companion to the former. These two last are most perfect and beautiful pictures, in his best and most finished manner, and were in the Pallavicini collection.

The Assumption of the Virgin, by Carlo Maratti; she has a deep blue veil all over her; two feet three inches and three quarters high, by one foot ten and a quarter wide.

The Virgin and Joseph with a young Jesus, a fine picture by Carlo Maratti, in the manner of his master, Andrea Sacchi; two feet five inches and a quarter high, by two feet wide.

The marriage of St. Catharine, by Carlo Maratti; two feet seven inches high, by one foot ten and a half wide.

Two saints worshipping the Virgin in the clouds, by Carlo Maratti; two feet three inches and a half high, by one foot nine and a half wide.

St. John the Evangelist, its companion.

A naked Venus and Cupid, by Carlo Maratti, in a very particular stile; three feet one inch and a half high, by four feet four and a half wide.

The Holy Family, by Nicholo Beretoni, Carlo's best scholar. This picture is equal to any of his master's. The grace and sweetness of the Virgin, and the beauty and drawing of the young Jesus, are incomparable; three feet one inch and a quarter high, by four feet four and a quarter wide.

The assumption of the Virgin, by ditto; two feet two inches and a quarter high, by one foot eight and a quarter wide.

The pool of Bethesda, by Gioseppe Chiari, another of Carlo's scholars; three feet three inches high, by four feet five wide.

Christ's sermon on the mount, ditto.

Apollo and Daphne, ditto.

Bacchus and Ariadne, the best of the four, ditto: the Bacchus seems to be taken from the Apollo Belvedere, as the ideas of the Ariadne and the Venus evidently are from the figures of Liberality and Modesty, in the famous picture of Guido, in the collection of the Marquis del Monte at Bologna.

Apollo in crayons, by Rosalba; two feet two inches high, by one foot eight wide.

Diana, its companion.

A profile head of a man, a capital drawing in a great file, by Raphael.

A profile head of St. Catharine, by Guido.

The birth of the Virgin, by Luca Jordano; two feet one inch high, by one foot and a quarter of an inch.

The presentation of the Virgin in the temple, its companion: these two are finished designs for two large pictures, which he painted for the fine church of the Madonna della Salute at Venice.

The flight into Egypt, by Morello, in the manner of Vandyke; three feet two inches and a quarter high, by one foot eleven and a quarter wide.

The crucifixion, its companion.

Hercules and Omphale, by Romanelli; three feet one inch and a half high, by four feet three wide.

The Velvet Bed-Chamber

Is twenty-one feet and a half by twenty-two and a half. The bed is of green velvet, richly embroidered, and laced with gold; the ornament designed by Kent: the hangings are tapestry, representing the loves of Venus and Adonis, after Albano.

Alexander adorning the tomb of Achilles, by Le Mer. The head of Alexander is taken from his medals, the figures are in the true antique taste, and the buildings fine; eight feet two inches and three quarters high, by five feet two and a half wide.

Over one of the doors, a sea-port, by Old Griffier; three feet two inches and a half high, by four feet one inch wide.

A landscape over the other door, by ditto.

The Dressing-Room

Is hung with very fine gold tapestry, after pictures of Vandyke. There are whole length portraits of James I. queen Anne his wife, daughter to Frederick the second king of Denmark, brother to queen Anne, they have fine borders of boys, with festoons, and oval pictures of the children of the Royal Family. At the upper-end of the room is a glass-case filled with a large quantity of silver philegree, which belonged to Cath. lady Walpole.

Over the chimney, the consulting the Sibylline oracles, a fine picture, by Le Mer; companion to that in the bed-chamber: the architecture of this is rather the better.

The Embroidered Bed-Chamber.

The bed is of the finest Indian needle-work.

Over the chimney, the Holy Family, large as life, by Nicolo Pouffin. It is one of the most capital pictures in this collection, the airs of the heads, and the draperies, are in the finest taste of Raphael, and the antique. Elizabeth's head is taken from a statue of an old woman in the Villa Borghese at Rome; the colouring is much higher than his usual manner; the Virgin's head, and the young Jesus, are particularly delicate; five feet seven inches, by four feet three and three quarters wide.

Over the doors, two pieces of cattle, by Rosa di Tivoli.

The Cabinet

Is twenty-one feet and a half, by twenty-two and a half, hung with green velvet. Over the chimney is a celebrated picture of Rubens's wife, by Vandyke; it was fitted for a pannel in her own closet in Rubens's house. She is in black fatten, with a hat on, a whole length; the hands and the drapery are remarkably good.

Rubens's family, by Jordaens of Antwerp: Rubens is playing on a lute, his first wife is sitting with one of her children on her lap, and two others before her. There are several other figures and genii in the air: five feet nine inches high, by four feet five and a half wide. This picture belonged to the duke of Portland.

A winter-piece, by Giacomo Bassan; three feet eight inches and a half high, by five feet eleven and three quarters.

A summer-piece, by Leonardo Bassan; three feet eight inches and a half high, by five feet eleven and three quarters. These two were in the collection of M. de la Vrilliere.

Boors at cards, by Teniers; one foot four inches high, by one foot ten inches wide.

Christ appearing to Mary in the garden, an exceeding fine picture, by Pietro da Cortona; one foot nine inches and a half high, by one foot eight inches wide.

The judgment of Paris, by Andrea Schiavone. (Note, that all the pictures in this room, except the portraits, that have not the sizes set down, are very small.)

Midas judging between Pan and Apollo, by ditto.

Christ laid in the sepulchre, one of the finest pictures that Parmegiano ever painted, and for which there is a tradition, that he was knighted by a duke of Parma: there are eleven figures; the expression, the drawing, and the colouring, the perspective, and chiaroscuro, are as fine as possible. The figure of Joseph of Arimathea is Parmegiano's own portrait.

The adoration of the Magi, by Velvet Brughel: there are a multitude of little figures, all finished with the greatest Dutch exactness; the ideas too are a little Dutch, for the Ethiopian king is dressed in a surplice with boots and spurs, and brings for a present a gold model of a modern ship.

The Virgin and child, a very pleasing picture, by Baroccio; but the drawing is full of faults.

A naked Venus sleeping, a most perfect figure, by Annibal Caracci; the contours and the colouring excessive fine.

Head of Vanderdort, by Dobson.

St. John, a head, by Carlo Dolci.

Head of Innocent X. by Velasco.

A boy's head with a lute, by Cavalier Luti.

Friars giving meat to the poor, by John Miel; one foot seven and a half high, by two feet two inches wide.

Its companion.

Boors at cards, by Teniers.

Boors drinking; its companion, by Ostade.

A dying officer at confession, by Bourgnone; very bright colouring and fine expression; one foot seven inches and a half high, by two feet one inch and three quarters wide.

Its companion.

Christ laid in the sepulchre, by Giacomina Bassan, a very particular picture; the lights are laid on so thick, that it seems quite basso-relievo. It is a fine design for a great altar-piece which he has painted at Padua. This picture was a present to lord Orford, from James earl of Waldegrave, knight of the garter, and ambassador at Paris.

Holy Family, by Rottenhamer.

Holy Family, with St. John on a lamb, by Williberts, a scholar of Rubens, who has made a large picture, from whence this is taken, now in the Palace Pitti, at Florence: This is finely finished, and the colouring neater than Rubens.

The Virgin and child, by Alexandro Veronese; painted on black marble.

Three soldiers; a fine little picture, by Salvator Rosa, in his brightest manner.

The Virgin with the child in her arms; by Morello, on black marble; a present from Sir Benjamin Keene, ambassador at Madrid.

The Virgin with the child in her arms asleep, by Sebastian Concha.

Edward VI. an original small whole length, by Holbein; Edwardus Dei gratia sextus rex Anglia, & Francia, & Hibernia.

Laban searching for his images, by Sebastian Bourdon; three feet one inch and three quarters, by four feet four inches and a half wide.

The banquetting-house ceiling: it is the original design of Rubens for the middle compartment of that ceiling, and represents the assumption of king James I. into Heaven. It belonged to Sir Godfrey Kneller, who

studied it much, as is plain from his sketch for king William's picture in the parlour; two feet eleven inches high, by one foot nine inches and a half wide.

Six sketches of Rubens for triumphal arches, &c. On the entry of the Infant Ferdinand of Austria into Antwerp; they are painted with a description of the festival: they are two feet and a quarter square.

Bathsheba bringing Abishag to David; an exceeding high-finished picture in varnish, by Vanderwerff; a present to lord Orford from the duke of Chandos: two feet ten inches high, by two feet three wide.

Two flower-pieces most highly finished, by Van Huyfum; two feet seven inches high, by two feet two wide.

Christ and Mary in the garden, by Philippo Laura.

The Holy Family, by John Bellino: it belonged to Mr. Laws.

Landscape with figures, by Bourgoynone, in the manner of Salvator Rosa.

Its companion, with soldiers.

Two small landscapes, by Gaspar Pouffin.

Over the door into the bed-chamber, the Holy Family, by Matteo Ponzoni, a most uncommon hand, and a very fine picture; three feet seven inches and a half high, by five feet two and a half wide.

Over the parlour door, the murder of the innocents, by Sebastian Bourdon; four feet and one half inch high, by five feet eight wide.

Over the other door, the death of Joseph, by Velasco; three feet three inches high, by four feet ten wide.

St. Christopher, a very small picture, by Elzheimer.

The Marble Parlour.

One entire side of this room is marble, with alcoves for side-boards, supported with columns of Plymouth marble. Over the chimney is a fine piece of alto-relievo in statuary marble, after the antique, by Rysbrack, and before one of the tables, a large granite cistern.

Henry Danvers, earl of Danby; a fine whole length in garter robes, by Vandyke.

Sir Thomas Wharton, brother to Philip lord Wharton, and knight of the Bath, whole length, by Vandyke, (from the Wharton collection.)

Two fruit-pieces over the door, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio, from Mr. Scawen's collection.

The Ascension, by Paul Veronese, over a door.

The Apostles after the Ascension, ditto.

The Hall

Is a cube of forty, with a stone gallery round three sides: the ceiling and the frieze of boys are by Altari: the bas-reliefs over the chimney and doors are from the antique.

The figures over the great door, and the boys over the lesser doors, are by Rysbrack. In the frieze are bas-reliefs of Sir Robert Walpole, and Catharine, his first lady, and of Robert lord Walpole, their elder son, and Margaret Rolle, his wife.

Over the chimney is a bust of Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, by Rysbrack.

Before a nich, over-against the chimney, is the Laocoon, a fine cast in bronze, by Girardon, bought by lord Walpole at Paris.

On the tables, the Tiber and the Nile in bronze, from the antiques in the Capitol at Rome.

Two vases in bronze, from the antiques in the Villas of Medici and Borgheze at Rome.

The bust of a woman, a most beautiful antique.

The bust of a Roman empress, antique.

On terms and consoles round the hall, are the following busts and heads:

Marcus Aurelius, antique.

Trajan, ditto.

Septimus Severus, ditto.

Commodus, ditto.

A young Hercules, ditto.

Baccio Bandinelli, by himself.

Faustina senior, antique.

A young Commodus, ditto.

Heads.

Homer, modern.

Hesiod, ditto.

Jupiter, antique.

A philosopher, ditto.

Hadrian, ditto.

Pollux, ditto.

Going from the Saloon, down the great steps, through the garden, you enter a porch adorned with busts of Rome, by Camillo Rusconi.

Minerva, ditto.

Antinous, ditto.

Apollo Belvedere, ditto.

A philosopher's head, antique.

Julia Pia Severi, ditto.

Out of this you go into a vestibule, round which, in the niches, are six vases of Volterra alabastr. This leads into

The Gallery,

Which is seventy-three feet long, by twenty-one feet high; the middle rises three feet higher, with windows all round; the ceiling is a design of Serlio's in the inner library of St. Mark's at Venice, and was brought from thence by Mr. Horace Walpole, jun. the frieze is taken from the Sybils temple at Tivoli. There are two chimnies, and the whole room is hung with Norwich damask. It was intended originally for a green-house; but on Sir Robert Walpole's resigning his employments, on the ninth of February, 1742, it was fitted up for his pictures, which had hung in the house at Downing-street.

Over the farthest chimney is that capital picture, and the first in this collection, the Doctors of the Church: they are consulting on the immaculateness of the Virgin, who is above in the clouds. In this picture, which is by Guido in his brightest manner, and perfectly preserved, there are six old men as large as life. The expression, drawing, design, and colouring, wonderfully fine. In the clouds is a beautiful virgin all in white, and before her a sweet little angel flying; eight feet eleven inches high, by six feet wide. It was in the collection of the Marquis Angeli.

Over the other chimney, the Prodigal Son, by Salvator Rosa; eight feet three inches high, by six feet five and a half wide.

Meleager and Atalanta, a cartoon, by Rubens, larger than life; brought out of Flanders by general Wade: it being designed for tapestry, all the weapons are in the left hand of the figures; ten feet seven inches high, by twenty feet nine and a half wide.

Four markets, by Snyders; one of fowl, and another of fish, another of fruit, and the fourth of herbs. There are two more of them at Munich, a horse and a flesh market; each six feet nine inches and a half high, by eleven feet one and a half wide.

Marcus Curtius leaping into the gulph, an exceeding fine picture, by Mola. There are multitudes of figures, fine attitudes, and great expressions of passion. This picture is six feet four inches and a quarter high, by eleven feet four inches wide; and, with the next, belonged to Gibbins the carver.

Horatius Cocles defending the bridge; its companion.

A lioness and two lions, by Rubens. Nothing can be livelier, or in a greater stile than the attitude of the lioness; five feet six inches high, by eight feet wide.

Architecture; it is a kind of a street with various marble palaces in perspective, like the Strada Nuova at Genoa; the buildings and bas-reliefs are extremely fine, the latter especially are so like the hand of Polydore, that we should rather think that this picture is by this master, than by Julio Romano, whose it is called. There are some figures, but very poor ones, and undoubtedly not by the same hand as the rest of the pictures: there is an officer kneeling by a woman, who shews the Virgin and Child in the clouds sitting under a rainbow. This picture was a present to lord Orford, from general Charles Churchill; five feet six inches and three quarters high, by six feet eleven inches wide.

An old woman sitting in a chair, a portrait three quarters, by Rubens, bought at Mr. Scawen's sale.

An old woman reading, an extreme fine portrait, by **Boll**, bought at the duke of Portland's sale, when he went governor to Jamaica.

Cupid burning armour, by **Elisabetta Sirani**, Guido's favourite scholar; two feet one inch and a half high, by two feet seven and a half wide.

An usurer and his wife, by **Quintin Matsis**, the blacksmith of Antwerp. This picture is finished with the greatest labour and exactness imaginable, and was painted for a family in France; it differs very little from one at Windsor, which he did for Charles I. two feet eight inches and a half high, by one foot ten and three quarters wide.

Job's friends bringing him presents; a fine picture, by **Guido**, which he has executed in large, and in his brightest manner, in the church of the Mendicants at Bologna: this is dark, but there is most masterly skill in the naked, and in the disposition of the figures; three feet one inch high, by two feet four and a half wide.

Europa, a fine landscape, by **Paul Brill**, the figures by **Dominichini**; two feet five inches high, by three feet five and three quarters wide.

Africa, its companion.

Dives and Lazarus, by **Paul Veronese**. There are few of him better than this; the building is particularly good: two feet seven inches and a half high, by three feet five wide. It belonged to Monsieur de Morville, secretary of state in France.

The exposition of **Cyrus**, by **Castiglione**, a very capital picture of this master; two feet four inches and a quarter high, by three feet six and a quarter wide.

Its companion.

The adoration of the shepherds, by **Old Palma**, from the collection of Monsieur de la Vrilliere, secretary of state in France; two feet six inches high, by three feet ten wide.

The Holy Family, by ditto; two feet seven inches and a quarter high, by four feet five wide, from Monsieur **Flinck's** collection.

A fine moon-light landscape, with a cart overturning, by **Rubens**; two feet ten inches high, by four feet one wide. (It was lord Cadogan's.)

Nymph and shepherd, by **Carlo Cignani**; three feet four inches high, by four feet one and a quarter wide.

Two women, an emblematical picture, by **Paris Bourdon**; three feet six inches high, by four feet two wide; from Mr. **Flinck's** collection.

Abraham, Sarah, and Hagar, by **Pietro Cortona**.

The Great Duke has a small sketch of this, but reversed, and with the Sarah and other figures at a distance; the Hagar is much fairer than in this; six feet ten inches high, by six feet one wide.

Abraham's sacrifice, by **Rembrandt**. Abraham's head, and the naked body of Isaac, are very fine: the painter has avoided much of the horror of the story, by making Abraham cover the boy's face, to hide the horror from himself; six feet three inches high, by four feet three and three quarters wide.

The old man and his sons with the bundle of sticks, by **Salvator Rosa**, in his finest taste; six feet high, by four feet two and a half wide.

The adoration of the shepherds, octagon, a most perfect and capital picture of **Guido**, not inferior to the Doctors: the beauty of the Virgin, the delicacy of her and the child, (which is the same as in the Simeon's arms in the Saloon) the awe of the shepherds, and the Chiaro Oscuro of the whole picture, which is in the finest preservation, are all incomparable. This belonged to Monsieur de la Vrilliere; three feet three inches and a half every way.

The continence of **Scipio**, by **Nicolo Pouffin**; painted with all the purity and propriety of an ancient bas-relief. This picture belonged to Monsieur de Morville, and is three feet eight inches and three quarters high, by five feet two wide.

Moses striking the rock, by **Nicolo Pouffin**. There is a great fault in it; Moses is by no means the principal figure, nor is he striking the rock angrily, and with a great air, but seems rather scraping out the water. The

thirst in all the figures, the piety in the young man lifting his father to the stream, and the devotion in others, are extremely fine; three feet eleven inches and a half high, by six feet three and a half wide.

The placing Christ in the sepulchre, over the door, by **Ludovico Caracci**; six feet three inches high, by five feet one wide.

Moses in the bulrushes, by **Le Soeur**; a present to lord Orford from the duke of Montague; seven feet one inch high, by four feet eight and a half wide.

The adoration of the Magi, by **Carlo Maratti**. He has painted another of them in the church of the Venetian St. Mark at Rome; six feet eleven inches high, by four feet four wide.

Cows and sheep, by **Teniers**, in his best manner; one foot eleven, by two feet nine.

Landscape, with a cascade and sheep; a very fine picture, by **Gaspar Pouffin**. It was bought at the late earl of Halifax's sale; one foot eleven inches high, by two feet nine wide.

The last supper, by **Raphael**: it is in fine preservation; one foot eight inches high, by two feet eight and a half wide.

Solomon's idolatry, by **Stella**: it is painted on black and gold marble, which is left untouched in many places of the ground. There are many figures finely finished, and several beautiful airs of womens heads; one foot ten inches high, by two feet five and a quarter wide.

A sea-port; a fine picture of **Claude Lorrain**. There is a bright sun playing on the water, and the whole shine of the picture is in his very best manner. It belonged to Monsieur Morville; three feet one inch and a quarter high, by four feet two and a half wide.

A calm sea, ditto. A most pleasing and agreeable picture. There are two figures on the fore ground, Apollo and the Sybil; she is taking up a handful of sand, for every grain of which she was to live a year. Apollo granted her this boon, as the price of her person, which afterwards she refused him. The promontory is designed for **Cumæ**, the residence of the Sybil. Among the buildings are the ruins of the Castellum Aquæ Martiæ, with the trophies of Marius, which are now placed in the Capitol: the remains of the building itself stands near the Coliseum; three feet two inches and three quarters high, by four feet one wide.

Two landscapes, by **Gaspar Pouffin**, in his dark manner; that at the upper end of the gallery is fine. These two, and the latter **Claude**, were in the collection of the Marquis di Mari; three feet three inches and a quarter high, by four feet five and a quarter wide each.

The **Ioconda**, a smith's wife, reckoned the handsomest woman of her time: she was mistress to Francis I. king of France; by **Lionardo da Vinci**. This was Monsieur de Morville's; two feet nine inches high, by two feet and a quarter wide.

Apollo, by **Cantarini**, a contemporary of **Guido**, whose manner he imitated; two feet seven inches high, by two feet and a quarter wide.

The Holy Family, with angels, by **Valerio Castelli**, who studied **Vandyke**; two feet five inches high, by one foot eleven and a half wide.

The Eagle and **Ganymede**, by **Michael Angelo Buonarotti**; two feet eleven inches high, by one foot eleven wide.

The Virgin and Child, a most beautiful, bright, and capital picture, by **Dominichino**; bought out of the **Zambeccari** palace at Bologna, by **Horace Walpole, jun.** two feet four inches high, by one foot eleven and a half wide.

The Salutation, a fine finished picture, by **Albano**; two feet high, by one foot six inches and a half wide.

The late emperor of Germany, when duke of **Lorrain**, being in England, was entertained at **Houghton** with the most magnificent repast that was perhaps ever given in England, though there was not a single foreign dish in the whole entertainment; relays of horses being provided on the roads to bring rarities from the most remote parts of the kingdom.

Snettſham, which we viſited after viewing the magnificent ſeat of Houghton-hall, is ninety-nine miles from London, was once a royal demefne, and enjoyed many privileges; but has nothing now remarkable, but the ſeat of Nicholas Styleman, Eſq; whoſe lady has here formed ſome exceeding pretty plantations; particularly thoſe upon a ſtream, which ſhe calls New-bridge and Catherine's-iſland. This ſtream is managed with true taſte; naturally, it is only a ditch, but where this lady has improved it, it is a winding river, and the greateſt ornament to her plantations. On one part of its banks ſhe has a very neat circular cottage for breakfaſting, and near it a menagery, with a great variety of birds: in this part of the plantation are all ſorts of water-fowl. From her menagery you croſs the ſtream, and paſs along its winding banks to the grotto, which is very prettily contrived out of a boat, by cutting it into two equal parts, and fixing it together, with a little addition: it is ſtuck full of ſpar, ſhells, ſea-weed, coral, glaſs, ore, &c. all diſpoſed with taſte and elegance. The front is pretty, but too regular, and not ſufficiently ruſtic, compoſed of the ſame materials, on a ground of powdered ſea-ſhells, ſtuck in cement. The ſituation is very agreeable by the ſide of the river, and in the ſhade of ſeveral large weeping willows. The ſtream is ſtill more beautiful in the other plantation called Catherine's-iſland; it forms five little woody iſlands, in which are ſeveral cool, ſhady, ſequeſtered walks, in a taſte which does great honour to the fancy of this ingenious lady. The plantations behind the houſe have great variety, and are ſtretched out with taſte.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, but no annual fair.

The manor of Choffel, north-eaſt of Snettſham, belonged to the brethren of St. Lazarus, who had a maſter or preceptor of that order here. It was afterwards annexed to Burton Lazars, in Leiceſterſhire.

In the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. one William de Bec founded a chapel and an hospital in the pariſh of Billingford, near Harleſton, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. It had thirteen beds for accommodating poor travellers with lodgings.

Caſtle-Riſing, the next place we viſited, took its name from an old caſtle near it, which, together with the town, is ſituated on a high eminence, ninety-seven miles from London.

It is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen; and though now there are ſcarce twelve families in it, was formerly a conſiderable place, till its harbour was choaked up with ſand: here, however, is an hospital for twelve poor men, and an alms-houſe for twenty-four poor widows, both founded by the family of the Howards. In the neighbourhood of this town there is a park, and a large chace, with the privilege of a foreſt.

Caſtle-Riſing, and ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, retain the old Norman cuſtom, by which all teſtaments muſt be proved before the parſon of the pariſh.

This town ſends two members to parliament, but has neither market nor fair.

At Flitcham, on the eaſt ſide of Caſtle-Riſing, there was a priory or hospital of the order of St. Auguſtine, ſubordinate to Waſſingham, to which it was given by Dametta de Flitcham, niece to Emma de Bellofago, in the time of king Richard I. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the diſſolution with fifty-five pounds five ſhillings and ſix-pence *per annum*.

Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, to which we paſſed from Caſtle-Riſing, is thus called to diſtinguiſh it from three villages in this county, called Weſt Lynn, North Lynn, and Old Lynn. Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, was formerly called Biſhop's Lynn, becauſe it belonged to the biſhop of Norwich; but having come, by exchange, into the hands of king Henry VIII. it aſſumed its preſent name.

This town is ninety-eight miles from London, and was a borough by preſcription before the time of king John, who, becauſe it adhered to him againſt the barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges; appointed it a provoſt, and gave it a ſilver cup of about eight ounces, double gilt and enamelled, and four large ſilver

maces that are carried before the mayor. K. Henry VIII.'s ſword, which he gave to the town, when it fell into his hands, by exchange with the biſhop of Norwich, is alſo carried before the mayor. King Henry III. made it a mayor town for its ſervices to him againſt the barons; and in the late civil war, it held out for king Charles I. and ſuſtained a formal ſiege againſt upwards of eighteen thouſand men, for above three weeks; but for want of relief, was obliged to ſurrender, and pay ten ſhillings a head for every inhabitant, and a month's pay to the ſoldiers, to prevent it from being plundered.

This town has had fifteen royal charters, and is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, under-ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen, with other inferior officers; and every firſt Monday of the month, the mayor, aldermen, the reſt of the magiſtrates, and the preachers, meet to hear and determine all controverſies between the inhabitants, in an amicable manner, in order to prevent law-ſuits. This cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1588, and is called the Feaſt of Reconciliation.

Lynn is a rich, large town, well built, and well inhabited; and from the ruins of the works demolished in the late civil wars, it appears to have been a ſtrong place. It has a ſpacious market-place, in the quadrangle of which is a ſtatuette of king William III. and a fine croſs, with a dome and gallery round it, ſupported by ſixteen pillars. The market-houſe is a free-ſtone building, after the modern taſte, ſeventeen feet high, and adorned with ſtatues, and other embellishments.

Here is a theatre, very convenient and neat, neither profuſely ornamented, nor diſguffingly plain; and although not free from faults, yet has none but what reſulted from the architect being confined to fill up the ſhell of an old building which was raiſed for another purpoſe. The aſſembly-rooms are capacious, and handſomely fitted up: they conſiſt of three on a line; the firſt an old town-hall, fifty-eight feet by twenty-seven, and of a well-proportioned loftineſs, would be a very good ball-room, had it a boarded floor, but at preſent forms a very noble anti-room. It opens into the ball-room, ſixty feet by twenty-seven, and twenty-two feet high, which would have been a proper one, if the architect had thought proper to give his muſic-gallery a hitch backwards, for at preſent it is a mere ſhelf ſtuck in between the chimnies, an eye-ſore to the room. If he did it through confinement, for want of ſpace, he ſhould undoubtedly have formed his muſic-ſeats upon the plan of thoſe at Almacks, at the end of the room; they might have waved in a ſcroll round the door of the card-room, mingled with branches of candles, which might eaſily have been rendered a great ornament.

The card-room is twenty-seven by twenty-seven, and twenty-two high.

As the three are upon a line, it would have given them an uncommon elegance, had the openings from one into another been in three arches in the centre ſupported by pillars, inſtead of the preſent glaſs-doors, which are mean.

The eye would then have commanded at once a ſuit of one hundred and forty-five feet, which, with handſome luſtres properly diſpoſed, would have rendered theſe rooms inferior to few in England.

Here are two pariſh-churches; St. Margaret's, which has a fine library, and All Saints. There is alſo a chapel of eaſe, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which is eſteemed one of the handſomeſt of the kind in England: it has a bell-tower of free-ſtone, and an octagon ſpire over it, which together are one hundred and ſeventy feet high; and there is a library in it erected by ſubſcription. Here is likewiſe a Preſbyterian and a Quaker meeting-houſe, with a Bridewell, a work-houſe, and ſeveral alms-houſes; a free-ſchool, a good cuſtom-houſe, and a convenient quay and warehouses.

In the pariſh of All Saints there is a ſmall hospital, where four men live rent-free; and another, called St. Mary Magdalen's, which was anciently a priory, but rebuilt in 1649, and now under the care of two ſenior aldermen, choſen by the other governors. In 1682, a ruinous old chapel here was turned into a workhouſe, where

where fifty poor children are taught to read, and spin wool, and, at a fit age, are put out apprentices, by an act of parliament settled in the guardians of the poor. In September 1741, the spires of both churches in this town were blown down by a storm of wind, but both have been since rebuilt. Here is a town-house, called Trinity-hall, which is a noble fabric; and there is an Exchange of free-stone, with two orders of columns, built at the expence of Sir John Turner.

The fortifications of this town are not so much demolished, but that they might easily be repaired, and the town made defensible in a very few days. A platform at the north end of the town, called St. Ann's Platform, mounts twelve great guns, and commands all the ships passing near the harbour; and towards the land, besides the wall, there are nine regular bastions and a ditch.

Four rivulets run through this town; and the tide of the Ouse, which is about as broad as the Thames at London-bridge, rises twenty feet perpendicular. The town is supplied with water by conduits and pipes.

The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but imported from abroad. It deals more largely in coals and wine than any other town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for these commodities, Lynn receives back for exportation all the corn which the counties it supplies them with produce; and of this one article Lynn exports more than any one port in the kingdom, except Hull in Yorkshire. Its foreign trade is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain and Portugal.

The harbour is safe when once ships get into it; but the passage having many flats and shoals, it is difficult to enter.

The King's Staith or quay, where the greatest part of the imported wines are landed, and put into large vaults, is a handsome square, with brick buildings, in the centre of which is a statue of king James I.

Here was formerly a cell of a prior and three Benedictine monks, belonging to the cathedral monastery of Norwich, founded by bishop Herbert about the year 1111, and dedicated to St. Margaret.

Petrus Capellarius founded an hospital here in 1145, for a prior, and twelve brethren and sisters, nine of whom were to sound, and three leprous. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is still in being.

About the year 1261, a convent of Grey friars was founded here by Thomas de Fletsham.

The Friars de Pœnitentia Jesu Christi were settled in this town before the fifth of Edward I. and continued here till the suppression of that order.

In the time of Edward I. not before, here was the hospital of St. John the Baptist, consisting of a warden or master, and several poor brothers and sisters; the revenues of which were valued, on the dissolution, at seven pounds seven shillings and a penny *per annum*.

There was also in this town a house of Austin friars in the reign of king Edward I. valued, upon the dissolution, at only one pound four shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

Here was a house of Black friars before the twenty-first of Edward I. said to have been founded by Thomas Gedney, the valuation of which, upon the dissolution, does not appear.

Not far from the town-house, called Trinity-Hall, but nearer to the river, here was a college of twelve priests, founded about the year 1500 by Thomas Thursby, mayor of this town.

This town sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Thursday and Saturday; and one annual fair, viz. the second of February, called Lynn Mart, for wearing apparel, and all sorts of goods from London: it lasts a fortnight.

At a place called Blackborough, in the parish of Middleton, south-east of Lynn Regis, Roger de Scales, and Muriel his wife, in the time of Henry II. built a priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine,

in which there were religious of both sexes; but Robert, son to the said Roger de Scales, before the year 1200, settled this house upon the nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who being about ten in number, continued here till the general suppression, when their revenues were rated at forty-two pounds six shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

At South Lynn, near King's Lynn, mention is made of a house of White friars, founded in the thirteenth century; but the foundation is ascribed by different authors to different persons. It had a prior and ten brethren upon the dissolution, and was valued at only one pound fifteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Over-against Lynn Regis, on the other side the river, lies the town of Marsh Land, a peninsula almost surrounded by navigable rivers, and an arm of the sea. It is a marshy tract, of about thirty thousand acres, with ditches to carry off the water; over which there are three bridges, and the widest part is about ten miles over. Sir Henry Spelman says, he remembered it to have been twice overflown, once by salt, and another time by fresh water; but it is now fenced by a substantial wall, turns to good account both by corn and pasture; and it is said, that in Tilney Smeeth are fed to the amount of thirty thousand sheep.

Swaffham is remarkable for having a very sumptuous church, the north isle of which is said to have been built by a travelling pedlar. Here is a famous manufacture of spurs, and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. It is ninety-nine miles distant from London, and stands in an air highly commended by physicians. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, for sheep, cattle, and toys; the twenty-first of July, and the third of November, for cattle and toys.

At Castleacre, north-west of Swaffham, William Warren, first earl of Surrey, in, or before the year 1085, built a priory of Cluniac monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to the house of Lewis, a borough town of Suffex, the annual revenues of which were valued, on the suppression, at three hundred and six pounds eleven shillings and four-pence.

At West-acre, to the west of Castle-acre, there was a priory of Black canons, who afterwards became canons of the order of St. Austin, begun by Oliver, the parish-priest, and his son Walter, in the time of William Rufus, and dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints: its annual revenues, upon the suppression, were valued at two hundred and sixty pounds thirteen shillings and seven-pence.

Sir Ralph Meyngaryn, knight, in the time of king Henry II. founded a small priory of Black canons at a place near Swaffham, formerly called Waburn. It was at first subordinate to West-acre; was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and had estates, which, upon the suppression, were rated at twenty-four pounds nineteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

At Spote, on the north side of Swaffham, there was an alien priory of Black monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Florence, near Salmur in France, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At Marham, west of Swaffham, there was a nunnery of the Cistercian order, built and endowed by Isabella de Albini, countess of Arundel, in 1251, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and about the time of the dissolution, here were an abbess and eight nuns, who had yearly revenues to the amount of thirteen pounds six shillings and a penny.

About two miles from Swaffham, lies Narford, the seat of Price Fountain, Esq; built and furnished by the late Sir Andrew Fountain. The house is a good one, but not the object of view so much as the curiosities it contains; amongst which nothing is so striking as the cabinet of earthen ware, done after the designs of Raphael; there is a great quantity of it, and all extremely fine. The collection of antique urns, vases, sphinxes, &c. &c. is reckoned a good one; but what gave us more pleasure than the venerable remains of this kind, is a small modern sleeping Venus in white marble, by Delveau, which, in female softness and delicacy, is ex-

ceedingly beautiful. The bronzes are very fine, and the collection of prints a capital one. As to pictures, there are a considerable number, but the following are the most remarkable. As to the masters names, we minute them as they pass at Narford, and without answering for their originality. We hint this, because the most pleasing picture in the house, the Virgin and Child, said to be by Guido, is precisely the same in figures, attitude, airs, &c. as Mr. Butler's Correggio, as appears by a print of the latter. However, whether it is a copy or an original, the colouring is fine, and the air of the head and attitude admirably graceful.

A fruit-piece by Snyders, the figures by Rubens; very good.—Christ taken down from the cross; exceedingly fine, the heads strongly expressed. Albano.

St. Jerome: the head fine, but the stile dark and unpleasing. Tintoretto.

Children of Israel gathering manna; fine. Bloemart.

Marriage of Cana; a striking instance of wretched grouping. Old Franc.

Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn at a concert; very fine. Holbein.

Two old men's heads; strongly expressive. Quin. Matfis.

Pharaoh's daughter finding Moses; one of the best pieces of this indifferent master. Pelligrino.

The library is a very elegant one for a private gentleman.

Dereham, Market-Dereham, or Dereham-East, thus distinguished from a village named Dereham, near Downham. It is a fine large town, with several hamlets belonging to it, and distant from London ninety-seven miles.

St. Wilburga, the youngest daughter of king Anna, founded a monastery here, before the year 748, which was destroyed by the Danes.

This town has a weekly market on Fridays, and three annual fairs, viz. the third of February, and the twenty-eight of September, for cattle and toys.

In 1188, Hubert, then dean of York, but afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, built at West-Dereham an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at two hundred and twenty-eight pounds *per annum*.

At Wendling, on the west side of East-Dereham, there was an abbey of the Premonstratensian order, built by William de Wendling, clerk, before the fifty-second year of king Henry III. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Not long before the dissolution, here were an abbot and four canons, who had revenues valued at fifty-five pounds eighteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Repeham was formerly famous for having three churches in one church-yard, belonging to three several lordships; but they have been long demolished, so that there is now only the ruins of one remaining. This town is one hundred and eleven miles distant from London: the chief trade carried on here is in malt, of which great quantities are sold in its weekly market, held on Saturday. Here is an annual fair on the twenty-ninth of June, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

St. Bennets in the Holm, south-east of Repeham, was given by a petty prince, called Horn, to a society of religious Heremites, under the government of Suneman, about the year 800, who built a chapel here; but those religious were all destroyed by the Danes in 870. In the next century, a religious, named Wolfric, brought some other religious to this place, and rebuilt the chapel and houses; and before the year 1020, king Canute endowed this place for an abbey of Black monks, dedicated to St. Benedict, the revenues of which, upon the dissolution, were valued at five hundred and eighty-three pounds seventeen shillings *per annum*. This monastery was so fortified by the monks, that it was more like a castle than a cloister, and held out so long against William the Conqueror, that he could not take it, and it was at last betrayed to him by one of the monks, on condition that he should be made an abbot; but instead of being rewarded, he was hanged by the Conqueror for his treachery.

At Montjoy, south-west of Repeham, William de Gisneto, in the time of king John, founded a chapel, dedicated to St. Laurence, and gave it to the prior and convent of Windham, who settled in it a prior and several Black canons.

Caston, or Cawston, is a small town, remarkable only for a bridge over a little river called the Bare. It is distant one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the tenth of January, the fourteenth of April, and the twenty-eighth of August, for sheep and petty chapmen.

Loddon contains nothing that merits notice. Its distance from London is one hundred and five miles. It has a weekly market on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. Easter-Monday, for petty chapmen; Monday after Martinmas, and the eleventh of November, for horses and hogs.

At Thurton, near Loddon, several Roman coins have been dug up at different times.

Bishop Herbert, or Agnes de Belfo, the wife of Robert de Ria, in the time of king Henry I. gave the church of St. Mary at Alaby, south-west of Loddon, upon the borders of Suffolk, to the cathedral monastery of Norwich; upon which there were placed a prior and three Black monks, as a cell to that house, which continued till the dissolution.

At Longby, north of Loddon, in 1198, an abbey of Premonstratensian canons was built and endowed by Robert Fitz-Roger Helk, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were fifteen religious at the suppression, when their yearly revenues were rated at one hundred and four pounds sixteen shillings and five-pence.

At Ravehingham, south-west of Loddon, Sir John of Norwich, knight, about the seventeenth of Edward III. founded a chantry or college of eight secular priests, who were to perform divine service in the parish-church of St. Andrew. But this college was, not long after, removed to the neighbouring village of Norton-Sub-Cross, where a chapel, and other necessary buildings for the priests, were erected, the number of which, in 1387, were thirteen; but in the seventeenth year of Richard II. they were once more translated to the castle of Mettingham, near Bangay, a market-town of Suffolk.

Windham, or Wimundham, to which we next passed, is a small town, at the distance of ninety-nine miles from London. The inhabitants are generally employed in making of spiggots and fossets, spindles, spoons, and other wooden ware. They enjoy their writ of privilege, as an ancient demesne, from serving at assizes or sessions. Here is a house of correction, the keeper of which, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had forty shillings a year paid him by the treasurer of the county. There is a free-school in this town, founded and well endowed by Henry I.'s butler; and Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, gave a scholarship in his college of Corpus Christi in Cambridge, in favour of a scholar born in this town, provided he continued in Windham school two years, without interruption, and was fifteen years old. Here is also a charity-school for teaching thirty children.

This town was set on fire on the eleventh of June 1615, by certain incendiaries, when above three hundred dwelling-houses were consumed; and in 1631, it was visited by a severe pestilence.

Before the year 1107, William de Albin, or Daubeney, chief butler to Henry I. founded a priory of Black monks here, from the abbey of St. Albans, to which it was a cell till 1443, when it was made an abbey. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution had ten or twelve monks, whose yearly revenues were valued at two hundred and eleven pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence.

Here is a weekly market, held on Friday; and three annual fairs, viz. the second of February, the sixth of May, and the seventh of September, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

Hingham had the misfortune, about the beginning of this century, to be burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt in a much handsomer manner, and the inhabitants were,

not many years ago, reckoned a genteel sort of people, and so fashionable, that this town was called in the neighbourhood Little London. It is ninety-four miles distant from London, has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the tenth of June, for horses and petty chapmen.

Watton is remarkable for the smallness of its church, which is only twenty yards long, and eleven broad; and the steeple, which has three large bells, is round at bottom, and octangular at top. This town is eighty-nine miles distant from London. In 1673, a dreadful fire happened here, by which upwards of sixty houses were burnt down. Great quantities of butter are sent from hence to Downham-bridge, from whence it is sent by water to London.

This town has a weekly market held on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-ninth of June, the twenty-ninth of September, and the twenty-eighth of October, for toys, &c.

Maud, countess of Clare, having given the churches of St. Peter and St. John Baptist, at Carbrook, near Watton, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in the time of Henry II. some sisters of their order were placed in an hospital near the smaller church, but they were afterwards removed, and a preceptor of a master and several brethren continued here till the dissolution, when the estate belonging to it was valued at sixty-five pounds two shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

In the twenty-third of Edward III. Sir Thomas de Shardelow, knight, and his brother John, established and endowed a perpetual chantry or college, of a master and five chaplains, in the parish-church of Thomson, south of Watton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints; and, upon the dissolution, endowed with fifty-two pounds fifteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Fakenham, which we next visited, is a small, clean town, and had anciently salt-pits, though six miles from the sea. On a hill in the neighbourhood, are kept the sheriff's-term, and a court for the whole county. It is distant one hundred and ten miles from London, and has two weekly markets, held on Tuesday and Thursday; the latter for cattle.

At Hempton, a little village not half a mile distant from hence, are two annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Tuesday, and the twenty-second of November, for horses and cattle. Here was formerly an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Stephen, which afterwards became a small priory of three or four canons of the order of St. Austin. It is said to have been founded by Roger de St. Martino in the time of Henry I. and its possessions, upon the dissolution, were valued at thirty-two pounds fourteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

In the parish of South Rainham, near Fakenham, at a place called Normannesberch, was a cell of Cluniac monks, belonging to the priory of Castle-acre, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and founded by William de Lifewis, about the year 1160.

Near Cokesford, north-west of Fakenham, Hervey Belet, in the beginning of the reign of king John, founded an hospital for a warden, being a priest, and thirteen poor people, dedicated to St. Andrew.

We now directed our course towards the sea-coast, in order to visit Clay, a sea-port town, near which are large salt-works, whence salt is not only vended all over the county, but sometimes exported in considerable quantities to Holland and the Baltic. This town is one hundred and fifteen miles from London, has a weekly market, held on Saturday, and an annual fair on the nineteenth of July, for horses, &c.

The manor of Wells, between Clay and Burnham, being given to the abbey of St. Stephen, near Caen in Normandy, by William de Streis, in the time of William the Conqueror, here was fixed an alien priory of Benedictine monks from that foreign house; but king Edward IV. gave it to the dean and chapter of St. Stephen's, Westminster, who enjoyed it till the general dissolution.

Foulsham is a little obscure town of no note, at the distance of one hundred and two miles from London, has

a market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on Easter-Tuesday, for petty chapmen.

At Linge, south of Foulsham, there was a nunnery at or near the chapel of St. Edmund, from whence the religious were removed, in 1160, to Thetford.

Secky, or Seecking, is distant ninety-four miles from London, and is remarkable only for a good market once a fortnight, for the sale of fat bullocks. It has likewise a weekly market, held on Tuesday.

At Shouldham, south-east of Secky, Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, in the time of king Richard I. founded a Gilbertine monastery for canons and nuns, under the government of a prior. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the suppression, with one hundred and thirty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and a penny *per annum*.

There was likewise a priory of Black canons at Wormgay, or Wrangay, near Secky, built by William, the son of Reginald de Warren, in the time of K. Richard I. or king John, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist; and in 1468, united to the priory of Pentney.

At Hardwich, in the parish of North Rungton, near Secky, there was an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Laurence.

Attleborough was anciently not only a city, but the chief town of the county, and had a palace and collegiate church. It is ninety-three miles distant from London, and is still a considerable town, has a good weekly market for fat bullocks, sheep, and other cattle, held on Thursday; and three annual fairs, viz. the eleventh of April, Holy Thursday, and the fifteenth of August, for cattle and toys.

The executors of Sir Robert Mortimer, knight, according to his will, built a chantry or college, in the parish-church of Attleborough, dedicated to the Exaltation of the Cross; and endowed the same for a master or warden, and four secular priests, about the seventh of Henry IV. the revenues of it, upon the dissolution, were valued at only twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Harleston is a little dirty town, situated on the river Waveney, over which there is a bridge, at the distance of ninety-four miles from London. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of July, and the ninth of September, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen.

In the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. one William de Bec founded a chapel and an hospital in the parish of Billington, near Harleston, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. It had thirteen beds for accommodating poor travellers with lodgings.

Disse is a small town, situated on the river Waveney, in the most southerly part of this county, at the distance of ninety-three miles from London, and has a charity-school, the only thing worthy of notice.

Here is a weekly market held on Friday, and an annual fair on the twenty-eighth of October, for cattle and toys.

Buckenham is thus called by way of distinction from Old Buckenham, a village in its neighbourhood: they are supposed to have derived the name of Buckenham from the great number of bucks in the neighbouring woods. Here was formerly a fine strong castle; and the lords of this manor claim the privilege of being butlers at the coronation of our kings. This town is seventy-nine miles distant from London, and has a weekly market on Saturday, and two yearly fairs, viz. the twenty-ninth of May, for cheese and cattle; and the twenty-second of November, for cheese and toys.

William de Albin, earl of Chichester or Arundel, in the time of king Stephen, built a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. James the Apostle, at Old Buckenham. About the time of the dissolution, here were a prior and eight canons, who had revenues to the yearly amount one hundred and eight pounds ten shillings and two-pence.

East Harling is thus distinguished in respect of its situation to two villages lying west of it, called West Harling and Middle Harling. It is distant eighty-eight miles from

from London, and has a weekly market held on Tuesday, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth; and two annual fairs, viz. the fourth of May, for cattle and toys; and the twenty-fourth of October, for sheep and toys.

At Rushworth, on the south-west side of East Harling, about the year 1342, St. Edmund de Gonville, rector of this parish, upon the site of the parsonage-house, built a chapel or college for a master or warden, and six secular priests. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and rated, on the suppression, at eighty-five pounds fifteen shillings *per annum*.

Thetford, which we next visited, took its name from its situation upon a small river called the Thet. It is divided by the Little Ouse, which also divides the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and stands in a pleasant open country, at the distance of eighty miles from London. In 672, the archbishop of Canterbury held a synod here. The Saxon kings made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles, but it was three times ruined by the Danes.

The chief magistrate found here at the Conquest, was styled a consul, whence it is supposed to have been a Roman town. In the twelfth century, it was the see of a bishop, and then was a place of great note, but declined on the translation of the see to Norwich; yet in the reign of Henry VIII. it was a place of such consequence, as to be made a suffragan see to Norwich, but it continued so only during that reign.

It had formerly a mint, and was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-councilmen, two of whom are generally chamberlains, a town-clerk, a sword-bearer, and two serjeants at mace; and the Lent assizes for Norfolk are commonly held in its guild-hall.

It is a pretty large town, though not so populous as it was in the time of Edward III. when it had twenty churches, six hospitals, and eight monasteries. There now remains only three churches, one on the Suffolk, and two on the Norfolk side of the town. In the reign of king James I. an act of parliament passed for founding an hospital and a grammar-school here, and for maintaining a preacher, to preach four days in the year for ever, agreeable to the will of Sir Richard Tulmerston. Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to K. Charles II. built a council-house here, and gave the corporation a sword and a mace. Here are a common gaol, a bridewell, and a workhouse; and there is an hospital for six poor persons, built and endowed by Sir Charles Harbord, and his son William, for ninety-nine years.

The chief manufacture in this town is woollen cloth. The Ouse is navigable hither from Lynn, by lighters and barges.

This place has been honoured with the presence of many of our sovereigns, particularly Henry I. and II. Queen Elizabeth, and king James I. made it one of their hunting-seats; and king James had a palace here, which is still called the King's House.

In the church of St. Mary at Thetford, there was a society of religious persons as early as the reign of king Edward the Confessor, if not before; and hither Arsfatus, bishop of the East Angles, removed his episcopal seat from North Elmham, in 1075, as was before observed; but continued here only nineteen or twenty years, and then was translated to Norwich; after which, about the year 1104, a monastery for Cluniac monks was built here by Roger Bigod, or Bigot, and made subordinate to the abbey of Cluney in France; but this house and place being found inconvenient, the same Roger Bigod began a most stately monastery without the town, and on the other side of the river, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This monastery was finished in 1114, and was made denison the fiftieth of Edward III. and, upon the dissolution, was found to be endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of three hundred and twelve pounds fourteen shillings and four-pence.

A priory of canons regular, of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, or the Cross, was founded in a church here, dedicated to St. Sepulchre, by William, third earl of Warren, in the time of king Stephen. Here were six religious at the time of the suppression, who had

thirty-nine pounds six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

On the Suffolk side of this town, there was an ancient house of regular canons, dedicated to St. George; but being ruinous and forsaken, Hugh de Norwold abbot, and the convent of St. Edmund's-Bury in Suffolk, placed nuns here; and at the dissolution there was a prioress and ten Black nuns, who had estates worth forty pounds eleven shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Without this town there was an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary, or St. Mary Magdalen, endowed upon the suppression with no more than one pound thirteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*. Here was an hospital, called God's House, before the twenty-fourth of Edward I.

A house of Friars Preachers is said to have been founded in this town by Henry, earl, and afterwards duke of Lancaster, towards the beginning of the reign of king Edward III.

In the time of king Richard II. here was an house of Friars Augustines, founded by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.

Here was a college, consisting of a master and fellows, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued at one hundred and nine pounds and seven-pence *per annum*, at the suppression.

Thetford arose from the ruins of the ancient Sitomagus, a Roman city, which was destroyed by the Danes. Here are still visible many marks of great antiquity, particularly a large mount called Cattle-Hill, thrown up to a great height, and fortified by a double rampart, supposed to have been a Danish camp.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturdays, and three annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, the second of August, and the twenty-fifth of September, for cheese, cattle, and toys.

Methwold, the next town we visited, is remarkable for breeding excellent rabbits, called Mewil rabbits. It is distant from London ninety-seven miles, and has a weekly market, held on Thursday, and an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of April, for cattle and toys.

At a place called Stevesholm, then an island in the parish of Methwold, William earl Warren, about the year 1222, placed a prior and some Cluniac monks; and here was a cell or hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to Castle-acre.

There was likewise at Bromhill, near Methwold, a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. but suppressed in May 1528, by a bull of Pope Clement.

At a place called Newbridge, north-east of Methwold, there was a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Laurence, with a small religious house adjoining, in which lived a master and brethren, lepers, about the year 1373; but afterwards a master, wardens and friars, Heremites, about the year 1449; and in process of time, it so decayed, that upon the dissolution, it was valued, as a free chapel, at only three pounds seven shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

Downham took its name from its hilly situation, and is commonly called Downham-Market, because of its being a market-town. It stands upon the Great Ouse, at the distance of eighty-nine miles from London. It has a bridge, though but an indifferent one, over the Ouse, and a port for barges.

Here is a weekly market held on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-seventh of April, for horses and toys; and the second of November, for toys.

In the chapel of St. Mary de Bello Loco, said to lie near Downham, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, who, in the twenty-fourth year of Henry VI. were united to the monastery of Ely, in Cambridge-shire.

In the parish of Wearham, south-east of Downham, there was a Benedictine priory, as ancient as the time of king Richard I. or king John, subordinate to the convent of Mustereil, in the diocese of Amiens,

Amiens in France, which convent sold it, in 1321, to one Hugh Scarlet of Lincoln, who gave it to the abbey of West Dereham. It was dedicated to St. Wimwaloe, or St. Guenold.

At Medney, in the parish of Helgay, near Downham, there was a small priory of Black monks, with a cell to Ramsey abbey, in Huntingdonshire.

Curious PLANTS growing in Norfolk.

Sea Orrache with small basil leaves; *Atriplex maritima nostras Ocima minoris folio*; found near King's Lynn.

The sweet-smelling Flag, or Calamus; *Acorus verus sive calamus officinarium*, Park; observed in the river Yare, near Norwich.

Spanish Catchfly; *Muscipula salamantica major*, Park; found in great plenty by the way-side, between Barton-mills and Thetford.

Branched River-sponge; *Spongia ramosa fluviatilis*; observed in the river Yare, near Norwich.

Tower-mustard; *Turritis*, Ger. Grows in the hedges between Norwich and Yarmouth.

Hoary Mallein; *Verbascum pulverulentum flore luteo parvo*, J. B. Met with about the walls of Norwich.

Shrub Stone-cröp; *Vermicularis frutex minor*, Ger. found upon the sea-coast of Norfolk.

Roman Nettle; *Urtica Romana*, Ger. found at Yarmouth, in lanes not far from the key.

CURIOSITIES, &c. in Norfolk, not mentioned in the foregoing Account.

The Great Ouse, in this county, is remarkable for its sudden and impetuous inundations, particularly at the full moon in the autumnal and vernal equinoxes; when a vast body of water runs up against the stream, through the channel of this river, with prodigious violence, overflowing the banks, and sweeping off every thing in its way.

The kingdom of the East-Angles, from its first conversion to Christianity, was under one bishop, till about the year 673, when it was divided into four dioceses; and one of the episcopal seats was fixed at North Elmham, a village on the north side of Repeham. Here was a constant succession of ten bishops, till the martyrdom of Humbert by the Danes, in 870. About the year 950, the other see, which was at Dunwich, a borough town of Suffolk, appears to have been united with this at Elmham, the jurisdiction of which extended over the whole East-Anglian kingdom. This bishopric was translated from hence to Thetford in the year 1075, and from thence it was soon after removed to Norwich; and the above manor continued part of the revenues of the bishopric of Norwich, till the dissolution.

Remarks on the SEA-COAST of Norfolk.

The coast of Norfolk is remarkable for being one of the most dangerous and fatal to ships of any round the whole. This is sufficiently evident to the traveller; for most of the sheds, out-houses, pales, partitions, and the like, for twenty miles along the shore, from Winterton-ness to Cromer, are made out of the wrecks of ships, and exhibit the melancholy ruins of the merchants and sailors fortune; and in some places there are even large piles of wrecks, laid up for the purposes of building. There are no less than eight light-houses, kept flaming every night, within the distance of about six miles; two of which are near Goulston, between Yarmouth and Leostoffe; two more at Castor, a little to the north of Yarmouth; two more at Winterton town; one more on Winterton-ness, the most easterly point of land in Norfolk, and called the Lower Light; and the last still farther to the northward, where the shore falling off to the north-west, warns the sailor, as he comes from the north, to keep off from the shore, that he may weather the ness of Winterton, and go clear of the land into Yarmouth roads; for from that point the shore falls off for near sixty miles to the west, as far as Lynn and Boston. There are also abundance of sea-marks, beacons, and other objects, erected along the shore, from Yarmouth to Cromer; for if ships coming from the northward are taken with a hard gale of wind on any point between the north-east and south-east, so that they cannot weather Winterton-ness, they are kept in Cromer bay, formed between Winterton-ness and the Spurn-head, in Yorkshire; and if the wind blows hard, are often in danger of running ashore upon the rocks about Cromer, or stranding on the flat shore between Cromer and Wells. They have nothing, in that case, to trust to, but their anchors and cables, to ride out the storm, unless they have the good fortune to run into Lynn or Boston; but this is very difficult to be done in bad weather, and a dark night. Great numbers of ships have been lost in attempting this; particularly in the year 1696, when near two hundred sail of colliers and coasters, being too far embayed to weather Winterton-ness, stood away for Lynn deeps; but missing their way in the night, they were all driven on shore, dashed to pieces, and near a thousand persons perished. Ships bound to the northward are in the same danger; for if, after passing by Winterton-ness, they are taken short with a north-east wind, and cannot put back into Yarmouth roads, which very often happens, they are driven on the same coast, and embayed in the same manner.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Norfolk sends twelve members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Norwich; and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs, Lynn-Regis, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Castle-rising.

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the west by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; on the south, by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the north, by Lincolnshire; and on the east, by Norfolk and Suffolk. It extends about forty miles in length from north to south, twenty-five in breadth from east to west, and one hundred and thirty in circumference, containing about five hundred and seventy thousand acres. It is divided into seventeen hundreds, in which are one city, nine market-towns, one hundred and sixty-three parishes, about seventeen thousand four hundred houses, and eighty-nine thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Ely, except a small part, which is in the diocese of Norwich.

Cambridgeshire is one of the counties that was anciently inhabited by the Iceni, who by some are supposed to have derived their name from the British word, *Iken*, a wedge, the country which they inhabited having a wedge-like figure. Others, with apparently more reason, derive the name, Iceni, from the Isle, now called the Ouse, which runs through this part of the island. It has been common for the people of all countries to distinguish themselves by the name of the river near which they first settled: thus, in Asia, the Indians were named from the river Indus; in Greece, the Mœonians from the Mœonia; in Scythia, the Alenæ from the Alanus; in Germany, the Alsatians from Alsa; in France, the Sequani from the Sequana; and in England, the Lancastrians from the Lun or Lon; and the Northumbrians, from the Humber. The change of *Ise* into *Ice*, was very natural and easy, because the Britons, instead of the Greek *S*, used *ch*, and wrote *Ichen* for *Ijan*, *Soch* for *Sus*, and *Buch* for *Bous*.

Under what division Cambridgeshire, and the other counties inhabited by the Iceni, fell, when Britain became a Roman province, is not certainly known; but it is generally believed to have been Flavia Cæsariensis, though the Notitia of the Western Empire places the Tribantes and Simeni, or Iceni, in the Britannia Secunda. When the Saxons settled their heptarchy, the Iceni was included in the kingdom of the East-Angles.

The inhabitants of the fenny part of the county of Cambridge, now called the Isle of Ely, and of the rest of the great level in Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, were, in the time of the Saxons, distinguished by the name of Gervii, or Fen-men; and the county was then in such a condition, that these Gervii used to walk aloft on a kind of stilts, to keep them out of the water and slime. There is a kind of happy prejudice which has such a remote kindred to virtue, as bigotry has to religion, by which men are induced to consider their own country, whatever are its disadvantages, as the best in the world; and it would not have been strange, if these walkers on stilts, who breathed the noxious vapour of stagnant water instead of air, had regarded those who walked upon the ground in a happier situation, with an air of contempt; especially as the fruitfulness of the country, when the rivers were not obstructed, made them rich; but Camden says, "They were a rugged, uncivilized race, who, though they did not repine at their own situation, at least envied that of their neighbours, whom they called Upland Men, not however as a name of honour, but distinction."

R I V E R S.

The principal river of this county is the Ouse, or Ise, which, running from west to east, divides it into two parts. The little river Cam runs through the middle of the county, from south to north, and falls into the Ouse at Streathamere, near Thetford, by Ely. The Ouse

derives its name from *Issis*, as will be described in Bedfordshire. The Cam is supposed to have been so called from its winding course, the British word, *Cam*, signifying, crooked; to a river in Cornwall, that is remarkable for its irregularity, is called the Camel.

Besides these rivers, there are many channels and drains; for almost all the water from the middle of England, except what is discharged by the Thames and the Trent, falls into part of this county. They have been called the Gleane, the Welland, the Neane, the Grant, the Mildenhall, the Brunton, and the Stoake, besides the water called Moreton's Leam, which is now navigable from Peterborough to Wisbich.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Cambridgeshire.

The only rivers navigable in this county are the Ouse and the Cam. The former falls into the German ocean at Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, and is navigable all the way through Huntingdonshire to Bedford. The Cam falls into the Ouse at Thetford, a village in Cambridgeshire, and is navigable to the town of Cambridge; so that there is a communication by water between Cambridge and Lynn. This navigation passes by the city of Ely, and a number of small places in this county; and by means of it a very considerable trade is carried on from Lynn to places in this and the adjacent counties of Huntingdon and Bedford. The navigation has, however, all the advantages it is capable of. The current of the river is often so rapid, that it is not without great difficulty the horses can draw the boats up against it. The navigation is also frequently obstructed by floods; but, with these imperfections, it is of great service to the county.

A I R A N D S O I L.

A considerable tract of land in this county is distinguished by the name of the Isle of Ely. It consists of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very spacious level, containing three hundred thousand acres of land, and extending from this county into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire. The Isle of Ely is the northern division of the county, and extends southward almost as far as Cambridge. The whole level, of which this is part, is bounded on one side by the sea, and on the others by uplands, which taken together, form a rude kind of semicircle, resembling a horse-shoe.

This level is generally supposed to have been overflowed in some violent convulsion of nature: a preternatural swelling of the sea, or an earthquake, which left the country flooded with a lake of fresh water, has frequently happened in other places. It is certain that the fens of Cambridgeshire were once very different from what they are now. William Somersct, who was a monk of the abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, and was therefore called William of Malmesbury, an historian of great credit, who wrote in the twelfth century, says, that in his time this country was a terrestrial paradise. He describes it as a plain that was level and smooth as water, covered with perpetual verdure, and adorned with a great variety of tall, smooth, taper and fruitful trees: here, says he, is an orchard bending with apples, and there is a field covered with vines, either creeping upon the ground, or supported by poles. In this place art also seems to vie with nature, each being impatient to bestow what the other with-holds. The buildings are beautiful beyond description, and there is not an inch of ground that is not cultivated to the highest degree. It must however be remarked, that William of Malmesbury

bury, who was himself a recluse in another part of the island, is here describing the county about Thomey-Abbey, which was the dwelling of other solitary devotees like himself. He therefore described a place which it is probable he never saw, and which his zeal might induce him to mention in the most advantageous terms. It must also be observed, that he describes the country as a level, and mentions marshes and fens, though he says the marshes were covered with wood, and the fens afforded the most stable and solid foundation for the buildings that were erected upon them.

It must also be remarked, that the celebrated Abbo Floriacensis, an historian of the year 970, near two hundred years before William of Malmesbury, in a description of the kingdom of the East-Angles, in which this county lies, says, that it is encompassed on the north with large wet fens, which begin almost in the heart of the island; and the ground being a perfect level for more than an hundred miles, the waters of these fens descend in great rivers to the sea. He adds, that these large fens make a prodigious number of lakes, which are two or three miles over; and by forming a variety of islands, accommodate great numbers of monks with their desired solitude and retirement.

That the flat country might easily be overflowed to a great extent, merely by an accidental obstruction of the rivers through which the waters of the fens were carried off, is very evident; and that such an inundation actually happened there, is indubitable evidence, yet more authentic than that of any history; for timber trees of several kinds have been found rooted in firm earth, below the slime and mud that lie immediately under the water. In other places a perfect soil has been found at the depth of eight feet, with swatches of grass lying upon it as they were first mowed. Brick and stone, and other materials for building, have also been found at a considerable depth, by the workmen who were employed in digging drains for the water; and in setting a sluice, there was found, sixteen feet below the surface, a complete smith's forge, with all the tools belonging to it. And when the channel at Wisbich was repaired and improved, in the year 1635, there was found, eight feet below the bottom, a stratum of firm ground, which had once been the bed of the river, as appeared by many large stones and old boats which were lying upon it, and had been buried in the slime.

But whatever was the condition of this country and its inhabitants before the inundation, it was undoubtedly extremely bad afterwards; the waters stagnating for want of proper channels to run off, became putrid, and filled the air with noxious exhalations; the inhabitants of the neighbouring town could have no communication with each other by land, and a communication by water was in many places difficult, and in others impracticable; for though the water covered the ground to a considerable height, yet it was so choaked by mud, sedge, and reeds, that a boat could not every where make way through it; and in the winter, when the surface was so frozen as to prevent all navigation, and yet not hard enough to bear horses, the inhabitants of many islands among these fens were in danger of perishing for want of food.

To remedy these evils, many applications were made to the government for cutting rivers and drains, which was many times attempted, but without success.

In the reign of Charles I. Francis Ruffel, who was then earl of Bedford, agreed with the inhabitants of the several drowned countries to drain the whole level, in consideration of a grant of ninety-five thousand acres of the land that he should drain, to his own use. The earl admitted several other persons to be sharers with him in this undertaking, and they proceeded in the work till one hundred thousand pounds had been expended, but the ground was still under water. It was then undertaken by the king, who engaged to complete the work for sixty-nine thousand acres more, and proceeded on the attempt till the civil war broke out, which first put an end to his project, and then to his life. During the civil war, the work stood still; but in the year 1649, William earl of Bedford, and the other adventurers, who had been associated with Francis, resumed the un-

dertaking upon their original contract for ninety-five thousand acres; and after having expended three hundred thousand pounds more, the work was completed. But the expence being more than the value of the ninety-five thousand acres, many of the adventurers were ruined by the project; and the sanction of the legislature was still necessary to confirm the agreement, and invest the contractors with such rights and powers as would enable them to secure such advantages as they had obtained. King Charles II. therefore, upon application, recommended it to his parliament; and in the fifteenth year of his reign, an act was passed, intitled, An act for settling the drains of the great level, called, from the first private undertaker, Bedford Level. By this act, the proprietors were incorporated by the name of The Governor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, of the Company of the Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens. The corporation consists of one governor, six bailiffs, and twenty conservators. The governor and one bailiff, or two bailiffs without the governor, and three conservators, make a quorum, and are empowered to act as commissioners of the sewers, to lay taxes on the ninety-five thousand acres, to level them with penalties for non-payment, by sale on a sufficient part of the land on which the tax and penalty are due: but by this act, the whole ninety-five thousand acres were not vested in the corporation. The king reserved twelve thousand acres to himself, ten thousand of which he assigned to his brother, the duke of York, and two thousand he gave to the earl of Portland.

In the Isle of Ely the air is damp, foul, and unwholesome; but in the south-east parts of the county, it is more pure and salubrious; the soil is also very different. In the Isle of Ely it is holly and spongy, yet affords excellent pasturage. In the uplands to the south-east, the soil produces great plenty of bread, corn, and barley. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing the grass called Saint-foin, Holy-grass, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Cambridgeshire.

The soil, in most of the arable parts of Cambridgeshire, is a light gravel; though most of the occupiers of land possess some fields of stronger land, upon which they raise better wheat than on the light gravelly soil. The farms in general are from about seventy and eighty, to one hundred and forty pounds a year; and the rent, upon an average, about twelve shillings an acre. Their course of crops is, in general, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. pease, or oats; 4. fallow; 5. turnips; 6. barley. For wheat they plough four times, sow two bushels and a half of seed, and reap, upon a medium, twenty-five bushels. For barley they plough their turnip-land generally but once, unless the soil is not in good order; in which case they stir it twice, sow four bushels, and gain about four quarters. For oats also they plough but once, sow four bushels, and reap four quarters. Pease have the same tillage; the same quantity is sown, and the produce is generally about twenty bushels. They stir the ground three times for turnips, hoe them once, and feed them off with sheep.

In other parts of the county, both the husbandry and soil are different; particularly, in there being a great deal of cold clay land. The farms are of all sizes, from fifty to seven hundred pounds a year. Land in general lets from eight to ten shillings an acre. Their course of crops, with some variations, are, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. pease, or oats; and in light lands, it continues; 4. turnips; 5. barley. They plough four times for wheat, sow two bushels and a half, and reap, upon a medium, twenty-three bushels. For barley they stir the ground three times, sow four bushels, and gain thirty-six. They chuse to plough twice for oats, though this cannot always be done; sow four bushels, and reckon the mean produce the same with that of barley. For barley they plough once or twice, according as the weather permits; sow two bushels and a half, and gain about thirty bushels in return. They give two earths for beans; sow about two bushels and a half per acre in every furrow after the plough; never hoe them, and

the crop, upon an average, is about twenty bushels. For turnips three or four ploughings are given; hoe them always once, and sometimes twice, feeding them off with sheep. They always use four horses in a plough, with two men, and turn up an acre in a day.

The price of labour is as follows:

In harvest, thirty-five shillings, and board. In hay-time, nine shillings a week, and small beer. In winter, one shilling a day, with beer. Reaping wheat, five shillings per acre. Mowing corn, one shilling and six-pence. Mowing grass, two shillings. Hoeing turnips, four shillings, and four and six-pence.

In the southern parts of the county, bordering upon Essex, they raise great quantities of saffron; but having already given a particular account of the method pursued in cultivating that vegetable in our account of Essex, it need not be repeated here.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, and MANUFACTURES.

The principal commodities of Cambridgeshire are, corn, malt, butter, saffron, coleseed, hem, fish, and wild-fowl. The wild-fowl are taken in duckoys, places convenient for catching them, into which they are led by tame ducks that are trained for that purpose; and in the Isle of Ely there is such plenty of these birds, that three thousand couple are said to be sent to London every week; and there is one duckoy near Ely that lets for five hundred pounds a year. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and wicker-ware.

CITY, and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Ely; and the market-towns are, Cambridge, Laxton, Lynton, Mersh, Newmarket, Royston, Soham, and Wisbich.

Wisbich is situated among the fens and rivers in the Isle of Ely. It is distant from London eighty-eight miles, and is a well-built, populous town. Here is a good public hall, and an episcopal palace, belonging to the bishop of Ely. It has a navigation by barges to London, which has made it a place of considerable trade. Its principal commodity is oats, of which more than fifty-two thousand quarters are annually sent up to this metropolis, besides one thousand tons of oil, and eight thousand firkins of butter.

There was a castle erected here by William I. in the eleventh century, to overawe the outlaws of these fenny parts, who made frequent incursions, and did much mischief. In the year 1236, this castle, together with the town, was destroyed by an inundation of the sea. Cardinal Morton, who was bishop of Ely in the beginning of the sixteenth century, rebuilt the castle of brick, which was used in the time of queen Elizabeth as a prison for Popish priests.

Here was formerly an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, before the year 1343.

This town has a weekly market held on Saturday, and seven annual fairs, viz. Monday and Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for hemp and flax; Monday before Whitfun-Sunday, for horses; Saturday before ditto, for hemp and flax; the twenty-fifth of July, for horses; and the first and second of August, for hemp and flax.

At Newton, near Wisbich, in the chapel of St. Mary Super Casteram Maris, there was a large chauntry, consisting of a warden and several chaplains, founded by Sir John Colville, in the reign of Henry IV. and being particularly excepted in the act of dissolution, the lands became annexed to the rectory of Newton.

At Liverington, not far from Newton, there was an old hospital, which is long since decayed, and the revenue sunk.

Saxulph, the first abbot of Peterborough, is said to have built a monastery, or rather an hermitage, at Thorney, near Wisbich, the place described by William of Malmesbury as a terrestrial paradise, so early as the time of Etheldreda. In the year 870, the house was destroyed, and the prior and several anchorites were murdered by the Danes. In 972, Ethelwold, bishop

of Winchester, refounded it for Benedictine monks, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution, its revenue was valued at four hundred and eleven pounds twelve shillings and six-pence *per annum*. At this place there was also an hospital for poor persons, under the government of the abbey.

Mersh, or Marsh, is in the Isle of Ely, and has a church that belongs to the neighbouring parish of Dodington. Its distance from London is sixty-seven miles.

When a road was making from hence to Wisbich, the workmen found two urns; in one of them there were bones and ashes, and in the other about three hundred pieces of silver coin, no two pieces of which were perfectly alike, but all appeared by their dates to be more than two thousand years old.

Here is a weekly market held on Fridays, and three annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Monday, for household goods; the second of June, for horses; and the twenty-seventh of October, for cheese.

The city of Ely is situated in that part of the county called the Isle of Ely, which is supposed to derive its name either from Eel, a fish, with which the waters of the fenny country abounded; from Elos, a marsh; or from Helig, the British word for willows or fallows, which grow in great plenty in this place, where scarce any other tree is now to be found.

Ely is sixty-nine miles distant from London. It is governed by the bishop, who has not only the ecclesiastical, but civil jurisdiction; and though a city, is not represented in parliament; two particulars in which it differs from every other city in the kingdom.

The sovereignty of this place was settled upon the bishop by Henry I. who also made Cambridgeshire his diocese, which before was part of the diocese of Lincoln. From this time the bishop appointed a judge to determine all causes, whether civil or criminal, that should arise within his Isle, till the time of Henry VIII. who took this privilege away.

It stands on a rising ground, yet being in the midst of fenny lands, and surrounded with water, it is deemed an unhealthy place. It is very ancient, but neither beautiful nor populous. The principal street, which is on the east side of the town, is full of springs; and at the distance of almost every hundred yards, there are wells, which, though they are bricked up about two feet high, yet generally overflow, and form a stream from one to the other, which is continually trickling down the hill. The principal buildings are, the cathedral and the episcopal palace.

The church is four hundred feet long, and has a tower at the west end, about two hundred feet high: it has also a stately cupola, which is seen at a great distance, and has a fine effect, though it seems to totter with every blast of wind.

It has a free-school, for the maintenance and education of forty-two boys; and two charity-schools, one for forty boys, and the other for twenty girls, which are supported by voluntary subscription. All the environs of the city are gardeners grounds, which produce such abundance, that the country, as far as Cambridge, is supplied from thence; and greens and garden-stuff are sent even to St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire.

Here are no remains in this city of profane or secular antiquity, except a very high round mount on the south side of the church. It is now the site of a wind-mill; but when, or for what purpose it was thrown up, is not known.

There is a weekly market held here on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Ascension-day, for horses; and Thursday in the week in which St. Luke's day falls, for horses, cheese, and hops.

At Sutton, a small village in the neighbourhood of Ely, several pieces of antiquity were discovered by some peasants, who were ploughing, in the year 1694. The plough-share first brought up a thin plate of lead, with several small, ancient coins; and one of the labourers thrusting his hand into the earth, which was light and moorish, found three thin plates of silver, of a circular shape, two of which were locked together by a small rivet that passed through their centres. One of these plates

plates appears to have been about six inches diameter, and has a Dano-Saxon inscription round it; of which the three first words are supposed to be magical terms, and the rest have been thus translated :

“ O Lord, Lord, him always defend, who carrieth
“ me about with him : grant him whatever he desires.”

On the other side of the plate there are many knots and figures, which concur with the inscription, to prove that the whole was intended for a charm. With these plates there were also found some rings of gold, supposed to have been the treasure of some noble person who fled into this fenny country for safety.

At Audre, formerly called Erith and Athered, not many miles south of Ely, there is a rampire, very large, but not high, called Belsar's Hill, from one Belifar, a person unknown.

There is a tradition, that king Ethelbert founded a church, or monastery, at a place called Cradindene, about one mile from Ely, at the instance of St. Augustine; but it is, with good reason, rejected as fabulous. It is believed, upon better authority, that a religious society was first founded here about the year 673, by Etheldreda, one of the daughters of king Anna, who married Tombert, prince of this country, and after his death, became the wife of Egfrid, king of Northumberland. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the service of God was performed in it both by monks and nuns, who lived together under the government of an abbeys, as was the custom in those early times. The royal founders was herself the first abbess; and the society, which soon became famous, continued near two hundred years, when the country was over-run, and all the religious houses destroyed by Habba, in 870. Some years after, a few of the monks, who had escaped the massacre, returned; and having repaired some part of the church and buildings, lived in them as secular priests, under the government of provosts, or arch-priests, for about one hundred years. In the year 970, Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, wholly rebuilt the monastery with great magnificence; and having amply endowed it, partly by his own donations, and partly by the munificence of king Edgar, he once more introduced an abbot and regular clergy. In 1108, the see of a new bishoprick, taken out of the diocese of Lincoln, was established here; the bishop was substituted in the place of the abbot, as governor of the monastery; and the revenues were divided between him, the prior, and monks. The share of the bishop was valued, at the dissolution, at two thousand one hundred and thirty-four pounds eighteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*; and that of the convent at one thousand and eighty-four pounds six shillings and nine-pence. There was then in it a prior, and between thirty and forty Benedictine monks; and upon their surrender, king Henry VIII. placed here a dean, and eight secular canons, or prebendaries, with vicars, lay-clerks, choristers, a schoolmaster and usher, and twenty-four king's scholars; and endowed them with the site, and great part of the lands belonging to the priory. The old monastery was dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Etheldreda, commonly called St. Audrey. It is said that Ely, as a city, gradually rose out of this monastery, as the buildings and inhabitants increased after the bishoprick was settled there, and the depredations of the Danes had been repaired.

There was also an old hospital here, probably founded by some of the bishops, and maintained out of the episcopal revenue. This hospital was one of the two that were dedicated, one to St. John the Baptist, the other to St. Mary Magdalen; both were united by bishop Norwold about the year 1242, and managed by some of the monks of the priory, till 1458, when bishop Gray made one of his secular chaplains master or warden. It was valued at twenty-five pounds five shillings and three-pence *per ann.* and granted by Q. Elizabeth to Clare Hall.

At Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, formerly called Mirmaud, there was a small priory of Gilbertines, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and given as a cell to Sempringham, by Ralph de Hanville, in the time of Richard I. or John. It was valued at ten pounds seven shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Soham is a little town on the east side of the river Cam, near a fen which lies in the road to Ely, and was once extremely dangerous to pass; but a good causeway is now made through it. It is sixty-eight miles distant from London, and has a charity-school for near one hundred children.

Here are the ruins of a church which the Danes burnt with the inhabitants, whom they forced into it before they set it on fire.

It is said, that St. Felix the apostle, and the first bishop of the East Angles, founded a monastery, and placed the episcopal see at Soham, where a great church was also built by Luttingus, a noble Saxon. A monastery of monks flourished here, and became famous under abbot Wenefrid; but they were all destroyed; and the church laid in ashes, by the Danes under Inguar and Habba, about the year 870.

Soham has a weekly market held on Saturday, and an annual fair on the twenty-eight of April, for cows and horses.

At Spinney, near Soham, there was a priory for three regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. It was built and endowed in the time of Henry III. by Sir Hugh de Malebisse, who married the lady of the manor; and it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Cross. In 1449, it was united to the cathedral monastery of Ely.

At Iselham, a little to the north-east of Soham, there was a priory, which, like Lynton, was a cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus, in Brittany. It was valued at ten pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

There was a house at Wicken, near Soham, which the lady Mary Bassingburn, in the fifteenth of Edward II. gave, with several parcels of land, to the convent of Spinney, upon condition that seven poor old men should be maintained in it, with an allowance to each of one farthing loaf, one herring, and one penny-worth of ale every day; and three ells of linen, one woollen garment, one pair of shoes, and two hundred dry turf every year.

Newmarket, notwithstanding its name, is of considerable antiquity; for in the time of Edward III. the bishop of Carlisle, who was afterwards so troublesome to Henry IV. was called Thomas of Newmarket. It is sixty miles from London, and consists principally of one street, which is long, and well built; the south side of it only is in this county, the north side is in Suffolk. The air of this place is very healthy, and the heath which surrounds the town is remarkable for the finest course in England, where there are horse-races in April and October every year.

There are two churches in Newmarket; one on the Cambridge side, which is a chapel of ease to Ditton, a neighbouring parish; and one on the Suffolk side, which is parochial. There are also two charity-schools, one for twenty boys, and the other for twenty girls; and on the heath there is a royal palace, which was built by king Charles II. The town was burnt in the year 1683, but was soon after rebuilt by a brief.

This town has a weekly market, held on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Tuesday, and the twenty-sixth of October, for horses and sheep.

At Burwell, near Newmarket-heath, there was anciently a castle, of which scarce any vestige is remaining.

There is a remarkable long ditch, called Seven Mile-dyke, because it is seven miles from Newmarket. It is situated at the end of a causeway three miles long, which was thrown up by Henry Hervy, doctor of laws, master of Trinity Hall, leading from Stourbridge fair towards Newmarket. This dyke begins on the east side of the river Cam, and runs in a straight line as far as Balsam. Five miles to the east, and one mile and an half distant from Newmarket, is another ditch, which being a stupendous work, much superior to the one above-mentioned, has obtained the name of Devil's Dyke, the common people supposing it to be more adequate to the power of spirits than men. It begins at Rich, and running many miles over Newmarket heath, it ends near Cowlidge. Some writers have thought, that Seven Mile Dyke, and Devil's Dyke, were the work

of Canutus the Dane; but the Devil's Dyke is mentioned by Abbo Floriacensis, an historian who died in the tenth century, and Canutus did not begin his reign till the beginning of the eleventh. They were called St. Edmund's Ditches in ancient times, and were probably the work of St. Edmund, king of the East-Angles.

At Chippenham, near Newmarket, there was a preceptor of the Knights Hospitalers, subordinate to their great house in London, the manor being given them by William de Mandeville, earl of Essex, in 1184. It was used as a country house for the sick, and the revenue was valued at thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

At Swaffham Bulbec, a little west of Newmarket, there was a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary, by one of the Bulbecks, a family of great distinction in this county before the time of king John. At the dissolution, there were found in it a prioress and eight nuns, who had a revenue of forty pounds *per annum*.

At Fordham, a little to the north-west of Newmarket, was a small convent of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalen. King Henry III. gave the church, and Sir Hugh Malebisse was a considerable benefactor. It was endowed at the suppression with forty pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Lynton is a little obscure town, near which it is said a considerable coal-mine was discovered some years ago. It is distant from London forty six miles.

Here was formerly an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Insula in Brittany, before the time of Henry III. It was seized by the crown during the French wars, and at the suppression was valued at twenty-three pounds eight shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

There is a Roman way at Lynton, which runs into the Ikenild.

This town has a weekly market held on Thursdays, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and the thirtieth of August, for horses.

At Bareham, in the parish of Lynton, in the time of Edward I. there was a priory of Crouched or Crossed friars, which was a cell to Welnetham in Suffolk, and Welnetham was subordinate to the great house of that order in London.

A little to the south-west of Lynton, there is a remarkably wide, deep, and long ditch. It begins at Hinkelston, or Hinxton, and runs eastward by Hilderham to Horseheath, at the distance of about five miles.

Cambridge, the county town, is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two parts that are again joined by a stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, thirteen aldermen, a common-council of twenty-four, a town-clerk, and other officers.

The situation of this place is low; and as the adjacent soil is somewhat moist, the air is too gross to be in the highest degree healthful. The town, which is fifty-two miles distant from London, is dirty and ill built, but it has fourteen parish-churches. In the market-place there is a public conduit, which was built by Hobson the carrier, who in the time of James I. acquired a great estate. A new building, called the Shire-house, was lately erected contiguous to the old town-hall, at the expence of the county. There are in this town two charity-schools, in which three hundred children are taught and fifty clothed. These schools are supported by a subscription of two hundred and thirty pounds *per annum*, an estate of thirty pounds a year, which was left them for ever by William Wortes; and by the money at the sacrament in some of the college chapels, which has been appropriated for that purpose.

The university of Cambridge consists of sixteen colleges, four of which are distinguished by the name of Halls, though the privileges of both are in every respect equal. It is a corporation, consisting of about one thousand five hundred persons, and is governed by a chancellor, a high-steward, two proctors, and two taxers. All these officers are chosen by the university. The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit consent of

the university, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a person of such high rank, it is not expected or intended that he should execute the office; but he has not the power of appointing his substitute: a vice-chancellor is chosen annually on the third of November, by the university; he is always the head of some college, the heads of each college returning two of their body, of which the university elects one. The high-steward is chosen by the senate, and holds his place by patent from the university. The proctors and taxers are also chosen every year, from the several colleges and halls by turns.

The public schools, of which there is one to every college, are in a building of brick and rough stone, erected on the four sides of a quadrangular court. Every college has also its particular library, in which, except that of King's College, the scholars are not obliged to study, as in the libraries at Oxford, but may borrow the books, and study in their chambers. Besides the particular libraries of the several colleges, there is the university library, which contains the collections of the archbishops, Parker, Grindal, and Pancroft; and of Dr. Thomas Moore, bishop of Ely; consisting of thirty thousand volumes, which was purchased for seven thousand pounds, and presented to the university by his late majesty king George I. in the year 1715.

Each college has also its particular chapel, where the masters, fellows, and scholars, meet every morning and evening, for the public worship of God; though on Sundays and holidays, when there is a sermon, they attend at St. Mary's church.

The names of the colleges are, Peter House, Clare Hall, Pembroke Hall, Corpus Christi, or Benedict College, Trinity Hall, Gonvil and Caius College, King's College, Queen's College, Catharine Hall, Jesus College, Christ's College, St. John's College, Magdalen College, Trinity College, Emanuel College, and Sidney Sussex College.

I. Peter House, is a large quadrangular building, well contrived, and adorned with porticos. It has a master, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two scholars; and was founded by Hugh Balsam, bishop of Ely, *anno* 1257, when only prior of Ely. The scholars at first had no other conveniences than chambers, which exempted them from the high rates imposed on them by the townsmen for lodgings. The endowment was settled by the same Hugh, when bishop, *anno* 1284, for a master and fourteen fellows; which number might be increased or diminished according to the improvement or diminution of their revenues.

II. Clare Hall was founded in the year 1340, by Richard Badow, chancellor of the university, with the assistance of the lady Elizabeth Clare, countess of Ulster. He had before built an house called University Hall, wherein the scholars lived, at their own expence, for sixteen years, till it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The founder finding the charge of rebuilding would exceed his abilities, sought the kind assistance of the aforesaid lady, through whose liberality it was not only rebuilt, but endowed.

It has lately been new built, and is now one of the neatest and most uniform structures in the university: it is a square of building three stories high; the materials are free-stone, and the work is Doric: it reaches quite to the banks of the river Cam, which runs through the garden; and the court is entered by a lofty gate-house, adorned with two rows of pillars. There is another building contiguous to the college, the upper story of which is the library, and the lower the chapel. To this college belongs a meadow on the other side of the river, which communicates with it by a bridge. It has a master, eighteen fellows, and sixty-three scholars.

III. Pembroke Hall, was founded in the year 1347, by the lady Mary St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, third wife to Audomare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke; who having been unhappily slain at a tilting on his wedding-day, she entirely sequestered herself from all worldly delights, and, amongst other pious acts, built this college, which has been since much augmented by the benefactions of others. It has a master, five fellows, and thirteen

thirteen scholars. In the building there is nothing worthy of note.

IV. Corpus Christi, or Benedict College, was founded by the society of friars in Corpus Christi, in the year 1246. This arose out of two guilds or fraternities, one of Corpus Christi, and the other of the Blessed Virgin; which, after a long emulation being united into one body, by a joint interest built this college, which took its name from the adjoining church of St. Benedict. Their greatest modern benefactor was Dr. Matthew Parker, once master of the college, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who by his prudent management, recovered several rights of the college; and, besides two fellowships, and five scholarships, gave a great number of excellent MSS. to their library, which were mostly collected out of the remains of the old abbey-libraries, colleges, and cathedrals; and chiefly relate to the history of England.

It is a long square of buildings, containing two courts, and two rows of lodgings. It has a chapel and library under the same roof; and maintains a master, twelve fellows, and forty scholars.

V. Trinity Hall was founded about the year 1253, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. It was built upon a place which once belonged to the monks of Ely, and was a house for students before the time of bishop Bateman, who, by exchange for the advowsons of certain rectories, got it into his own possession. He was a great master of civil and canon law; whereupon the master, two fellows, and three scholars, the number appointed by him at the first foundation, were obliged to follow those two studies. It has been since much augmented by benefactors, and the number of its members are proportionably increased.

The building of this hall is but irregular, yet it has convenient lodgings for the master and fellows, and pleasant gardens, inclosed by walls of brick; and maintains twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars.

VI. Gonvil and Caius College. In the year 1348, Edmund Gonevil founded an hall, called after his name, upon the place where are now the orchard and tennis-court of Bennet College: but within five years after it was removed into the place where it now stands, by bishop Bateman, founder of Trinity Hall. *Anno* 1607, John Caius, doctor of physic, improved this hall into a new college, since chiefly called by his name; and it has, of late years, received considerable embellishments. It has twenty-six fellows, and seventy-four scholars.

VII. King's College was founded in the year 1451, by king Henry VII. It was at first but small, being built by that prince, for a rector, and twelve scholars only. Near it was a little hostel for grammarians, built by William Bingham, which was granted by the founder to king Henry, for the enlargement of his college: whereupon he united these two; and having enlarged them, by uniting the church of St. John Zachary, founded a college for a provost, seventy fellows and scholars, and three chaplains. The chapel belonging to this college is deservedly esteemed one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world: it is three hundred and four feet long, seventy-three broad, and ninety-four feet high on the outside; yet it is supported wholly by the symmetry of its parts, having no pillar within to sustain the roof, which, as well as the sides, is of free-stone. It has twelve large windows on each side, finely painted; and the choir is adorned with excellent carving. It constitutes one side of a large square; for the royal founder designed that the college should be a quadrangle, all of equal beauty; but the civil wars, in which he was involved with the house of York, prevented his accomplishing this noble design. What has been added to this college within these few years past, is a great ornament to it. This new building, which is of stone, runs from the west end of the chapel, a little detached from it, to the southward; forms another side of the square, and contains spacious chambers and apartments, being two hundred and thirty-six feet in length, and forty-six in breadth. The new senate-hall makes the angle parallel to the chapel. This college has a master, fifty fellows, and twenty scholars.

The workmen, in digging for the foundation of the new buildings of this college, found a great number of broad pieces of gold, of the coin of king Henry V. exceeding fair. As soon as it was known, the college got out of the workmen's hands a considerable number of them, which they made presents of to their particular factors, and divided among themselves, and the fellows of the college; but it is supposed that the labourers secreted many; for this coin, which before was very scarce, could afterwards be obtained without much difficulty.

VIII. Queen's College, was founded by queen Margaret of Anjou, wife to king Henry VI. in the year 1448; but the troublesome times which followed prevented her completing this fabric. The first master of it, Andrew Ducket, procured great sums of money from different persons towards finishing this work; and so far prevailed with queen Elizabeth, wife to king Edward IV. that she perfected the work her professed enemy had begun. The reverend Mr. Ferdinando Smithes, senior fellow of Queen's College, who died in November 1725, gave fifteen hundred pounds to the same, to be appropriated to the use of three bachelors of art, till the time of their taking their master's degree. This is one of the pleasanter colleges in the university; it has the most convenient lodgings, delightful gardens, orchards, and walks; and was the residence of the celebrated Erasmus, of Rotterdam, who chose this college for his last retreat. It maintains a master, nineteen fellows, and forty-four scholars.

IX. Catharine Hall was founded in the year 1459, by Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's College; and the hall was built over-against the Carmelites House, for one master and three fellows. The numbers have been since greatly increased, as well as the revenues; for it at present maintains a master, six fellows, and thirty scholars. A great part of it has been lately new built, and may now be said to be a beautiful and regular fabric.

X. Jesus College was founded in the year 1499, by John Alcocke, bishop of Ely, out of an old nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, given him by king Henry VII. and pope Julius II. on account of the scandalous incontinence of the nuns, in order to be by him converted to this use: and this prelate established in it a master, six fellows, and six scholars; but their numbers have since been greatly increased by considerable benefactions. It maintains at present a master, sixteen fellows, and thirty-one scholars.

XI. Christ's College was founded by the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII. in the year 1506, upon the same spot of ground where God's House formerly stood. She settled there a master and twelve fellows, &c. which number, in the time of king Edward VI. being complained of, as favouring of superstition, by alluding to our Saviour and his twelve disciples; that prince added a thirteenth fellowship, and increased the number of scholars. This college has been, within these few years past, adorned with an elegant new building; and now maintains a master, fifteen fellows, and fifty scholars.

XII. St. John's College was likewise founded by the countess of Richmond, about the year 1560, upon the same spot where Nigel, or Neal, second bishop of Ely, in the year 1134, founded an hospital for canons regular, which, by Hugh de Balsam, was converted into a priory dedicated to St. John, and, by the executors of the said countess, into a college, under the name of the same saint; but she dying before it was finished, the work was retarded for some time: it was however carried on by her executors; and in the beginning of the reign of king James I. was greatly enlarged. The building at present consists of three spacious courts: it has a noble library, which has, of late years, been greatly augmented by the accession of that of Dr. Gunning, late bishop of Ely, who bequeathed the same to it. This college, which is pleasantly situated by the river, is no less remarkable for its beautiful groves and gardens, than for the number of its students, and the strict and regular discipline of them. There are at present a master, fifty-four fellows, and one hundred scholars.

XIII. Magdalen College was founded in the year 1542, by Thomas Audley, lord chancellor of England, who endowed it with lands belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity of London, and called it the College of St. Mary Magdalen. It was at first only a hall, consisting of three houses; but in the year 1519, the eleventh of Henry VIII. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, purchased these houses, in which the monks of several neighbouring abbeys had been used to study; from whence it was formerly called Monks Hall; and converted them to the use of the university, by the name of Buckingham Hall. It has been remarked, that the founder's name is contained in the word M-audley-n, which is the orthography of Magdalen, according to the vulgar pronunciation. A fellowship of a considerable value has lately been founded at this college, which is appropriated to gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, and called The Travelling Norfolk Fellowship. To the library of this college were left a valuable collection of pamphlets, by — Pepys, Esq; and likewise a great number of papers relating to the Navy and Admiralty; and with them he bequeathed the presses, which are carefully preserved to this day. This college was considerably enlarged, and its revenue increased by Sir Christopher Wrey, who was some time afterwards lord chief justice of England. A new building was begun some years ago, to be added to this college, but was never finished. It stands on the north-west side of the river, separated from all the rest; and now maintains a master, thirteen fellows, and thirty scholars.

XIV. Trinity College was founded in the year 1546, by king Henry VIII. who converted three ancient halls, called St. Michael's, King's, and Physwick's Halls, into this stately college, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and endowed it for the maintenance of a provost, sixty fellows, forty scholars, and ten almoner orators; reserving to himself and his successors the right of appointing the warden.

The college, or house of St. Michael the Archangel, was founded in 1324, by Henry, or Hervey Stanton, canon of St. Peter's at York, and chancellor of the Exchequer to king Edward II. This place was in all respects a college, and the fellows of it took their degrees in the public schools of this university.

King's Hall was completed and endowed by Edw. III. in the year 1376, and the fiftieth year of his reign; and the fellows of this hall also took their degrees in the university, as fellows of a college.

Physwick Hostel, or Hall, was the dwelling-house of William Physwick, Esq; beadle of the university, who, in the year 1393, gave it to Gonvil Hall, and converted it into a little college, to receive such scholars belonging to Gonvil Hall, as that house could not conveniently contain.

The above halls being formed into a college, queen Mary presented it with a revenue of three hundred and seventy-six pounds ten shillings; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Nevill, dean of Canterbury, the eighth master of this college, expended three thousand pounds in repairing, or rather rebuilding it, which he did with such magnificence and splendor, that for spaciousness, beauty, and uniformity, it is hardly to be equalled. It has lately been much improved by the addition of a library. This building is of free-stone, supported by two rows of pillars, and said to be one of the most noble and elegant structures of the kind in the world. This college is rendered famous on account of several great men it has educated; the most illustrious of which were, the lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Barrow, Mr. Ray, and Dr. Bently. In this college are maintained three royal professors, sixty fellows, and ninety-one scholars.

XV. Emanuel College was founded in the year 1584, the twenty-sixth of Elizabeth, by Sir William Mildmay, who was chancellor and treasurer of the Exchequer to that princess; where there had been formerly a convent of Dominicans, instituted in the year 1280, and the sixth of Edward I. by Alice, then countess of Oxford. This college he dedicated to Emanuel, and placed in it a master, three fellows, and four scholars. Here is

a very neat chapel, built chiefly by the bounty of Dr. William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, who left to the library, at his decease, a very valuable collection of books. This college maintains a master, fourteen fellows, and sixty scholars.

XVI. Sidney Sussex College was founded in the year 1589, the thirty-first of Elizabeth, pursuant to the will of the lady Francis Sidney, countess of Suffex, who bequeathed five thousand pounds for the building and endowing this college, for the maintenance of a master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars, to be called by the name it now bears.

In consequence of this will, a college was soon after built by the countess's executors, upon the spot where a monastery of Franciscans, commonly called Grey Friars, built by king Edward I. had formerly flourished; but the generous gift of this lady was insufficient to fulfill her good intentions: the deficiency, however, was so far supplied by the liberality of her executors, Henry Grey, earl of Kent, and John lord Harington, that it immediately received a master, eight fellows, and twenty scholars. Sir Francis Clerk was afterwards a great benefactor to this college; he not only made a considerable addition to the building, but likewise augmented the scholarships, by founding four fellowships, and eight scholarships more; and Sir John Brereton left it, by will, two thousand pounds. It now maintains a master, twelve fellows, and twenty-eight scholars.

The whole number of fellows is four hundred and six, and of scholars, six hundred and sixty; besides which, there are two hundred and thirty-six inferior officers and servants of various kinds: these are all maintained upon the foundation. The whole number of students belonging to the university are not, however, here included: there are two sorts of students, called Pensioners, the greater, and the less; the greater pensioners are in general the young nobility, and are called Fellow Commoners; because, though they are scholars, they dine with the fellows: the less, called Commoners, are dieted with the scholars, but both live at their own expence. There are also a considerable number of poor scholars, called Sizar, who wait upon the fellows, scholars, and pensioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of these it is impossible to ascertain, being in a state of perpetual fluctuation.

The university, by a special grant of Henry VI. has the privilege of printing books of every kind at their own press.

The schools of this university were at first in private houses, hired from ten years to ten years for that purpose, by the university; in which time they might not be put to any other use. Afterwards public schools were built at the charge of the university, in or near the place where they now stand; but the present fabric, as it is now built of brick and rough stone, was erected partly at the expence of the university, and partly by the contributions of several benefactors.

The University Library was first built by Rotheram, archbishop of York, who, with Tostal bishop of Durham, furnished it with choice books, few whereof are to be found at present: but it contained, nevertheless, about fourteen thousand books, when his late majesty king George I. was graciously pleased, in the beginning of his reign, to purchase the large and curious library of Dr. John Moor, bishop of Ely, who died on the thirtieth of July, 1714; and, as a mark of his royal favour, to bestow it upon this university.

There have been very lately great additions and alterations made in the library, for the better disposition of this valuable royal present, which consisted of upwards of thirty thousand volumes, and cost the king six thousand guineas. And we cannot but observe, in this place, that the late lord viscount Townshend, having understood that the university, to shew their gratitude, and do honour to the memory of his late majesty king George I. intended to erect a statue of that monarch, was pleased to offer to cause the same to be carved, and set up in the said library at his own expence; which generous tender was received by the university in the manner it deserved, and with circumstances equally to their

their own and his lordship's honour. And in the month of October 1739, in pursuance thereof, a fine marble statue of this great prince was accordingly erected in the senate-hall of King's College; on which are the following inscriptions, viz. On the front:

GEORGIO
Optimo principi,
Magnæ Britanniæ regi,
Ob insignia ejus in hanc academiam
Merita,
Senatus Cantabrigiensis
In perpetuum
Grati animi testimonium
Statuam
Mortuo ponendam
Decrevit.

That is,

By the senate of Cambridge it was decreed, that a statue should be erected to his late most excellent majesty George I. king of Great Britain, as a perpetual monument of their gratitude for his signal benefits to this university.

On the Left:

CAROLUS
Vicecomes TOWNSHEND,
Summum tum academix, tum
Reipublicæ decus,
Pro eximia, qua regem coluerat,
Pietate, proque singulari,
Qua academiam foverat,
Caritate, statuam
A senatu academico decretam
Sumtibus suis e marmore
Faciendam locavit.

That is,

Charles lord viscount Townshend, a principal ornament both of the university and the state, agreeably to his singular loyalty towards his prince, and the particular affection wherewith he had favoured the university, engaged to have the statue, which was decreed by the senate of Cambridge, made of marble at his own expence.

CAROLUS filius
Vicecomes TOWNSHEND,
Virtutum æque ac honorum
Paternorum hæres,
Statuam,
Quam pater morte subita abreptus
Imperfectam reliquerat,
Perficiendam,
Atque in hoc ornatissimo
Academix loco collocandam,
Curavit.

Charles the son, lord viscount Townshend, heir alike to the virtues and dignities of his father, caused this statue, which his father, surpris'd by sudden death, had left imperfect, to be completed, and erected in this most honourable place of the university.

The same beneficent king, not contented with having given this noble instance of his royal bounty to the university of Cambridge, in the year 1724, was graciously pleas'd to confer another mark of his favour upon them, and which extended to the university of Oxford; in creating a new establishment in a most useful branch of learning, which was much wanted, and for which, till that time, there had been no provision: this was to appoint two persons, not under the degree of master of arts, or bachelor of laws, skilled in modern history, and in the knowledge of modern languages, to be nominated King's Professors of Modern History, one for the university of Cambridge, and the other for that of Oxford; who are obliged to read lectures in the public schools, at particular times; each of which professors to have a stipend of four hundred pounds *per annum*, out of which each professor is obliged to maintain, with sufficient salaries, two persons at least, well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and speaking the said languages, *gratis*,

twenty scholars of each university, to be nominated by the king, each of which is obliged to learn two, at least, of the said languages.

The same excellent prince also was pleas'd to appoint twelve persons, chosen out of each of the universities, to be preachers in the royal chapel of Whitehall, at stated times, with handsome salaries; and declared, that he would cause a particular regard to be had to the members of the two universities, in the dispositions of those benefices which fell into the royal gift.

Some other benefactions to this university, within these few years past, are as follow:

Dr. John Woodward, who died on the twenty-fifth of April 1728, left to the university of Cambridge a sum of money, for erecting a professorship for Natural Philosophy, with a provision of one hundred and fifty pounds *per annum* for the support and maintenance of the same for ever. He likewise bequeathed to the said university his collection of fossils, and other natural curiosities; and such a part of his library, moreover, as was necessary to illustrate his said collection.

On the death of Mrs. Addenbroke, (March 1720) widow of an eminent physician of that name, the sum of about four thousand pounds devolved to this university; which, by the doctor's will, were to be applied to the building and furnishing a physical hospital in Cambridge, in which poor diseas'd people were to be admitted for cure, *gratis*. The master and fellows of Catharine-hall were appointed trustees of this charity.

In the centre, on the south side of the senate-house; opposite to the statue of George I. already described, is another noble statue of George II. erected by the late duke of Newcastle, then chancellor of the university. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

GEORGIO SECUNDO
Patrono suo, optime merenti,
Semper venerando;
Quod volenti populo,
Instititissime humanissime,
In pace, & in bello.
Feliciter imperavit;
Quod academiam Cantabrigiensem
Fovit, auxit, ornavit;
Hanc statuam
Æternum, faxit Deus, monumentum,
Grati animi in regem,
Pietatis in patriam,
Amoris in academiam,
Suis sumptibus, poni curavit,
THOMAS HOLLES
Dux de Newcastle.
Academix Cancellarius,
A. D. M. DCC. LXVI.

Cambridge is supposed to have risen out of the ancient Camboritum, or Grantcester, from one of which names it is thought originally to have derived that which it bears at present. This place was a fortified town in the time of the Saxons; and being afterwards seized by the Danes, they kept a garrison there till the year 921, when they were driven out by Edward the elder. Towards the end of the eleventh century, William the Conqueror built a castle here, which is said to have been a large, strong, and stately building; some traces of it are still to be seen, and the gate, which remains intire, is now the county gaol. In the succeeding reign of William Rufus, the town was burnt by Roger de Montgomery, to revenge a supposed injury he had received from the king; but Henry I. the successor of Rufus, rebuilt it, and made it a corporation. During the civil contentions, called the Barons Wars, which happened in the twelfth century, it was often ravaged by outlaws, who took refuge in the Isle of Ely; but king Henry III. about the year 1219, secured it against these incursions, by a deep trench, which in Camden's time was called the King's Ditch; but houses having been since built on both sides of it, the name was at length forgotten.

There is also an artificial mount of considerable height, flat on the top, but steep on the sides, and surrounded by a deep ditch. In the reign of Richard II.

near the end of the fourteenth century, during the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, a rebellious rabble entered this town, and burnt the records of the university in the market-place. The round church in this town is thought to have been a synagogue of the Jews, who having been invited hither by the Conqueror and his successor, settled here, and were very numerous for many generations, and inhabited all that part of the town which is now called the Jewry.

Of the antiquities of the university of Cambridge, there are many accounts manifestly fabulous, and many more of doubtful authority.

There is an history of the origin and antiquities of the university of Cambridge by Nicholas Cantalupe, who is said to have been a Carmelite friar of Northampton, and to have died at that place on the twenty-seventh of September, 1441. The account given by Cantalupe, who has always been considered as a fabulous writer, is in substance as follows :

In the year of the world 4321, being three hundred and seventy-five years before the Christian æra, Gurgunt, the son of Belin, who was then king of Britain, sailed with a fleet to Denmark, the Danes having refused the tribute which they had paid to his father.

When he had reduced the Danes to subjection, he embarked again for England; and as he was returning by the Isles of the Orcades, he discovered thirty ships full of men and women. Upon enquiring who they were, he learned that they were the relations and friends of Partholaym and Canteber, two brothers, the sovereigns of Cantabra in Spain, who had been expelled their country by their people. When Partholaym and Canteber discovered Gurgunt to be king of Britain, they apologized for being found so near his coast, by assuring him that they had been driven about upon the ocean, without knowing whither they went, near a year and a half, and earnestly intreated him to allot them some small part of Britain for an habitation. Gurgunt, taking pity on their distress, sent Partholaym, with his fleet of fugitives, to settle in Ireland, which was then desolate; and brought Canteber with him to England, because he understood, that though a Spaniard, he had been educated at Athens, and was a great scholar. How these Britons and Spaniards came so readily to understand each other, does not appear; however, we are told that Canteber recommended himself so much to Gurgunt, that he gave him his daughter Guenolena to wife, and with her the eastern part of Britain, as a dowry. Canteber soon improved his new territory by planting and building, and founded a large city, which the Britons called Caergrant, from his son the earl of Grantin, but which in Latin was called the city of Cante, from Canteber, the founder, whence it came afterwards to be called Cantebrigia.

To this place Canteber invited many astronomers and philosophers from Athens, and appointed them stipends. The university of Cambridge being thus founded, continued to be a seminary of heathen learning till the time of pope Eleutherius, when two doctors were sent into England, who converted Lucius the king, and baptized three thousand of the philosophers of Cambridge in one day.

In the year 529, king Arthur granted many privileges to Cambridge, by the name of the City of Scholars.

Not long afterwards, Cambridge was totally destroyed, and both the students and citizens extirpated by the Picts and Saxons: but St. Austin, who came into England in 596, established other learned men in this place, to whom Cadwald granted a new charter in the year 685.

Cambridge was again wasted by Hubba, in 869; but was rebuilt, and its privileges restored by Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred, in the year 915. The several charters of Arthur, Cadwald, and Edward, are inserted by Cantalupe: but having thus far gratified the curiosity of the reader, his opinion must be formed by himself.

We have no account of the university of Cambridge generally allowed to be authentic, that goes farther back than the reign of Henry I. who succeeded William Rufus in August 1100. About this time the monastery of Crowland, or Croyland, in Lincolnshire, being con-

sumed by fire, Joffred, or Geoffrey, the abbot, who was possessed of the manor of Catenham, near Cambridge, sent thither Gislebert, his professor of divinity, and three other monks.

These monks, being well skilled in philosophy and the sciences, went daily to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, and read public lectures: a number of scholars were soon brought together, and in less than two years, they were so multiplied, that there was not a house, barn, or church in the place, large enough to hold them. Inns and halls were soon after built for the accommodation of the students, with chambers, which exempted them from the high rents which the townsmen had taken occasion to exact; the scholars were then divided into different classes. The boys and young men were assigned to friar Odo, an excellent grammarian and satyric poet, who read them lectures in grammar early in the morning. At one o'clock, Terricus, another of the monks, read Aristotle's Logic to a second class: at three, friar William read Tully's Rhetoric and Quintilian's institutions to a third; and Gislebert, the principal master, preached to the people on all Sundays and holidays.

The society, still increasing, was called an University, before any college was founded for the scholars, or any pecuniary encouragement given to the institution, as appears by a record in the Tower, of the fifty-second of Henry III. which was in the year 1268, where it is styled *Universitatis Scolarium*, though Robert of Remington says, "Grantbridge was from a study made an university like Oxford, by the court of Rome, in the reign of Edward I." But at whatever time it was first considered as an university, it is certain that the first college was founded in 1257, by Hugh Balsbam, then prior of Ely, who endowed it in 1284, the twelfth of Edward I. when he was become bishop of that diocese, for a master, fourteen fellows, two students in divinity, and eight poor scholars, directing the number to be either increased or diminished, as the revenue should be improved or abated.

At Cambridge there were many religious houses, both for monks and nuns. There was a Benedictine nunnery near Greencroft, so early as 1130; which being afterwards forsaken, was converted into the college now called Jesus College; the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was no more than eighty-seven pounds eighteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*. There was an old hospital for a master and brethren, founded in the time of Niggellus, who was bishop of Ely in the reign of Henry II. to the honour of St. John the Evangelist; the revenue of which, just before the dissolution, was valued at eighty pounds one shilling and ten-pence *per annum*. It was dissolved by Henry VII. for the irregularity of the members, and the site was granted to the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, who made it the foundation of St. John's College. There was also a house of Mendicant Franciscan friars, commonly called Grey friars. These friars were first placed in an old synagogue near the common prison, by the magistrates of the town, in the time of Henry III. and were afterwards removed to the spot on which Sidney College has been since built. The original founder is said to have been king Henry III. and Edward I. was probably the donor of their new situation. Another order of Mendicant friars, called Bethleemites, fixed themselves in a house in Trumpington-street, about the year 1257. In the same street also stood a house and church of Friars de Penitentia Jesu Christi, who were founded by Henry III. and continued till the suppression of the order at the council of Lyons in 1307. A priory of Black Dominican, or Preaching Friars, was founded in this town by the charity of several devout people, before the year 1275, and was much enlarged by Alice, the widow of Robert de Vere, the second earl of Oxford. The revenue does not appear. The friars Heremites, of the order of St. Augustine, had a house in or near the Peas Market, in St. Edward's parish, about the year 1290: the founder was Sir Jeffrey Picheford, knight. The value does not appear. About the year 1291, a convent of White canons from Semplingham, settled themselves at the old chapel of St. Edmund the King, over against Peter-House, which they had of B. fil. Walteri. The annual value, at the dissolution, was

was fourteen pounds eight shillings and eight-pence. About the year 1324, Herveus de Stanton, chancellor of the Exchequer, founded a college for a master and several students, to the honour of St. Michael. This, with all its revenues, valued at one hundred and twenty-four pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*, was included in the royal foundation of Trinity College, by Henry VIII. in 1546.

Cambridge sends four members to parliament, two for the town, and two for the university; has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; and an annual fair on the twenty-fourth of June, for horses, wood and earthen ware.

At Denny, not far from Cambridge, some Benedictine monks from Ely had a house and church, dedicated to St. James and St. Leonard, before the year 1169: in the next century they were succeeded by Templars; and in the century following, by nuns; for the manor of Denny being given by Edward III. to Mary de St. Paulo, widow to Adomare earl of Pembroke, she founded a monastery for an abbess and nuns Minorites, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Clare; and to this monastery another from Waterbech was soon united. At the general dissolution, there were in the abbey of Denny twenty-five nuns, who were endowed with lands to the value of one hundred and seventy-two pounds eight shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

At Great Wilberham, a little to the north-east of Cambridge, there was a habitation of Knights Templars, which, with their other estates, came into the possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

At Horningsey, near Cambridge, there was a monastery of some note in the time of the early Saxons, which, after its destruction by the Danes, was never rebuilt.

At Chatteris, near Yarter's Bridge in the fens, a nunnery of Benedictines was founded to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Alswin, wife of Ethelston earl of the East Angles, and nurse to king Edgar about the year 980. At the suppression, it was endowed with ninety-seven pounds three shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

There was an old nunnery at Ellesly, now called Ellisley, or Ellsey, near St. Neats, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. This structure was destroyed at the Conquest.

Near the town of Cambridge is Grantchester, an obscure village, which Bede, an ecclesiastical historian in the year 700, says, was in his time a little desolate city. It is thought to have been the Camboritum of the Romans, and that it was the origin of Cambridge, as we have already observed.

About a mile north-west of Cambridge, is the village of Barnwell, remarkable for its abbey, built by St. Payne, or Paganus Pavarel, standard-bearer to Robert duke of Normandy in the Holy War; but we have no account when it fell to decay. It was dedicated to St. George and St. Andrew, and endowed for six canons regular. Near this abbey he built a handsome church; and as the revenues were afterwards enlarged, the number of canons was increased to thirty, who had the power of chusing their own prior with the patron's leave and approbation. At the dissolution, the annual revenues amounted to two hundred and fifty-six pounds eleven shillings and ten-pence.

One of the most remarkable events that appears to have happened in this county, except those of a public nature, fell out in this village on the eighth of September, 1727. Some strollers having brought hither a puppet-show, the performance was exhibited in a large thatched barn; but just as the show was about to begin, an idle fellow attempted to enter the barn without paying, which the owners of the show prevented, and a quarrel ensued. After some altercation, the fellow departed, and the door being fastened, all was quiet; but this execrable villain, to revenge the supposed injury he had received from the show-men, went to a heap of hay and straw which stood close to the barn, and secretly set it on fire. The spectators of the show, who were in the midst of their entertainment, were soon alarmed by the flames, which had now communicated themselves to the

barn. In this sudden terror, which instantly seized the whole assembly, every one rushed towards the door, which unfortunately happened to open inwards; and the crowd that was behind still urging those that were before, they pressed so violently against it, that it could not be opened; and being too well secured to give way, the whole company, consisting of more than one hundred and twenty persons, were kept confined in the building till the roof fell in, which covered them with fire and smoke: some were suffocated in the smoldering thatch, and others were consumed alive in the flames: six only escaped with life; the rest, among whom were several young ladies of fortune, and many innocent children, were reduced to one undistinguishable heap of mangled bones and flesh, the bodies being half consumed, and totally disfigured. The surviving unhappy friends of the dead, not knowing which were the relics they sought, a large hole was dug in the church-yard, and all were promiscuously interred together. As it is not easy to conceive any circumstances of greater horror and distress than those which attended this catastrophe, neither is it possible to form an idea of wickedness more aggravated than what concurred in the perpetration of it.

The favour which was refused, was such as the wretch had neither pretence to ask, nor reason to expect. The barn which he fired did not belong to the man who had offended him; and the people who were in it were admitted only on such terms as he refused to comply with; he had therefore no provocation, either to envy or malice; yet he was guilty of a crime, which only a diabolical excess of both could commit.

It might reasonably have been supposed, that indignation would have prompted the first relators of this event to have expressed some satisfaction in the punishment of the criminal, or some regret at his escape; and that this particular would, from the same emotion, have been constantly preserved with the story; yet this interesting circumstance is wholly omitted.

There is in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, on the east side, a village called Stourbridge, from the little brook Stour, or Sture, which runs by it. Here was formerly an hospital for lepers, called St. Mary Magdalen's. It was leased by Henry VIII. at the dissolution, to the town of Cambridge; but the annual value does not appear.

This village is remarkable for a fair, which was once the greatest temporary mart in the world, and is now so considerable, as to deserve particular notice. It is held in a corn-field about half a mile square, which is covered with booths, that are built in regular rows, and divide the area into many streets, which are called Cheapside, Cornhill, the Poultry, and by the names of many other streets in London, to distinguish them from each other. Among these booths, there are not only warehouses and shops for almost every kind of commodity and manufacture, but likewise coffee-houses, taverns, eating-houses, music-shops, building for the exhibition of drolls, puppet-shows, legerdemain, wild beasts and monsters. There is an area of about an hundred yards square, called the Duddery, where the clothiers unload, that is scarce inferior to Blackwell Hall; and in this place woollen goods have been sold to the value of one hundred thousand pounds in a week; and the manufacturers of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, generally lay out sixty thousand pounds in wool. The upholsterers and ironmongers wares amount to a considerable sum, and hops to still more, the price of which, all over the kingdom, is generally settled at this fair; and large commissions are negotiated for all parts of the kingdom. This fair begins on the eighth of September, and lasts a fortnight. The last day is appropriated to the sale of horses, and to horse and foot races, for the diversion of the company.

The heavy goods from London are brought by sea to Lynn, in Norfolk, whence they are carried in barges up the Ouse to the Cam, and so to the fair. The concourse of people, whom business and idleness concur to bring to this place, is so great, that not only Cambridge, but all the neighbouring towns and villages, are full; and even the barns and stables are converted into drinking-rooms and

and lodgings for the meaner sort of people. More than fifty hackney coaches from London have been frequently found plying at this place; and even wherries been brought from the Thames in waggons, to row people up and down the Cam. Yet, notwithstanding the multiplicity of business, and the concourse of people, there is very seldom any confusion or disorder, by which either life or property is endangered; for a court of justice is held here every day by the magistrates of Cambridge, who proceed in a summary way, and with such steadiness and diligence, that this fair is in many respects like a well ordered city.

Near this place there is an excellent causeway, which reaches near four miles, and was begun by Dr. Hervey, master of Trinity Hall, and finished by William Wortes, Esq; of Cambridge.

Anglesea Abbey, seven miles north-east of Cambridge, received its name from a priory of Augustine canons. The real founder of it is not known: some affirm it to have been Richard de Clare; others suppose it was his kinswoman, Elizabeth de Burgo; and others again, king Henry I. perhaps they might all, at different times, be benefactors to it. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas; and there were, at the dissolution, eleven canons in it, the annual revenue being estimated at one hundred and seventy-one pounds four shillings and six-pence.

Near the bridge at Wittlesford, a village south of Cambridge, in the road from London to Newmarket, there was an hospital as early as the time of Edward I. It appears to have been founded by one William Colville, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

At Trumpington, about one mile distant from Cambridge, there is a place called Dam Hill, where a great number of human bones have been found, and many urns, pateras, and other Roman antiquities.

About a mile north of Cambridge, at a place called Arbury, or Arborough, there are the remains of a Roman camp, in a figure inclining to a square, and of a very considerable extent. In this camp there have been found many Roman coins, particularly one of silver, with the head of Rome on one side, and Castor and Pollux on horseback on the other. Near this spot is the place called Chesterton, probably from this camp, or castrum.

Opposite Arborough, to the south-east of Cambridge, and at a small distance from it, are certain hills, called by the students of the university, Gog Magog Hills. On the top of these hills there is an intrenchment of a rude circular figure, which is two hundred and forty-six paces in diameter: it is fortified with three rampires, having two ditches between them, after the manner of those times; and it is supposed, that if it could have been supplied with water, it would at that time have been impregnable.

Some have imagined this camp to be Roman, as the Romans did not always reject a circular figure, when the situation made it more convenient than another. Others think it was a summer retreat of the Danes, who are known to have committed great barbarities in this country: and some are of opinion, that the work is British, and was thrown up to check the Romans, who were encamped at Arborough, over-against it. Gervase of Tilbury, an historian of the thirteenth century, thinks it was a camp of the Vandals, when they destroyed the Christians, and desolated great part of the country; he therefore gives it the name of Vandelbiria, which has since been corrupted into Wandlebury. Gervase relates also, that this place was haunted by some perturbed spirit, which assumed the appearance of a man in complete armour. Near this camp, from the brow of the hill southward, there runs a Roman way; and in the year 1685, many Roman coins were found in an adjacent spot.

Royston is a market-town, distant from London thirty-eight miles, situated partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Hertfordshire: a particular description of it has already been given in Hertfordshire.

Caxton is a small town, distant from London fifty miles. It is remarkable for nothing but being the birth-

place of William Caxton, the first who practised the noble art of printing in this kingdom: he took his surname from this place, where he died in the year 1486. Matthew Paris, the historian, was likewise born here.

The Roman high way, called Ikenild Street, runs through this town to Royston.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of May, and the twelfth of October, for pedlary.

Curious PLANTS found in Cambridgeshire.

Common Stone Basil; *Acinos multis*, J. B. found in the plowed land, on the borders of Gog Magog hills, and Newmarket heath.

Upright male Speedwell; *Veronica mas erecta*, C. B. Grows in several places on Newmarket heath.

The true Saffron; *Crocus sativus*, C. B. cultivated in this county, and is a plant of value.

Water Sengreen, or fresh water Soldier, or water Aloe; *Aloe palustris*, C. B. grows plentifully in the rivers and fen ditches, in the Isle of Ely.

Fine leaved Chickweed; *Alfane foliis minoribus*; met with on the corn fields of Tripoly heath.

Long leaved rough Chickweed, with a large flower; *Alfane pilosa foliis longioribus flore majore*; frequently met with in several parts of the county, on heaths and dry banks, among bushes, and in gravelly grounds.

Round leaved water Pimpernel; *Samolus valerandi*, J. B. found in the ditches, in Trumpington Moors.

Female blue flowered Pimpernel; *Anagallis cœrulea flore*, C. B. The plant is very rare, but found near Iliston, in Chesterton hundred.

Goose Grass with a smooth seed; *Aparine semine levi*, Tourn. grows commonly among the corn, especially in chalky grounds.

Violet coloured horned Poppy; *Glaucium flore violaceo*, Tourn. grows in the corn fields between Swaffham and Burwell.

Marsh St. Peterwort, with hoary leaves; *Ascyrum palustre foliis hirsutis*; grows on boggy grounds near Gamlinghay.

Marsh Twy blade; *Ophys bifolia pratensis*; found in the same places.

Yellow sweet or musk Orchis; *Orchis odorata moschata sive monorchis*, C. B. found at Cherry-hinton, and in pits above Gog Magog hills.

Green winged humble bee Satyrion; *Orchis sive Testiculus sphaegodes hirsuto flore*, J. B. found near Shelford, in the foot-way from Trumpington.

Fly Orchis; *Orchis muscam referens*, C. B. found on the banks of the Devil's Ditch, on Newmarket heath.

Dwarf Orchis; *Orchis minor Zealandiæ*; found in watery places in Hinton and Feverham moors.

Little purple flowered Dog-stone; *Orchis minima flore purpureo*; grows on Gog Magog hills, and Newmarket heath.

Woolly headed Thistle, or Friars Crown; *Carduus eriocephalus*, Dod. grows about Madingley, Childerley, Kingston, and other parts of the county.

Maiden Pink, or Mated Pink; *Caryophyllus minor repens*, Raii. found near Hilderham.

Purple flowered great Bastard Parsley; *Caucalis major flore purpureo*; frequently grows among the corn in this county.

The least cut leaved wild Lettuce; *Prenanthes minima foliis dentatis*; found in a little lane near Cambridge, leading from the London road to the river.

Great jagged Fleabane; *Conyza major vulgaris*, C. B. grows in the fen ditches about Merth and Chateris, in the Isle of Ely.

Marsh Fleabane, or Birds Tongue; *Conyza palustris*; found in the same places.

The least Bindweed, or Gravel Bindweed; *Convolvulus minor arvensis*, C. B. met with among the corn between Harleston and Little Eversden.

Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle, or Gale; *Gale frutex odoratus Septentrionatum*, J. B. grows in the fens of the Isle of Ely.

Horsetail water Millfoil; *Achillea, equisetia aquatica*; grows in almost all parts of the county, in slow or stagnating water.

Hooded water Millfoil; *Achillea velata aquatica*; found in several of the fen ditches.

Bush-headed horse-shoe Vetch; *Ferrium equinum Germanicum Siliquis in summitate*, C. B. grows on Gog Magog hills, and Newmarket heath.

Bloody Cranebill, with larger, paler, and more deeply divided leaves; *Geranium hæmatodes foliis majoribus pallidis, et valde dentatis*; grows on the banks of the Devil's Ditch.

Wild Liquorice, or Milk Vetch; *Astragalus luteus perennis procumbens vulgaris silvestris*, Mor. found near the castle hill, at Cambridge.

Mountain Cudweed, or Catsfoot; *Elichrysum montanum longiore, et folio, et flore albo*, Tourn. found on Newmarket heath.

Herb Paris, True-love or One berry; *Paris foliis quaternis*; found in Kingston and Everiden woods.

The everlasting Pea, or chichling Vetch; *Lathyrus latifolius*, C. B. grows naturally in Mainerly wood.

Wild perennial blue Flax, with larger heads and flowers; *Linum perenne, majus cæruleum, capitulo majore*, Mor. grows on the borders of the corn fields, about Gog Magog hills.

Wild perennial blue Flax, with smaller heads and flowers; *Linum perenne, cæruleum capitulo et flore minore*; found in the same part of the county.

Medic vetchling, Cockhead, or wild Saintfoin; *Onobrychis Sylvestris*; grows on Gog Magog hills.

Great Burnet Saxifrage; *Tragose linum majus, umbellâ Candidâ*, Tourn. found in coples, about Hatley St. George.

Common or English Pasque flower; *Pulsatilla folio crassiore et majore flore*, C. B. grows in plenty on Gog Magog hills.

Water Germander; *Scordium*, C. B. found in many ditches in the Isle of Ely.

Deadly Night Shade; *Solanum Lethale*, Clus. This noxious plant, which is a strong poison, grows in the lanes about Fulborn.

Sage leaved black Mullein; *Verbascum nigrum flore ex luteo purpurascente*, C. B. found in many places about Gog Magog hills.

Of the ancient INHABITANTS of Cambridgehire.

Cambridgehire is one of the counties which were inhabited by the Iceni; but under what division this and the other counties inhabited by the same people fell, when Britain became a Roman province, is not certainly known. It is however generally believed to have been Flavia Cæsariensis, though the Notitia of the western empire places the Tribantes and Simeni, or Iceni, in the Britannia Secunda.

We are acquainted by Tacitus, that the Iceni were a courageous warlike people; and that when they submitted to the Romans, they received little damage from them till they were disarmed by Ostorius, in the reign of Claudius: this provoked them to rebel; and then the Romans, breaking through their fortifications, killed great

numbers of them, and compelled them to subjection. However, in thirty years time, they threw off the yoke; Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, being willing his family should live in peace after his death, bequeathed his kingdom to the emperor Nero; the centurions paying no regard to his will, ravaged the country, plundered his house, whipped his wife Boadicea, ravished his daughters, disinherited the principal men, and treated the royal family as slaves. This usage caused the Iceni to take up arms again; and they invited the Trinobantes, and others, to their assistance, who were weary of the Roman yoke. Boadicea placed herself at the head of the British army, and fell upon the Romans with irresistible fury: she slew eighty thousand of them, ravaged their colony at Camalodunum, now Malden, in Essex; as also at Verulam, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire: she also routed the ninth legion, and put the procurator, Catus Decianus, to flight. Paulinus Suetonius, the Roman lieutenant, was absent at that time; but after his return, he got together an army, and marched against Boadicea, who was at the head of two hundred and thirty thousand Britons. He came off conqueror; upon which, some say, the queen died of grief, but Tacitus affirms it was by poison. After this they remained quiet, under the government of the Romans, till the Saxons infested the sea-coasts.

These people at first acted as pirates, and gave great proof of their courage; but when the Britons were plundered by the Picts and Scots, they sought for the assistance of the Saxons, who soon vanquished their enemies; but after this, settled themselves first in one part of this island, and then in another, till at length they got possession of the south part, now called England, and divided it into seven kingdoms. Cambridgehire became part of the kingdom of the East Angles; and Uffa, a great Saxon commander, was the first king. Besides this county, it also included Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This island was next invaded by the Danes, who conquered and kept possession of it fifty years, till Edward the Elder regained it from them by force, and added this county to his own kingdom of the West Saxons. He and his successors put it in the hands of deputies; and one of these was Ralph, a Briton, who was possessed of it when William the Conqueror invaded this island. He was one of those who conspired against the Conqueror; but his design being discovered, William seized on several of his confederates, many of whom he beheaded; but Ralph himself fled: however, he was deprived of his honour, and afterwards attainted.

The fenny country was, in the time of the Saxons, inhabited by a people distinguished by the name of Girvii or Fenmen; and the country in general was then in such a condition, that they used to walk about their business aloft, on a kind of stilts. Camden says, they were a rugged, uncivilized race, full of envy, for the more advantageous situation of their neighbours, whom, for the sake of distinction, they called Upland-men.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

This county sends two members to parliament; two knights of the shire, two burgeses for the town of Cambridge, and two representatives for the university.

B E D F O R D S H I R E.

BEDFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north by the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon; on the east, by Cambridgehire; on the west, by Buckinghamshire; and on the south, by Hertfordshire. It is of an oval form, being about twenty-two miles long, about fifteen broad, and nearly seventy-three in circumference; and Ampthill, a market-town, and the most central in the county, is distant about forty-three miles north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal river of this county is the Ouse, or Ise, which enters it on the west side, and after many meanders, leaves it on the east. It is navigable all the way, and divides the county into two parts, of which that to the south is most considerable. In its course it is joined by a small stream, called the Ivel, which runs through part of the county from north to south.

The Ouse, or Ise, is supposed to receive its name from Isis, a name of Proserpine, an infernal goddess, whom the ancient Britons worshipped; and it was very usual for the ancient Heathens to consecrate rivers, as well as woods and mountains, to their infernal deities, and call them by their names.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Bedfordshire.

The Ouse is the only river navigable in this county, the navigation of which is continued to Bedford, from its mouth, at King's Lynn, in Norfolk. This navigation is of the utmost importance to the county, as all kinds of heavy goods, particularly coals, are brought to Bedford and the neighbouring places, at a very small expence: but the navigation is very incomplete, and consequently, often tedious; it might, however, be easily improved, and extended to Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air is pure and healthful, and the soil in general a deep clay. The county on the north side of the Ouse is fruitful and woody; on the south side it is less fertile, though not barren. It produces wheat and barley in great abundance, and of an excellent kind: woad, a plant used by dyers, is also cultivated here; and the soil affords plenty of fuller's earth, an article of so much importance to our woollen manufactory, that the exportation is prohibited by act of parliament.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Bedfordshire.

The husbandry in this county is different in different parts. About Luton, they plough three times for wheat, sow two bushels and a half of seed upon an acre, and reap about sixteen bushels on a medium. For barley they stir three times, sow four bushels, and reap on an average three quarters. They give for oats but one ploughing, sow four bushels, and reap two quarters and a half. They plough but once also for pease, sow four bushels, and gain from ten to twenty-four bushels in return. They sow a great many turnips, plough three times, hoe them but once, and reckon the value per acre from thirty-five shillings to three pounds. They feed them all off with sheep. They never plough without four horses and two men, and do but an acre a day: this terrible custom, which is such a bane to the profit of husbandry, cannot be too much condemned; for the whole expence (on comparison with the common custom) of tillage might be saved by the farmer, if he would

adopt the rational method of tilling with a pair of horses, and one man to hold the plough, and drive at the same time. The product of a cow is reckoned here at four pounds ten shillings. The particulars of a farm were

300 Acres in all
280 Arable
20 Grass
50 Of wheat
100 Of spring corn
30 Of turnips
£. 70 Rent
6 Horses
6 Cows
220 Sheep
5 Servants
4 Labourers

L A B O U R.

In winter, one shilling a day.

In hay time, one shilling, and board.

In harvest, two pounds a month, and board.

Reaping, per acre, five shillings.

Mowing corn, one shilling and six-pence.

————— Grass, two shillings.

Hoing turnips, four shillings, and a quart of ale per day.

From Luton we crossed the country, through very bad roads, to Dunstable; the soil continuing a gravelly loam, and the culture pretty good. At that place is a manufacture of basket-work, which they have carried to a great perfection of neatness, and make of hats, boxes, baskets, &c. a large quantity annually, but not a great number of hands are employed by it. From this town to Wooburn, the soil is various; chalk, clay, loam, and sand. At Houghton it is chalk on the high grounds, and a black clay in the low lands. The farms are in size from fifty to three hundred pounds a year; land lets about fourteen shillings an acre. Their course in general is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Pease and beans, or oats
4. Turnips
5. Barley

They plough three times for wheat, sow two bushels, and reap, upon a medium, about fifteen bushels. For barley they plough twice, sow three bushels of seed, and reckon twenty-three a middling crop. They likewise stir twice for oats, sow two bushels and a half, which is very little, and get on an average three quarters and a half in return; twenty-four bushels a middling crop. For pease and beans mixed they plough twice, sow three bushels, and get on an average thirty-two in return. When beans alone, they stir twice, sow some broad cast, and some after the plough: two bushels and a half per acre, but never hoe; twenty-five bushels the medium produce. They give two tilths for turnips, hoe them twice, and always feed off with sheep. They plough their land with three horses at length, and use a driver; do an acre and a half a day, in light work. The particulars of a farm as follows:

300 Acres in all
£. 200 Rent
9 Horses
12 Cows
60 Sheep
9 Servants
3 Labourers

L A B O U R.

In harvest, forty shillings a month, board and lodging.
 In hay-time, six shillings a week, and board.
 In winter, six shillings a week, and small beer.
 Reaping per acre, five and six shillings.
 Hoeing turnips, four and five shillings.

We found many variations before we reached Milton in the way to Wooburn; at that place and neighbourhood the soil is a mixture of clay and gravel; farms are in general much smaller than before, from fifty to one hundred pounds a year; land lets at an average of about ten shillings the arable, and from fifteen to twenty the grafs. They plough four times for wheat, sow two bushels per acre, and reap at a medium twenty bushels. For barley also four times, sow two bushels, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. They sow but few oats; when they do, they plough but once, sow four bushels, and reckon four quarters a middling crop. For pease and beans mixed they stir but once, sow four bushels, and gain in return, on an average, three quarters. When they sow beans alone, they plough but once, sow them broad cast, three or four bushels per acre, hoe them sometimes, but oftener turn their sheep in to feed off the weeds. For turnips they stir thrice, hoe once, and feed off with sheep. They use four or five horses in a plough at length, with a driver, but do seldom more than an acre in a day. They reckon the product of a cow at four pounds. The following are the particulars of a farm here:

- 150 Acres
- 120 Arable
- 30 Grafs
- £. 90 Rent
- 9 Horses
- 10 Cows
- 100 Sheep
- 4 Servants
- 2 Labourers
- 30 Acres of wheat
- 30 Barley, &c.
- 40 Beans and pease

L A B O U R.

In harvest, thirty-five shillings a month and board, and carriage of a load of wood.
 In hay-time, one shilling and four-pence a day, and small beer.
 In winter, ten-pence a day, and small beer.
 Reaping wheat, three shillings to four shillings and six pence.
 Mowing grafs, one shilling and four-pence, and one shilling and six-pence.

From Wooburn to Newport Pagnell, the soil has a great variety; for some miles it is quite a light sand, and then a gravel with some light loams. About Wanden the soil is chiefly sand, but few of their farms are very large, they run from thirty to two hundred pounds a year; their field land lets at an average for about seven shillings and six-pence an acre, and their inclosures from ten to twelve shillings. Their course of crops is,

1. Fallow
 2. Wheat or barley
 3. Beans and pease
- And
1. Fallow
 2. Rye
 3. Turnips
 4. Barley

They plow four times for wheat, sow two bushels an acre, and reap on a medium three quarters. For barley they stir four times, sow four bushels, and get in return about three quarters. For oats they plough but once, sow four bushels, and reap at an average three quarters. For pease and beans mixed they likewise plough but once, sow four bushels, their crop not above two quarters and a half. They give but one tilth for beans alone, sow them broad-cast, never hoe them, but turn in sheep to feed off the weeds, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. For turnips they stir three or four times, hoe them twice, reckon the value at about forty shillings

an acre, and feed them off with sheep alone. They use four or five horses at length in their ploughs, and yet do no more than an acre a day: this miserable management cannot be too much condemned. The product of a cow they lay at near four pounds. They let their dairies at three pounds a head. The particulars we gained of a farm, are,

- 100 Acres
- £. 60 Rent
- 8 Horses
- 12 Cows
- 200 Sheep (a walk)
- 2 Servants
- 3 Labourers

L A B O U R.

In harvest, thirty-five shillings the month, and board.
 In hay-time, one shilling a day, and victuals.
 In winter, from eight-pence to one shilling a day, and no beer.
 Reaping wheat, five shillings and six-pence.
 Mowing corn, one shilling and six-pence.
 ——— grafs, two shillings, and two shillings and six-pence.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The principal manufactures of this county are bone-lace; and straw-wares, particularly hats. The town of Bedford alone employs above five hundred women and girls in the lace manufacture. They make it of various sorts, up to twenty five shillings a yard: women that are very good hands, earn one shilling a day, but in common only eight-pence, nine-pence, and ten-pence. Girls from eight to fifteen, earn six-pence, eight-pence, and nine-pence a day. This manufacture is of infinite use to the town, employing advantageously those who otherwise would have no employment at all.

P R I N C I P A L T O W N S.

The market-towns are, Potton, Biggleswade, Bedford, Luton, Dunstable, Tuddington, Leighton-Belford, Wooburn, Amphthill, and Bedford.

Potton is esteemed the second town, for magnitude, in this county: there is nothing in it worthy of notice. It is pleasantly situated, and well watered, but the soil about it is sandy and stéril. It is distant from London forty-three miles.

The carcase butchers of this town carry on a great trade, and send a surprizing quantity of veal to the London markets. The weekly market here is held on Saturday, for corn, cattle, and fowls. Here are four annual fairs, viz. the third Tuesday in January, a large horse fair; Tuesday before Easter, the first Tuesday in July, and the Tuesday before the twenty-ninth of October, for all sorts of cattle.

Biggleswade is pleasantly situated on the river Ivel, which is navigable for coal-lighters, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is distant from London forty-three miles, and five from Bedford; and lies in the high road between London and York. It has many good buildings, and two charity-schools.

Here was formerly a college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and valued at seven pounds *per annum*. Here is a weekly market held on Thursday, and six annual fairs, viz. the thirteenth of February, Saturday in Easter week, Whitsun-Monday, the twenty-second of July, St. Simon and St. Jude, and the twenty-eighth of October, for cattle of all sorts.

Sanday, or Salny, three miles north of Biggleswade, supposed to be the ancient Salenæ. Here was once a British fort, near which the Romans had afterwards a camp. Many urns of glass, and one of a red substance like coral, with an inscription, have been dug up in a field called Chesterfield, which is now a gardener's ground. They all contained ashes, and were some years ago in the possession of a gentleman at Bedford. Many Roman coins, and amongst them a brass Otho, with vases, lamps, and urns, were also dug up near the camp, about the year 1670, some of which were presented by Mr.

Thomas

Thomas Cryfty to the university of Oxford. About forty years ago, there was in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Hooker, who was then rector of Sandy, a ring, which had been brought him by a poor woman, who dug it out of the ground as she was weeding. What the substance of the ring was, he could never discover; but he says it was exceeding light, very black, and exquisitely polished. It had a seal, in which was represented a crucifix, with a figure in the posture of worship on each side. Round the seal was written, in letters of gold, *In Hoc Signo Vinces*. The figures of the seal were likewise of the same colour. The fort at Salnay was destroyed by the Danes, when they took winter quarters in this county: their camp was at Tempsford, near the conflux of the Ouse and the Ivel, where they also built a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

About three miles south-west of Biggleswade, lies Warden, at which place there was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Walter Espec in the year 1135, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Its annual revenues are not certainly known; Dugdale rates them at three hundred and eighty-nine pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence; and Speed at four hundred and forty-two pounds eleven shillings and eleven-pence.

At North-hill, about the same distance from Biggleswade, the parish-church, dedicated to St. Mary, was, in the time of Henry IV. made collegiate, and endowed for the support of a master or warden, and several fellows and servants, as an offering for the peace of the souls of Sir John Trolly, knight, and Reginald his son, by his executors. The revenue was sixty-one pounds five shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

Shefford lies between two rivulets, over each of which there is a bridge. In this town, which is distant forty miles from London, the parish of Compton has a chapel of ease. Here is a weekly market held on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of January, Easter-Monday, the nineteenth of May, and the tenth of October, for cattle.

Chickland priory, about a mile west from Shefford, was founded by Raife, wife of Paganus de Beauchamp, baron of Bedford, in the reign of king Henry I. for nuns of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Paganus and his wife gave divers lands, and bestowed many privileges on this house; which was confirmed by king Edward II. who, in the tenth year of his reign, granted licence to John Blundel, to settle the manor of Chickland, with all its appurtenances, thereon.

We continued our journey from Shefford towards Luton; and in our way passed through Silfoe, formerly a market-town, but the market has been for some time disused: there are, however, still two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, and the twenty-first of September, for all sorts of cattle. In the neighbourhood of this town lies Wrest Park, the seat of the earl of Hardwicke. It formerly belonged to the noble family of Grey, but the male line being extinct, it came to the present noble possessor, who married the present marchioness of Grey.

At Pollux-hill, about a mile from Silfoe, a mine of gold is said to have been discovered in the year 1700, which was seized for the king, and granted by lease to some refiners; who, though they produced gold from the ore, found the quantity so small, that it was not equal to the expence of the separation.

Luton is pleasantly situated between two hills, has a large market-house, and a considerable manufactory of straw-hats. Here is a weekly market held on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of April, and the eighteenth of October, for cattle of all sorts.

At Farle, near this town, was an hospital, consisting of a master and several brethren, subordinate to the great hospital of Santingfield, in Picardy, to whom the place was given by Henry II. but Henry IV. afterwards granted it to the fellows of King's College, Cambridge.

Barton, a seat belonging to Mr. Wilbourn, eight miles beyond Luton, in the road from London to Bedford, is noted for a petrifying spring.

In the neighbourhood of Luton is Luton Hoo, a seat belonging to the earl of Bute. We entered through the

lodge from the town of Luton, and drove along the banks of the river, which was naturally a trifling stream, but is here now making, and is made further on, the finest water we have any where seen. The plantations on the top of the hills to the right as we entered, are very beautiful; on the left, the winding hollow, which is prettily diversified with scattered trees, is nobly traced for continuing the water, and is a spot wonderfully capable. Where the lake is finished, which is just before you come to the island, the view is very fine; the stream bends in a noble manner, is seen a long way without wanting irregularity, and from its breadth makes a magnificent appearance. The island is large, has many full-grown trees upon it, with young plantations, and adds prodigiously to the beauty of the scene. The road winds among some scattered trees towards the right, the river appearing through them in an elegant manner. There are many very fine beeches as you advance up to the house, from the dark shade of which the water is seen at a distance in a very picturesque manner. When you come pretty near the house (which we should remark; is now rebuilding upon a more extended plan) turning to the right, a gravel road leads down again to the water; it passes through several clumps of beech and other trees, through the openings of which the opposite hills are viewed in a very pleasing stile; the water at the bottom of these hills has a most noble appearance; it is about a quarter of a mile broad, forming a prodigious fine bend, which has a charming effect: two boats, and a sloop with sails and flying colours, lie at anchor here, but are by no means equal to the size of the water. Turning a little to the right, the bridge fronts you; it is of wood, and though ornamented, is light, and has here a good effect. A little further is the cascade, which yet is but a capability; when a little improved, and caught from a proper point of view, will add greatly to the variety of these scenes.

Returning from the water, you take a different road, which leads through a pleasing valley, and gives you a very elegant view of the monumental pillar which is seen among the trees in a picturesque manner. It is a plain one of the Tuscan order, on a square pedestal, upon which is the following inscription:

In Memory of
Mr. FRANCIS NAPIER.

Upon the top is an urn; and although it is quite unornamented, this pillar is peculiarly beautiful; from the road in the valley it appears to great advantage, with that beautiful simplicity which results alone from an harmony of proportion. The urn rests on it with a lightness and airy elegance, that is infinitely pleasing. We do not remember seeing so well proportioned a pillar of this kind. The view from hence is very picturesque; the breaks in the woods are fine; and the hollow dales, grouped with fine beeches, are perfectly rural.

Dunstable is a populous town, thirty-four miles distant from London, built on the spot where two Roman ways, called Watling Street and Icknild Street, cross each other. Watling Street has been thought to derive its name from its remarkable windings. Icknild Street is supposed by some to have been *Icen-elde-street*, the old street of the *Iceni*, a people who anciently inhabited Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire; and this is the more probable, as there appears to have been many ancient ways so called, which would naturally happen as new ways were successively thrown up. There are also several ancient ways called Watling Street, and all of them are remarkably crooked.

Dunstable is situated on a hill of chalk, just at the end of a long ridge of hills called the Chiltern. In this place no springs have ever been found, though they have been sought at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet; yet the neighbourhood is constantly supplied with water from four public ponds, which, though they are reservoirs for the rain, are yet never dry. This place is a great thoroughfare to the northern and western counties. Some have supposed its name to have been derived from one Dun, or Dunninge, a famous robber; but others, with more reason, imagine that its name is from its situation,

situation, as the British word, *Dunnum*, and the Saxon word, *Dun*, signify a hill, or a town on a hill.

The parish-church of Dunstable is the remains of a priory of canons regular, and now consists of many parts of it connected together. It was once a noble structure of very large extent, as appears from the foundation of the walls. It is recorded upon a tomb-stone in this church, that a woman of this town had nineteen children at five births, having been thrice delivered of three, and twice of five. Here is a manufactory of straw-hats, carried on by women, who make many other things of the same materials. This place is remarkable for larks, which are found in the low grounds in amazing quantities, and much larger than in any other part of the kingdom.

King Henry I. built and endowed a priory of Black canons here, to the honour of St. Peter, whose yearly revenues amounted to three hundred and forty-four pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence. There was also at this place a house of Preaching friars, which was established about the year 1259, and valued at four pounds eighteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*. The sentence of divorce of queen Catharine from Henry VIII. was pronounced at Dunstable by bishop Cranmer.

Dunstable has a weekly market held on Wednesday, for corn and cattle; and four annual fairs, viz. Ash-Wednesday, the twenty-second of May, the twelfth of August, and the twelfth of November; all for cattle.

About a mile from this town, on the descent of the Chiltern hills, there is a round fortification, supposed to have been a town of the ancient Britons: it includes about nine acres; the rampart is pretty high, but there is no appearance of a ditch. This place is called Madning-bower, Madin-bower, or Maiden-bower; and coins of the emperors are frequently found here by the peasants, who call them Madning-money. Camden supposes it to have been the Roman station, which Antoninus, in his Itinerary, calls Magionincum, Magiovinium, and Magintum, for which he assigns several reasons; first, it stands upon a Roman way; secondly, Roman coins have been found there; and thirdly, there is a great affinity between the names *Madin-boure* and *Magintum*.

After Magintum was destroyed, either by war or by time, another town was built by Henry I. where Dunstable now stands. In the middle of the town stood one of the crosses which Edward I. erected to the memory of Eleanor of Castile, his first queen. These crosses are pillars adorned with statues. The queen died at Hareby in Lincolnshire, from whence her body was brought, with great funeral pomp, to Westminster; and one of these crosses or pillars was erected in every town where the procession stopped by the way.

In a wood near Market-street, about three miles from Dunstable, was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The site and some adjacent lands were given by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, in 1145; and it was soon after built and endowed by Geoffery, abbot of St. Albans. Dugdale values this nunnery at one hundred and fourteen pounds sixteen shillings and a penny *per annum*; and Speed, at one hundred and forty-three pounds eighteen shillings and three-pence.

At Bushmead, near Dunstable, there was likewise a priory of Black canons, founded by Hugh, the son of Oliver Beauchamp, and dedicated to St. Mary. Its annual revenue is not certainly known. Dugdale rates it at seventy-one pounds thirteen shillings and nine-pence; and Speed, at eighty-one pounds thirteen shillings and five-pence.

Five miles from Dunstable, in the road to the city of Coventry, lies Hoclytt, now called Hockley in the Hole, where there was a master and seven brethren, in the time of king John, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Speed mentions a college at Eaton-ford, near Dunstable, dedicated to the Body of Christ; but bishop Tanner is of opinion, this was only a guild, to which belonged one or more chantry priests. The lands were rated at seven pounds sixteen shillings *per annum*.

Tuddington is situated on one of the highest hills in this county, and distant from London thirty-nine miles,

It is remarkable only for a fine seat built by Sir Henry Cheney in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who afterwards created him lord Cheney of Tuddington.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and five annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of April, the first Monday in June, the fourth of September, the second of November, and the sixteenth of December; all for cattle.

At Wood-end, in the neighbourhood of this town, stood the seat of Sir Samuel Luke, some time high sheriff of Bedfordshire, and a commander of the parliament forces in the civil wars: it is confidently asserted, he was the Hudibras of the inimitable Putler.

Leighton-Beaufort, vulgarly called Leighton-Buzzard, is thirty-nine miles distant from London, and has nothing in it deserving particular notice. It is supposed to have been the Saxon Lyzeanburgh. Here was formerly a house of Cistercian monks, which was a cell to Wooburn Abbey.

This town has a weekly market held on Tuesday, and six annual fairs, viz. the fifth of February, Tuesday before Easter, Whitfun-Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of July, the twenty-fourth of October, and the second Tuesday in April, for horses, and all sorts of cattle.

At Groverbury, in the parish of Leighton, there was a convent of foreign monks, the manor having been given by Henry II. to the nuns of Fontevralt in Normandy. It suffered the fate of all foreign priories during the wars with France; and after having been several times granted to private persons for life, was at last given to the dean and canons of Windsor in Berkshire, in whose possession it still remains. Within half a mile of Leighton, there are the remains of a Roman camp, a place of eminence even in the remote times of the Saxons.

Wooburn, which we next visited, is a small town, distant from London forty-four miles; and is remarkable only for a manufactory of jockey-caps. It suffered considerable damage by a fire in June 1724, when above one hundred houses were consumed; but it has since been rebuilt, with a handsome market-house. Here is a free-school, and a charity-school for thirty boys and fifteen girls, where they are both taught and clothed. For these, and many other advantages, this town is indebted to the dukes of Bedford.

Here is a weekly market held on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. the first of January, unless it falls on a Sunday, and then the Monday following, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; the twenty-third of March, the thirteenth of July, and the sixth of October; all for cattle.

In the neighbourhood of this town is Wooburn Abbey, now a seat of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. This abbey was originally built by Hugh Bólbec, in the year 1145, for monks of the Cistercian order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the annual revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted, at the dissolution of religious houses, to three hundred and ninety-one pounds eighteen shillings and two-pence: Speed says, they were valued at four hundred and thirty pounds thirteen shillings and eleven-pence. Upon the site of this abbey the present seat is erected.—The house forms a large quadrangle, with a handsome court in the centre; the front to the basin is the best. Behind are two large quadrangles of offices distinct from the house, which are very beautiful buildings; plain and simple, but extremely proper for their destination: they are built like the house, of white stone; in the centre of their principal fronts is a small dome rising over a portico'd centre supported by Tuscan pillars, which have a very good effect. Upon the whole, these are the most elegant detached offices we remember any where to have seen.

In the house you enter first the hall, which, though not a well-proportioned or elegant room, is handsome. It is forty by thirty-seven and fifteen high, the ceiling supported by eight pillars. The chimnies bas relieves in white stone.

The green drawing-room is twenty-two by thirty-five, extremely elegant; between the windows are fine glasses, and two very noble slabs of Egyptian marble. The chimney-piece is of white marble polished, very handsome. Here are three large pictures; the plague of Egypt, dark;

David and Abigail, ditto; as are the colouring and general expression. Two large landscapes, fine.

The decker worked room twenty-five by twenty: nothing can be more elegant than this bed of decker-work lined with green silk; the work is exquisite, and the representation of the birds and beasts in it admirable. The chimney-piece very elegant, the scroll of polished white marble in a light and elegant taste.

The dining-room thirty-five by twenty-two, a very noble room; the chimney-piece very elegant, a festoon of flowers carved in white marble, and finely polished. In this room are four large pictures of the battles of Alexander. The repast is not a disagreeable one, were the heroes grouped with more taste, but they sit at as square a table as any Dutch painter could ever have designed. The opposite piece to it is the best; the group of three horsemen, with a large rock in the back ground, is very fine; the fire and spirit of the horses well done.

In the yellow drawing-room are two portraits by Reynolds; one the late marquis of Tavistock, the other the present dutchess of Marlborough; the latter a very fine one. The chimney-piece is very elegant, and the pier-glass frame finely carved, of plated silver: here is also a portrait of the present duke of Bedford.

The coffee-room thirty by twenty; in this room remember to observe a small portrait of Francis earl of Bedford, which is exceedingly fine, the face and hands admirably painted.

The grotto is pretty of its kind; the rustics are well cut, but the figures of bas-reliefs in shells are strangely incongruous with the idea of a grot. The china jars are very fine.

The billiard-room is hung with very fine tapestry, and designed from Raphael's cartoons.

The dutchess's dressing-room, extremely elegant, hung with embossed work on white paper, which has a very pleasing effect: the chimney-piece a carved scroll in wood, the marble black, and veined: the pier-glass large, and the frame very elegant. Over the chimney, lady Offory, by Hudson. The chairs and sofas of painted tafeta.

The French bed-chamber, twenty-six by twenty-two, exceedingly elegant; the bed and hangings a very rich belmozeen silk. The chimney-piece light and beautiful; the cornice, festoons of gilt carving on a white ground, and the ceiling the same on a lead ground; the pier-glass and frame, and the frame of the landscape over the chimney, very elegant.

The dressing-room, of the same dimensions, is likewise hung with the same silk, the ceiling and cornice richly ornamented with scrolls of gilding on a white ground: the chimney-piece all of white marble polished, but a very quarry for heaviness. The doors, door-cases, and window-shutters, &c. all ornamented like the ceiling, &c. in white and gold. In this room, remember to observe four very large blue and white china jars; the two by the windows are prodigiously fine.

The state bed-chamber is most magnificently furnished. It is thirty by twenty-two, the bed and hangings of very rich blue damask; the ceiling ornamented in compartments of rich gilding on a white ground. The chimney-piece of marble polished, is very elegant, and the carved and gilt ornaments around the landscape over it in a beautiful taste. The toilette is all of very handsome Dresden work, the glass frame and boxes of gold. An India cabinet on each side of old japan, with coloured china jars exquisitely fine.

The dressing-room twenty-one by twenty, hung with green damask; the chimney-piece very handsome; the pier-glass fine.

The drawing-room exceedingly elegant, thirty-three by twenty-two; the ceiling a mosaic pattern of rich carving on a white ground; the chimney-piece excessively handsome, the cornice supported by double pillars of very fine Siena marble. The pier-glasses immensely large, and in one plate; under them most noble slabs of Siena. In this room are several exquisite paintings, particularly a landscape by Claude Loraine, representing a ship partly appearing from behind a building amazingly

beautiful, the diffusion of light, the general brilliancy and harmony of the whole, admirable.

A holy family; very fine, the turn of the boy's head inimitable.

Virgin and child; the air of the Virgin's head, and her attitude, most sweetly elegant and expressive.

A Magdalen; very fine. The inside of a church; the minute expression of the architecture, and the rays of light, finely done.

A rock, with the broken branches of trees hanging from its clefts; (we apprehend by Salvator) the expression very noble, and romantic wildness of the scene most excellently caught.

A holy family; child standing in the cradle: very pleasing.

Joseph interpreting the dreams of Pharaoh, by Rembrandt; most admirable; in a greater style than common with this master.

Rembrandt, by himself; inimitable.

Her Grace presenting lady Caroline to Minerva, by Hamilton; a very large picture, and some of the figures not inelegantly done for this master.

The saloon thirty-five by twenty-two, and of a good height; it is most magnificently fitted up, and elegantly furnished; the ceiling beautiful, of gilt carving on white; the door-case finely carved and gilt, the cornices supported by Corinthian pillars in a noble, but a light and pleasing style; the chimney-piece of white marble beautifully polished: in the centre hangs a magnificent gilt lustre. Remember to observe the picture, representing the last supper; it is fine; the drawing in a free and bold style.

A piece of angels; we imagine by Albano; fine.

Dining-room forty by twenty-two, a very noble room; the ceiling white and gold; the chimney-piece very elegant; over it a landscape, a water-fall, which has merit.

Second drawing-room, twenty square; this, like the rest, is very elegantly fitted up; and among other pictures, contains

Two landscapes, morning and evening, by Marrat; capital.

Lyons, by Rubens; fine.

Two battles, we apprehend by Borgognone.

The picture gallery in three divisions, an hundred by sixteen, ornamented by a vast number of excellent portraits of the Russel family: among others, remark that of the countess of Somerset, the face and hands very finely done; also William earl of Bedford, and lady Catherine Brook, excellent. The ornaments of this room are all carving painted white: there are four statues, among them a Venus of Medicis, but not pleasing; and a Venus plucking the thorn out of her foot, but with none of that expression of pain in her countenance which is so fine in the antique at Wilton.

Woburn park is ten miles around, and contains variety of hill and dale, with prodigiously fine woods of noble oaks. We drove from the house through them towards the south, and looked up the great glade which is cut through the park for several miles, and catches at the end of it a Chinese temple; then winding through the woods, we came to the dutchess's shrubbery, containing sixteen acres of land beautifully laid out in the modern taste, with many most glorious oaks in it. From thence we advanced to the hill at the north end, from which is a vast prospect into Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. Turning down the hill to the left, the riding leads to the evergreen plantation of above two hundred acres of land, which thirty years ago was a barren rabbit-warren, but now a very beautiful winter's ride, on a dry soil, with all sorts of ever-greens of a noble growth. About the middle, on the left hand side, is an handsome temple, retired and pleasing. At the end of this plantation, we came to the lower water, which is about ten acres, and in the centre an island with a very elegant and light Chinese temple, large enough for thirty people to dine in; and in the adjoining wood is a kitchen, &c. for making ready the repasts his Grace takes in the temple. In the front of the house is a large basin of water, with several handsome boats; formerly

formerly a large yacht swam in it, but rotting, it has not been rebuilt.

This park, which is one of the largest in the kingdom, contains three thousand five hundred acres of a great variety of soils, from a light sand to a rich loam, which yields grass good enough to fat large beasts: it is all walled in; was there a greater variety of water, it would be much more beautiful, but the nature of the soil in the low parts makes that acquisition very difficult; but what might be much easier gained, are buildings scattered about it, which would give a great and pleasing variety to the rides, and for want of which most of them are very melancholy.

In the parish of Apley-Guise, about a mile and a half from Wooburn, it is said the earth has the peculiar property of turning wood into stone: as a proof of the truth of this report, a ladder was formerly shewn at Wooburn, which having been some time buried in the earth was dug up petrified; but notwithstanding this testimony, the assertion is in general believed fabulous.

In this parish likewise are several pits of fullers earth, called also Wooburn-earth, so essential an article for our woollen manufacturers.

Amphill is delightfully situated between two hills at the distance of forty-three miles from London. Here is a charity-school for the teaching of thirteen poor children; and an hospital for ten poor men, founded and endowed by Mr. Stone, some time principal of New-Inn-Hall, in Oxford. Queen Catharine, after she was divorced, chose this town for one of her retirements: and Camden says, there was in his time a stately royal seat here, surrounded with parks, built in the reign of Henry VI. by John Cornewall, baron of Fanhope; who being attainted in the reign of Edward IV. it was granted to Edmund Grey, lord of Ruthyn, afterwards earl of Kent, from whose grandson, Richard, it came to Henry VIII. who annexed it to the crown, and styled it, The Honour of Amphill.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fourth of May, and the eleventh of December; both for cattle.

In the neighbourhood of Amphill is Houghton-Conquest Park, formerly a seat belonging to the countess of Pembroke, built after a model designed by Sir Philip Sidney, in his *Arcadia*. It became afterwards the seat of the earls of Aylesbury, and was sometime since purchased by the duke of Bedford, who gave it to his late son, the much esteemed and justly lamented marquis of Tavistock. It was repaired and ornamented by that great architect, Inigo Jones; but in the year 1765, underwent another reformation, under the inspection of the celebrated Mr. Chambers. There is in this house a capital collection of pictures made by the marquis, when on his travels in Italy. It stands on the side of an hill, and has a very extensive prospect over the rich vale of Bedford. Next the entrance of the park, from Amphill, is a lodge; and near it a pear-tree, in which it is reported the illustrious Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*; and Pomfret, one of our minor poets, his verses. The stairs by which this tree used to be ascended, have, of late years, been removed.

At Milbrook, near Amphill, was a small cell of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Mary, which belonged to the abbey of St. Albans, a market-town of Hertfordshire.

Bedford, the county town, where the assizes are always held, is clean, well built, and populous. Its distance from London is forty-eight miles. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which crosses it in the direction of east and west; so that it has, in some respects, the appearance of two distinct towns; the north and south parts are joined by an handsome stone-bridge, on which were formerly two gates, but they were taken down in the year 1765, in order to make the passage over it more commodious. The buildings of this town are in general good, and the streets broad, particularly the high street: it is well inhabited, and contains five parish-churches; St. Paul's, the principal, is a noble structure; St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's; these are on the north side the river, and St. Mary's and St. John's on the south. Here are

likewise an Independent meeting-house, a Methodist tabernacle, and an elegant chapel for the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Moravians, with apartments for the brothers and sisters. The other public buildings are, a free-school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir William Harper, a native of Bedford, and some time lord mayor of London: two hospitals, one of them founded by Thomas Anisly, one of their representatives in parliament; a charity-school, an alms-house, and a very elegant sessions-house. Bedford gives the title of duke to the noble family of Russell: it is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two serjeants. The liberties of the corporation extend about nine miles in circuit round the town: a member thereof, many years since, bequeathed a field or two on the spot now called Theobald's Row, Red Lion-street, Eagle-street, and its environs, near Red-Lion-square, London; the leases whereof expiring some years since, the estate is become so considerable, that the corporation obtained an act of parliament to empower them to give portions to servant-maids, for the encouragement of population; fees with poor children, to bind them out to apprenticeships, and other charitable donations. The coal trade here is very considerable, extending above twenty miles distance; and coals are sold in Bedford at all times cheaper than in London, owing to the navigation of the river Ouse, and their not paying the London duties.

Some writers are of opinion, that this town was the *Laetodorum* of Antoninus; but this is not probable, because it neither stands on a Roman military way, nor have any Roman coins been dug up here: it was, however, certainly a place of repute during the Saxon Heph-tarchy, since Offa, a powerful king of the Mercians, chose this spot for the place of his burial. It is said that his tomb was of lead, and that a chapel was built over it; but the Ouse some time afterwards overflowing its banks, swept away both the chapel and tomb.

Bedford having been formerly destroyed by the Danes, was repaired and enlarged by Edward I. surnamed the Elder, in the beginning of the tenth century, who also built a small town on the south side of the river, which was then called Mikegate.

When William the Conqueror had obtained the sovereignty of England, he gave Bedford to Hugh de Beauchamp, who came over with him, and was called Baron of Bedford. Pagan de Beauchamp, a younger son of Hugh, who succeeded his elder brother, and was third baron of Bedford, built a strong castle after the Norman conquest, which suffered greatly in the civil wars that happened afterwards. King Stephen took it in the year 1138, but not till after he had lost many of his men. Milo de Beauchamp maintaining it against him in favour of the king of the Scots, to revenge himself on Stephen, who would have taken the government from him. William de Beauchamp, then lord of the castle, delivered it into the hands of the barons, who took up arms against king John; but in the space of two years, they were forced to surrender it to Fulco de Brent, after a close siege, to whom, for that service, it was given by the above-mentioned monarch. Fulco afterwards rebelling against his prince, the better to fortify his castle, pulled down all the religious houses near the town. Henry III. however, after a siege of sixty days, took it, and hanged William de Brent, Fulco's brother, with twenty-four other knights, on the spot; and immediately ordered the ditches to be filled up, and the works to be demolished; preserving only the inner part of the castle standing, which he gave as a residence to William de Beauchamp, from whom Fulco de Brent had taken it. In Leland's time it was level with the ground, and the site whereon it stood is now a fine bowling-green, shewn to travellers as a great curiosity.

There is now at Bedford a priory or hospital adjoining to St. John's church: it consists of a master, who is rector of the church, and ten poor men. This house is thought by some to have been founded in 980, by one Robert Deparis, who was the first master; but others are of opinion, that it was built and endowed by some townsmen in the time of Edward II. It is dedicated

to St. John the Baptist; and at the dissolution, the yearly value was rated at twenty-one pounds and eight-pence. The patronage is in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council of Bedford.

Some townsmen founded an hospital here, in the fourth part of the town, some time before the thirtieth of Edward I. and dedicated it to St. Leonard. In this hospital there were six chaplains, and the revenue was valued at forty-six pounds six shillings and eight-pence; and in the time of Edward II. Mabilia de Patehall, lady of Bletnehoe, founded a house of Franciscan friars in the north-west part of the town; valued by Dugdale at three pounds thirteen shillings and two-pence; and by Speed, at five pounds *per annum*.

The town of Bedford sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, the first held on Tuesday, on the south side of the river, for cattle, &c. and the second on Saturday, on the north side, for corn, &c. and six annual fairs, viz. the first Tuesday in Lent, the twenty-first of April, the fifth of July, the twenty-first of August, the eleventh of October, and the nineteenth of December, for cattle of all sorts.

About two miles distant from Bedford, there were the traces of a castle, called by Leland Risingham-castle, and supposed by him to have anciently belonged to D'Espece, founder of Warden abbey: no part of it was standing in his time; but the area might easily be traced; and the great round hill, where the dungeon stood, was complete. By whom, or when this fortress was built, does not appear.

The religious house, called Newenham, about a mile distant from this town, was the place where Roisia, wife of Pagan de Beauchamp, baron of Bedford, founded a priory of the order of St. Austin, for the reception of the secular canons or prebendaries from St. Paul's, Bedford, which was a college founded before the Norman conquest. These religious were obliged to remove their habitation, because one of them had unfortunately killed a butcher in a quarrel. Simon de Beauchamp, son of Roisia, has by some been considered as the founder of this priory; and was stiled on his tomb, which stood before the high altar of the old church, that was demolished in the time of king John, "Fundator de Newenham." This monastery was dedicated to St. Paul, and according to Dugdale, had yearly revenues to the value of two hundred and ninety-three pounds fifteen shillings and eleven-pence; but Speed says, they amounted to three hundred and forty-three pounds fifteen shillings and five-pence.

At Ellow, about the distance of a mile from Bedford, and opposite to Newenham, was an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of William I. by Judith, niece to the Conqueror, and wife of Walthe earl of Huntingdon. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helena, the wife of Constantine the Great; and was valued, at the suppression of religious houses, at two hundred and eighty-four pounds twelve shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*, according to Dugdale; but by Speed, three hundred and twenty-five pounds two shillings and a penny.

Harewood, or Harold, distant about eight miles north-west of Bedford, was formerly a market-town, but the market has for some time past been discontinued: here are still, however, three annual fairs, viz. Tuesday before the twelfth of May, Tuesday before the fifth of July, and the Tuesday before the tenth of October; all for cattle. Here was formerly a priory of canons and nuns, according to the institution of St. Nicholas of Aronaia, which afterwards consisted only of a prioress, and three or four nuns of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Peter. It was founded in the year 1150, in the reign of king Stephen, by Sampson le Fort. Malcolm, king of Scotland, as earl of Huntingdon, confirmed certain lands to the prior, canons, and sisters of this priory, and his example was followed by William, king of Scotland. Henry IV. king of England, gave to the prior and nuns one messuage of land, in Chalkenstone, of the yearly value of two shillings, together with the advowson of that church. Part of the priory is still remaining. At the dissolution, the lands were rated at forty-seven pounds

three shillings and two-pence *per annum*; but the clear value was no more than forty pounds eighteen shillings and two-pence.

At Odhill, or Woodhill, which was formerly called Wohull, and lies on the banks of the Ouse, near Harewood, there was anciently a castle belonging to certain persons called the Barons of Wohull, having had a barony granted to them of three hundred knights fees in several counties: a knight's fee was an inheritance in land sufficient at that time to maintain a knight, and was by the statute of king Edward II. fixed at twenty pounds a year. This castle has been long since in ruins.

At Melchburne, about eight miles north-west of Bedford, was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, which, in the time of Henry I. was endowed by the lady Alice de Claremont, countess of Pembroke; and at the dissolution, had lands to the value of two hundred and forty-one pounds nine shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

At Caldwell, near this town, there was a house of religious brethren of the order of the Holy Cross, founded by Robert, the son of William of Houghton, in the time of king John, and dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. Some time before the dissolution, it was converted into a priory for about eight Augustine canons, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and John the Evangelist. Dugdale says, it was valued at one hundred and nine pounds eight shillings and five-pence *per annum*; and Speed, at one hundred and forty-eight pounds fifteen shillings and ten-pence.

Bedfordshire is one of the three counties, whose ancient inhabitants were called *Catticuchiani* by the Romans; some suppose they were originally called *Cassii*, from *Gessi*, a word signifying, in the British language, Men of Valour; the inhabitants of this district having been remarkable for military prowess. Bellinas is likewise supposed to have been a name of honour, assumed by all their princes. It was a Cassibellinus or Cassivellannus, who was chosen to command all the armies of Britain, when Cæsar invaded the island. The Greeks therefore might very probably give the name of *Catticuchiani*, or *Cattaellani*, to the people those princes governed.

Dr. Slare, in the Philosophical Transactions, tells us, that his grandfather, a gentleman of this county, at the age of eighty-five years, had a complete new set of teeth; and his hair, which was as white as snow, became gradually darker; after which, he lived above fourteen years in great health and vigour; and in the hundredth year of his age, died of a plethora, for want of bleeding.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Bedfordshire.

Maiden Pinks, or, as the seedsmen call it, Mated Pink; *Caryophyllus minor refrans nostras*, Raii; found on the Sandy hills, near the Roman camp.

Later Autumnal Gentian, with leaves like centaury; *Gentianella fugax Autumnalis elatior*. *Centaurii minoris foliis*, Park; found on Barton hills, not far from Luton.

Milk-tare of Dioscorides; *Glaux Dioscoridis*, Ger. found on the same hills.

Crested Cow-wheat; *Melampyrum Cristatum*, J. B. found plentifully near Blunham, in Wixamtree hundred.

Black Currans, or Quinzy Berries; *Ribes nigrum*, vulgo dictum olente, J. B. found wild near Blunham.

White Lilly of the Valley; *Lilium convallium album*, C. B. found plentifully in the woods near Wooburn.

Woad; *Isatis sativa vel latifolia*, C. B. This plant has been long cultivated in England for the uses of dying: the ancient Britons painted their bodies with it, calling it by the name of *Glasse*, which signifies blue, or sky colour. Some have thought that the plant used for dying, and the wild plant, were no ways different, except by the effects of cultivation; but this Mr. Miller, after many years experience, proved to be a mistake. The same ingenious writer gives very ample directions, with respect to the improvements necessary to be made in the culture of this plant; and we have reason to hope, that, since the society for the encouragement of

arts, &c. has taken it in hand, it may soon be brought to perfection. It may not, however, be unpleasing in this place, to say a few words respecting the preparation of it. It yields three or four crops of leaves in a season; the two first of which are by far the best, therefore generally mixed. When the leaves are gathered, they are carried to the mill, to be ground and fitted for making into balls, which is next done; these balls are commonly dried on hurdles, and afterwards reduced into powder, which is spread on a floor and watered; this is called *couching*: here it heats and smoaks, till by constantly turning, it becomes dry; this they term *silvering* it. When this process is over, it is bagged, and valued according to its goodness.

Remarkable PARTICULARS, not mentioned in the foregoing Account of Bedfordshire.

We would advise any traveller, who passes through the county of Bedford, to make Northill in their route, were it only for the satisfaction of viewing two small pieces of painted glass done by J. Oliver in 1660, belonging to the rector, the Rev. Mr. Maxey. They are very small, but each has a fly, so exquisitely painted, as to exceed the power even of imagination to conceive; the wings are coloured on one side, and the bodies on the other of the glass, and are touched in so lively and spirited a manner, (especially one, which is superior to the other, that without fruit) that it is difficult to believe them but painting, and not life itself; the light appears through the body at the junction with the tail in the most inimitable manner; and the roundness of the fly, with the lightness of its claws, are represented in the boldest and fullest relief. In a word, it is truly admirable. In the chancel of the church is a very fine painted window, in good preservation, by the same master.

The parish of Sandy, near Northill, is much noted for its gardens; there are above one hundred and fifty acres of land occupied by many gardeners, who supply the whole country, for many miles, with garden stuff, even to Hertford. We examined their grounds with much attention, and inquired concerning their practice of a very sensible gardener, respecting two or three articles of their culture, which are, or ought to be the business of farmers in many situations.

Their soil is a rich black sand, two or three feet deep. Carrots they sow about New Lady-day, upon ground dug one spit deep, hoe them very carefully three times; they do it by the day, and the three costs them from twenty to thirty shillings an acre, as the crop happens to be; they set them out about eight or ten inches from plant to plant, and get on a medium two hundred bushels upon an acre. We drew several roots, and found them from one foot to eighteen inches long. Parsnips they cultivate exactly in the same manner, but the product never equals that of carrots, by fifty or sixty bushels. The prices of carrots vary from one shilling to four shillings a bushel, but the first is very low. Potatoes they plant at the same time; twenty bushels plant an acre, at the distance of about one foot every way; they hoe them three times, but not at all before they come up, which is practised in Essex about Ilford. They reckon the midsummer dun sort to yield best; a middling crop is two hundred and fifty bushels upon an acre; they always manure for them, either with dung or ashes, about twenty loads, but ashes they prefer. The price varies from one shilling and four-pence to two shillings a bushel.

Of onions, they sow vast quantities; the time, about a fortnight before Lady-day; they hoe and weed them always five times, at the expence of four pounds an acre, set them out six inches asunder, and their crops rise to above two hundred bushels, but their price from sixteen pence (which is very low) to two shillings. They always manure for them with great care. These gardeners give from forty shillings to five pounds rent per acre, for their land; it is, as we before observed, a rich loose black sand of a good depth, and very favourably protected from adverse winds by several considerable hills. It is a remarkable, and a very pleasing sight, to behold crops of onions, potatoes, French beans, and even whole fields of cucumbers, intermixed with crops of wheat, barley, turnips, &c.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Bedfordshire.

The county of Bedford sends four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgessees for the town of Bedford.



HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

THIS county is one of the smallest in England. It is bounded on the north and west sides by Northamptonshire; on the east, by Cambridgeshire; and on the south, by Bedfordshire. It measures twenty-four miles from north to south, eighteen from east to west, and about sixty-seven in circumference. It contains four hundreds, six market-towns, seventy-nine parishes, about eight thousand two hundred and fifty houses, and fifty thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln.

RIVERS and MEERS.

The chief rivers of this county are the Ouse and the Nen. The Ouse derives its name from Isis, already described in our account of Bedfordshire. It rises near Brackley, a borough town of Northamptonshire; and running north-east through Bedfordshire, enters this county at St. Neots, a market-town, from whence, in the same direction, it continues its course by Huntingdon, and some other towns; and traversing Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk; and being joined by several other rivers in its course, it falls into the German ocean near Lynn Regis, a considerable borough of the county of Norfolk.

The Nen rises near Daventry, a market-town of Northamptonshire; and running north-east, and almost parallel to the river Ouse, winds round the north-west and north boundaries of this county, where it forms several large bodies of water, called by the inhabitants, Meers. The first of these meers or lakes is that called Wittlesey Meer, not far from Peterborough, a city and bishop's see in Northamptonshire. This meer is no less than six miles long, and three broad; and other considerable meers formed here by this river, are Ug meer, Brick meer, Ramsfey meer, and Benwick meer; from whence the river Nen, continuing its course through Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, falls into the German ocean not far from Wisbich, in the county of Cambridge. These large bodies of water, particularly Wittlesey meer, are frequently thrown into the most violent agitations, without any apparent cause, to the great terror and danger of those who pass the lake, particularly the fishermen. These agitations are generally supposed to arise from eruptions of subterranean winds.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Huntingdonshire.

The only navigable river in this county is the Ouse. The navigation passes by Erith, St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neots, &c. to Bedford; and has been already mentioned in our accounts of Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is rendered less wholesome than that of some others, by the great number of fens, meers, and other standing waters with which it abounds, especially in the north part.

The soil is in general very fruitful. In the hilly parts, or dry lands, it yields great crops of corn, and affords excellent pasture for sheep. In the lower lands, the meadows are exceeding rich, and feed abundance of fine cattle, not only for slaughter, but for the dairy; and the cheese made at a village called Stilton, near Yaxley, a market-town, known by the name of Stilton cheese, is usually stiled the Parmesan of England. The inhabitants of Huntingdonshire are well supplied with fish and water-fowl, by the rivers and meers; but they have scarce any firing besides turf.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Huntingdonshire.

From Sandy to St. Neot's the country is chiefly open, and the crops not equal to those around Bedford.

About Hale Weston, the soil is a gravelly loam, with variations. The open fields let at seven shillings and seven shillings and six-pence per acre, and the inclosed pastures about seventeen shillings. The farms run from forty to two hundred pounds a year. Their course of crops,

- 1 Fallow
 - 2 Wheat
 - 3 Pease, &c.
- And
- 1 Turnips
 - 2 Barley
 - 3 Pease, &c.

They plough four times for wheat, sow two bushels, and reap at a medium fifteen. For summertilth barley they stir four times, and twice the turnip land, sow four bushels, and reckon the mean produce at three quarters. They give but one earth for oats, sow four bushels, and get at an average two quarters. For pease they plough but once, sow four bushels, and reckon twelve bushels the mean produce. For beans they likewise stir but once, sow them broad-cast, four bushels to the acre, never hoe them, but sometimes hook out the rank weeds, and turn sheep in; fifteen bushels the medium. For turnips they give three earths, hoe them once; reckon the mean value per acre at thirty-five shillings, and feed all off with sheep: they use from three to six horses in a plough at length, and do, after the breaking the fallow, five rood a day. The profit of a cow they reckon at four pounds. The particulars of a farm,

660 Acres
60 Grafs
600 Arable
£. 300 Rent
20 Horses
20 Cows
650 Sheep
8 Servants
10 Labourers.

LABOUR.

In harvest, thirty-six to forty shillings the month, and board.

In hay-time, one shilling and six-pence a day, and beer.

In winter, one shilling a day, and small beer.

Reaping wheat, five to seven shillings.

Mowing corn, one shilling.

————— grafs, one shilling and six-pence, to one shilling and eight-pence.

Hoeing turnips, four shillings and six-pence to five shillings.

Ditching (the reparation) four-pence a pole.

Threshing wheat, one shilling a load, or five bushels.

————— spring corn, one shilling a quarter.

From Kimbolton to Thrapston, in Northamptonshire, the country is in general open, very little inclosed besides their pastures: we should observe, that quite from Newport Pagnel to Thrapstone, the lands are all ploughed into broad arched lands about a perch and a half over, and a yard higher in the centre than the furrows. This custom is a very good one, where the water is let clean out of the furrows, but we have more than once, in winter, seen such furrows two feet deep in water. About Great Catworth, the soil is very good; clay in general, but some gravelly loams. It lets the arable for about fourteen shillings an acre, and the grafs twenty shillings.

Farms,

Farms, from thirty to one hundred pounds a year.
Their course of crops,

- 1 Fallow
- 2 Wheat or barley
- 3 Beans, pease or oats.

They plough three times for wheat, sow two bushels, and reap about two and a half, or three quarters. For barley they give the same tillage, sow four bushels, and reckon three quarters the mean produce. For oats they stir but once, sow four bushels, and gain at an average two quarters and a half. They sow but few pease; but when they do, they plough but once, sow four bushels, and reap on a medium two quarters. For beans they plough likewise but once, sow all broad-cast, four bushels, never hoe, but sometimes feed the weeds off with sheep. They never sow turnips. In their ploughs, which are all foot ones, they use from four to eight horses, and after one or two earths, do an acre and an half a day. All their dung they lay on their barley lands, but seldom mix it with earth. The particulars of a farm were,

250 Acres
£.100 Rent
11 Horses
20 Cows
200 Sheep
4 Servants
2 Labourers

LABOUR.

In harvest, thirty shillings a month and board, with carriage of a load of wood.

In hay-time, one shilling and six-pence a day, and small beer.

In winter, eight-pence a day, and small beer, and a mess of milk of a morning.

Reaping of wheat, four shillings.

Mowing corn, one shilling.

— grass, one shilling and four-pence.

Ditching, five-pence per pole.

Threshing wheat, two shillings per quarter.

— spring corn, one shilling.

TRADE.

This county is not remarkable for any manufacture; its trade therefore chiefly consists in such commodities as are its natural productions.

MARKET TOWNS, &c.

The market-towns are, St. Neots, Kimbolton, Huntington, St. Ives, Ramsey, and Yaxley.

St. Neots, vulgarly stiled St. Needs, and in the Saxon annals, St. Neod, was so called from a monastery of the same name in this place, which was burnt by the Danes. It is fifty-six miles from London, and is a large, well-built; populous town. It has a handsome church, with a remarkable fine steeple; and an elegant stone bridge over the Ouse, by which river coals are brought here, and sold throughout the county. Here is a charity-school for twenty-four poor children, which was opened in the year 1711.

According to the Ely historian, St. Neot first placed monks in this town; but being dispersed by the Danes, they were afterwards restored, and the monastery again endowed by the bounty of Leofric, and his wife Leofeda, upon the encouragement of Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and Brithnod, abbot of Ely. It was a priory of Black monks, subordinate to Ely, till after the Conquest, when Gilbert, earl of Clare, violently expelled these religious; but about the year 1113, Bohesia, wife of Richard, son to the said earl Gilbert, gave this manor to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, to which it became a cell. It was seized during the wars with France, among other alien priories; but made *prioratus indigena* by king Henry IV. being then in the patronage of the earl of Stafford. Its revenues were valued, on the suppression, at two hundred and fifty-six pounds one shilling and three-pence a year.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and six annual fairs, viz. Ascension Thursday, Corpus Christi Thursday, the eighteenth of June, and the seventeenth of December, for cattle of all sorts and pedlary ware; and the first of August, for hiring servants.

At Hailwellton, near this town, there are two springs, one of which has a brackish taste, and is recommended in all cutaneous disorders; the other is fresh, and said to be serviceable against dimness of sight.

Kimbolton is the *Kinnibantum* of the Romans, and the modern name is probably a variation of the ancient. It is distant from London sixty-two miles, and has a castle, the seat of his Grace the duke of Manchester, situated close to the town. It is a quadrangular building: the hall is fifty feet long by twenty-five broad, and hung round with family portraits, some of which are very good. Out of it you enter, on the right hand, the blue drawing-room, thirty-five by twenty; over the chimney-piece hangs a very fine picture of Prometheus, the horrible expression of which is very great. Between the windows are six small portraits, excellently done, particularly the man and woman in the middle; his face is very expressive, and the finishing in her's the same. The yellow drawing-room thirty-five by twenty-two, with a handsome glass lustre in the centre. Here are, A most admirable portrait of lord Holland, with an attendant officer, and a person adjusting his fash; the heads and hands, the drapery and the relief of the figures, are all fine.

A Virgin and sleeping child. Strange attitude.

Virgin and child. Eyes very bad.

The saloon is forty by twenty-seven, hung with crimson velvet; the pillars in two corners, we suppose, were necessary to the building, but they are handsome ones; the slabs are of various marbles in mosaic: over the chimney, a picture of Hector and Andromache, the colours, attitudes, and expression of which, are by no means pleasing.

The state bed-chamber, twenty-seven by twenty-one, is hung with cut velvet, the pier glass and slab glasses from Venice; the border of the first is pretty. In the closet is a Magdalen; the expression of pain in her countenance is not amiss; the thought seems borrowed from lord Pembroke's Venus.

Through the stair-case is a small room hung with very fine drawings after Raphael and Julio Romano.

The dining-room is thirty by twenty-seven.

The library twenty-four square; the book-cases pretty.

Kimbolton has a weekly market held on Friday, and a small annual fair on the eleventh of December, for cattle and hogs.

At Stonely, a small distance east of Kimbolton, William earl of Essex, who lived about the year 1180, is said by Leland to have founded a priory of canons, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This house consisted of seven canons, and was valued, on the dissolution, at forty-six pounds five shillings *per annum*.

Huntington, or Huntningdon, is a derivation from the Saxon *Huntandune*, or *Hunters Down*, a name which was acquired from the convenience of this district for hunting, which was one intire forest, till it was destroyed by the kings Henry II. and III. and finally by Edward I. who cut all the trees down, except what stood on his own ground. Huntington is the shire town, situated on a hill on the north side of the river Ouse, over which there is a fine stone bridge. It is distant fifty-seven miles north from London, and had formerly fifteen churches, which, in Mr. Camden's time, were reduced to four, and since, by the civil wars, to two. This decay is ascribed by Speed to the alteration of the course of the river, by the villainy of one Grey, who maliciously obstructed its navigation to the town, which had before been enriched by it: it is, however, still navigable for small vessels, as high as Bedford. King John granted to this town, by charter, a coroner, toll and custom, a recorder, town-clerk, and two bailiffs; but it is at present incorporated by the stile of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and burgeses. The assizes are always held here, and in this place is the county gaol. It is a populous,

trading

trading town, and consists chiefly of one long street, tolerably well built. It is a thoroughfare in the great north road; and for the accommodation of travellers, here are several good inns. Here is a handsome market-place, and a good grammar-school.

One Mr. Richard Fishbourn, a citizen of London, but a native of this place, gave two thousand pounds to the town; to be laid out in charitable uses.

The meadows on the banks of the river Ouse are not to be surpassed for beauty by any in England; and in summer, they are covered with such numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, as is almost incredible.

This town is remarkable for having been the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, and for giving the title of earl formerly to some princes of Scotland, as it has to the Hastings family ever since Henry VIII.

About the time of the Conquest, here was a mint for coinage; and near the bridge there is a mount, and the ground plot of a castle, built by king Edward the Elder, in the year 917, and enlarged with several new works by David king of Scotland, to whom king Stephen gave the borough of Huntington, for an augmentation of his estate; but this castle was demolished by king Henry II. to put an end to the frequent quarrels that arose from a competition for the earldom of Huntington, between the Scottish kings and the family of St. Liz.

Here were formerly several religious houses. The empress Maud founded an abbey; and there was a priory of Black canons here, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded in or near the parochial church of that saint, before the year 973, which was removed to a place without the town by Eustace de Luvetot, in the time of king Stephen or Henry II. where it continued till the dissolution, when it consisted of a prior, eleven canons, and thirty-four servants; and the revenues of it were valued at one hundred and eighty-seven pounds thirteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*. Here was likewise an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Margaret, for the maintenance of a master, brethren, and several leprous and infirm persons; to whom Malcolm king of Scotland, and earl of Huntington, was a considerable benefactor, if not founder; he died in the year 1165; and this hospital was annexed by king Henry VI. in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, after the death or cession of the master, to Trinity Hall in Cambridge, and confirmed by king Edward IV. in the first year of his reign. There was also another hospital here, founded by David earl of Huntington, in the time of Henry II. dedicated to St. John; and on the suppression, valued at nine pounds four shillings a year. At the north end of the town, there was a house of Friars Augustines, founded before the nineteenth year of Edward I.

Huntington sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Monday and Saturday; and an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of March, for pedlars wares.

Opposite to this town, on the other side of the Ouse, lies Godmanchester, situated in a fertile soil abounding with corn. It is allowed to be the largest village in England; and so remarkable for husbandry, that no town in the kingdom employs so many ploughs: this useful art has received greater improvement from the inhabitants of this place, than from any other people in the world; they are said to hold their lands by a tenure, which obliges them, when any king of England passes that way, to attend him, with their ploughs and horses adorned with rustic trophies. They have boasted, that upon some occasions they presented a train, consisting of no less than nine score ploughs. When king James I. passed through this town, on his journey from Scotland, the farmers of Godmanchester met him with a cavalcade of seventy new ploughs, each drawn by a team of horses; this so pleased the king, that he incorporated them by the name of Two Bailiffs, twelve Assistants, and the Commonalty of the Borough of Godmanchester. Here is an annual fair held on Easter Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle; and a school, called the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. Near this place, in the London road between Huntington and Caxton, is a tree, well known to travellers by the name of Beggar's Bush; from

whence it derived this name, is uncertain; but it is reported, that king James I. being on a progress this way, with Sir Francis Bacon, his lord chancellor; and hearing that he had lavishly rewarded a man for some mean present, told him, "He would soon come to Beggar's Bush, and be the means of his coming there too; if they continued both so very bountiful;" and 'tis now a proverb common in the county, when a man is observed to squander his fortune, "That he is in the way to Beggar's Bush."

Antiquarians have almost all agreed, that Godmanchester, or Godmancester, is the same city which Antoninus, in his Itinerary, calls *Durolosponte*, by the mistake only of one letter; for *Durosponte*, in the British language, signifies a bridge over the Ouse, which bridge Godmanchester has to this day. In the time of the Saxons, this town lost the British or Roman name, and acquired that of Gormancester, from a castle built here by Gorman the Dane, to whom these parts were ceded by the peace with king Alfred; and from the Saxon name, Gormancester, the present name is immediately derived. Many Roman coins have been dug up in this place, and some human skeletons, said to have been of a gigantic size. In the road between this place and Huntington, is a wooden bridge erected over a rivulet, from motives of gratitude and public charity; with this inscription:

Robertus Cook, emergens aquis, hoc viatoribus sacrum.
A. D. 1636.

That is,

Robert Cook, having escaped the danger of drowning, consecrated this for the use of travellers, in the year 1636.

In the neighbourhood of this village, the ancient family of the Goldboroughs had a seat not many years ago; and on the west side of it is at present a noble, though antique seat of the earl of Sandwich, called Hinchinbrooke House. The gardens are very fine, and kept in excellent repair; but the situation is much obscured by the town of Huntington.

To this place William the Conqueror is said to have removed the nuns of Ectesley, in Cambridgeshire, and is therefore reckoned the founder of the little priory here, which was of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. James, and valued upon the dissolution, when there were only four nuns in it, at seventeen pounds one shilling and four-pence *per annum*.

At a small distance from Godmanchester lies a little village called Bugden, in which stands the ancient palace of the bishops of Lincoln. The house is pleasantly situated, and the garden very large, and surrounded by a deep moat of water. The chapel, though small, is remarkably pretty; in it is an organ painted against the wall, in a seeming organ-loft, so properly placed, and well executed, that it is impossible at first to discover the deception.

St. Ives derived its name, according to Camden, from one Ivo, a Persian bishop, who, about the year 600, came over to England, where he preached the gospel, and died at this place. It was formerly called Slepe. It is distant from London fifty-seven miles, and stands upon the Ouse, over which it has a fine stone bridge. In the ninth century it had a mint, as appears by the Saxon coin found here, and not many years past, was a flourishing town, but part of it was unfortunately burnt down: it was however rebuilt, and is at present a pretty neat market-town. It was once remarkable for its medicinal waters. Here Cromwell the usurper rented a farm, before he obtained a seat in parliament, where he endeavoured to repair his fortune, after having wasted his paternal estate by a life of profligacy. About the year 1001, Ednoth, the abbot of Ramsey abbey, built a church here, dedicated to St. Ives, in which he placed a prior and some Benedictine monks, subordinate to Ramsey.

This town has a weekly market held on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Monday, and the tenth of October, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle.

Somerham is a small village about three miles north-east of St. Ives, situated among the fens. Here was formerly a large palace belonging to the bishops of Ely, from whose see it was alienated many years since, and was in the possession of Anthony Hammond, Esq; one of the commissioners of the navy, in the reign of queen Ann. The palace was called Somerham Place. Mr. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, says, that Somerham, with its appurtenances, was part of the jointure of queen Henrietta-Maria; but that Cole Walton, one of the king's judges, obtained a settlement of it on himself and his descendants, in return for the great service he had done the parliament.

Ramsfey, or Rams Isle, called by the Saxons Ramerige, is every where encompassed with fens, except on the west side, where it joins the *Terra firma* by a causeway, two miles long, inclosed with elders, reeds, and bulrushes, that in the spring make a beautiful appearance; to which the gardens, corn-fields, and rich pastures adjoining, are no small addition. It is sixty-nine miles distant from London, and was of extraordinary note, being proverbially called *Ramsfey the Rich*, before the dissolution of a wealthy abbey which stood in this place, the abbots of which were mitred, and sat in parliament. Here is a charity-school for poor girls. The meers in the neighbourhood of this town abound with water-fowls, and fish, particularly eels, and large pikes, an advantage which renders the market of this place one of the most plentiful and cheap in England for such commodities. Upon the twenty-first of May, 1763, this town was greatly impaired by a fire, which destroyed upwards of an hundred houses. Here was formerly a rich and famous abbey, of which some part of the old gate-house, together with the tomb of Ailwin, the founder, is still standing. This tomb is adorned with a statue of him, which is thought to be the most ancient piece of English sculpture now extant, and has the following remarkable inscription: HIC REQUIESCIT AILWINVS INCLITI REGIS EADGARI COGNATUS, TOTIVS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANNVS, ET HVIVS SACRI COENOBII MIRACVLOSVS FVNDATOR. Ailwin is represented holding two keys and a ragged staff in his right hand, as the ensigns of his offices. He is stiled alderman of all England, and duke and earl of the East-Angles. In the year 969, he built an abbey of Benedictine monks, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Benedict. Its yearly revenues, about the time of the dissolution, were valued at seventeen hundred and sixteen pounds twelve shillings and four-pence a year.

In the year 1721, a great quantity of Roman coins were found here; thought to have been hidden by the monks on some incursions of the Danes. Mr. Camden says, that the Danish king Canute raised a paved causeway, at a vast expence, from Ramsfey to Peterborough, which run ten miles: he thinks it was called Lingerdarp, or King's Delf; but another author observes, that the name of King's Delf is found upon record in Edgar's time, and that *Delf* does not signify *paved way*, but *ditch*, as appears by a ditch between Ramsfey and Wittlesey Meer, which is sometimes called Swerdes Delf, and sometimes Knoul Delf, but now Steeds Dike. It parts this county from Cambridgehire, and is said to be occasioned by the following accident. King Canute's family passing over Wittlesey Meer, in their way from Peterborough to Ramsfey, their vessel was cast away in one of the commotions that frequently happen in these meers, and several lives were lost; upon this the king, to prevent the like disasters in future, ordered his army to mark out a ditch with their swords and spears, which gave rise to the name of Swerdes Delf; and afterwards employed labourers to dig, clean, and perfect this undertaking.

This town has a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the twenty-second of July, for pedlary wares.

Yaxley is situated in the fens, at the distance of seventy-two miles from London; and on Wittlesey Meer there is a fen of its own name. It is a neat little town, has a church with a handsome and lofty spire; and the houses in general are well built. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on Ascension Thursday, for hories and sheep.

South of Yaxley lies a village called Connington, or Cunnington, where was formerly the seat of Sir Robert Cotton, the learned antiquarian and friend of the great Camden. This gentleman had a choice collection of Roman inscriptions from all parts of the world. The house was built in a magnificent manner, of hewn stone; but now lies in dismal ruins. Near it is a most beautiful church, with a tower, the windows of which are most curiously painted. Sir Robert was founder of the Cotton library: he ordered a pool to be dug here, wherein was found the skeleton of a fish, near twenty feet long, lying six feet below the surface of the ground, and as much above the level of the fens. At this town are to be seen, within a square ditch, the relics of an ancient castle, which was given by king Canute to Turkill, a Danish lord, who called in Sueno, king of Denmark, to plunder the nation. To Sattry Abbey, a village about a mile south-east of Connington, Simon earl of Northampton, in the year 1146, brought a convent of Cistercian monks, out of the abbey of Wardon, or Sartis, in Bedfordshire; and erected a monastery for them in this place, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the time of the dissolution, here was an abbot, twelve monks, and twenty-two servants, who were endowed with an yearly income of one hundred and forty-one pounds three shillings and eight-pence.

Dornford, a village upon the river Nen, north-west of Yaxley, was the city of Durobrivæ, mentioned by Antoninus. Here are many remains of a city, and a Roman portway, leading directly to Huntington, which, near Stilton, appears with a very high bank, and in an old Saxon charter is called Ermin Street. At Stilton it runs through the middle of a square fort, defended by a wall on the north, and on the south by ramparts of earth, near which several stone coffins have been dug up. Some are of opinion, that the city Durobrivæ stood upon both sides the river Nen; and that the little village Caster, upon the other side the river, was part of this city; a conjecture which ancient history seems to justify. A great number of Roman coins have at different times been dug up at this place.

This county is part of that district anciently inhabited by the Icenæ, who extended their dominion likewise over the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgehire. Under the Saxons, however, Huntingtonshire was separated from that tract of country formerly possessed by the Icenæ, and became part of the kingdom of Mercia.

Huntington formerly abounded with ancient families of great property, but they are so reduced, that few surnames can be traced higher than the time of king Henry VIII. Various conjectures have been made to account for the cause of such a decay, but all are trifling, and the greatest part absurd. Many eminent men have been produced here; among others, John Dryden, the poet; and Sir Oliver Cromwell, elder brother to Oliver, the usurper's father, whose legal attachment to the crown was such, that when under sequestration, he would not accept any favour, if he was to obtain it through the interest of his rebellious nephew.

There are no plants known in Huntingtonshire that are not also found in Cambridgehire; so that it will be needless to repeat what has been already observed of that county.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Huntingtonshire.

This county sends four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for the town of Huntington.

N O R T H A M P T O N S H I R E .

THIS county, which is situated in the very centre of the kingdom, was, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, somewhat larger than it is now; because in Doomday-book we meet with towns under the title of this county, which are in the south part of Rutlandshire.

It is bounded on the south by Buckinghamshire, on the west by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and as it runs in a narrow tract towards the north-east, in the form of a boot, it therefore borders upon more counties than any other in England; for on the north it is bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire, from which it is parted by the rivers Welland and Little Avon; and on the east by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.

Some make it fifty-five miles from south-west to north-east, twenty-six in the broadest part from east to west, and one hundred and twenty-five in compass. Others reckon it forty-five where longest, and twenty where broadest, and about one hundred and twenty in circumference, containing five hundred and fifty thousand acres. Mr. Templeman computes the length at fifty-one, the breadth at twenty-one, and the square miles at six hundred and eighty-three. In this area it is said to contain three hundred and thirty parishes, including one city, and eleven market towns, twenty-five thousand houses, and one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

R I V E R S .

It is well watered with fresh rivulets and rills, besides the five greater rivers, the Nen, Welland, Ouse, Leam, and Charwell; the two last of which and the Nen spring out of one hill near Catesby and Helliden, in the hundred of Fausley, from whence the Charwell runs to the south and the Leam to the west, which, as it hastens towards the Severn, is received by the Avon; and the Nen towards the east. The Nen, which is the most considerable of these rivers, crosses the country from Peterborough, where it is widest, to Daventry. The Welland, which runs, as has been said, on the north border of the county, rises in the hundred of Rothwell, and is navigable to Stamford in Lincolnshire; and from thence, by the help of locks, to Spalding. The Ouse, which is one of the principal rivers of this kingdom, rises near Brackley, from the spring called Ousewell, in the hundred of Sutton, but runs at some distance from this county till it comes near Stony-Stratford, where it passes near the hundred of Cleley, and a little lower receives the river Tove, which having watered Towcester, runs, after a winding course of many miles, into the Ouse near Cosgrove. The Little Avon rises in the same hundred as the Welland; and falling westward with a small stream, leaves this county near Lilburn, and passes into Warwickshire; as does also the Leam, which, with the Charwell, makes up the west border, dividing it from Oxfordshire. The Leam rises from a spring at Helliden, called the Little Down; hastens by Catesby and Staver-ton into Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Leamingtons, and then loses both its water and name in the Ouse.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Northamptonshire.

The only rivers navigable in this county, are the Nen and the Welland. The Nen is navigable to Allerton Mills, about six miles above Peterborough: it might, however, be easily made navigable to Northampton, and consequently prove of the greatest advantage to this

county. The river Welland is, as we have already observed, navigable to Spalding in Lincolnshire; but as this river is a boundary between the counties of Northampton and Lincoln, and the principal places situated on its banks are in the latter county, we shall be more particular in describing the navigation of the Welland in our account of Lincolnshire.

A I R A N D S O I L .

The air of this county is so exceeding pleasant and wholesome, by reason of its distance from the sea, and all manner of marshes, (excepting that small tract called the Fen-land about Peterborough) that the nobility and gentry have more seats and parks here than there are in any other county in England of equal bigness, there being scarce a village in it but has one or more. And though the low grounds in the above-mentioned tract, towards Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, are often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands in the rainy season, yet the inhabitants never suffer it to stay long, even in the winter, so as to prejudice the air, of which the healthfulness of the people is a plain proof.

Its soil is very fruitful, both in tillage and pasturage; but it is not well stocked with wood, nor, by reason of its distance from the sea, can it be supplied with coal as duly as other counties, so that winter fuel here is extremely dear. It abounds with sheep and other cattle, wool, pigeons, and salt-petre; and it has been observed, that there is less waste ground in this than in any other county of England, there being but one barren heath in it, and that near Whittering. It is a plain, level country, and so populous, that from some places may be seen no less than thirty steeples at one view. Its manufactures are serges, tammies, shalloons, boots and shoes.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Northamptonshire.

The country between Kimbolton and Thrapstone is extremely pleasant, and more scattered with villages and churches than any we ever saw; from one level plain, which rises above the surrounding country, we counted with ease twelve steeples. It likewise continues very pleasant and well diversified to Oundle. About Ay-church, between Thryston and the latter named place, the soil is a strong clay. The farms are small in rent, in general from twenty to sixty pounds; land lets at five shillings an acre. Their course of crops,

- 1 Fallow
- 2 Wheat or barley
- 3 Beans

For wheat they plough four times, sow two bushels of seed, and get at a medium three quarters. They plough three times for barley, sow four bushels, and reap four quarters. They sow scarce any oats, and no turnips. For beans they plough but once, sow four bushels broad-cast; never hoe, but the slovenly practice of feeding off the weeds with sheep yet continues; three quarters they reckon the medium produce. They manure only for wheat and barley, spread it on the fallows the end of July or beginning of August, and plough it in. They use three horses at length, and do an acre a day. The particulars of a farm we gained, were,

- 180 Acres, all arable
- £. 50 Rent
- 10 Horses
- 30 Cows
- 200 Sheep
- 3 Servants
- 2 Labourers.

L A B O U R.

In harvest, thirty to thirty-six shillings a month, and board.

In hay-time, one shilling a day, and board.

In winter, eight-pence a day, and small beer, and a mess of milk in the morning.

Reaping wheat, four shillings and six-pence, and five shillings.

Mowing barley, oats and beans, one shilling.

—————grafs, one shilling and four-pence,

Threshing wheat, one shilling and four-pence per quarter.

————— spring corn, one shilling.

This whole track of country, quite to Stamford, is chiefly open and uninclosed, except in small parcels around the villages, which however give a pleasant variety to it in travelling; but it is melancholy to think, that in an age wherein the benefits of inclosing are so well known and understood, such vast tracks should remain in such a comparatively unprofitable state.

CITY, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

We entered this county near Peterborough, seventy-six miles distant from London, reckoned the least city, as its see is the poorest bishoprick in England. It stands upon the river Nen, over which it has a bridge, and has its name from a monastery begun there by Peada, and finished by Wulpher, two kings of the Mercians, and dedicated to St. Peter. The Danes destroyed both the monastery and monks together, so that it lay destitute for above an hundred years. Then Ethelwald, bishop of Winchester, rebuilt it, and restored the monks, who lived very sumptuously with a mitred abbot at the head of them, till the dissolution by king Henry VIII. who converted the abbey into a bishop's see, giving this county and Rutlandshire for its diocese, which contains two hundred and ninety-three parishes, whereof ninety-one are impropriate, and was originally in the diocese of Lincoln. The cathedral is a most noble Gothic fabric, but was much more so before the civil wars, when it was defaced, and deprived of many considerable ornaments. It is said to be above a thousand years old, though it seems to be more modern. It is above four hundred and seventy-nine feet long, two hundred and three broad in the transept from north to south, and the breadth of the nave and side-ayles is ninety-one. The west front, which is one hundred and fifty six feet in breadth, is the most stately of any in England, being supported by three of the tallest arches that are to be seen, and columns curiously adorned. The windows of the cloisters are finely stained with scripture-history, that of its founder; and the succession of its abbots. Among other noted monuments in it, are those of queen Catharine, who was divorced from Henry VIII. and of Mary Queen of Scots, though the body of the latter was, as it is said by some, but denied by others, removed to Westminster Abbey by her son, king James I. And here is also the figure of one Scarlet, the sexton, who died *ætat.* 95, after having, as his epitaph declares, buried both those queens, and all the house-keepers of the town twice over. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, pursuant to a charter granted it, together with the privilege of sending members to parliament by king Henry VIII. All the city officers are elected by the dean and chapter, consisting of six prebendaries, who are the lords of the manor; and the justices of the peace are nominated by the Custos Rotulorum. It gives title of earl, as well as Monmouth, to the family of the Mordaunts. The river Nen, whose ancient name is Aufona or Avon, according to Camden, is navigable to it by barges, in which they import coal, corn, &c. and export to the amount of six thousand quarters of malt in some years, besides many other goods, but especially of the woollen manufacture, either of cloth or stockings, in which the poor are constantly employed. This river was made navigable in pursuance of an act of parliament in the twelfth of queen Anne. The streets are fair, and well built; and besides its ca-

thedral, here is one parish-church, and a handsome market-house, over which the assizes and sessions are kept. The air here indeed is not very wholesome, but the water fresh and good, the highest spring-tide never coming within five miles of the town; and moreover, they have plenty of excellent water in their wells. Besides the dean and chapter, who are an ecclesiastical corporation distinct from the bishop, here are eight petty canons, four students in divinity, one epistler, one gospeller, a sub-dean, sub-treasurer and chanter, eight choristers, and as many singing-men, two chancellors, a master, usher, and twenty scholars at a grammar-school; besides a steward, organist, and other inferior officers. There are two charity-schools, one founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Deacon of this city, for twenty boys, who, after being taught to read and write, are put out apprentices; and another for teaching forty poor children to spin and read, the charge of whose education is chiefly defrayed by their own labour.

The author of the Addenda to Mr. Camden tells us, that just before the Danes destroyed the monastery here, as above mentioned, the abbot of Croyland and his monks fled hither for protection, but were overtaken and murdered in a back court of the monastery, called the Monk's Church-yard, because they were all buried there; and that a tomb-stone with their effigies was erected over their common grave, which is to be seen at this day.

About the year 1108, Benedict, abbot of Peterborough, founded, near the gate of the abbey, an hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket.

A spittel, or hospital for leprous persons, dependent on the abbey, is found upon record as early as the time of king Stephen.

Peterborough sends two citizens to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of July, and the second of October, for horses, and other cattle, &c.

Cordyke, near Peterborough, is an ancient trench cut by the Romans, for draining the fens, and facilitating commerce in those parts, its dimensions being sufficient to render it navigable.

Briccleshworth, Bredon, Wermundsey, Repengas, and Wockingas, were all so many daughter abbeys, that had their rise from the abbey of Peterborough, and were cells to it, or dependent upon it, about the year 690, and are supposed to have been situated near Peterborough, but this is not certainly known: they were, however, all destroyed by the Danes in 870, and never restored.

At Peakirk, south-west of Peterborough, St. Pega, in the year 714, settled herself in a cell, which was afterwards improved into a monastery, dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed by Edmund Atheling. It suffered greatly from the Danes in 870, and was totally destroyed in 1013.

At Oxney, near Peterborough, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, before the time of Edward I. It was a cell to the abbey of Peterborough.

Castor, about three miles from Peterborough, is supposed to have been part of the ancient city called by the Romans Durobrivæ, and by the Saxons Dormancester: it extended anciently on both sides to the river Nen, though the remains of it, now called Castor, are on the north side only of the river. Chequered pavements, Roman copper coins, urns, bricks, and tiles, have been found here: and on a hill where the church now stands, there was anciently a castle, the seat of the Roman governor.

Having surveyed every thing curious in Peterborough, and its neighbourhood, we passed along the Roman road, called, from its breadth, Forty-foot-way. It begins at Peterborough, and passes by Burleigh park-wall into Stamford in Lincolnshire.

Burleigh House is a very ancient building, in the form of a quadrangle, very spacious, surrounding a large court, and in the old stile of building very handsomely ornamented with turrets, carving in stone, &c. &c. Many of the rooms are but small, and therefore we have minutely but few of them distinctly; nor have we marked

all the paintings as they hang in each room, as it would be difficult to distinguish them by peculiar phrases. Some are little more than closets.

The Billiard-room, newly fitted up, thirty-three by twenty-one, the chimney-piece of white marble polished, and a rounding of Siena; it is light and pretty.

The Chapel, not finished; thirty-three by thirty-four; besides the Anti-room, which is ornamented with very elegant carved wainscot.

The Bow-window-room, forty-five by thirty-three, painted by Le Guere, who, with Verrio, painted all the ceilings, &c. in the house. Out of this you enter into another, thirty by twenty-four, with silver sconces around it, and furniture of the hearth the same. Next is a bed-chamber, rich work on a black satin, and lined with yellow silk; the fringe of the counterpane, and ornaments at the head of the bed, are in a pretty taste. In the closet are

Three pieces by Giuseppe Chierera.

Adoration of the Shepherds, by Bassan; the colouring good.

Two landscapes, by Gaspar Pouffin; one of them excellent.

In the small closet adjoining are two pieces by Smith, of Derby; boys blowing bladders, and girls dressing a cat; admirable: the diffusion of light strongly expressed, and very striking.

In the Dressing-room, eighteen by twenty-seven,

Two flower-pieces, by Baptist, very fine.

Henrietta, king Charles's queen, by Vandyke; the drapery very well done.

Two fruit-pieces; Michael Angelo; very fine.

A bunch of grapes, by Miss Grey, in worsted; inimitable.

Honey-suckles, by ditto; very pretty.

Landscape, a water-fall, by Harding; the water well done.

Here are likewise a Chinese pagoda in ivory and mother of pearl, very pretty; and some prodigious fine china jars. Nor should we forget to remark the India cabinets in these apartments, and the japan card tables, both which, with a great variety of furniture, are vastly elegant. In the following rooms are,

Fruit and flowers, by M. Angelo; fine.

Mars and Venus; Jordans.

Pan, by Carlo Marratt.

Venus and Cupid; N. Pouffin; fine, but the sky-blue a strange one indeed.

Four pictures, by Carlo Marratt, but not in his best manner.

Descent of the Holy Ghost, by Le Brun; heads amazingly fine.

Virgin and child, Correggio; the colouring, &c. of this picture does not equal the idea one has formed of this great master's genius.

Wisemen's offerings; Carlo Dolci. The finishing of this picture is very fine; the airs of the heads noble, the attitude of the child excellent, and the colours and clear obscure of great merit.

Martyrdom of St. Catharine, by Julio Romano; a piece containing numerous figures, and is very fine.

Virgin and Child, by Carlo Cignani; very noble.

A sleeping Christ, by Pouffin; most exquisite.

Virgin's head; a sketch by Raphael.

Joseph's head; a ditto by ditto. The name of Raphael is great; but these sketches will not answer any one's idea who has seen these alone of this master.

Virgin and Child; Schiedone; very fine.

Ditto, Albano; excellent.

St. Eustachius's vision, by Albert Durer; a prodigious expression of the minute sort.

Virgin and Child; Correggio; the attitude fine.

Christ blessing the elements, by Carlo Dolci. To desire the reader to make a pause when he comes to this picture, would surely be needless; for all, from the connoisseur to the clown, must be struck with astonishment at the first entering the room: sure never piece was finished in so perfect a manner, and at the same time the great expression so little damaged by it: in short, the expression of the soul is as great as the finishing of

the mouth; and the whole piece most superlatively excellent. The divine resignation—attention to the moment—religious complacency of soul—all is most exquisite: there is not only a picturesque beauty in this piece, but an ideal one, and in a noble stile; for the sentiments in the countenance of our Saviour are rather those of an imaginary existence, something superior to humanity, than a representation of what is ever beheld. The finishing and colouring down to the bread and napkin, are inimitable; the general glow and brilliancy exquisite; the bold relief of the right hand beyond expression; the hollowness of the opened mouth surprisingly touched. In a word, every part of this amazing work proves that Carlo Dolci deserves to be ranked among the first of painters.

Adoration of the Shepherds by ditto, amazingly fine.

Christ in the garden; Bassan. The strong reflection of the light very striking, but the stile of painting coarse, and almost like tapestry.

Martyrdom of St. Catharine, by Parmegiano, after Correggio; most sweetly elegant.

Virgin and Christ's body, Hani. Carrache; very fine.

Holy family; Andrea del Sarto; fine. The old female head excellent.

Head; a sketch by Correggio; disagreeable.

Morning and Evening, two landscapes, by Tempesta, fine.

Venus and Adonis; Giuseppa Chierera: Venus's flesh is well painted; clear, but natural.

The Dressing-room hung with green cut velvet, with elegant gilt paper machée borders, is very handsomely fitted up: the chimney-piece a small bas relief let into the centre, with a border around the whole of Siena marble; very elegant.

Christ's head; Carlo Marratt; very fine.

Adoration of the Shepherds; Ferrara. This picture is a good one, but the principal action strangely absurd: the Virgin holds the child in her lap, as a crier would a parcel of oranges.

Virgin supporting the dead body of Christ; Vandyke: a small, but astonishing picture. The body is painted in the most admirable stile; the expression exact, but great; the colouring exquisite; the group and general effect surprisingly fine. In a word, this piece is truly capital, and worthy of infinitely greater encomiums than in my power to give.

Virgin, by Ferrato; fine.

Virgin, Christ, and St. John.

Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen.

Holy Family.—These four by Carlo Marratt, and very fine.

Virgin, copied by Patours; attitude, colours, and turn of the shoulders, good.

The offering the tribute-money, in two colours, by Vandyke. The group, airs of the heads, and attitudes, admirably fine.

Elisha; Carlo Dolci; prodigious fine. The colouring, expression, and general effect, great.

Assumption, Hanibal Carrache.

Virgin at our Saviour's tomb; Carlo Marratt, after Raphael; very fine.

Virgin and Child; Correggio; a fine, but an unpleasing picture; the faces very ugly.

Flight into Egypt; Carlo Dolci. The thought, manner, colours, and expression, very beautiful.

A Satire on the Capuchines; David Teniers; very great expression.

Adoration of the Shepherds, and Offering of the Wise Men; two pieces by Polenburgh; colouring, finishing, and the design of the heads, very fine.

St. John, by Parmegiano; very fine.

Centaur and Dejanira; Jordanus; finely expressive. The female flesh soft and beautiful, and well contrasted with the roughness of the Centaur.

St. Sebastian and St. Lucia, by Carlo Dolci; fine.

A cat and dead birds, and pigeons in a basket, by Dav. Conich; extremely well done.

Venus rising from the sea, by Titian; very capital. Most of the pictures we have seen of this master are either in bad preservation, or the colouring gone off and hard.

hard. We look in vain for that glowing brilliancy of pencil, of which we read so much in many works on painting: but in this exquisite piece, the colours are admirable; nothing can be more beautiful than the expression of the naked; the roundness and elastic softness of the breasts are inimitable; the beauty of the face very great, and most elegantly painted; her attitude very pleasing. In a word, this picture is viewed with uncommon pleasure.

Albano. Amphitrite; fine.

Roleant Savary, landscape; very fine. It is painted in the stile of Salvator Rosa.

In the blue damask drawing-room are several exquisite pieces; and the glasses, frames, &c. very elegant.

Carlo Marratt. Our Saviour and the Samaritan woman; fine.

Celesti. Adam and Eve lamenting over the dead body of Abel; very fine.

Guido. The Persian Sybil; prodigiously fine; the colouring and expression wonderfully great.

Jordanus. Isaac blessing Jacob; amazingly fine. The dying expression in Isaac's face, and that of the whole piece, very capital.

Carlo Marratt. Virgin, with the dead body of Christ; exquisitely fine.

Salutation. The colouring very fine; but the clear obscure appears very faulty.

Jordanus. Tobit; exquisite.

Carlo Marratt. Magdalen; inimitable.

Titian. Virgin and Child; the colouring a good deal gone off.

Girendo de la Nocte. The reconciliation of St. Peter and St. Paul; the heads and hands very fine.

Ludovico Carrache. Virgin, Christ, and John; extremely fine.

Carlo Marratt. Magdalen.

In another drawing-room, thirty by twenty-seven, is a most noble chimney-glass in one plate, seven feet by four; it is hung with crimson damask: here are several very fine pictures.

Jordanus. Jupiter and Europa.

Marcus Curtius.

Fortune.

Death of Seneca.

These four pieces are all fine; but the last most inimitable. The expression in the whole of Seneca's figure is wonderfully great; nothing can be truer than the representation of the muscles, and the pleats and folds of the aged body.

Guerchino. Christ, the Virgin, and St. John; very fine.

The dining-room is an excellent one, forty by twenty-five, richly fitted up; the recess is within some very elegantly carved and gilt pillars. Here are, by

Ferrara. Passage of the Children of Israel over the Red Sea; fine.

Morello. Diogenes dashing his cup to the ground; prodigiously fine attitude and expression: it is life itself.

Jordanus. The beheading St. John; fine.

Genaria. Armida enchanting the sword of Rinaldo; extremely pleasing.

Jordanus. Diana and Acteon; the figure of Diana prodigiously fine; the naked backs done inimitably; the clear obscure excellent, and the general effect very striking.

A head in Mosaic; the only piece in that noble invention that we remember having seen: at a small distance the colours are natural and fine; but near, the effect is by no means good.

This collection, upon the whole, will afford any spectator the greatest entertainment; for here are pictures that must kindle raptures in those who remark nature alone; and others sufficient to afford the most noble enjoyment to the most learned eye. The pieces are extremely numerous; very few of them indifferent, and many exquisitely fine. The collection of the works of Jordanus is most capital; they are in great numbers, and of amazing expression. The death of Seneca is one of the finest pieces of this master that is any where to be seen. Carlo Dolci is likewise seen here in sur-

prizing perfection; his pieces in this collection are all good, and some of them superlatively so; particularly our Saviour blessing the elements. The two historic pieces by Vandyke are particularly valuable, as that painter did so few of them: the dead Christ is of most capital merit. Of Carlo Marratt we find many very fine pieces, but not upon the whole equal to those we see at Houghton. Titian is exhibited in the Venus rising from the sea, to very great advantage, considering how few of his capital pictures are to be found in England. Guido's Sybil is worthy of the highest admiration; and Poussin appears to advantage in several pieces. In a word, many of the greatest painters are here to be studied with profit and delight, and their works here to be seen the lasting admiration of every spectator. Among such a number of exquisite pictures, it is difficult to draw comparisons; but we believe the spectator will be best pleased with Christ blessing the elements, by Carlo Dolci; the dead Christ, by Vandyke; and Seneca, by Jordanus.

Near this seat, and on the south side of the bridge leading to Stamford, but in this county, stood an ancient free chapel or hospital, dedicated to St. John and St. Thomas the martyr; consisting of a master and brethren, founded about the end of king Henry II.'s reign, by Richard de Humet, Betram de Verdun Syword, or Brandon de Fossato.

At Barnack in this county, and near Burleigh, there was an ancient college; of which there is no particular account.

Rockingham, the next place we visited, is situated on the river Willand, at the distance of eighty-three miles from London; and has a charity-school for 12 boys. Upon a hill stands the forest called Rockingham forest, reckoned one of the largest and richest in the kingdom; in which William the Conqueror built a castle; this wood, in the time of the ancient Britons spread itself almost from the Willand to the Nen; and was noted formerly for iron works, great quantity of slags, that is, the refuse of the iron ore, being met with in the adjacent fields. Its extent, according to a survey in 1641, was near fourteen miles in length, from the west-end of Middleton-Woods to the town of Wansford, and five miles in breadth, from Brigstock to the Willand; but it is now divided into small parcels, by the interposition of fields and towns, and separated into three bailiwicks. In several of its woods a great quantity of charcoal is made of the tops of trees, of which many waggon-loads are sent yearly to Peterborough. Here is a spacious plain in this forest called Rockinghamshire, which is a common to the four towns of Cottingham, Rockingham, Corby, and Getton. King William Rufus called the council here of the great men of the kingdom. King John's son, Richard earl of Cornwall, was constituted governor of the castle, and warden of the forest; in which he was succeeded by his son, Edmund earl of Cornwall, who had likewise the manor of the town, which, after his death, was assigned to his relict, Margaret, as part of her dower, by king Edward I. King Edward II. gave this town and manor to his son John, when he was created earl of Cornwall in parliament; from which time it went along with the said earldom, and still continues so, unless it was with the castle alienated to Sir Lewis Watson, the earl of Rockingham's ancestor.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of September, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloths.

At Dean, about three miles from Rockingham, there was an ancient priory before the Conquest, which was a cell to the abbey of Westminster, and was suppressed soon after the Conquest; and at Cotes, about the same distance from this town, mention is made of a house for leprous persons.

Weldon is a small market-town, situated in the forest of Rockingham, at the distance of eighty-three miles from London, in which there is nothing deserving particular notice. The market-house is a handsome building, with a sessions-chamber over it, built, by the encouragement

couragement of the lord Hatton, of stone, from some excellent quarries near it.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. the nineteenth of February, the twenty-first of May, the twentieth of August, and the seventeenth of September, for brags, pewter, hats, and linen and woollen cloth.

Oundle is a corruption of Avondale, or the Riverdale, the original name of this town. It is a clean, uniform, well-built town, at the distance of sixty-five miles from London, and almost surrounded by the river Nen, over which it has two handsome stone bridges; one of these, called the North Bridge, is remarkable for the number of its arches, and a fine causeway leading to it. The church is extremely neat: here is a free-school, and an alms-house, both founded by Sir William Laxton, lord mayor of London, and supported by the Grocers Company of that city. Here is a charity-school for thirty boys, and another for twelve girls. Here is likewise another alms-house, built by one Nicholas Latham.

There is a well in this town, in which it is said there is frequently heard a noise like the beat of a drum, which the lower class of people in the neighbourhood regard as a presage of some great calamity, though it may easily be accounted for, from the water's passing through some aqueduct opening into the well.

Here was a monastery before the year 711, generally thought to have been founded by Wilfrid, archbishop of York: it afterwards became a cell to the abbey of Peterborough. In the church-yard of this place there was an alms-house, founded by Robert Viate, in 1485.

Oundel has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of February, Whitfun-Monday, and the twenty-first of August, for horses, sheep, and cows.

Fotheringhay Castle, near this town, is a very ancient building, where king Richard III. was born, and Mary Queen of Scots beheaded. There was formerly a nunnery here, the nuns of which were translated to De la Pre, near Northampton. King Henry IV. in 1511, began in this town a noble college, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, for a master, twelve chaplains or fellows, eight clerks, and thirteen choristers. At the dissolution, it was endowed with lands to the yearly value of four hundred and ninety-nine pounds fifteen shillings and nine-pence.

At a place called Wolthrop, not far from Oundle, there appears to have been a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary, as early as the reign of king Henry I.

There was a priory of Black canons at Finhead, near this town, founded by Richard Engain, about the beginning of the reign of king John, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, it was valued at fifty-six pounds ten shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

At Armefton, not far distant from this town, Ralph de Trableville, and Alice his wife, founded an hospital, with a chapel, before the year 1231, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

And at Wittering, near this place, there was a priory in the year 1308.

At Cotterstock, on the north side of Oundle, there is a church dedicated to St. Andrew, where John Gifford, canon of York, about the year 1336, founded a college or large chauntry, consisting of a provost, twelve chaplains, and two clerks.

Thrapston is a corruption of the original name *Thorpston*. It is situated in a pleasant valley, upon the river Nen, over which it has a fine stone bridge, at the distance of sixty-five miles from London. The water, air, and soil of this place, are so remarkably healthy, that there could scarce be found a more eligible retreat for those who chuse a country life. The river Nen having been made navigable to this town by act of parliament, boats came up to it for the first time in November 1727.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. first Tuesday in May, for sheep,

sheep, horned cattle, and merchandize; St. James's day, and the fifth of August, for pedlary, shoes, &c.

North-west of Thrapston, is Drayton-House, a seat belonging to the earl of Peterborough.

Higham-Ferrers, or Ferris, signifies the High House of Ferrers, and is a name derived from a castle upon a rising ground here, anciently in possession of the family of Ferrers, the ruins of which are still visible. It stands on the east side of the Nen, at the distance of fifty-nine miles from London. In the reign of Philip and Mary, it was made a borough, the corporation whereof consists of a mayor, steward, recorder, seven aldermen, thirteen capital burgeses and commonalty. It is a small, but clean, healthy, and pleasant town; and is a royal manor, as part of the duchy of Lancaster. Here is a handsome church, with a lofty spire, a free-school, and an alms-house for twelve men and one woman. Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, a native of this town, in the last year of the reign of Henry V. founded a college for eight secular chaplains or canons, four clerks, and six choristers. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edward the Confessor. Its revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and fifty-six pounds two shillings and seven-pence *per annum*. He likewise founded an hospital for the poor.

This town sends one member to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and eight annual fairs, viz. Tuesday before the fifth of February, the seventh of March, the third of May, the twenty-eighth of June, and Thursday before the fifth of August, for horses and horned cattle; the tenth of October, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; St. Catharine, and the seventeenth of December, for cattle of all sorts.

At Artleborough, near this town, on the other side the river Nen, there is a church, in which John Pyel, in the time of Edward III. began, and after his decease, his executrix, in the time of Richard II. perfected a college for six secular canons or prebendaries, and four clerks. This collegiate church was endowed at the dissolution with yearly revenues to the amount of seventy pounds sixteen shillings and ten-pence.

At Mill-cotton, not far from Higham-Ferrers, there are the remains of a Roman encampment; and in the neighbouring fields Roman coins and urns have been dug up.

Wellingborough, the next town we entered, is thought to have derived its name from the great number of wells and springs in and near it. This town was destroyed by the Danes, but it was afterwards re-established; and made a market-town by king John, at the intercession of the monks of Crowland, who were then in possession of the manor. It afterwards suffered greatly by a dreadful fire, in July 1738, which, in the space of six hours, consumed upwards of eight hundred houses. It has since been rebuilt with great elegance, of a kind of red stone, and their foundation is chiefly on a rock of the like stone. It is at present a large, populous, trading town; has a handsome church, and a charity-school for forty children, who are maintained, clothed, and taught to read and write. It stands at the distance of sixty-five miles from London, on the south side of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the river Nen: the country round it yields great quantities of corn; its chief trade therefore lies in this article: it likewise has a considerable manufacture of lace, which, it is said, one week with another, returns fifty pounds each week. This town is celebrated for medicinal waters: Queen Mary, wife to king Charles I. is said to have continued many weeks here, by the advice of her physicians, to drink them.

There is a weekly market held here on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. Easter-Wednesday, for horses and hogs; Whitfun-Wednesday, and the twenty-ninth of October, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c. and cheese.

At Chester, near this town, there are the traces of a Roman camp, of near twenty acres extent, inclosed by a strong stone wall. In the area of this camp have been found Roman pavements, coins, bricks, and other remains of antiquity.

Kettering is a handsome, populous town, with a sessions-house for the county, a small hospital, and a charity-school for twenty girls, who are employed in spinning jerseys. Near two thousand hands are said to be employed here in the manufacture of shalloons, tammies, and serges. The woollen manufactory was introduced here in the last century, by one Mr. Jordan. This town is situated upon a small river, which runs into the Nen, at the distance of seventy-two miles from London. The trade of this place is now very considerable.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. Thursday before St. Thomas's day, Thursday before Easter, and Tuesday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlary wares.

Among the many noble seats in this county, is the magnificent house at Broughton, built by the first duke of Montague, after the model of the palace of Versailles. It has treble wings which project and expand, forming three courts, which increase in dimensions as the spectator approaches the front of the house, which terminates the prospect. The hall is a noble, spacious, and elegant room; on the ceiling is represented a convocation of the gods, inimitably well painted. The ceilings are in general well-executed, as are the stair-cases and galleries. Here are a great number of portraits, and other curious pictures, performed in a masterly manner.

The gardens, containing ninety acres of ground, are beautifully laid out, and most agreeably diversified with statues, flower-pots, urns of marble and metal, many very large basins, with a variety of fountains, reservoirs, fish-ponds and canals, aviaries, wilderesses, and terraces, a remarkable fine cascade, and a river which runs throughout the garden. The park is encompassed with a brick wall, and finely planted with trees.

In the neighbourhood of Broughton there is a petrifying well, from whence a skull, perfectly petrified, was in the last century brought to Sidney College in Cambridge, where it is still preserved.

There is a remarkable echo at Oxendon, near Kettering, formed by the tower of a church, that will repeat twelve or thirteen syllables very distinctly.

Rothwell, or Rowell, is situated on the side of a rocky hill, whence it is plentifully supplied with springs of pure water. It is a tolerable good town, at the distance of sixty-nine miles from London. Here is a fine market-house, consisting of a square building of ashler stone, adorned with the arms of most of the nobility and gentry of the county, carved under the cornish on the outside, the contrivance of Sir Lewis Tresham. Here was formerly a small priory for three or four nuns, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and valued, upon the suppression, at five pounds nineteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

There is a weekly market held here on Monday, and a remarkable large annual fair, particularly for horses: it begins on Trinity-Monday, and continues all the week; the last day is for leather only.

At Dingley, near Rothwell, there was a preceptory belonging to St. John of Jerusalem, which was endowed with lands, that, at the time of the dissolution, were valued at one hundred and eight pounds thirteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

There was an abbey for Cistercian monks at Pipewell, near this town, founded by William de Boutevylein in the year 1143, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: its yearly revenues, on the suppression, were rated at two hundred and eighty-six pounds eleven shillings and eight-pence.

At Weekly, a little to the north-east of Rothwell, there is an alms-house built and endowed by Sir Edward, whom king James I. created lord Montague of Boughton.

Northampton was anciently called *Hamton*, as appears by the Saxon annals; the preposition *North* was added soon after the Conquest, to distinguish it from Southampton, which was also, before that time, known by the name of *Hamton* only.

Northampton appears to have been but an obscure place till after the Conquest: it has, however, sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.

and as it is the county town, and situated in the heart of the kingdom, several parliaments have been held here. In this town the barons began their rebellion against king Henry III. who took it by assault. Some discontented scholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge about the end of that reign, and with the king's leave prosecuted their studies here academically for three years; so that there was the appearance of an university in Northampton, till this society was suppressed by a special prohibition, as injurious to both universities. This town has several old charters of incorporation, which were confirmed by king James I. It was once destroyed by the Danes, and again, on the twentieth of September, 1675, laid in ashes by fire; but by contributions from all parts of the kingdom, was soon rebuilt, and is now esteemed one of the neatest towns in England. It is distant sixty-six miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, twelve officers, peculiarly called Magistrates, a recorder, town-clerk, and council, with fifty-eight burgesses, and five sergeants. It was formerly encompassed by a wall, two miles in circumference: there were seven churches within the walls, and two without; of these four only remain; the largest of which, called Allhallows, stands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four spacious streets: it has a stately portico, supported by eight lofty Ionic columns, with a statue of king Charles II. on the balustrade. Here is a sessions and assize-house, which is a beautiful building in the Corinthian stile. The market-place, a regular and spacious structure, is accounted one of the finest in Europe. On the west-side of the town are still to be seen the remains of an old castle. Here is a county goal, and three hospitals, and an inn, called the George Inn, the building of which cost two thousand pounds, which was given by John Dryden, Esq: towards the endowment of a charity-school for thirty boys and ten girls. This town is very advantageously situated, being a great thoroughfare both to the north and west countries from London, which contribute greatly to its wealth and popularity; but being eighty miles from the sea, prevents having any commerce by navigation; nor can coals be brought hither by water-carriage, and little wood growing upon the island, renders firing very expensive in this place; here are two bridges over the Nen.

The principal manufactures of Northampton are shoes and stockings, of which great quantities are exported. On a neighbouring down, called Pye-Legs, there are frequent horse-races; and in and about the town are great numbers of cherry-gardens. In 1460, a battle was fought here, wherein Henry VII. was taken prisoner by Nevil, earl of Warwick. Here were formerly several religious houses.

In the west-part of the town William Peverill, natural son to William the Conqueror, before the year 1112, built an abbey of Black canons, dedicated to St. James, which, upon the dissolution, was valued at one hundred and seventy-five pounds eight shillings and two-pence *per annum*; and on the south-side there was an hospital before the year 1240, dedicated to St. Leonard, for a master and leprous brethren. At the suppression, it was rated at ten pounds *per annum*.

In 1084, a priory, dedicated to St. Andrew, was repaired, endowed, replenished with Cluniac monks, and made subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Mary de Caritate, by Simon Scinliz, the first earl of Huntingdon, and Maud his wife. This house was made denison the sixth of Henry IV. and appeared at the dissolution to have been endowed with two hundred and sixty-three pounds seven shillings and a penny *per annum*. Here was an hospital for poor and infirm persons, founded about the year 1137, by Walter, archdeacon of Northampton, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and rated, on the suppression, at twenty-five pounds six shillings and two-pence a year.

Without the walls of this town there was an abbey de la Pre, for Cluniac nuns, founded in the time of king Stephen, by Simon Scinliz, second earl of Northampton, and dedicated to St. Mary. At the time of the suppression, here were ten nuns, who were endowed with

one hundred and nineteen pounds nine shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

The Friars Minors, in 1224, hired an habitation in the parish of St. Giles, but fixed afterwards northward of the market-place, upon ground given them by the town. At the dissolution, this house was valued at six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*. In the Horse-market there was a priory of Friars Preachers before the year 1240, to which John Dabyngton was either a founder, or a considerable benefactor; and which, upon the suppression, was valued at five pounds eleven shillings *per annum*.

Here was a priory of White friars, founded by Simon Montfort and Thomas Chitwood, in 1271; and rated, on the dissolution, at ten pounds ten shillings *per annum*. In Brigg-street, near the South gate in this town, John Longvile, in the year 1322, gave a messuage, with the appurtenances, on which to build a chapel and priory for friars Augustines. An hospital near the west gate was founded about the year 1450, by the citizens. The college of All Saints here was valued, upon the dissolution, at two pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Northampton sends two members to parliament, and has three weekly markets, held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; one of which, for horses, is allowed to be the most considerable in the rendezvous of the jockies of both places. Here are eight annual fairs, viz. the twentieth of February, for horses, horned cattle, and toys; the fifth of April, the fourth of May, and the fifth of August, are great horse fairs; the twenty-sixth of August, for all sorts of merchandize; the nineteenth of September, chiefly for cheese and sheep; the twenty-eighth of November, and the nineteenth of December, for cattle of all sorts.

Near this town is the ancient royal house of Holmeby, which was formerly in great esteem, and by its situation is capable of being made a truly royal palace. But the melancholy reflexion of king Charles I. in this house, and his being violently taken hence again by the rebels, has cast a kind of disgrace upon the place, so that it has been in a great measure forsaken: the house and estate was purchased by the late dutchess of Malborough, and is at present possessed by a farmer, who has pulled down part of the out-houses, and converted the remainder into barns, stables, &c.

At a little distance from Northampton lies Naseby, where the bloody and fatal battle was fought between the royalists and parliamentarians, upon a fine plain, where at present stands a windmill; and on it are the marks of several large holes where the slain were buried. North-west from hence is Guileborough, where are the traces of a Roman camp, the situation of which is the more remarkable, as it is between the Nen and the Avon, a river of Warwickshire, the only pass from the north to south parts of England not intercepted by any river. This camp was secured only by a single entrenchment, but that of a considerable breath and depth.

Within half a mile of Northampton, at a place called Geddington, there is in a trivium, one of the crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, whose corps was rested here in its way to Westminster; and at a small distance to the north of this cross, several Roman coins have been dug up. At Cogenhoo, upon the river Nen, not far from hence, a family urn and several Roman coins have been dug up.

At Little Billing near this town, was a priory built by William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Augustine. It was a cell to the priory of St. Andrew at Northampton.

William de Wideville, in 1155, gave the church of Sulby not far from hence, with some lands adjacent, to Robert de Querceto, bishop of Lincoln, to found an abbey of the Premonstratensian order; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at two hundred and fifty-eight pounds, eight shillings and five-pence, *per annum*. A place called Keyland, in the parish of Cottisbrook, near Sulby, was given to the abbot and convent of that place, by William de Buttevilan; and here was a cell of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. John.

At Kingsthorp, near Northampton, in the year 1200, there was an hospital erected at the joint expence of one Walter, the convent of St. Andrew's in the town of Northampton, and the prior, for the reception of pilgrims, and poor, indigent, and sickly persons, to be taken care of by a procurator, two chaplains, and six lay-brothers. There were two chapels in this house, one dedicated to the Trinity, the other to St. David. It was valued, upon the dissolution, at thirty-two pounds four shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

At Althrop in the neighbourhood of Northampton is the noble seat belonging to the family of the Spencers, built by Robert earl of Sunderland; and is particularly noted for a magnificent gallery, furnished with a large collection of curious paintings by the best hands; but those done by the greatest masters, and of course the most valuable, are in the apartments below; upon the whole there are very few collections of pictures in England better worth seeing.

The house is situated in the middle of a charming park, laid out and planted like that of Greenwich, in Kent, on the skirts of a beautiful down. There is a noble piece of water, on which is a vessel completely equipped; a fine Venetian gondola, canoes, &c.

At a convenient distance from the house, there is an handsome square of offices; and near these is a large kitchen-garden finely walled and planted, in which is an elegant building, for the residence of the gardener, being the model of an Italian villa.

Daventry, or Daintry, is a considerable market town in the high road to Chester, and is consequently a great thoroughfare; and well furnished with inns, which are its chief support. It is distant from London seventy-three miles, has a charity school, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and twelve freemen.

Roman coins have been frequently dug up here, and the military ways, called Watling street, runs through the town in its course to Warwickshire. After the Romans the Saxons made use of the same camp. It is said, that in Daventry-park stood a castle of John of Gaunt; the banks in it resemble those of ponds and canals, with a watry squasy ground, between them.

Daventry has a weekly market on Wednesday, and five annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday, for horses and horned cattle; the sixth of June, for swine and all sorts of goods; the third of August, for horned cattle, horses and sheep; the second of October, for cattle, cheese, onions, &c. and the twenty-seventh of October, called Ram-fair, chiefly for sheep.

On Borough-hill, half a mile from this town, are still to be seen the ruins of a Roman fortification, three miles in compass; it is at present a course for the horse-races.

Weedon-Beek, south-east of Daventry, near the source of the Nen, over which it has a bridge, was the seat of Wolfere king of the Mercians, whose daughter converted it into a monastery. A military way runs north from this place, with a causey in many places broken and worn away, from whence it is called Weedon in the Street. It is the ancient Bannavenna mentioned by Antoninus.

Lylborn, near Daventry, is supposed to have been a Roman station, by its situation on the Watling-street, and by Roman pavements, trenches, ruins of walls and houses, and military mounts of various dimensions, at or near this place; but more especially from the traces of a fort, at a mount called the Round-hill. Upon digging a barrow here there were found some coals, from whence some have concluded, that the barrow was raised for a boundary, upon the authority of some ancient writers, who mention such a custom.

In a field near Whitton, about three miles from Daventry, old foundations of houses have been dug up, and great numbers of Roman coins, which the people here call Danes money. The Roman Watling-street runs near this town.

At Chipping-Warden, not far from Daventry, there are the remains of a rampart of earth, which is supposed to have been a fence raised by the Romans, from its form, and the great number of Roman coins dug up here.

In a field in the neighbourhood of Woodford, near Daventry, there are manifest tokens of Roman buildings, such as dice-like bricks, engraven tiles, and some years ago a Roman urn was turned up here by the plough.

In the church of Preston-Capes, near Daventry, Hugh de Leicester, sheriff of the county, about the end of the Conqueror's reign, placed four Cluniac monks; who labouring under great want of water, and suffering much from other inconveniencies, were in a few years removed to the town of Daventry, where the same Hugh, near the parish-church, built a priory dedicated to St. Augustine; the monks were subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Mary de Caritate. It was dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey, when its revenues were valued at two hundred and thirty-six pounds seven shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

At Cateby, south-west of Daventry, Robert, the son of Philip de Eesseby, as early as the time of king Richard I. built a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund. At the time of the dissolution, here were ten religious, who had revenues to the amount of one hundred and thirty-two pounds ten shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

At Ashby-Canons, near Daventry, there was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, before the reign of king John. It is uncertain who the founder was; but about the time of the dissolution, here were thirteen religious, endowed with an annual income of one hundred and nineteen pounds and four-pence.

The manor of Everton, near Daventry, was, before the year 1217, given to the abbey of Berney in Normandy; and here was for some time an alien priory.

Towcester, or Tosseter, in all probability derived its name from *cester*, a fort. It is a handsome, populous town, of considerable antiquity; and stands in the great road from London to Chester, at the distance of sixty-one miles from London. Here are several good inns, and a large, well-built church. There is a considerable manufacture of lace and silk here, which employs the chief part of the inhabitants; and here are annual horse-races. Towcester is supposed to have been the *Triponium* of Antoninus: it has three bridges over three streams, into which the little river Tove, or Wedon, is divided, and which encompass the town. Many Roman coins have, at different times, been dug up in this place; and the military way, called Watling-street, runs through it, and may be traced in many parts between this town and Stony-Stratford, in Buckinghamshire. In the year 917, this town was besieged by the Danes, but was not taken: king Edward the Elder afterwards encompassed it with a strong stone wall, but there are not now the least remains of it. Here was an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, before the year 1240; and likewise a college or chantry, founded in the time of king Henry IV. by William Sponne, D. D. and rector of this place; which, upon the dissolution, was valued at nineteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Towcester has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, and the twenty-ninth of October, for cattle of all sorts, and merchandize.

About four miles south-west of this town, there are some old fortifications, called Castle-dykes, which take up near eleven acres of ground, on the highest part of which have been found the ruins of a fortress. In searching among the stones, two rooms were discovered, of which one had stone walls and an arched roof; but from the other issued a stench like that of putrified carcasses, which prevented any farther examination.

At Weedon-Pinkney, on the west side of Towcester, there was a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Mary, which was a cell to St. Lucian, near Beauvois in France, as early as the reign of Henry I. It was suppressed by Henry V. and the estate given by Henry VI. to All-Saints College, Oxford. Abundance of very fine stone, and many Roman coins, have been dug up here. Weedon now contains two parishes, and was once a market-town.

At Eston Neston, in the neighbourhood of Towcester, is a villa belonging to the earl of Pomfret, designed by

the famous Inigo Jones. It is a stately building, pleasantly situated, amidst delightful plantations of woods and vistas, and commands a fine prospect. Below the gardens, the meadows, which are of great extent, lie open to the view of the house; and the river serpentine through these, gives an additional beauty to the seat. In the grand view to the back front, beyond the garden, is a large and long canal. The hall is a fine lofty room, and the great stair-case is painted in fresco by Sir James Thornhill. The house contains several curious pictures; but the principal glory of this seat is the magnificent collection, we here meet with, of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian statues, of white marble, being the most ornamental part of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, which was lately presented by the countess dowager of Pomfret to the university of Oxford.

Brackley is surrounded with brakes or fern, from whence, in all likelihood, it takes its name. It was once famous for tilts and tournaments, and was likewise formerly a great staple for wool. It is supposed to be the third borough erected in England; and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-six burgesses. The mayor is chosen annually by the burgesses, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

Brackley is distant fifty-seven miles from London, and situated near the head of the river Ouse, with which it is pleasantly watered. Here are two parish-churches, and a free grammar-school. The family of the Zouches built a college here, which, though much decayed, is kept from falling into ruins by Magdalen College in Oxford, as a retreat in times of trouble and infection; and it likewise serves as a charity-school. Robert, earl of Leicester, about the year 1150, gave ground in this town to build an hospital on, which was endowed by Robert his son, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It consisted of a master or prior, and secular brethren; and in the year 1484, was united to St. Mary Magdalen's College in Oxford. Here was likewise an hospital, founded before the year 1291, dedicated to St. Leonard.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Wednesday, for fat hogs, boots and shoes; and five annual fairs, viz. Wednesday after the twenty-fifth of February, for horses, cows, and sheep; the third Saturday in April, for horses, cows, and swine; Wednesday after the twenty-second of June, for horses and cows; Wednesday before the tenth of October, for horses and cows, and hiring servants; and the eleventh of December, for horses, cows, and sheep.

Astrop Wells, on the borders of Oxfordshire, but in the neighbourhood of Brackley, were once much recommended by very eminent physicians in scorbutic and asthmatic cases. At Culworth, likewise in this neighbourhood, are found the astroites, or star-stones, in great abundance.

At Charlton, near Brackley, there is a fortification called Rainsborough, which is supposed to have been a Danish camp.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Hugh de Anaf, or de Chacomb, founded at Chalcomb, west of Brackley, a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; the yearly revenues of which, upon the suppression, were rated at eighty-three pounds eight-pence and nine-pence.

At Lutfield, a village in this neighbourhood, but partly in Buckinghamshire, a Benedictine priory was founded by Robert Bossa, earl of Leicester, in the time of king Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was suppressed in the year 1494, and its revenues annexed to the abbey of Westminster.

At Ayns, not far distant from Brackley, in an angle of the county next to Oxfordshire, there was an hospital dedicated to St. John and St. James, founded or endowed by Roger, the son of Richard de Humet, and his son Robert, in the time of Henry II. and united to Magdalen College in the year 1484.

This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the territory inhabited by the Coritani; and under the Saxons it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Northamptonshire.

Bugloss; *Anchusa*; found on the sides of the hills near Bufield.

Sweet-cane; *Calamus aromaticus*; found in several of the brooks near Towchester.

Sun-dew; *Ros Solis*; found in the meadows near Peterborough.

Water-mint with a spicy smell; *Mentha arvensis verticillata folio rotundiore odore aromatico*, Ray; found near King's-cliff.

Butterwort with a small flesh-coloured flower; *Pinguicula flore minore carneo*, Ray; found in the meadows near Northampton.

Wood-forrel; *Acetosellum*; found in the woods near Towchester.

Wood-sage; *Salvia agrestis, seu scorodonia*, Ger. found in the woods near Horton.

Tender ivy-leaved Bell-flower; *Campanula palustre cymbalariae foliis*, Ger. found in several places on the banks of the Nen.

Later autumnal Gentian, with leaves like Centaury; *Gentianella fugax autumnalis elatior, centaurii minus foliis*, Park; found on the hills near Watford.

Crested Cow-wheat; *Melampyrum Crystatum*, J. B. found on the hills near Daventry.

Common or English Pasque-flower; *Pulsatilla folio crassiore et majore flore*, C. B. found on the hills near Naseby.

Bush-headed Horse-shoe Vetch; *Ferrum equinum Germanicum siliquis in summitate*, C. B. found on the hills near Ashby.

Water Germander; *Scordium*, C. B. found in many of the meadows along the river Nen.

Mountain Cudweed, or Cats-foot; *Elichrysum montanum longiore, et flore albo*, Tourn. found on Barnake-heath, near Stamford.

Everlasting Pea, or Chickling Vetch; *Lathyrus latifolius*, C. B. found in the woods near Horton.

Common Stone Basil; *Acinas multis*, J. B. found near Rowel.

Fine-leaved Cheekweed; *Alfne foliis minoribus*, Ger. found in the ploughed fields near Northampton.

Violet-coloured horned Poppy; *Glaucium flore violaceo*, Tourn. found in the corn-fields near Daventry.

Upright male Speedwell; *Veronica mas erecta*, C. B. found on the waste grounds near Harington.

Marsh Twy-blade; *Ophys bifolio pratensis*, Ger. found in the watery meadows near the Nen.

Maiden Pink, or mated Pink; *Caryophyllus minor repens*, Raii. found near Wellingborough.

The least Bindweed, or Gravel Bindweed; *Convolvulus minor arvensis*, C. B. found among the corn near Northampton.

Hollow-leaved Gentian; *Anglica folio convoluto*, Park; found in a small wood called the Spinney, near Lichbarrow.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Northamptonshire.

This county sends nine members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Peterborough, two burgessees for each of the boroughs of Northampton and Brackley, and one for Higham-Ferrers.



L I N C O L N S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the west, by part of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire; on the north by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the æstuary of the Humber; and on the south by the counties of Northampton and Cambridge. The shape of Lincolnshire is like a bended bow; it is about sixty miles from north to south, about sixty-five in breadth from east to west, and one hundred and eighty miles in circumference. It is divided into three provinces; 1. Holland, comprehending the south-east part of Lincolnshire; 2. Kesteven, comprehending the southern part of this county; 3. Lindsey, comprehending the whole northern part of the county. The whole county is divided into thirty hundreds or wapentakes; one city, thirty-one market-towns, six hundred and thirty parishes, about forty thousand five hundred and ninety houses, and two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and forty inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln; and the city of Lincoln, which is nearly in the centre of the county, is one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers that water this county, are the Welland, the Witham, the Trent, the Dun, and the Ankam. The Welland rises in Northamptonshire; and after running across that county, enters Lincolnshire; then passing by several market-towns, discharges itself into the German ocean, called by Ptolemy Metaris Astuarium, now called the Washes. The Witham rises near Grantham, a considerable borough town of this county; whence directing its course south-east, it falls into the German ocean near Boston, another borough town of Lincolnshire. The Trent rises in Staffordshire; and running north-east through the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and parting Nottinghamshire from Lincolnshire, falls into the mouth of the Humber. The Dun rises in Yorkshire; and inclosing with the Trent, a considerable piece of ground, in the north-east part of this county, known by the name of the Isle of Axholm, falls into the Trent near its conflux with the Humber. The Ankam rises a little to the northward of Lincoln, and directing its course due north, falls into the Humber a little to the northward of the river Humber.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Lincolnshire.

The river Trent, which separates this county from that of Nottingham, is navigable to a great distance from its influx into the Humber; but as the navigation of this river chiefly regards Nottinghamshire, and other counties through which it passes, we shall consider its navigation when we come to treat of these respective shires. The principal navigation in this county is that called the Fosse-dike, which extends from Lincoln to the Trent, and is of very great advantage to that city. Besides these, the mouths of several rivers are navigable, and which we shall particularly describe in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Lincolnshire.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Lincolnshire is different in different parts of the county. In the middle, and along the borders of the Trent, it is very healthy; but upon the sea-coast it is bad, particularly in the south-east division, which is not only boggy, and full of fens, but great part of it is under water, and for that reason it is distinguished by the name of Holland. Here are great plenty of wild fowl,

such as duck and mallard, teal and wigeon, brand-geese, wild-geese, &c. For the taking of the four first kinds, here are a great many decoys, from all which the vast number of fowls they take are sent up to London.

The accounts which the country people give of the numbers they sometimes take, are such, that one scarce dares report it from them. But this we can say, that some of these decoys are of so large an extent, and take such great numbers of fowl, that they are let from one, to three, four, and five hundred pounds a year rent.

The art of taking the fowls, and especially of breeding up a set of creatures, called Decoy-ducks, to entice, and then betray their fellow ducks into the several decoys, is very ingenious; and though it is not very easy to describe it, we will give it in as few words as we can.

The decoy-ducks are hatched and bred up in the decoy-ponds, in which are certain places where they are constantly fed; and being made tame, they are used to come to the decoy-man's hand for their food.

When they fly abroad, it is not known whither they go; but some conjecture they fly quite over into Holland and Germany, where they meet with others of their own kind, and sorting with them, they, by some art unknown to us, draw together a vast number of the fowls, and, in a word, kidnap them from their own country; for being once brought out of their knowledge, they follow the decoys, as a dog follows the sportsman; and it is frequent to see these subtle creatures return with a vast flight of fowls along with them, after they have been absent several weeks together.

When they have brought them over, the first thing they do is to settle with them in the ponds, to which the decoy-ducks belong. Here they chatter and gabble to them in their own language, as if they were telling them, that here they should soon see how well they should live.

When the decoy-men perceive they are come, and that they are gathering and increasing, they go secretly to the pond's side, under the cover which they have made with reeds, so that they cannot be seen; where they throw over the reeds handfuls of corn, in such shallow places as the decoy-ducks are usually fed, and whither they are sure to come for it, and to bring their new guests with them for their entertainment.

This they do for two or three days together, and no harm follows to the poor strangers; till throwing in this bait one time in an open wide place, another time in another wide place, the third time it is thrown in a narrower place, where the trees, which hang over the water and the banks, stand closer together; and then in another yet narrower, where the said trees are over-head like an arbour, though at a good height from the water.

Here the boughs are so artfully managed, that a large net is spread near the tops of the trees, among branches, and fastened to hoops, which reach from side to side. This is so high, and so wide, and the room is so much below, and the water so open, that the fowls do not perceive the net above them.

Here the decoy-man, keeping unseen behind the hedges of reeds, which are made perfectly close, goes forward, throwing corn over the reeds into the water. The decoy-ducks greedily fall upon it, and calling their foreign guests, seem to tell them, that now they may find how well the ducks live in England; so inviting, or rather wheedling them forward, till by degrees they are all gotten under the arch or sweep of the net which is on the trees, and which by degrees, imperceptibly to them, declines lower and lower, and also narrower and narrower, till at the farther end it comes to a point like a purse, tho' this farther end is quite out of sight, and perhaps two or three hundred yards from the first entrance.

When

When the whole flight of ducks are thus greedily following the decoys, and feeding plentifully as they go, and the decoy-man sees they are all so far within the arch of the net, as not to be able to escape, on a sudden a dog, which till then keeps close by him, and which is perfectly taught his business, rushes from behind the reeds, and jumps into the water, swimming directly after the ducks, and barks as he swims.

Immediately the frightened ducks rise upon the wing, to make their escape, but are beaten down again by the arched net, which is over their heads. Being then forced into the water, they necessarily swim forward, for fear of the dog; and thus they crowd on, till by degrees the net growing lower and narrower, they are hurried to the very farther end, where another decoy-man stands ready to receive them, and who takes them out alive with his hands.

As for the traitors that drew the poor ducks into this snare, they are taught to rise but a little way, and so not reaching to the net, they fly back to the ponds, and make their escape; or else, being used to the decoy-man, they go to him fearless, and are taken out as the rest; but instead of being killed with them, are stroked, made much of, and put into a little pond just by him, and plentifully fed for their services.

The soil of this county is in general rich; the inland parts producing corn in great plenty, and the fenny country yielding excellent pasture. It abounds in game of all kinds; and the rivers, as well as the sea, afford great plenty and variety of fish.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Lincolnshire.

About Stamford, particularly northwards, at Caster-ton, &c. the soil is clay, and what they call Creech, which is a poor sandy loam: farms are from twenty to five hundred pounds a year: rents are, for field land, from five to seven shillings per acre; and for inclosures, as high as one pound. Their course is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Trefoile and clover mixed for two years.
4. Barley, sometimes wheat
5. Turnips
6. Barley

For wheat they plough four times, sow two bushels and an half, and two and three quarters, and reap on a medium two quarters and an half. They give four tilths for barley, sow four bushels, and reckon four quarters the average. They plough but once for oats, sow four bushels, and get at a medium five quarters. For pease they give one stirring, sow three bushels, and gain in return about two quarters and a half. For beans they likewise plough but once, sow them broad-cast, never hoe, and get about three quarters or three and an half at an average. They sow many turnips, plough for them three times, hoe them once, reckon the mean value at two guineas an acre, and feed them with nothing but sheep. They cultivate a great deal of sainfoine, sow it generally with barley that succeeds turnips, four, four and a half, and sometimes five bushels of seed to the acre; they reckon that the land cannot be made too fine for it; it lasts twenty years. They always mow it once, and never more, and get for about a dozen years two loads of hay per acre at an average, but for the first year only one load. If they cut it oftener, they reckon that it damages it much. The particulars we gained of a farm were,

£. 100 Rent
200 Acres
150 Arable
50 Grafs
6 Horses
10 Cows
160 Sheep
4 Servants
2 Labourers

L A B O U R.

In harvest, seven shillings and six-pence a week, and board.

In hay-time, one shilling a day and board, for carting, &c.

In winter, one shilling. Only three miles off, it is seven-pence.

Reaping per acre, five shillings.

Mowing corn, one shilling.

———— grafs, one shilling and three-pence.

Hoeing turnips, five shillings.

Threshing wheat, one shilling and six-pence, to one shilling and eight-pence per quarter.

———— barley, &c. one shilling.

Between Grimsthorpe and Stamford the country is mostly open, and the roads execrably bad. About Little Byten, their husbandry is but indifferent; however, their soil is the same; it is clay and gravelly loam: farms run from forty to eighty pounds a year; rent of land about four shillings an acre. Their course,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans, pease, or lentils.

They plough five or six times for wheat, sow from four to six bushels per acre. Their measure is random-work, some acres very large, and others small, but the largeness of the above quantity made us observe their fields; and enquiring the size, believe that their acres in general contain near one and half, or better, but still the quantity of seed is very great: they reap on a medium about two and an half quarters. For barley they stir three or four times, sow five or six bushels, and gain in return two quarters. For oats they plough but once, sow three bushels, and don't get above one and an half, or two quarters at an average; from which it is plain their soil does not suit them, and we observed the crops to be very poor. They plough twice for pease, sow four bushels, and gain in return two quarters. They cultivate but few beans; plough once for what they do sow in the broad-cast manner, and never hoe, nor have any idea of feeding the weeds off with sheep, which slovenly custom we have minuted so long; their mean crop two quarters and an half; scarce any turnips sown. Their clover they commonly sow over wheat in the spring, and if it takes well, let it lie a year, mow it twice for hay, the second of which they reckon best, contrary to general ideas; but their reason is the number of weeds they cut with the first crop, a proof by the by of bad husbandry. At Michaelmas they plough up the sward, and harrow in wheat, which is running the land to impoverishment; but this is not however universal. Their dung they never mix with earth, but carry it directly on to their wheat fallows; they fold their sheep likewise on them, and reckon that one thousand will fold on an acre and an half, never on the same spot twice; one hundred and sixty sheep they calculate will in a summer fold twenty acres. They plough with four horses at length, and sometimes six, and do an acre a day.

L A B O U R.

In harvest, six shillings a week, and board.

In hay-time, one shilling and six-pence a day.

Reaping per acre, five shillings.

Mowing corn, one shilling.

Threshing wheat, one shilling and six-pence.

———— spring corn, one shilling and six-pence.

About Paonton, the soil is a loamy gravel, lets from five to fifteen shillings an acre; farms from twenty to one hundred pounds a year; their course,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Pease
4. Turnips
5. Barley,

which is excellent. They stir twice or thrice for wheat, sow ten pecks, and reap on a medium three quarters and a half. For barley they plough twice, sow four bushels, and gain three quarters and a half in return. For oats
but

but once, sow four bushels, and get four quarters. For pease they give two earths, sow four bushels, and reap three, four, and five quarters. They sow few beans, but their method is to plough once, sow them broad-cast, four bushels, never hoe, and get about three quarters. For turnips they stir thrice, hoe once; value from one to three pounds; feed them with sheep alone. They mix ray-grass with their clover, and sow it both on barley and wheat, mow it once, and seldom get more than one load and a half per acre: their dung they lay on their turnip land.

L A B O U R.

From the beginning of June to Michaelmas, nine shillings a week.

In winter, one shilling a day.

Reaping, four shillings and six-pence, to five shillings and six-pence.

Mowing grass, two shillings.

Hoeing turnips, four to five shillings.

Ditching twenty-four yards, from eight-pence to twenty-pence.

Threshing wheat, two shillings a quarter.

———— spring corn, one shilling and two-pence.

It is a common practice around Grantham, to pare and burn their old turf when they convert it into arable land. The operation costs about twenty shillings an acre.

The country between Grantham and Newark is all open. About Fossen, the soil is a rich clay, which slacks after rain like lime; a strong mark of excellent land. Farms are small, from twenty to thirty-six pounds a year: they do not hire or reckon by the acre, but by what they call Orse-skins, which generally contains nine acres, but varies: the rents generally from four to six pounds. Their course;

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or barley
3. Beans

For wheat they plough four times, sow two bushels, and reap from twenty-four to thirty. For barley they plough four times, sow four bushels, and gain about the same quantity as of wheat. They sow no oats, considering their land as too good. For beans they stir but once, sow them broad-cast, four bushels to the acre, never hoe them, but sometimes hand-weed the largest; mean crop twenty bushels. Their manure they lay all upon their barley fallows. In their ploughs they use four horses at length, and do an acre a day. The particulars we gained of a farm were,

- 81 Acres in all
- 20 Acres grass
- 61 Arable
- £.36 Rent
- 9 Horses
- 6 Cows
- 72 Sheep
- 3 Servants
- 2 Labourers

In the parish are,

- 1080 Acres
- 20 Farms
- 80 Horses
- 60 Cows
- 960 Sheep.

L A B O U R.

In hay and harvest, one shilling a day, and board.

In winter, six-pence to eight-pence a day, and board.

Reaping wheat, five shillings to seven shillings and six-pence.

Threshing wheat per quarter, two shillings to two shillings and six-pence.

———— spring corn, one shilling and six-pence.

From Newark the country is mostly inclosed to Tuxford, and appears to be pretty well cultivated. Around Cromwell the soil is sandy, but lets from ten to twenty shillings per acre; farms from twenty to one hundred pounds a year. Their course is,

1. Turnips
2. Barley or oats
3. Rye

They plough three or four times for turnips, hoe them once or twice, value a crop at about forty shillings, and feed them off with sheep. They give the turnip land but one stirring for the barley, sow four bushels, and reap about four quarters. Oats they manage in the same manner, and gain at an average four quarters. The few pease they sow they plough once for, sow three or four bushels, and get in return three quarters. When they sow beans, which is not often, and only upon particular pieces of land, they sow them broad-cast, four or five bushels an acre, never hoe them, and get about three quarters per acre.

L A B O U R.

In hay-time and harvest, one shilling a day, and board.

In winter, eight-pence, and board.

Reaping per acre, four shillings to six shillings.

Mowing corn, one shilling and three-pence.

———— grass, one shilling and six-pence, to two shillings.

Threshing wheat, two shillings, to two shillings and six-pence.

———— spring corn, one shilling and four-pence, to one shilling and six-pence.

About West-Drayton the soil is a rich sandy gravel; the arable lets from ten to twelve shillings an acre, and the grass from fifteen to twenty shillings. The farms are not large, being in general from forty to one hundred pounds a year. Their principal course is,

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Clover one year
4. Wheat

which, for land rich enough for wheat, and light enough for turnips, is an excellent course. They lay all their dung upon their turnip land, but never mix it with turf or clay. They very often lime their lands for all sorts of crops; sow four quarters on an acre, which cost one shilling and ten-pence per quarter, and the carriage they reckon as much more; but it lasts only one year. Sometimes they pare and burn the old sward, which is done for ten shillings and six-pence to fifteen shillings an acre, surprizingly cheap. For turnips they plough three, four, and five times, hoe once, reckon the mean value at thirty-five shillings an acre, and use them for feeding sheep and rearing young cattle. They give the turnip land two earths for barley, sow three bushels per acre, and gain on a medium four quarters and an half, sometimes six, and even seven quarters. For oats they plough once, sow five bushels, and five quarters the average produce; have now and then ten quarters. For pease they give two stirrings, sow three bushels of seed, and get from two to four quarters. They sow few beans, but plough once, use four bushels of seed, never hoe them; the crop about two quarters and a half; clover at two cuttings gives three loads of hay. The particulars of a farm as follows:

- 55 Acres in all
- 12 Of grass
- 43 Of arable
- £.40 Rent
- 6 Horses
- 7 Cows
- 1 Servant
- 1 Labourer

Has annually

- 8 Acres of wheat
- 14 Of spring corn
- 7 Of turnips

In the whole parish are

- 250 Acres
- 3 Farms
- 18 Horses
- 20 Cows
- £.200 Rent
- £. 20 Poor's Rate

L A B O U R.

In hay-time and harvest, one shilling a day, and board.
 In winter, eight-pence, and ditto.
 Reaping per acre, four shillings and six-pence.
 Mowing corn, one shilling.
 ———— grafs, one shilling and six-pence.
 Hoeing turnips, four shillings.
 Ditching, one shilling and two-pence the acre, or twenty-eight yards.
 Threshing wheat per quarter, one shilling and eleven-pence.
 ———— spring corn, one shilling and four-pence.

CITY, MARKET TOWNS, &c.

The city is Lincoln; and the market-towns are, Alford, Barton, Binbroke, Boston, Bourn, Bullingbrook, Burgh, Burton, Caistor, Corby, Crowland, Deeping-Market, Dunnington, Fokingham, Ganefborough, Glandford-bridge, Grantham, Grimsby, Holbeck, Horncastle, Kirkton, Louth, Rasen-Market, Saltfleet, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stanton, Tatterthall, and Wainfleet.

Stamford is so called from its ancient Saxon name, Steanford. It is situated on the river Welland, upon the borders of Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, at the distance of eighty-three miles from London; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder and his deputy, a town-clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, and two serjeants at mace. Its first charter was before Edward IV. It had a charter from that prince, and others from Charles II. and James II. but these last being only temporary, they are expired.

The inhabitants have very great privileges, particularly a freedom from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county, and from being impannelled on juries out of town; they are entitled to have the returns of all writs, are exempted from the government of all lords lieutenants, and claim the privilege of having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers, the mayor being the king's lord lieutenant, and immediately under his majesty's command: he is esteemed, within the liberties and jurisdiction of the town, the second man in the kingdom.

This town is large, rich, and populous; and has a fine stone bridge over the Welland, into Northamptonshire. It had fourteen parish churches, but they were reduced to seven, by an act of parliament in the time of king Edward VI. One of these churches, St. Martin's, stands upon the east side of the river, in a part of the town called Stamford-Baron, which in reality is in Northamptonshire, but is rated within the jurisdiction of this corporation, and on that account goes all by the name of Stamford. In this church of St. Martin, the great Cecil, lord Burleigh, the favourite of queen Elizabeth, lies buried in a splendid tomb: There is a church near the bridge, in which is a fine monument of the earl and countess of Exeter, in white marble, with their figures in a cumbent posture, as big as the life, done at Rome; and over-against this church is an inn, known by the sign of the George, esteemed the largest in England; but there is another, called the Bull Inn, far more noble and elegant: it is a handsome free-stone quadrangle, with fashed windows, and has the appearance of a palace. Here is a fine town-hall. The houses are most of them covered with slate, and the whole town taken together, is the most considerable, compact, and best built in the county.

Here is a charity-school, in which eighty children are taught and employed, twenty of them wholly maintained and clothed, and the rest are supplied with wheels, reels, fire and candles: they are said to earn four hundred pounds a year. In the reign of K. Hen. VII. William Brown, who had been twice mayor, erected and endowed an hospital here, for a warden, twelve men and a nurse. The lord Burleigh likewise erected and endowed an hospital here—The chief trade of this town is in malt, free-stone, and sea-coal. Here is a new course for horse-races.

The Danes, in the beginning of their depredations, burnt this town; and in the old war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the party of the latter destroyed it with fire and sword; since which, though it is still a flourishing town, it has never recovered its former glory. In the reign of king Richard I. all the Jews in this place, of which there were many, were barbarously murdered by the inhabitants. It was here the barons met to levy war against king John, in whose reign here was the first bull-baiting. The circumstance which gave rise to it is as follows: William earl of Warren, then lord of the town, observing two bulls in the cattle meadow fighting for a cow; and that all the butchers dogs, alarmed at their bellowing, ran out, and singling one of them, pursued it through the streets; was so pleased at the diversion, that he gave all the meadow for a common to the butchers of the town, on condition that they should find a mad bull six weeks before every Christmas, for the continuance of that sport; from whence arose the proverb of, *As mad as the baiting bull of Stamford.*

Mr. Neal, who has taken great pains to trace the antiquities of this county, produces a fragment of an ancient manuscript, to prove that this town was an university long before the birth of Christ, and continued so till the year 300, when it was dissolved by the pope for adhering to the doctrines of Arius. It was certainly an university before the reign of Edward III. as appears by the remains of two colleges, one called Blackhall, and the other Brazen-nose: on the gate of Brazen-nose College there is still a brass nose, with a ring through it, like that upon the gate of the college of the same name at Oxford, which was not built till the reign of Henry VIII. and therefore took its name, as well as this distinguishing circumstance, from Brazen-nose College of Stamford. It appears also, that several of the students of Oxford removed to this place, upon some quarrel between some students of the north and those of the south, in the time of Edward III. when it is probable there were some colleges here to receive them, as they did not stay long enough in the place to build any.

By some remains of Roman antiquity found here, it appears that this was no inconsiderable place in the time of the Romans; and there are the traces of a Roman highway from south to north, passing through this town, which seem to indicate, that here once was a ferry over the Welland.

In the reign of king Stephen, there was a castle in the middle of Stamford, of which the foundation plot is still visible; and here the remarkable custom of Borough English still subsists, by which the youngest son is heir to his father. Here was formerly a mint, and several monasteries.

Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the monastery of Durham, and dedicated to St. Leonard: it was valued, upon the suppression, at twenty-five pounds one shilling and two-pence *per annum*; and is now a farm-house, and still called St. Cuthbert's Fee.

On the east side of the town, near the river, there was a convent of Dominican, or Black friars, founded before the year 1240.

Here was an house of White or Carmelite friars, founded, as Speed thinks, by king Edward III. but Tanner thinks it more likely to have been founded by Edward I. in whose time it occurs.

Near the Green Ditch, in the west suburb of this town, close to St. Peter's Gate, was a priory of friars Austins, said to be begun by one Fleming, and finished by an archdeacon of Richmond: it was in being before the year 1340.

On the east side of the town, north of St. Leonard's, without Paul Gate, stood a house of Grey or Franciscan friars, founded before the forty-eighth of Edward III.

The old bead-house, or hospital, for a warden, a chaplain, twelve poor old men, and a nurse, founded and liberally endowed by William Brown, merchant of the staple, in 1493, was dedicated to All Saints, and valued at fifty-four pounds twelve shillings and two-pence *per annum*: it is yet standing.

Stamford sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Monday and Friday; and nine annual fairs, viz. Tuesday before the thirteenth of February, Monday before Midlent, Monday before the twelfth of August, for horses, and stock of all sorts; Midlent-Monday, for all sorts of haberdashery; Monday before the twelfth of May, Monday after Corpus Christi, the thirteenth of June, the fifth of August, and the eighth of November, for horses, and all sorts of stock.

Bridgecafterton, a village north-west of Stamford, where a small river, called the Guash, or Wash, crosses a Roman highway, is supposed to have been the Guafenæ of Antoninus.

Between Stamford and Lincoln there are many spaws or chalybeat mineral springs.

Deeping-Market is an ill-built, dirty town, situated among the fens, on the north side of the river Welland, at the distance of eighty-seven miles from London. It is supposed to have taken its name from a vale here, many miles in compass, and the deepest in all this marshy county, *Deeping* signifying a *deep meadow*. It is remarkable, that the channel of the river Glen, which runs from the west, lies much higher than this plain. Here was formerly a cell of Black monks, belonging to Thorney abbey, in Cambridgeshire, to which it was given by Baldwin, the son of Gislebert, in the year 1139. It was dedicated to St. James.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the second Wednesday after the eleventh of May, Wednesday before Lammas, the eleventh of August, and the tenth of October, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts.

Crowland, the next town we visited, is so surrounded with bogs, that it is accessible only on the north and east sides, and even there not for carriages, which gave rise to the proverb, that "all the carts which came to Crowland were shod with silver." This town, however, notwithstanding the above-mentioned disadvantage, is well inhabited: it is distant eighty-eight miles from London, and consists of three streets, separated by water courses, planted on each side with willows, and built on piles, having a communication with each other by a triangular bridge of curious contrivance, standing on the conflux of the Welland, and a river called the Nine. This bridge is formed on three segments of a circle, meeting in one point; and it is said that the extremity of each segment, opposite to the point of contact, stands in a different county, one in Lincolnshire, another in Cambridgeshire, and the third in Rutlandshire.

Here is a church, which belonged formerly to a famous abbey in this place, the roof of which fell in about half a century ago, and was found to consist of Irish oak, finely carved and gilt; pieces of this are to be found in almost every house. This church, in the time of the civil war, was made a garrison: over the west gate of it are the images of divers kings and abbots, among which is that of St. Guthliac, to whom the abbey was dedicated, with a whip and knife, his usual symbols. Not far from the abbey is a little stone cottage, called Anchor Church-house, which had formerly a chapel, in which St. Guthliac lived as a hermit, and in which it is said his body lies buried. The soil round this town is much improved of late by drains and sluices, and most of the ponds are now turned into corn-fields.

The greatest gain that accrues to the inhabitants of this town, is from fish and wild-ducks; of the latter they sometimes drive three thousand into a net at once by dogs, and they are brought hither by decoy-ducks, bred for that purpose. For the liberty of fishing in the many pools in and near the town, they pay now to the king, as they did formerly to the abbot, three hundred pounds a year.

Ethelbald, king of Mercia, in the year 716, built an abbey here for Black monks, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthliac. It was afterwards burnt by the Danes in 870; but king Edred, about the year 948, rebuilt it, and it continued in great splendor and wealth till the general dissolution, when the manors and estates belonging to it were reckoned worth one

thousand and eighty-three pounds fifteen shillings and a penny *per annum*.

Upon laying the foundation of the new abbey-church at this place, in the year 1114, Alan de Croun gave it the advowson of the church of Freestone, near Boston; and in a little time after, some other lands and churches, and placed here a prior and some Black monks, subordinate to the great monastery, whom he farther endowed before his death, in the time of king Stephen. This cell was dedicated to St. James.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the fourth of September, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

A causeway leads from hence, between the river Welland and the marshes; on which, about two miles from Crowland, stood a pyramid, with an inscription, denoting, that it was the utmost boundary of the abbey's jurisdiction, which was in a kind of island, three miles in length, and three in breadth.

The skeleton of a crocodile, fixed in a flat stone, now to be seen in the museum of the Royal Society at London, is said to have been discovered in this county; the particular place is not mentioned, but it is thought to have been near this town.

Holbeck has nothing in it deserving particular notice. It is ninety-eight miles distant from London, and has a parish-church, near which Sir John de Kirketon, Knt. founded an hospital for a warden, and fifteen poor persons, dedicated to All Saints, about the year 1351.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the seventeenth of May, and the second Tuesday in September, for horses, cattle of all sorts, corn, and flax.

At Tyd St. Mary's, on the bank of the Nine, in the south-east point of this county, near Holbeck, Nicholas Breakspear was rector, who preached the Christian faith to the Norwegians, for which he received a Cardinal's hat; and in the year 1155, was advanced to the papal chair, and took the name of Adrian the Fourth.

Spalding is a more neat and populous town than might be expected from its situation, being encompassed with lakes, canals, and rivers, the drains of Boston and Langtoft centering as it were upon it: besides these, it is almost surrounded by the Welland, which is navigable through it, and has a bridge over it, with a small port; to which several barges belong, that are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn: vessels of fifty or sixty tons may come up to it. This town is distant ninety-eight miles from London, and has a handsome large market-place, a free grammar-school for the sons of the inhabitants, and a charity-school.

Egelriek, one of the abbots of Crowland, afterwards bishop of Durham, made a firm causeway from hence to Deeping, through a vast forest of deep marches, which was from him called Elrick-road: there is at this time no remains of it.

Thorold de Buckenhale gave a place in this town, in the year 1052, for the habitation, and lands for the maintenance of a prior and five monks from Crowland, who were forced to abandon their cell after the Conquest, from the barbarous usage of Yvo Tailboys, earl of Angiers in France, then lord of this town; and great part of the adjacent country. The same Yvo, about the year 1074, gave the church of St. Mary, and the manor of this place, to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, whence were sent over some Benedictine monks; and became an alien priory to that foreign monastery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. It was given, in the twentieth year of Henry VI. to King's College, in Cambridge; and in the first of Edward IV. to Sion abbey, in Middlesex; but being made a *prioratus indigena*, and even at last an abbey, it continued till the general suppression, when its yearly income was rated at seven hundred and sixty-seven pounds eight shillings and eleven-pence.

Spalding has a weekly market on Tuesday, and five annual fairs, viz. the twenty-seventh of April, for hemp and flax; the twenty-ninth of June, for horses and beasts; the thirtieth of August, for horses; the twenty-fifth of September and seventeenth of December, for hemp and flax.

At Fleet, in the fens, a village north-east of Spalding, there were found, not many years ago, three pecks of Roman copper coins, piled down edge-wise, most of them of the emperor Gallienus.

Bourn is situated on a plain adjoining to the fens of Lincolnshire, and is remarkable only for tanning leather, and for a horse-course. It is distant from London ninety-three miles, and has a pleasant river belonging to it, which runs to Spalding. Here was a castle, built by the Wakes, formerly the lords of the manor, who in the reign of king Edward I. obtained a licence for a market and fair. Here was once a chalybeat spring, famous for its medicinal virtues.

Baldwin, the son of Gislebert de Gaunt, afterwards earl of Lincoln, on or before the year 1138, settled an abbot and canons in a monastery in this town, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and rated at one hundred and ninety-seven pounds seventeen shillings and five-pence *per annum*, at the time of the dissolution, when it contained eleven canons.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the seventh of March, the sixth of May, and the twenty-ninth of October, all for horses and horned cattle.

Near this place is Grimsthorp, remarkable for an elegant seat belonging to the duke of Ancafter. The park is of great extent: the road leads through it for the course of about three miles: the house appears at first view extremely magnificent, being admirably situated on a hill, with some very fine woods stretching away on each side; many hills and slopes seen in different directions, and all pointing out as it were an approach to the dwelling. In the vale before the house is a noble piece of water, with two pretty yachts upon it; the banks are boldly indented with creeks in a fine stile, and the breadth and length considerable; but two circumstances are much wanted to render it complete: the principal end of it appears in full view, instead of being lost behind a hill or a plantation, which this might easily be, and would add infinitely to its beauty and magnificence; for the conclusion of a water being seen, is painful at the very first view. The other point is, the break in the water by the road; for in fact it is two lakes, and one being higher than the other, a real bridge cannot be thrown over: at present it is a causeway, but it might very easily be made to appear so like a bridge, as to deceive even those who pass it, and this would be attended with a great effect.

The house is a very convenient, and a good one, and some of the apartments very elegantly fitted up. The hall is fifty feet long by forty broad, and of a very well proportioned height; at each end is a stone stair-case, parted from the room by stone arches; but these are heavy. The chapel is neat. The tea-room, with a bow window, is pretty; the chimney-piece, of marble dug out of the park. Returning through the hall, you are conducted up the stair-case, into the principal apartment: the first is a tea-room richly ornamented with fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, finely carved and gilt; the ceiling, cornices, &c. in a most light and elegant taste, gilt scrolls on a light lead colour. Next is the dining-room, forty by twenty-seven, with two bow windows, fitted up with gilt ornaments on a blue ground. The ceiling ditto on white in compartments. The festoons of gilt carving among the pictures, &c. is in a light and pleasing taste. The chimney-piece one of the most elegant in England; under the cornice three basso-relievos in white marble, but not polished; the centre, a man pulling a thorn out of a lions paw, well executed: these are upon a ground of Siena marble, and have a fine effect; they are supported on each side by a fluted Ionic pillar of Siena. In this room are several family portraits, and

King Charles and his family, by Vandyke; a large picture, and fine.

The next is a bad proportioned room, being much too narrow and low for its height, but the fitting up is handsome. Here are,

Cocles defending the bridge. His attitude is a very tame one; nor is there any great expression in it.

Two landscapes in a showy stile, containing each a large trunk of a tree; pretty.

A fire at night in a town, fine; the figures in the front ground are numerous and well grouped, and the light not badly expressed.

Christ crowned with thorns; the minute expression good, but never were ideas more truly Dutch.

A battle; fine. We suppose by Bourgognone.

Two large pieces of cattle; we apprehend by Bassan. The diffusion of light is in his stile, and likewise the roughness of the tints.

A Dutch fair.

The blue damask bed-chamber is elegant; it is hung with blue paper, upon which are painted many different landscapes in blue and white, with representations of frames and lines and tassels in the same; the toilette in a bow window, all blue and white. Out of this room we enter the breakfasting closet, which is extremely elegant, quite original, and very pleasing. It is hung with fine India paper; the ceiling in arched compartments, the ribs of which join in the centre in the gilt rays of a sun; the ground is prettily dotted with coloured India birds; the window-shutters, the doors, and the front of the drawers (let into the wall) all painted in scrolls and festoons of flowers in green, white and gold; the sofa, chairs, and stool-frames of the same. Upon the whole, it is in real taste.

Grantham is a rich, neat, populous town, much frequented, and has several good inns. It stands at the distance of one hundred and four miles from London, and is governed by an alderman, twelve justices of the peace, a recorder, a coroner, an escheator, twelve second-twelve-men, who are of the common council, and twelve constables to attend the court. Here is a fine church, with a stone spire, one of the loftiest in England, being two hundred and eighty feet high; and is so constructed, as to appear inclining from the perpendicular, on which side soever it is viewed. Here is a good free-school, built and endowed by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, a native of this place. The illustrious Sir Isaac Newton was also born here, and received the first rudiments of learning at this school. Here are likewise two charity-schools. There are frequent horse-races here.

This is supposed to have been a town belonging to the Romans, by the remains of a castle which has been formerly dug up here; and here was anciently a house for Franciscan or Grey friars, thought to be about the year 1290.

Grantham sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and five annual fairs, viz. the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses and sheep; Holy Thursday, for sheep and horses; the tenth of July, the twenty-sixth of October, and the seventeenth of December, for horned cattle and horses.

Paunton, a village south of this town, is supposed to have been the *Ad Pontem* of the Romans, not only from the similitude of the names, but from the distances assigned to other places in regard to this. Chequered Roman pavements, and other marks of antiquity, have been frequently dug up here.

Ancafter, another small town, situated on the same Roman highway, was a village of the Romans, and is thought to have been the ancient Crococalana. This place abounds with such numerous remnants of antiquity, that the inhabitants, after a hasty shower, go in search of them on the declivities of the town, and in the neighbouring quarries, and have many years carried on a kind of trade by the sale of them.

Near Harlaxton, a village within two miles of Grantham, a brazen vessel was ploughed up, containing some silver beads, and an antique helmet of gold, studded with jewels; all which were presented to Catharina of Spain, queen dowager of Henry VIII.

About five miles from Grantham, near Hannington, there is a Roman camp, called Julius Cæsar's Double Trench: and in the year 1691, here were found as many Roman coins in an urn, or earthen pot, as would fill a peck.

In the year 1147, William earl of Albemarle brought to Bitham, south-east of Grantham, a convent of Cistercian monks, from Fountain abbey, in Yorkshire; but these monks finding some inconvenience here, quickly removed to a more pleasant situation in the parish of Edenham, called Vandy abbey, a little way north-east of Bitham. It was given them by Jeffry de Brache-court, or the lord Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln. About the time of the suppression, here were an abbot and thirteen monks, whose yearly revenues were valued at one hundred and twenty-four pounds five shillings and eleven pence. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At Catley, near Grantham, Peter de Belingey built a priory, in the time of king Stephen, for nuns and brethren of the Sempringham order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and on the suppression was endowed with an yearly income of thirty-three pounds eighteen shillings and six-pence.

There was a preceptory of Knights Templars at South Witham, near the source of the river Witham, about nine miles from Grantham, as ancient as the year 1164, to which Margaret de Percy, and Hubert de Ria, were great benefactors, if not founders. It came afterwards to the Hospitales.

About the year 1164, king Henry II. gave the manor of Haugh on the Mount, near Grantham, to the abbey of St. Mary de Voto at Cherburgh, in Normandy, which was founded by his mother, the empress Maud, and himself; and here was an alien priory of some Austin canons, subordinate to that foreign monastery.

The church, and four carucates of land in the town of Long Benington, north-west of Grantham, being by Ralph Filgeriis, or Fulgeriis, given to the abbey of Savigney in Normandy, before the year 1175; here was an alien priory of Cistercian monks, subordinate to that foreign monastery.

Being in the neighbourhood of Belvoir-castle, we determined to view it. About three miles from Grantham, in the way the road rises up a small hill, at the summit of which suddenly appears an immense prospect over a prodigiously extensive vale, which those who delight in extent will be highly pleased with. It is not, however, equal to that from Belvoir Castle, which is seen almost in the clouds on the top of a vast hill, for many miles around. From the rooms may be seen Lincoln Minster, at thirty miles distance, perfectly clear; Newark appears in the centre of the valley, and Nottingham is easily discerned.

The house is old, and the sitting up and furniture the same; inasmuch that we may venture to advise all who, being at Grantham, and having some inclination to see it, but not a determined one, to give up the scheme, for the road is dreadfully bad, and the prospect infinitely exceeded in real beauty by many in England. We remarked the following pictures:

Two pieces of fruit and flowers, with a china basin in one, well done, in the stile of Michael Angelo.

Landscape, a rock, and a water-fall; good.

Virgin and Child; pleasing.

Portraits of the Hereditary Prince, the Count de la Lippe, and Duke Ferdinand; very good ones, especially the last.

Landscape; the glowing light between the trees fine.

Oxen ploughing, by a Dutch painter.

Storks; good.

A witch's cave, in the Dutch stile; romantic ideas, and expressive execution.

A cattle-piece; good.

The setting sun, a large landscape; the glowing warmth of the sky is fine; and the architecture and trees well done.

The Holy Virgin; a large picture, in the manner of Guido, the turn of the head admirable, and the general attitude fine.

Gods and goddesses; we apprehend by Rubens, but not in his best manner.

The inside of a church; the architecture and light very fine.

Miracle of the five loaves; the figures numerous, and well grouped; the finishing and colours good.

Landscape, in a dark stile, but good.

Two small ditto; pleasing.

Leander, borne by sea nymphs.

Cards; not so Dutch as in common.

A sleeping Bacchus.

This castle was formerly a priory of four Black monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, to which it was annexed by its founder, Robert de Belvidier, or de Todenci, in the time of William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the suppression, valued at one hundred and four pounds nineteen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

The astorites, or star-stone, so called from their resemblance to a star, are frequently found here.

The city of Lincoln, which we next visited, is built on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Witham in three small channels, over which there are several bridges. It is one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London; and the evident marks of a rampire and deep ditch still remaining, shew that the ancient Lindum of the Britons stood on the very top of the hill, and extended farther north than the gate Newport. Vortimer, that warlike Briton, who so often defeated the Saxons, died, and was interred here, though he left it in charge, that he should be buried on the sea-shore; believing, as it is related by Ninnius, &c. that his very ghost would be the Britons' safeguard against the Saxons. The Saxons took and demolished this Old Lindum, and then built on the south side of the hill, and even down to the river, fortifying it with a wall, where it was not defended by the river. The Danes took it twice by storm, and the Saxons as often retook it; the last time they did so, was under king Ethelred, who drove king Canute out of the town, and recovered England when it was almost totally lost. In Edward the Confessor's time, this place is said, in Doomsday Book, to have had one thousand and seventy houses; and Malmsbury relates, that in the Normans time it was one of the most populous cities in England, and a mart for all goods coming by land or water. King William I. built a castle upon the ridge of the hill; and about the same time, the bishop's see was translated hither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire, pursuant to a public order, that no bishops should have their seats in obscure villages. The diocese, which was exceeding large, contained so many counties, that it sunk under its own weight; and though Henry II. took that of Ely out of it, and Henry VIII. those of Peterborough and Oxford, yet it still takes in Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Bucks, and part of Hertfordshire, and is reckoned the biggest in all England; containing no less than twelve hundred and fifty-five parish-churches, whereof five hundred and seventy-seven are impropriations; and there are in these bounds six archdeaconries, viz. Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow, and Huntingdon.

King Edward III. made this city a staple or mart for wool, leather, lead, &c. It was once burnt, once besieged, but in vain, by king Stephen, who was defeated, and made prisoner here; and once taken by Henry III. from his rebellious barons. It is said to have had formerly fifty-two churches, which, by act of parliament in the reign of Edward VI. were reduced to eighteen, which are now only thirteen; and the meanest that are to be seen any where, except indeed the cathedral or minster, which, as well as the ruins of the old castle, is a most venerable piece of antiquity, being a stately Gothic pile, of excellent workmanship, brought to perfection by several of its bishops.

In the years 1072, 75, and 78, when the episcopal sees were decreed by the provincial synods to be removed into great towns and cities, Remigius, then bishop of Dorchester, fixed upon Lincoln, and in the Conqueror's time, bought the ground for the cathedral church, bishop's palace, and houses for the dignitaries and officers; and began the buildings, which were not finished till some years after, by his successor, Robert Bloet, who increased the number of prebends, which was twenty-one, to forty-two. Remigius died four days before the consecration of this cathedral, in the year 1092. The revenues of this bishoprick were valued, upon the dis-

lution, at two thousand and ninety-five pounds twelve shillings and five-pence a year; and the common revenues of the chapter at five hundred and seventy-eight pounds eight shillings and two-pence. But many of the manors and estates having been granted from the bishopric, chiefly in the time of Edward VI. it is now rated only at eight hundred and thirty pounds eighteen shillings and a penny a year; and the dividend money of the chapter, from which little or nothing seems to have been taken, at five hundred and forty-six pounds two shillings and six-pence. There now belongs to this noble cathedral, besides the bishop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, or singing-men, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, and seven burghurst chanters.

There was formerly a monastery of nuns upon the place where now stands this cathedral. Here is the finest great bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, which is near five ton in weight, will hold four hundred and twenty-four gallons ale measure, and is near twenty-three feet in compass: Dr. Fuller calls it the Stentor of England, and says fifty lesser bells might be made out of it. Among other tombs, it contains one of brass, in which are the bowels of queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I. and another of Catherine Swinford, the third wife of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and mother of the Somerset family. It is so lofty a pile, and the hill it stands on so high, that it may be seen in five or six counties, fifty miles to the north, and thirty to the south, and is one of the largest in England. The Middle or Rood Tower is also reckoned the highest in the kingdom.

But what exceeds all others in it, is the cathedral church, which, for magnificence of structure, challenges the pre-eminence of all other Gothic churches, not only in this kingdom, but throughout Europe, if we may rely upon the opinion of a gentleman, who had seen the churches at Strasbourg, Milan, and Notre Dame in Paris.

The city of Lincoln indeed contends with that of York for a preference to its cathedral; and as this is a point in which both cities are very tenacious, we will distinguish the particulars wherein each of them have the advantage over the other.

In the first place, then, Lincoln cathedral has greatly the advantage of York, in the height of its situation; and by different accounts given by several authors, of the dimensions of both churches, it appears Lincoln exceeds York in length, from east to west, either fourteen, or eleven, or three feet and an half: in the middle cross or transept from north to south, five feet; in the outward breadth of the west end, by the addition of two chapels, as at St. Paul's, London, fifty-three feet; in the height of the west towers and spires, seventy-two feet; and of the middle tower, including the pinnacles, seventy-five feet.

York exceeds Lincoln in the breadth of its middle nef, and side-ises, within-side, twenty-six feet; in the height of the middle nef to its canopy, seventeen feet; and in the inside height of the middle lantern, sixty-four feet and an half.

The breadth of the west end of Lincoln will not the least avail in this dispute, as it has so many egregious defects, not to say absurdities. The two steeples are crowded together, instead of being placed at the extremities of the front, which by that means would have had an appearance much more grand. They rise up above the body of the church, as if behind a screen, without the least affinity to any part of the building below. Their ornaments are but mean, and the leaden spires upon them still meaner. The whole front, extending in a strait line, wants boldness when viewed at some distance; and there is such an expansion of solid wall, without windows, or any sort of aperture, as gives an heaviness throughout. The cloistered work, or niches for images, which is the chief ornamental part of Gothic structures, is disposed with a shameful disregard to every thing like design: in one place, crowded with needless profusion; in another, wanted to fill up

where now there is nothing but a naked and dead space; and in the ornaments the fancy is so irregularly varied, that all kind of connexion and harmony is destroyed; so that the building, to appearance, has the same effect, as if it were pieces of different structures patched up together.

The plan of the church is very irregular, the middle transept from north to south having no isles on the west side, to answer those on the east. The upper transept, or double cross, can never be considered as a beautiful addition, especially since this, and the eastern parts beyond, are surrounded with chapels and vestries, erected without uniformity, and the windows of the church are meanly small, crowded, and out of proportion.

It is to be observed, there is a great resemblance between the ground-plat of Lincoln, and that of Canterbury; and the one was certainly built after the model of the other.

The only defect objected to York, is, that the middle tower or lantern wants height, and that the cross or transept, from north to south, is built in a different stile and manner from the rest of the cathedral. Both these must be admitted to be faults; but, by the way, the middle lantern is as lofty as the celebrated towers of Canterbury and Gloucester, exclusive of their pinnacles, though not sufficiently high in proportion to its breadth, being seventy feet square, or to the height of the church. They have a tradition in this city, that a wooden spire was once intended to have been raised upon this tower; which in that case would have exceeded the height of Salisbury steeple, as the present battlements are higher by six feet, and of a larger square than the present tower at Salisbury.

We are not sorry this project failed, because it is obvious all wooden spires have a most wretched aspect.

The only amendment that can be made, would be to pull down the bell-turret at one corner, and to raise the battlements about twenty feet, piercing them through with proper ornaments; and carry four pinnacles above them, about twenty feet more.

However, this building has two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other Gothic edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the nef and side isles of the church, and of all the arches and windows, come very near, if not agree with, the dimensions laid down by the established rules of Roman architecture; that the span of the roof, from east to west, rises very near equal to the modern proportion; the excessive height of the roofs being the chief blemishes in most cathedrals, as may be seen at Lincoln, Salisbury, Westminster, and particularly Winchester.

The plan of the whole church is uniform, as well as the superstructure, especially from east to west: the windows are of a size and distance proper to the magnitude of the structure, and are admirable for their workmanship; neither is it crowded and encumbered on the outside by its buttresses, but every part is enriched with ornaments, which receive an additional beauty from the colour of the stone, as it retains almost its original whiteness.

Thus far what we have said of this building in general was necessary, in comparing it with Lincoln. We will now take some notice of its several parts distinctly, both within and without, beginning first at the outside.

The west end, which is one hundred and twenty-four feet in breadth, shews a grandeur inexpressible: this front contains two uniform towers, diminished by several contractions, all cloistered for imagery, and enriched with other ornaments. In the south tower hangs a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight.

Between these towers, over the principal entrance into the church, is a large window, whose tracery in masons work is of a figure so beautiful, that it cannot be equalled any where. The several windows in the towers are large, and their tracery and ornaments well fancied.

The south entrance is ascended by several courses of steps; and tradition assures us, there was once as great an ascent to the west door. Here a remarkable spiral turret

turret is erected on the middle of the pediment, and called the Fiddlers Turret, from an image of a fiddler on the top. Over the door is a dial both horary and solar, on each side of which two images strike the quarters on two bells.

In viewing the building from this part eastward, we easily discerned it to be much newer than that westward, though conformable to it.

The east front is exceeding noble, and has the finest window in the world.

The north side is the same as the south; only a wall is built to prevent night-walkers, and other disorderly persons, from nesting and intriguing in the obscure corners of the buttresses.

The lantern steeple is ornamented in a fine taste, wanting nothing but a better finishing at the top: it has eight windows, two on each side, to give light within: these windows, from top to bottom, are forty-five feet high.

We now entered the inside, at the west door, opening into the middle nef of the church, under the largest Gothic arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two towers. The nef is the most spacious of any in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome; it exceeds the dimensions of the nef of St. Paul's cathedral four feet six inches in width, and eleven feet in height; and that of Westminster-abbey, sixteen feet six inches in breadth, but its height is two feet less. This is an instance of what we took notice of before, with regard to the justness of the proportion of York cathedral; and at the same time shews the extravagance of that of Westminster-abbey, in this particular. The canopy at top is enriched with curious knots of carving.

From thence we proceeded under the middle lantern, to a stone screen, that parts the choir from the body of the church, adorned with curious workmanship, among which are placed the statues of the British kings, from the Conquest to Henry VI.

Over the entrance into the choir stands the organ, having a double front: it had before been removed from thence by king Charles I. to one side, opposite to the bishop's throne. The reason his majesty gave for doing it, was, that it spoiled the prospect of the fine east windows from the body of the church.

The choir is adorned with ancient wood-work carved, and set up with clusters of knotted pinnacles of different heights. The ascent from the body of the church, through the choir to the altar, is by a gradation of sixteen steps. The altar has lately received a considerable improvement as to its situation, and the whole church in its beauty, by taking away a large wooden screen, which almost obstructed the view of the east window. By this means it was carried one arch farther back, to a stone screen of excellent Gothic architecture, which now not only shews a beauty in itself, before hid, but opens a view to one of the noblest lights in the world, both for masonry and glazing; which is the aforementioned east window.

This window is thirty feet nine inches broad, and seventy-five feet high: the upper part is a piece of fine tracery, but not so beautiful as that at the west end. Below the tracery are one hundred and seventeen partitions, wherein is represented, in fine painted glass, most of the history of the Bible. This window was glazed in 1405, by one John Thornton, glazier, of Coventry; who received, for his own work, four shillings a week, and contracted to finish the whole in three years.

In a circular window, at the south end of the church, is another fine piece of masonry, in the form of a wheel, called The Marygold Window, from its painted glass, which resembles the colour of that flower. The north end has five noble lights: each constitute one large window, and reach almost from top to bottom. There is a tradition, that five maiden sisters were at the expence of these lights. The painting of the glass represents a kind of embroidery, or mosaic needle-work, which might perhaps give occasion to the story.

We ought not to omit mentioning, that all the windows of the church, except one or two, are adorned with painted glass, representing the Sacred History, and

the portraitures of eminent persons. This painting was preserved at the time of the civil wars, by the lord Fairfax, general of the parliament's army, who, at the request of the gentry and citizens of York, placed a guard of soldiers about the church for that purpose.

The body of the church has been lately new-paved, the plan of which was drawn by that ingenious architect Mr. Kent, under the direction of the earl of Burlington. The figure is mosaic, and properly adapted to a Gothic building.

The monuments in this church are numerous, many of them very ancient, and several very magnificent; but to enumerate them distinctly, would take up more room than we can spare.

After taking this view of the cathedral, we were conducted into the Chapter-house; a building which, for a Gothic piece, disdains to allow an equal in the universe, and well deserves the encomium bestowed upon it, as is said, by a great traveller, in an old Monkish verse inscribed on the wall, in golden letters, as follows:

Ut rosa phlos phlorum, sic est domus ista domorum.

As shines the rose above all meaner flow'rs,
So above common piles this building tow'rs.

It is an octagon of sixty-three feet diameter. The height to the middle knot of the roof is sixty-seven feet ten inches, unsupported by any pillars, and entirely dependent upon one pin geometrically placed in the centre. The whole roof has been richly painted, and the knots of carved work gilt; but is now defaced and sullied by time. Over the roof is a spire of timber-work, covered with lead, admired as a masterly piece of work in the carpenters art. The eight squares of the octagon have each a window beautifully adorned, and embellished with painted glass.

The next place we saw was the Vestry-room; its dimensions forty-four feet by twenty-two; wherein are kept several antiquities, particularly the famous horn so called, made of an elephant's tooth; which is indeed the greatest piece of antiquity the church can exhibit, and to which they ought to pay an high veneration, on account of the benefit they reap from the act that it witnessed to. The account Camden gives of it, is: "That Ulphus, the son of Toraldus, who governed in the west parts of Deira, by reason of a difference likely to happen betwixt his eldest son and his youngest, about his lordship, when he was dead, presently took this course: without delay, he went to York, and taking the horn, wherein he was wont to drink, with him, he filled it with wine; and kneeling before the altar, bestowed upon God, and the blessed St. Peter, all his lands."

The lands are still called De Terra Ulphi. The horn was imagined to have been quite lost; but Thomas lord Fairfax was the occasion of its being preserved. Where it had lain, or where he got it, is uncertain; but, stripped of its golden ornaments, it was restored by his successor. The chapter thought fit to decorate it anew, and bestowed the following inscription to the memory of the restorer upon it:

CORN HOC VLPBUS IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE
DEIRÆ PRINCEPS, VNA CVM OMNIBVS TERRIS
ET REDITIBVS SVIS, OLIM DONAVIT.
AMISSVM, VEL ABREPTVM,
HENRICVS DOM. FAIRFAX DEMVM RESTITVIT.
DEC. ET CAPIT. DE NOVO ORNAVIT,
A. D. M. DC. LXXV.

Ulphus, prince of the west part of Deira, formerly dedicated this horn, together with all his lands and revenues. Being lost or stolen, Henry lord Fairfax at length recovered it; and the dean and chapter repaired it, in the year 1675.

We will now conclude our account of this noble pile of building, with the character given of it (as Mr. Camden informs us) by Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. "It is, says he, famous for its magnificence and workmanship, all the world over, but especially
" for

“ for a fine lightsome chapel, with shining walls, and
“ small thin waisted pillars quite round.”

The south side of the church is enriched by a library, to which archbishop Matthews's widow was a great benefactress. A bishop was her father, and an archbishop her father-in-law: she had four bishops for her brethren, and an archbishop for her second husband.

The bishop had a palace in the minster-yard, where great hospitality was wont to be kept; but it has long since been leased out.

In the archbishop's register and prerogative office, is a noble repository of ancient ecclesiastic records, bearing date ninety-three years earlier than any at Lambeth or Canterbury.

This cathedral, in short, is the glory of Lincoln. Its magnificence and elevation made the monks conclude, that the devil, who could not but take notice of so noble a structure for divine worship, must needs look four on it; from whence it became a proverb with them to say, of a man who has malice and envy, that “ he looks as “ the devil over Lincoln.”

This city abounded with monasteries and other religious houses; the ruins whereof appear in many barns, stables, out-houses, and even in some hogstyes, which are observed to be all built church-fashion, *i. e.* with stone walls, and arched windows and doors. The river on the west side of the town, below the hill, forms itself into a great pool, called Swan Pool, from the multitude of swans on it. The Romans north gate, called Newport Gate, still remains entire, and is the noblest remnant of the kind in Britain. It is a vast semicircle of stones not cemented, but as it were wedged in together: and by this gate there is another curious piece of Roman workmanship, called the Mint Wall, with alternate lays of brick and stone, which is still sixteen feet high, and above forty long. In other parts of the city are divers fragments of the old Roman wall; and here were many funeral monuments of the Normans, some of which are dug up to this day. Over-against the castle, to the west, is an intrenchment made by king Stephen; and here are carved in stone the arms of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who lived here like a king, and had a mint.

The communication betwixt the upper and lower towns is very troublesome, the street being so steep and strait, that coaches and horses are obliged to fetch a compass round; yet the steepest part of the ascent is said to be the best for trade and business. The little river Witham, that runs through the town, flows sometimes into the main street, but it is so arched over, that it is not to be seen as one goes through it at other times. It makes a large canal on the west side, and has another called the Fossdyke, by which it has a communication with the Trent. There are very good buildings of the modern taste in the upper city, where many gentlemen have houses, besides the prebendaries, and others of the clergy; but in the lower part, they are generally old. In the centre of the ruined old castle, there is a handsome modern structure for holding the assizes.

This city is a county in itself, and has a viscountial jurisdiction twenty miles round, which is a privilege that no other city in England can equal. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, who are all justices of the peace, two sheriffs, a recorder, four chamberlains, a sword-bearer, four coroners, and above forty common-council; and has given title of earl to the family of Clinton ever since the reign of queen Elizabeth. Here are four charity-schools, in which one hundred and twenty poor children, *viz.* thirty in a school, are taught by the widows of clergymen. The neighbouring course is noted for frequent horse-races. On the Down of Lincoln, as we go towards Boston, they sometimes see that large, but rare bird, called the Bustard. The country hereabouts is very rich and agreeable; that noble tract of Lincoln-heath, extending like Salisbury plain, above fifty miles, *viz.* from Sleaford and Ancaster south, to the bank of the Humber north, though it is hardly more than three or four miles over where broadest.

In the south suburb of this city there was a priory for Gilbertine canons, founded soon after the confirmation of that order, in the year 1148, by Robert, second bi-

shop of Lincoln. It was dedicated to St. Catharine; and upon the general dissolution, valued at two hundred and two pounds five shillings *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, of the order of Sempringham, but distinct from the priory of St. Catharine, to which the care and government of this house was committed by Robert, second bishop of Lincoln, who probably was the founder of both.

In the large confirmation by king Henry II. of the lands and houses which had been given to the church of St. Mary at York, are several donations of the city and fields of Lincoln, one of which was probably the place on which was built the priory of St. Mary Magdalen, a cell to the church of York, containing only two or three Benedictine monks. Upon the general dissolution, it was valued at twenty-three pounds six shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

In or before the year 1230, the Grey friars, or Friars Minors, of the order of St. Francis, came to this city, and had a place given them to dwell in by William de Benningworth, near which the citizens of Lincoln gave them a piece of ground belonging to their guild-hall, and thereon a church and house of these Franciscans were built.

A priory, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is mentioned as belonging to this city, in the thirty-ninth year of Henry III. and in the year 1269, here was a house of White friars, founded by Gualterus, dean of Lincoln, a Scotsman.

On the east part of the city was a priory of Black or Preaching friars, as early as the twelfth of Edward I. and a little without the gate, on the north-east, was an hospital dedicated to St. Giles, the mastership of which was annexed by Oliver, dean of Lincoln, about the year 1280, to the vicars who performed divine offices in the cathedral.

On the south side of the suburb joining to Newport-gate, was an house of Austin friars, as early as the year 1291; and about the year 1355, Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe, knight, founded a college of priests within the close.

In one of the suburbs of this city, there was an house of the friars de Sacco, or de Pœnitentia Jesu Christi, before the dissolution of that order. In the fifth of Edward III. leave was granted to the vicars of the cathedral church of Lincoln, to take the church of Repham, near this city, in mortmain, upon condition that they kept three chaplains constantly to officiate in the chapel, which sometime belonged to those friars, for the soul of Edward I. In the thirty-second of Edward III. Joan, who had been the wife of Sir Nicholas Cantilupe, had leave to found a college or large chantry, for five priests, dedicated to St. Peter, upon the ground where formerly the house of the friars de Sacco stood.

The city of Lincoln sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, *viz.* the second Tuesday after the twelfth of April, the fifth of July, the first Wednesday after the twelfth of September, and the twelfth of November; all for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Torksey, a small town near Lincoln, situated upon the river Trent, at the influx of the Fosse Dyke into that river, was a town once famous for many privileges which it enjoyed, upon condition that the inhabitants should, whenever the king's ambassadors came that way, carry them down the Trent in their own barges, and conduct them as far as the city of York.

At the village of Stow, between this city and Ganesborough, there was a church or minster for secular priests, built, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Eadnoth, bishop of Dorchester, and much augmented by the benefactions of Leofric, and his lady Godisa. After the Conquest, the religious here were changed into Benedictine monks, under the government of an abbot, by bishop Remigius, who procured for them, from William Rufus, the abbey of Eynsham in Oxfordshire; whither his successor, Robert Bloet, removed this abbot and his monks, reserving Stow, and some other estates, to the see of Lincoln, for which he gave them other lands in exchange.

There

There was also near this city a house for leprous persons, which is thought to have been built by bishop Remigius, to which he assigned a yearly revenue of thirteen marks.

At Eagle, south-west of Lincoln, there was a commandry of the Knights Templars, who had the manor of this place by the gift of king Stephen. It afterwards came to the Hospitalers; and upon their dissolution in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. it was valued at one hundred and twenty-four pounds two shillings *per annum*.

In a park at Bullington, north-east of this city, Simon Fitz William, or de Kyme, in the time of king Stephen, built a religious house for a prior and convent of both sexes, under the rule of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution was endowed with one hundred and fifty-eight pounds seven shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

At Nocton, near Lincoln, Robert de Arcy, or D'Arcy, in the time of king Stephen, built a priory for Black canons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It had, about the time of the dissolution, five canons, with possessions worth forty-three pounds *per annum*.

There was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons at Berlings, near this city, dedicated to St. Mary, founded about the year 1154, and valued, upon the suppression, at two hundred and forty-two pounds five shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

And at Cameringham, north-west of Lincoln, there was an alien priory, cell to the Premonstratensian abbey of Blanch Landed in Normandy, the manor here being given to that abbey by the founders, Richard de Haya, and Maud his wife, pretty early in the reign of Henry II. About the nineteenth of Richard II. Elizabeth, widow of Sir Nicholas Audley, purchased this priory, and settled it on the abbey of Hilton, near Brewood, a market-town of Staffordshire.

At Mere there appears to have been a house of Temp-lars, and afterwards of Hospitalers; to which Swane le Rich, and Sir William Viley, were great benefactors, in the reign of king Henry II. and John.

On the east side of the New Town, near Lincoln, at a place called Torkfey, stood a priory of Black canons, built by king John, and dedicated to St. Leonard. It consisted only of four religious about the time of the dissolution, when its yearly revenues were valued at thirteen pounds one shilling and four-pence.

The church of Saxelby, near the city of Stamford, south of Glanford-bridge, and that of a place formerly called Bondeby, or Bonby, being granted to the priory of St. Fromund in Normandy, by the prior and convent of Merton, in exchange for other revenues, in the beginning of king John's reign, there was soon after an alien priory erected at Bondeby.

At Toffey, near Torkfey, there was a small Benedictine nunnery, begun by the inhabitants of Tarkfey, upon some demesne lands belonging to the crown, early in the time of king John; but king Henry III. confirming it, is said to have been the founder. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and about the time of the dissolution, had in it eight nuns, whose yearly revenues were rated at no more than seven pounds three shillings and six-pence.

At Dunstan, south-east of Lincoln, there was an ancient hospital for leprous persons in the time of Henry III. which perhaps may be the same with one at Mere, in or near the parish of Dunstan, founded by Simon de Roppele before the year 1246. The mastership was in the gift of the bishop of Lincoln; and when the fee was vacant, of the dean and chapter. It seems to have escaped the general suppression, and to be yet in being.

In the year 1676, the wife of Charles Gays, an inn-keeper of the town of Wragby, near Lincoln, was delivered of a male child with two heads, which lived some hours.

Sleaford, or New Sleaford, so called to distinguish it from a neighbouring town called Old Sleaford, is situated near the source of a small river, which runs with such rapidity through the town, that it is never frozen,

and which, within the compass of two miles, including the town, turns five corn mills, two falling mills, and one paper mill, and then falls into the Witham. This town is distant one hundred and ten miles from London; it is very populous, and its buildings are continually improving. It has a large handsome church, and a free-school, which was founded, and liberally endowed in 1603, by Robert Carr, Esq; who also erected and endowed an hospital in this place, for twelve poor men: for the management of the hospital, he constituted the vicar of the town, together with the rectors of five places in the neighbourhood, for the time being, perpetual governors.

Here is a considerable weekly market, held on Monday, stored with all sorts of cattle and provisions; and five annual fairs, viz. Plow-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; the twelfth of August, for provisions; and the tenth of October, for horned cattle and sheep.

Haverholm, a village north-east of Sleaford, was first given by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, to the Cister-tian monks of Fountain Abbey, near Borrowbridge, in Yorkshire, about the year 1137, to build an abbey for monks of that order; but after having made some progress in the building, the monks pretended not to like the situation, and removed to Louth-Park. The bishop afterwards disposed of this place to the nuns and canons of the new order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, who settled here in the year 1139, and continued till the general dissolution, when their yearly income was rated at seventy pounds fifteen shillings and ten-pence. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At Temple Bruer, north-west of Sleaford, before the year 1185, there was a preceptory, first of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Hospitalers, who had annexed such possessions to it, as were valued, upon the suppression, at one hundred and eighty-four pounds six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Fokingham stands on a rising hill, in a wholesome air, at the distance of one hundred and four miles from London. It has several good springs round it, but is a place of no trade.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and seven annual fairs, viz. Ash-Wednesday, Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; the twelfth of May, for ditto, and tradesmens goods; the sixteenth of June, for horses and horned cattle; the third of July, for hemp, hard-ware, and bafons; the tenth and twenty-second of November, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmens goods.

At Walcot, a small village near Fokingham, is a chalybeat spring, formerly famous for its medicinal virtues.

At Sempringham, near this town, Sir Gilbert, son of Sir Joceline de Sempringham, knight, rector of the church of St. Andrew here, having instituted a new mode of religious life, from him, and from this place, called the Gilbertine or Sempringham order, about the year 1189, obtained, by the gift of Gislebert, three carucates of land, each of which is supposed to be one hundred acres, on which he built a priory for his nuns and canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This was the head house of the order where their general chapters were held; and had revenues, upon the dissolution, to the yearly value of three hundred and seventeen pounds four shillings and a penny.

Two miles south of Fokingham, at a place called Aflackby, there seems to have been a preceptory or commandry of the Templars, founded by John de Marschal, about the time of king Richard I.

At Holland Bridge, or Bridgend, not far from Fokingham, there was a Gilbertine priory, founded in the time of king John, by Godwinus, a rich citizen of Lincoln, dedicated to our Saviour, and valued, upon the dissolution, at five pounds one shilling and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Corby is a town of very little trade, nor has any thing in it worthy of particular mention, except a school, which is endowed for the sons of deceased clergymen. It is distant from London ninety miles, has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the

twenty-sixth of August, and Monday before the tenth of October, for horses and horned cattle.

Dunnington is famous for the large trade it carries on in hemp and flax. It is distant from London ninety-nine miles; and has a port for barges, by which goods are carried to and from Boston and the Washes.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twenty-sixth of May, for horses, flax, and hemp; the seventeenth of August, for horses only; the sixth of September, for cattle, flax, and hemp; and the seventeenth of October, for horses, cattle, flax and hemp.

Boston is a corruption of *Botolph's Town*, a name derived from Botolph, a Saxon, who is supposed to have founded a monastery here, from which the town took its rise. It stands at the distance of one hundred and fourteen miles from London, upon the Witham, which is navigable from hence to Lincoln. It has long been a flourishing town, and is said to have been first incorporated by king Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty, over all the neighbouring sea-coasts. It is governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market, and admiral of the coast, a recorder, deputy recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, eighteen common-councilmen, a judge, and marshal of the admiralty, a coroner, two serjeants at mace, and other officers, and is pleasantly situated, and well built. About the end of the reign of Henry I. one Robert Chamberlain, at the head of some desperate villains, disguised like monks and priests, set fire to this place in several parts, while a tournament was proclaiming at the fair, with a view to plunder the inhabitants, many of whom were wealthy merchants, while they were removing their goods. Chamberlain was taken, confessed the fact, and was executed for it, but would not discover his accomplices. Here is a church, reckoned the largest parochial church, without cross isles, in the world, being three hundred feet long within the walls, and one hundred wide. The ceiling is of English oak, supported by tall slender pillars. This church has three hundred and sixty-five steps, fifty-two windows, and twelve pillars, answering to the days, weeks, and months of the year. Its tower, which was built in the year 1809, is two hundred and eighty-two feet high, and has a beautiful octagon-lantern at the top, which serves as a guide to mariners when they enter the dangerous channel called Lynn Deeps, and Boston Deeps, in the Washes; and is the admiration of travellers, being seen at the distance of forty miles round. Here are two charity-schools, and a high wooden bridge over the Witham.

The town has a commodious harbour, is supplied with fresh water by pipes from a pond, in a great common called the West Fen, where a water-house and a mill were erected in the reign of queen Anne, by act of parliament. It is the residence of many considerable merchants, and carries on a good trade, both inland and foreign, yet many of the inhabitants apply themselves to grazing of cattle with great advantage. All the country in the neighbourhood of this town is marsh lands, which are very rich, and feed vast numbers of large sheep and oxen.

Here was a well endowed hospital for poor men, before the tenth of king Edward I. and before the year 1288, here was a house of Black friars.

In that part of the town west of the river, there was a priory of Carmelite friars founded by Sir — Orreby, knight, about the year 1300.

Here was a priory of Austin friars, which seems to have been the foundation of king Edward II.

A house of Grey or Franciscan friars was founded here by the Esterling merchants, according to Leland; but Stow says, John le Pychede was the founder.

Boston sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; and three annual fairs, viz. the fourth of May, chiefly for sheep; the eleventh of August, the town fair; and the eleventh of December, for cattle, and all sorts of merchandize: this last continues nine days, and, by way of eminence, is called a Mart.

At Icanhoe, or Ycanno, and corruptly Wenno, a

place thought by some to be in or near the town of Boston, and by others to be part of the city of Lincoln, St. Botolph built a monastery in the year 654, upon a desert piece of ground, said to have been given him for that purpose by Ethelmund, king of the South Angles, which continued till the devastation of these countries by the Danes in the year 870.

In the year 1134, an abbey of Cistercian monks was founded in the marches near Swineshed, south-west of Boston, by Robert de Gressei, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. About the time of the dissolution, here were eleven religious, whose yearly revenues were worth one hundred and sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and three-pence.

At Shirbeck, near this town, there was an old hospital for ten poor people, dedicated to St. Leonard; which being given, with the manor, in the year 1230, to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, by Sir Thomas Multon, knight, some of that order soon after settled here; upon which the hospital was called St. John Baptist's.

Binbroke is a small, poor town, at the distance of one hundred and fifteen miles from London; in which there is nothing worthy of note. Here is a charity-school, a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair, but not worth mentioning.

Tattershal is situated in a marshy country, but tolerably commodious: most of the houses are of brick; and here is a castle, famous for its ancient barons. Its distance from London is one hundred and eighteen miles.

Here was a college for a master and warden, six priests, six clerks, and six choristers; and an alms-house next the church-yard, for thirteen poor persons, built and endowed by Sir Ralph Cromwell, knight, in the seventeenth of Henry VII. It was dedicated to the Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. John the Evangelist, and St. John the Baptist; and valued, the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. at three hundred and forty-eight pounds five shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Tattershal has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, and the twenty-fifth of September, for horses, cattle, and cloth.

At Stukeswold, north-west of Tattershal-Chace, the countess Lucy, relict of Yvo de Tuilbois; Roger de Romary, and Ranulf, the first earl of Chester, built, in the time of king Stephen, a monastery of Cistercian nuns, under the direction of a master: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and at the time of the dissolution, had in it thirteen nuns, whose possessions were rated at one hundred and fourteen pounds five shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Hugh Brito, the son of Eudo, lord of Tattershal, founded a Cistercian abbey at Kirksted in the year 1139, dedicated to the Virgin Mary: its possessions were valued, upon the dissolution, at two hundred and eighty-six pounds two shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

At Kyme, south-west of Tattershal, Philip de Kyme, in the time of king Henry II. built a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it consisted of about eight religious, and was possessed of lands and rents, at the time of the dissolution, worth one hundred and ten pounds four shillings *per annum*.

Horncastle, the next town we entered, is large, and well-built; situated on a small river called the Bame, by which it is almost surrounded. It is distant from London one hundred and twenty-two miles, and appears to have been a camp or station of the Romans, not only from the remains of the castle, which was a Roman work, but from the Roman coins often dug up near the place where the castle stood. The compass of this castle appears by the foundation of the whole, and by a part of the wall yet standing, to have taken up about twenty acres.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of June, and the twenty-first of August, for horses, and other cattle.

At a village called Yarburgh, near this place, are the remains of a large Roman camp; and such quantities of Roman coins have been dug up here, that one Howson of Kennington, another village in the neighbourhood,

is said at one time to have been in possession of some pecks of them.

Scrivelsby-hall, not far from Horncastle, is the manor of the Dincocks, who hold it upon condition, that at the coronation, the then lord, or some person in his name, if he be not able, shall come, well armed, into the royal presence, on a war-horse, and make proclamation, that if any one shall say, the sovereign has no right to the crown, he is ready to defend his right against all that shall oppose it.

Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, before the year 1129, gave the church of St. Andrey at Minting, a village north-west of Horncastle, to the abbey of St. Benedict upon the Lyre, in France; upon which an alien priory of Benedictine monks was fixed here.

There was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons at Tapham, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by Alande Nevill, and Gilbert his brother, in the time of Henry II. in which there were nine religious at the final dissolution, who had a yearly income of one hundred pounds fourteen shillings and ten-pence.

West of Horncastle, at a place called Stanfield, Henry Piercy, about the end of the reign of king Henry II. built and endowed a priory for nuns of the Benedictine order, which had sixteen religious belonging to it at the time of the dissolution, whose possessions were then valued at ninety-eight pounds eight shillings *per annum*.

Spilsby is a town of no considerable note. Here is a charity-school, which was erected in the year 1716, for teaching and cloathing twenty-four boys, and sixteen girls: it stands at the distance of one hundred and twenty-two miles from London. Here was a chapel, which was made collegiate for a master and twelve priests, by Sir John Willoughby, in the twenty-second of Edward III. It was dedicated to the Trinity.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and three, and sometimes four annual fairs, viz. Monday before Whitfun-Monday, Monday after ditto, Monday fortnight after Whitfun-Sunday, if it falls in May; if not, there is no fair; and the second Monday in July, for all sorts of cattle and clothing.

Bullingbrook is noticed for having been the birth-place of king Henry IV. from thence furnamed Henry of Bullingbrook. It is distant one hundred miles from London; and has an excellent weekly market held on Thursday, but no annual fair.

At Reaby, south-west of this town, William de Ramara, earl of Lincoln, in the year 1142, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Laurence, and endowed at the suppression with two hundred and eighty-seven pounds two shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Hubert, the son of Alard de Orreby, and the lady Agnes, his wife, in the year 1175, built a Premonstratensian abbey at Hagney, near Bullingbrook, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury; in which, a little before the suppression, were nine canons, whose possessions were then valued at eighty-seven pounds eleven shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Burgh is an inconsiderable town, and has nothing in it worth notice, but a charity-school. It is distant from London one hundred and four miles.

Here is a poor weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, for sheep, horses, and cattle of all sorts; the sixteenth of August, the town fair only; and the second of October, for cattle, and cloathing of all sorts.

Wainfleet is situated upon the borders of the fenny country called Holland, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-four miles from London. It is neatly and compactly built, and remarkable for a fine free-school, founded by William Patin, a bishop of Winchester, and a native of this place.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the third Saturday in May, for all sorts of cattle; the fifth of July, and the twenty-fourth of August, small fairs, chiefly for pleasure; and the twenty-fourth of October, for sheep.

Alford is a little, obscure town, about five miles from the sea, and one hundred and seven from London.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Tuesday, and the eighth of November, for cattle and sheep.

At Maltby, near this town, there was a preceptory of the Templars, and afterwards of the Hospitalers. Randal, earl of Chester, was the first donor.

North-west of Alford, at a place called Green-field, Eudo de Greenesby, and Ralph de Abi, his son, built a priory for nuns of the Cistercian order, before the year 1153, dedicated to St. Mary; in which, about the time of the suppression, there were ten nuns, who had an estate worth sixty-three pounds four shillings and a penny *per annum*.

At Markby, near Alford, there was a priory of Black canons, built before the fifth of king John, by Ralph Fitz Gilbert, dedicated to St. Peter, and rated, upon the suppression, at one hundred and thirty pounds thirteen shillings *per annum*.

Four miles west of Alford, at a village called Burwell, there was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, given by some of the lords of Kyme to the abbey of St. Mary Silvae Majoris, near Bourdeaux. After the general seizing of these houses, this came to the college of Tatterthall.

At Hayham, near Burwell, there was an estate and priory belonging to the Cluniac or Benedictine abbey of St. Mary San Sever, in the diocese of Constance, which was of the foundation of Hugh, the first earl of Chester. This cell, then valued at twelve marks *per annum*, was, about the twentieth of Richard II. settled upon the Carthusian priory of St. Anne, near Coventry.

Rafen, called Rafen-Market, to distinguish it from East, West, and Middle Rafen; all four situated near the source of the Ankam. This town is distant one hundred and thirty-nine miles from London, but has nothing in it worthy of note.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair, held on the sixth of October, for horned cattle.

At Omby, near this town, in some fields joining to a great road between Stamford and Hall, a borough town of Yorkshire, brass and silver coins have been ploughed up, having a view of the city of Rome on one side, with the inscription, *Urbs Roma*; and on the reverse, *Pax et tranquillitas*.

South-east of this town, at Sixhill, there was a Gilbertine priory of nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and said to have been founded by — Grelle, or Gressei. At the time of the suppression, its revenues were valued at one hundred and thirty-five pounds nine shillings *per annum*.

At Irford, north-east of Rafen-Market, there was a small priory for nuns of the Premonstratensian order, founded by Ralph de Albin; in the time of king Henry II. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had in it six or eight religious about the time of the dissolution, when the revenues of it were estimated at thirteen pounds nineteen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

Stanton is a little obscure town of no note, distant one hundred and twenty-nine miles from London.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on the twenty-ninth of October, for hemp and sheep.

Louth, the next town we visited, is said to have derived its name from a small river called the Lud, upon the bank of which it is situated. It is distant from London one hundred and thirty-three miles, and is a corporation town of great resort; but how it is governed, does not appear: it has a large church, with a fine steeple, which is thought by some to be as high as Grantham spire. Here is a free-school, founded by king Edward VI. and a charity-school for forty children.

Here are two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fourth of May, and the sixteenth of August, for sheep; and the third of December, for horses.

Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1139, built an abbey in a park near Louth, for the Cistercian monks, whom he had brought from Fountain Abbey to Haverholm: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and

in the time of king Henry III. here were no less than sixty-six monks, and one hundred and fifty converts; but about the time of the suppression, the number of religious was reduced to twelve, and their revenues valued at one hundred and forty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

At North Ormesby, north-west of Louth, William earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert, son of Robert de Ormesby, founded, in the time of king Stephen, a monastery of nuns and brethren of the Sempringham order: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the general suppression, at eighty pounds eleven shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

Hugo de Evernuce, or Wake, gave the manor of Willesford to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, in the time of king Stephen; upon which a priory of Benedictine monks from thence was fixed here. It being seized into the king's hands during the wars with France, it was at length, by the favour of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, settled on the abbey of Bourn, in this county.

At Alvingham, near Louth, there was, about the end of king Stephen's reign, a priory of Gilbertine nuns and canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Adelwold, but by whom founded, is not certainly known. It was valued, at the dissolution, at one hundred and twenty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

At one or more of the three following places near Louth, viz. Kerledale, Keddington, and Harlington, there was a nunnery as early as the year 1150, which seems to have been removed to Legborn, not far from Alford, by Robert Fitz Gilbert of Legborn, or Tadwelle, before the first year of king John. Here were ten nuns, upon the suppression of the Cistercian order, whose yearly revenues were rated at thirty-eight pounds eight shillings and four-pence. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Saltfleet has an harbour upon the ocean, which, except its being a market-town, is the only circumstance that entitles it to notice. It stands at the distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London. One Mr. John Watson, who died in 1693, aged an hundred and two, was minister seventy four years. in which time he buried three successive generations in his parish, except three or four persons.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, but no annual fair.

Some lands at Covenham, on the west side of Saltfleet, being given, about the year 1082, to the abbey of St. Kahilefus, in the diocese of Mains, in Normandy, by king William the Conqueror, a priory of Benedictine monks was settled here from that foreign monastery, to which it continued a cell, under the patronage of the bishops of Durham, till it was made over, in the thirty-first of Edward I. to the abbot and convent of Kirkstede, with whom it remained till the dissolution.

Grimby is said, in point of antiquity, to be the second, if not the first corporation in England. It is distant from London one hundred and fifty-eight miles, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twelve common-councilmen, two bailiffs, two coroners, a town-clerk, and three sergeants at mace. The mayor holds a court here every Tuesday, and the bailiffs every Friday. Here are several streets of good houses, and a church, which has the appearance of a cathedral. It was formerly a place of great trade, but its harbour has been long choaked up: the road, however, still remains a good station for ships that wait for a wind to put to sea. It has a trade in coals and salt by the navigation of the Humber.

Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Leonard, and founded before the year 1185; in which, about the time of the suppression, were a prioress and seven or eight nuns, who were endowed with no more than nine pounds fourteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Here was a house of Friars Heremites, or Austin friars, about the year 1304; and likewise a convent of Franciscan or Grey friars, founded in the beginning of the reign of king Edward II. if not before.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the seventeenth of June, for sheep; and the fifteenth of September, for horses.

At Wellow, near this place, Henry I. built and endowed an abbey for Black canons, dedicated to St. Augustine, which was valued, upon the dissolution, at ninety-five pounds six shillings and a penny *per annum*.

At Cotham, about eight miles from Grimby, Alan Muncels, or Monceaux, about the end of the reign of king Henry I. built a Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; in which, at the dissolution, were a prioress and twelve nuns, with revenues rated only at forty pounds *per annum*.

South-east of this town, at Hamerstone, there was an abbey of Benedictine monks, built in the time of king Henry II. by William, the son of Randolph. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter; and had yearly revenues, upon the suppression, rated at thirty-two pounds eleven shillings and three-pence.

Alan, the son of Henry earl of Brittany, in the year 1202, gave the town and church of West Ravendale, near Grimby, to the Premonstratensian abbey of Beaufort, in Brittany; in consequence of which, it became a cell to that monastery. This alien priory was, upon its dissolution, the seventeenth of Henry VI. valued at fourteen pounds *per annum*.

Castor, originally Thuang-Castor, or Thong-Castle, is said to have derived its name from the following circumstance: Hengist the Saxon, as a reward for having driven back the Scots and Picts, obtained from Vortigern a grant of as much ground here as he could encompass with the hide of an ox cut into small thongs: on this ground he built a castle, which for that reason was called Thong-Castle. This town is one hundred and twenty miles distant from London, but has nothing in it worthy of note.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. the first of June, for sheep; and the sixteenth of October, for sheep and horned cattle.

Glanford-Bridge is remarkable only for having a bridge over the river Ankam. It stands at the distance of one hundred and fifty-three miles from London.

Here was an ancient hospital, founded by Adam Paynel, in king John's time, subordinate to the abbey of Selby, a market-town of Yorkshire, one of the monks of which was master.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, but no annual fair.

North-east of this town, near the mouth of the Humber, are the remains of Thornton college or abbey, where, in taking down a wall, not many years ago, the workmen found the skeleton of a man, with a table, a book, and a candlestick: the man is supposed to have been immured there for some heinous crime.

At Thorneham, north-west of this town, there was a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, founded by king Stephen, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the dissolution, with one hundred and five pounds thirteen shillings *per annum*.

At Newsham, north-east of the town, there was the first monastery of the Premonstratensian order in England, which was built by Peter de Gonfla, or Gonfel, in the year 1143, or 1146, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Martial. Here were maintained, about the time of the dissolution, an abbot and eleven canons, having yearly revenues to the amount of ninety-nine pounds two shillings and ten-pence.

King Henry II. before the year 1173, gave to St. Gilbert, and the canons of Sempringham, an island called Ruckholm, within the bounds of Cadney, upon the river Ankam, south of Glanford-Bridge, to found a priory of their order, which was called Newstede, dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed, at the dissolution, with thirty-eight pounds thirteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

In the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. here was an hospital or priory for canons of the order of St. Austin, and certain poor persons, built, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by William de Albini the third.

Its yearly revenues, upon the suppression, were valued at thirty-seven pounds six shillings.

At Gokewell, north-east of Glandford-Bridge, there was a Cistercian nunnery founded by William de Alta Ripa, before the year 1185. It had a prioress and six nuns about the time of the dissolution, with a yearly income of seventy-six pounds twelve shillings and ten-pence.

At Wingall, south of this town, there was an alien priory, dedicated to St. John, cell to the abbey of Sees, in Normandy, to which it belonged in the beginning of the reign of Henry III.

Adjoining to Milwood Park, in the isle of Axholm, south-west of Glandford-bridge, stood a monastery of the Carthusians, called the Priory in the Wood, or the House of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary, founded, about the nineteenth year of king Richard II. by Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, and earl marshal of England, afterwards duke of Norfolk; and dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Edward the King and Confessor: the yearly revenues of this priory, upon the dissolution, were rated at two hundred and thirty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and two-pence.

Barton is a large, straggling town, mostly noted for the horse-ferry to Hull, a borough town of Yorkshire, crosses the Humber, which is here six miles over; and for the cock-matches which are frequently made here with the people of Axholm. It is distant from London one hundred and sixty-three miles.

Here is a weekly market held on Monday, and an annual fair kept on Trinity Thursday, for cattle.

At Thornton, south-east of this town, William Le Gros, earl of Albemarle, and lord of Holderness, founded, in the year 1139, a monastery of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was valued, upon the suppression, at five hundred and ninety-four pounds seventeen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

At a place formerly called Aisefham, or Ellefham, near Thornton, and not far from Barton, Beatrix de Amundeville began a hospital for several poor brethren, which her son Walter confirmed and augmented, and committed to the care of a prior and regular canons of the order of St. Austin, before the year 1166. This priory was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund; and had but five canons a little before the suppression, when its possessions were valued at seventy pounds and eight-pence *per annum*.

Wulpher, king of the Mercians, about the middle of the seventh century, built a monastery at Burrow, a village near Barton.

Burton, called also Burton Stather, is well situated for trade on the east of the Trent, on which it has several mills. The houses are pleasantly intermixed with trees. It stands at the distance of one hundred and forty-nine miles from London; and has two churches, one of which is so low in respect to the precipice over it, that a person may almost leap from thence on the steeple.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, but no annual fair.

North of this town, at Alkborough, were found abundance of sea-shells and subterraneous trees, thought to be the reliques of the universal deluge.

Near Wintringham, a village north of Burton, the foundations of an old Roman town were lately ploughed up, and many remains of antiquity found.

At Hyrst, in the isle of Axholm, near Burton, there was a cell of one or two Black canons, belonging to the abbey of Nostel, near Wakefield, a market-town of Yorkshire, to which it was given by Nigel de Albitri, in the time of Henry I. This small house was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution was rated but at five pounds ten shillings and a penny *per annum*.

Kirkton derives its name from a kirk or church here, which is a spacious edifice, built in the form of a cathedral. It stands at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles from London, and is famous for a sort of apple called the Kirkton Pippin.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the eighteenth of July, and the

eleventh of December, for cattle of all sorts, and merchandizing goods.

At a village called Hiberstow, near Kirkton, upon the Roman highway, are still to be seen the foundations of several Roman buildings, with tiles, coins, and other remains of Roman antiquity. Several such remains have also been discovered about Boughton, a village near Glandford-Bridge. At Roxby, a village near Burton, was lately discovered a Roman pavement. At Winter-ton-cliff, in the north-west extremity of the county, are many remains of Roman buildings; and at Alkborough, two miles more to the west, there is still a small square intrenchment or camp, now called Countess Close, from a countess of Warwick, who, it is said, lived there, or owned the estate. The castle here, it is observed, was very conveniently placed by the Romans, in the north-west angle of the county, as a watch-tower; to overawe Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

At a place formerly called Tunstal, supposed to have been near Kirkton, there was a house of Gilbertine nuns, founded by Reginald de Grevequer, in the time of king Stephen, which seems to have been united to Ballington by his son Alexander.

Ganefborough is a well built town, and reckoned the most flourishing in the county. It has a church, which being ruinous, was pulled down in 1735 by act of parliament, and rebuilt. Here are several meeting-houses of Protestant Dissenters, and a fine market-place. This town is situated at the distance of one hundred and thirty-seven miles from London, upon the river Trent, by means of which it has a good trade, ships of considerable burden being brought up by the tide, though it is near forty miles from the Humber by water. It is remarkable for the Danes having landed here when they came up the Trent.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday, and the twentieth of October, for beasts, sheep, and all sorts of shop-goods.

The North-Marsh, in the neighbourhood of this town, is remarkable for horse-races.

At Stratton, a village between Ganefborough and Lincoln, are found the Ophites, or serpent stones, being a kind of variegated marble, of a dusky green ground, with here and there spots of a lighter green.

At Merton, near Ganefborough, are still some remains of a Roman highway, leading from Doncaster, a market-town of Yorkshire, to Lincoln; and about a quarter of a mile from the town, there are two or three considerable pieces of Roman pavement.

Stow, a village near Ganefborough, was formerly a city called Sidnacester, and is supposed to have been a Roman station.

Littleborough, a small town about three miles from Ganefborough, is thought to be the Agelocum or Segelocum of the Romans. An urn was found here full of the coins of the emperor Domitian; and many other coins have been ploughed up in the neighbouring fields.

On some hills between Ganefborough and a neighbouring village called Lea, many Roman coins, and pieces of Roman urns, have been dug up; and one of these hills, called Castle-hill, is surrounded with intrenchments, said to inclose above an hundred acres.

At a place formerly called Heyninges, or Heixnynges, two miles distant from this town, there was a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Robert Evermue, about the year 1180. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, had a prioress and twelve nuns, with a yearly revenue of forty-nine pounds five shillings and two-pence.

At Spittle, in the street between Ganefborough and Market-Rasen, there was a chapel and hospital, dedicated to St. Edmund, founded before the sixteenth of Edward II. and augmented by Thomas Aston, canon of Lincoln, in the reign of king Richard II. It is yet in being, and under the care of the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Lincolnshire.

Chickweed Knot-grass with very narrow leaves, and flowers set along the stalks, as it were in spikes; *Polygonum angustifolium graminis folio cretium*, Bot.

Caraways; *Carum vulgare*, Park; found plentifully in the marshy and fenny grounds.

Fair-flower'd Nettle-hern; *Cannabis spuria flore amplo, labio purpureo*; met with in great plenty about Spalding.

Garden Scurvy-grafs; *Cochlearia major rotundifolia*; in the marshes in Holland, and in many other places near the sea-side.

Golden Dock; *Lepathum folio acuto, flore aureo*, C. B. found about Crowland, and in other places of the fens.

Marsh Gentian, or Calathian Violet; *Gentiana palustris angustifolia*, C. B. found in a park at Fattishall, and on the heathy grounds thereabout.

Sallow-thorn; *Rhamnus vel Oleaster Germanicus*, J. B. found in plenty on the sea-banks on Lindsey-coast.

Woad; *Glastrum*; grows wild at Fotherby, near Louth. Samphire, used as a pickle; found at Boston, Scalp, and other places.

Wild Strawberries; *Fragaria*; found plentifully in the woods near Tatterthall.

Cranberries; *Vacinium*; found plentifully on the edge of the fens near Tatterthall.

Other Curious PARTICULARS, not mentioned in the foregoing Account of Lincolnshire.

Near the middle of the large tract of barren land called Lincoln Heath, (which is about fourteen miles long) stands the Light-house, situated in the road from Sleaford to Lincoln, as a guide for travellers, built about fifteen years ago by a gentleman who lost his way in going over the heath. It is a very tall square pillar, perhaps about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and forty feet high. There are stairs to the top, which is lighted every night. It stands in a square court, walled round: at each corner of the court is a small house, all four being of a size; they are square, with a square tiled roof, and a weathercock at top; and in one of these live the people who put up the light. The light-house is built of square stone; and behind the court it stands in, is a plantation of firs of about forty or fifty acres. Some part of the heath is now inclosed, and sown with corn; and in the south part of it are great numbers of rabbit warrens. All over the wolds are a great many rabbit warrens, which are sold in several places for three-pence a couple. In Holland, land lets from twenty to sixty shillings per acre; and hemp and flax land for seventy shillings per acre. In Kesteven, from eight to twenty-two shillings; and in Lindsey, from one penny to sixteen shillings per acre; hundreds of acres being let for four-pence or six-pence per acre; besides many more hundreds of acres of barren heaths, inhabited by rabbits.

A great deal of woad is now cultivated in the division called Holland. Cole-seed is also sown in several parts of the same division, and sent to the oil-mills at Boston, &c.

To the foregoing account of Lincoln cathedral, we must beg leave to add, That several new windows, curiously painted, were added to that famous structure in the year 1766; and that the church was also then new roofed in a very elegant manner. A manufacture of camblets is also lately established in Lincoln.

Remarks on the SEA-COASTS of Lincolnshire.

The sea-coasts of Lincolnshire extend from the mouth of the Nen to the mouth of the Humber.

Ships of very large burden come up to Boston, situated near the mouth of the Witham. A sand of some length stretches along the shore, on both sides of the harbour; but this is the only danger attending ships bound to this port. The tower of Boston is of great service to ships bound to this port; for in clear weather, it is seen at the entrance of the channel called Boston Deeps, the navigation of which is considered as difficult as that of any place on the eastern shore of Britain.

The town of Wainfleet stands at the mouth of a tide-harbour, frequented by small coasting vessels.

Saltfleet stands also at the mouth of another tide-harbour, frequented, like the former, by small vessels.

The next harbour on this coast is that of Grimsby, where there is water sufficient for ships of considerable burden, and a considerable trade is carried on here. Several sands lie near the mouth of the Humber; one of them, called the Nefs-sand, stretches off several miles from the shore, and has a buoy on the outer point of it, for the direction of ships bound either to Grimsby harbour, or up the Humber.

About three miles to the eastward of the Nefs-sand, is another, called Ball-sand, which is also often dangerous to ships of burden.

A mile beyond the Nefs-sand, is another, called Burrow-sand, which must be also avoided in sailing up the Humber. But we shall be more particular in describing the mouth of the Humber in our account of Yorkshire.

Barton stands farther up the Humber, and is frequented by small vessels.

About ten miles above Barton, the Trent falls into the Humber. Ships of two hundred tons burden pass up the Trent as far as Gainborough; and at Stockworth, a village about four miles above Gainborough, there is a dock, where vessels of two hundred and sixty tons are often built.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Lincolnshire.

The county of Lincoln sends twelve members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Lincoln, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs, Stamford, Grantham, Boston, and Grimsby.

N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by Yorkshire on the north; by Leicestershire on the south; by Lincolnshire on the east; and by Derbyshire on the west. It extends in length, from north to south, about forty-three miles; from east to west, about twenty-four miles; and is one hundred and ten miles in circumference. Southwell, a market-town near the middle of the county, is distant one hundred and fourteen miles north-north-west from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are, the Trent, the Erwash, and the Idle. The Trent rises in the highlands of Staffordshire; and dividing Derbyshire from Leicestershire, runs from the south-west to the north-east part of Nottinghamshire; and being joined by many less considerable rivers, enters Lincolnshire, in the account of which county the course of it has been already described. The Erwash is a river of Derbyshire, and will be described in the survey of that county. The Idle, or Iddle, rises near Mansfield, a market-town; and running north-east, falls into the Dun, a river of Lincolnshire, on the west side of the isle of Axholm.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Nottinghamshire.

The only river in this county is the Trent, which is navigable for ships of large burden for near forty miles from its influx with the Humber. The barges go up as high as Nottingham without the assistance of locks or stops; and to Burton, in Staffordshire, by the assistance of art. The stream is full, the channel deep and safe, and the tide flows up to Gainsborough, and on spring-tides, to Newark. By these advantages, the navigation is of great service to the trade of the several counties which border on this river; especially the cheese trade from Cheshire and Warwickshire, which have otherwise no navigation but from the parts about West Chester to London; whereas, by means of this river, it is brought by water to Hull, and shipped there for all the ports on the south and east coast of Britain. A navigable canal is now making for joining the Trent and the Mersey; but as that canal will be carried through the counties of Cheshire, Stafford, and Derby, we shall defer our account of that great and useful undertaking till we come to describe these counties.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Nottinghamshire is esteemed as good as that of any county in England; but it is divided, by the different qualities of the soil, under two denominations. The east side, which is very fruitful in corn and pasture, is called The Clay: this division is subdivided into the North and South Clay; and the west part of the county, which is generally woody or barren, is called The Sand.

There is a large forest, called Sherwood Forest, which comprehends almost all the western parts of this county, and contains several parks, towns, and seats. The officers of the forest, in 1675, were a warden, his lieutenant and steward, a bow-bearer, and a ranger, four verdurers, twelve regarders, four agisters, and twelve keepers or foresters, all under a chief forester. Besides these, there are several woodwards for every township within the forest, and one in every principal wood.

The western parts, however, besides wood, yield some coal and lead. Here are also found marbles of several sorts, and a stone not unlike alabaster, but softer, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, and this plaster the inhabitants of Nottinghamshire gene-

rally use for flooring. Other productions of this county are liquorice, cattle, abundance of fowl and fresh-water fish.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Nottinghamshire.

The husbandry of this county is nearly the same with that practised in Lincolnshire, and which therefore it will be needless to repeat. In some parts, however, where the soil is light and sandy, the course is something different, viz. 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. rye, and some wheat. They plough four or five times for their turnips, hardly ever hoe them, value their crop at twenty-five or thirty shillings an acre, and feed them off with both sheep and black cattle. For barley they stir the ground twice, sow three bushels, and gain at a medium three quarters and a half. Their clover they mow twice in the year, and get about two loads of hay at the two cuttings. For wheat they give the clover land but one stirring, sow three bushels of seed, and reap on an average about two quarters. For rye they also plough but once, sow two bushels, and gain in return about the same quantity as of wheat. For oats they give but one tith, sow four bushels, and gain in return about three quarters. For pease they plough twice or thrice, sow three bushels, and reckon the mean crop from twelve to sixteen bushels: they lay all their manure on their turnips; use three horses at length in a plough, and turn up about an acre a day.

P R I C E O F L A B O U R.

In hay-time and harvest, one shilling a day, and board.

In winter, ten-pence, and board.

Reaping wheat, four shillings and six-pence an acre.

Mowing corn, one shilling, to one and two-pence.

—————grass, one shilling and two-pence, to one shilling and six-pence.

Ditching, one shilling and five-pence the acre of twenty-one yards.

Threshing wheat, eight-pence for three bushels.

—————barley, &c. one shilling and four-pence per quarter.

The particulars of a farm of fifty pounds a year, are, six horses, five cows, three servants, and one labourer.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The principal manufactures of this county are stockings, glass, and earthen wares. The inhabitants also make great quantities of malt, and fine strong ale.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market-towns are, Bingham, Blith, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Redford-east, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worktop.

We entered this county from Beckingham, in Lincolnshire; and first visited Newark, situated on the river Trent, one hundred and eighteen miles from London. It is a great thoroughfare on the York road, is a handsome, well-built town, with bridges over that river, which here forms an island, by dividing itself into two streams, two miles above the town, which meet again two miles below it. A castle, now in ruins, was built here in the reign of king Stephen, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, from which new work the town took its name. It is supposed, however, to have been a town of the Romans, and to have been walled about with the remains of their neighbouring cities. The north gate is built of stones that seem to be of the Roman cut, and many

many antiquities have been found about it, particularly four urns by the side of the fosse road, and a brass lar or household god an inch and a half in length. The castle held out stoutly in the barons wars for king John, who died here in his way to Lincoln. It held out as obstinately for king Charles I. to the last, and so cut off the greatest pass into the north that is in the whole kingdom; but after he had put himself into the hands of the Scots army, which lay before it, the governor, by his command, surrendered it, after which it was demolished, that the great road might be free and open.

Its church, which was built in the reign of Henry VI. has a lofty spire, and is reckoned one of the finest parish churches in England. Among other monuments, it has one of the family of Markham's, which took its name from a village near the river Idle, and flourished in these parts in several reigns; the last of whom, Sir George Markham, Bart. left a very great estate to the reverend Mr. Bernard Wilson, the present vicar. Here is a noble market-place, so spacious, that lord Bellasyfe drew up ten thousand men in it, when he defended this town for king Charles I. against the Scots army.

King Edward VI. incorporated this town by the name of one alderman, and twelve assistants; but king Charles II. turned the alderman into a mayor, and the assistants into aldermen; and in gratitude to the town for its loyalty to his father, gave it the privilege of sending two members to parliament. It is a town (with a noble market-place) of pretty good trade, in corn, cattle, wool, &c. and the people are flourishing, and it gives title of Viscount to the duke of Kingston. Here is a charity-school for thirty-six boys, supported by contributions.

There was an hospital at this town, founded by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, about the end of the reign of king Henry I. and dedicated to St. Leonard: it had revenues, on the suppression, valued at twenty-seven pounds thirteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Here also was an ancient hospital for sick persons belonging to the Knights Templars, before the year 1185.

Here was an house of Austin friars; and king Henry VII. about the year 1499, is said to have founded a convent of Observant Friars in this place.

Newark sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Wednesday, and seven annual fairs, viz. Friday before Passion-Sunday, Friday in Midlent, the fourteenth of May, Whitfun-Tuesday, the second of August, and the first of November, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and linen and woollen cloth; Monday before the eleventh of December, for sheep, horses, cattle, and pigs.

At Stoke, south-west of Newark, there was a very ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, and consisting of a master, brethren, chaplains, and several sick persons; but valued, at the time of the dissolution, at no more than nine pounds *per annum*.

In a field at Collingham, near the Fosse-way, and north of Newark, there is the appearance of a Roman station; and several coins of the emperor Constantine have been found here.

Leaving Newark, we passed along the banks of the Trent, and visited Southwell, situated on a small stream called the Greet, one hundred and fourteen miles from London. This place, which is supposed by Mr. Camden to be the Vul-Fingacester of Bede, is divided into two parts, viz. the Burridge, as it is called for the burgage, which comprehends all that part of the town betwixt the market-place and the river Greet, and the prebendage or liberties of the church. It has a famous church called a Minster, which is both parochial and collegiate, and supposed to have been founded by Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, *anno* 630. There belong to it sixteen prebendaries or canons, six vicars choral, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was surrendered at the dissolution to king Henry VIII. but it appears, from an inscription on a pillar in the church, erected by Gervase Lee, that the said king, at the instance of Lee, archbishop of York, refounded it, and restored it to its

ancient privileges, and that both queen Elizabeth and king James I. confirmed them. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. This jurisdiction is exercised by a commissary or vicar general, chosen by the chapter out of their body, who holds visitations, &c. twice a year. Besides these, there are two yearly synods, to which all the clergy of Nottingham there pay their attendance; and a certain number of the prebendaries, and others of the clergy, are appointed commissioners by the archbishop of York to preside at the synods.

The civil government of its jurisdiction is distinct from the county at large, and is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scrooby, which is another town in this county. There are about twenty towns subject to this jurisdiction. The Custos Rotulorum, and the justices of the peace, are nominated by the archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal of England, who hold their session both at Southwell and Scrooby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. The church is built in form of a cross, with a great tower in the middle, in which are eight bells, and two spires at the west end. It being a plain Gothic building, without painted windows, images, or so much as niches, it is therefore supposed to have been built before Christianity was infected with idolatry. On the fifth of November, 1711, the ball of one of the spires being set on fire by lightning, the wind drove it so upon the body of the church, that in a few hours it burnt down the spire and roof, and consumed even the organ, but stopped at the choir, after it had done near four thousand pounds damage. It is three hundred and six feet in length from east to west. The length of the cross isle from north to south is one hundred and twenty-one feet, and the breadth of the church is fifty-nine. It being reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham, king Henry VIII. allowed it to be Sedes Archiepiscopalis, and on the south side of it are the ruins of a very grand palace, which belonged to the archbishops of York, who had three parks here, which, though disparked, still retain the name. It was supposed to have been built by one of the archbishops of the name of Booth, there being a chapel by the south wall, which to this day is called Booth's Chapel; but though the archbishops have no seat, they have been all along from before the Conquest lords of the manor, and by the grants of several kings, enjoy great privileges here; for they have the returns of writs upon all and singular their lands, tenements, and fees here; and besides a great leet, which they do or may hold over divers townships, they have a sessions of peace kept by turns (at this place and Scrooby) by certain justices of peace of their own nomination, though under the king's commission. Adjoining to the church is a free-school, under the care of the chapter, where the choristers, with other boys belonging to the town, are taught gratis. The master is chosen by the chapter, and must be approved by the archbishop of York. There are also two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's College in Cambridge, founded by Dr. Keton, canon of Salisbury, in the reign of king Henry VIII. to be presented by the master and fellows of the said college to such as have been choristers of the church at Southwell.

This place, which stands on a rivulet that falls into the Trent, has given name to a very considerable family, dispersed into divers counties, of which the greatest ornament was Sir Robert Southwell, the grandfather of Edward Southwell, Esq; at King's-Wellton, near Bristol.

Southwell has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair held on Whitfun-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, and merchandize.

South of this town, at Thurgorton, Ralph de Ayncourt, about the year 1130, founded a convent, consisting of a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine, who were endowed at the suppression with two hundred and fifty-nine pounds nine shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

The manor of Fiskarton, near this place, having been given by Ralph de Ayncourt to the convent of Thurgorton,

Thurgarton, here was a priory of some Black canons, belonging to that monastery, who had a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At a place called Bradebush, in the parish of Gonalston, near Southwell, William Herit, in the time of Henry III. built an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which is still in being, and is called Gonalston Spittle.

There was likewise another hospital near this town, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, as early as the year 1313.

The next place we visited was Nottingham, one hundred and twenty-two miles from London: It gives name to the shire, is a borough by prescription, and a town and county of itself by charter. It is reckoned one of the neatest in England, and has as good a trade as most inland towns. It stands pleasantly on the ascent of a rock overlooking the river Trent, which runs parallel with it about a mile to the south, and has at a great expence been made navigable to it by barges. Though it be much more ancient, there is no distinct account of this town before the year 852, when the Danes got possession of it, but after a long siege, surrendered it to the Mercians and West Saxons. The Danes nevertheless came hither again a few years after; and though they were again drove from it farther to the north, they returned to it a third time, and kept possession of it till 940, when it submitted to William the Conqueror, whose natural son, William de Peverel, built a strong castle on a deep precipice on the west side of the town, which was rebuilt by king Edward IV. and king Richard III. made considerable additions to it. Camden observes, that it was never taken by storm: it was once besieged in vain by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt down all the buildings about it. In the barons war in 1175, it was taken through surprize by Robert Count de Ferrers, who stripped the townsmen of all they had, and gave it to his soldiers. King James I. granted it to Francis earl of Rutland, who pulled down many of the good buildings, of which the iron and other materials were sold; yet at the beginning of the civil wars, king Charles I. thought it the fittest place to set up his standard. Shortly after, it became a garrison for the parliament; and though at the end of the war orders were given to pull the castle down, yet it was not quite demolished. After the Restoration, the duke of Buckingham (George Villiers) sold it to William Cavendish, then marquis, afterwards duke of Newcastle, who in 1674 erected a most stately fabric in the place of part of it. From him it came to the Pelham family, and some years ago it was improved and adorned at a great expence by the late duke of Newcastle, who has made it one of the best seats in England, and in a sporting country, which is a second Newmarket for races and all other diversions, there being a fine plain for a horse-course on the north side of the town.

It is a large, well-built place, with three neat churches, the chief of which, St. Mary's, is built like a collegiate church; a grand town-house erected on piazzas; a fine spacious market-place, with two crosses in it, and a gaol for the town and county. Besides the cheese which they receive in great quantities from Warwickshire and Staffordshire, by the river Trent, it brings them all their heavy goods from the Humber, and even from Hull.

This river being rendered very large by the addition of the Dove, the Derwent, the Erwash, and the Sour, after it has passed Burton in Staffordshire, has a stately stone bridge of nineteen arches over it; and as it sometimes overflows the neighbouring meadows, a causeway is erected, with arches at proper distances, for near a mile long, quite from the river to the town. The corporation is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, two coroners, two sheriffs, two chamberlains, and twenty-four common-councilmen, eighteen of the senior council, and six of the junior, a bill-bearer, and two pindars, one for the fields, the other for the meadows. The first is also the town woodward, and attends the forest courts, for this town is within the jurisdiction of the forest. Here is an uncertain number of persons called the Clothing, and above twelve hundred other common burgessees. Glass and earthen wares are made here; but its chief

manufacture is weaving of frame-flockings, besides glass and earthen ware.

This town has the honour of giving title of earl, as well as Winchelsea, to the noble family of Finch. It has an alms-house, built about 1640, by Henry Hanley, Esq; and endowed with one hundred pounds a year, for twelve poor people. The rock it stands on was anciently called the Dolorous Hill, or Golgotha, because of the great slaughter of the ancient Britons there by king Humber, a piratical monarch of the north.

The name of the town is derived from the Saxon word *Snottingham*, i. e. *Caves*; which the ancients dug under steep rocks towards the Lind for places of retreat. Some of them are cut out with great art into convenient apartments, with chimnies, windows, &c. many of which lie under the castle. One of them is noted for the history of Christ's Passion, cut out by David II. king of Scots, when prisoner here; and there is a winding stair-case to the bottom, leading to a place called Mortimer's Hole, in which Roger Mortimer, earl of March, is said to have absconded, when he was taken by order of Edward III. and afterwards hanged for betraying his country to the Scots for money, and for other ambitious villainous designs; and, as some say, in particular for debauching the queen mother. The rock on which the town stands, being so soft as to yield easily to the pick-ax and spade, affords excellent cellaridge, with two or three vaults, one under another; and steps are hewn out of it, to the number, in some places, of eighty in depth, which are great conveniencies for storing their malt liquors, whereof the inhabitants make a vast advantage, by sending them to most parts of England; for which purpose all the low-lands hereabouts are sowed with barley. The best malt is made here of any town in this part of England, and sent by land-carriage to Derby, through all the Peak as far as Manchester, and to other towns in Lancashire, Cheshire, and even into Yorkshire. There is one curiosity here very much taken notice of by travellers, viz. a house built on the side of a hill, where one enters at the garret, and ascends to the cellar, which is at the top of the house. Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner by the English forces under the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Hockstet, was confined to this beautiful town and country, if such a charming spot might be called a confinement, for seven years. As the castle has oftener been the residence of our monarch than any place so far from London, so the town has more gentlemen's houses than any other of its bigness in Britain. In the duke of Newcastle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. The altar of the church is natural rock, and there appears to have been a steeple and pillars; and between this and the castle there is a hermitage of the like workmanship. The assizes, sessions, and other assemblies for the public business of the county, are held at that called King's Hall, near St. Mary's church-yard, which is not in the county of the town; and the sessions and courts for the corporation are kept in the town-hall. Dr. Thornton says, that the scavenger of this town is not only to see that the streets be kept clean, but upon extraordinary occasions, he has the honour of attending the mayor's wife. The corporation has very good estates, some for general, others for particular uses; as for the maintenance of their free-school, and their costly bridges over the Trent, called Heathbret Bridges. There are in all four bridges, but the fairest, which is built of stone, lies over the Lind, and is kept in repair at the charge of the town and county. There is a noted hospital here, called Plumtree's, from its founder John Plumtree, Esq; in the reign of Richard II. who built and endowed it for thirteen poor old widows; which falling to decay, was pulled down in 1654, and rebuilt by his descendant, Dr. Huntington Plumtree, a learned poet and physician. Here are three charity-schools (one for thirty-five boys, who are clothed as well as taught, and twenty girls) all maintained by subscriptions and collections.

In the reign of king John, there was an hospital in this town for a master or warden, two chaplains, and several sick poor persons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist,

and valued, upon the dissolution, at five pounds six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Here was another hospital, as old as the reign of king Henry III. dedicated to St. Leonard.

In a chapel here, dedicated to St. Mary, in the rock under the castle, there was a cell of two monks, about the time of king Henry III. and about this time there seems also to have been a college of secular priests in the castle.

In a place called Broad Marsh, in the west part of this town, there was a house of Grey friars, said to have been founded by king Henry III. in the year 1250.

Here was a house of Carmelite, or White friars, of which Reginald, lord Grey of Wilton, and Sir John Shirley, knight, were reputed founders, about the year 1276.

Nottingham sends two members to parliament, has three weekly markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and four annual fairs, viz. Friday next after the thirteenth of January, the seventh of March, Thursday before Easter, and the second, third, and fourth of October, for horses, horned cattle, and the latter likewise for cheese.

At Wilford, near this town, a large pot was dug up not many years ago, with a great number of Roman copper coins in it.

On a hill in a field near Barton, south of Nottingham, there is a camp, supposed to have been British, with several ancient coins found in it.

At Linton, near Nottingham, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry I. William Peverell built a priory, dedicated to the Trinity, and subordinate to the abbey of Cluny in Normandy. It was made denison in the sixteenth of Richard II. and continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of it were valued at three hundred and twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and ten-pence. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony; and a house of Carmelite friars; but there are no particulars relating to them upon record.

North-west of this town, at a place called Beanvale, Nicholas de Cantilupe, in the seventeenth year of Edward III. founded a Carthusian monastery, dedicated to the Trinity. About the time of the dissolution, here was a prior, and near nineteen monks, who had possessions valued at one hundred and ninety-six pounds six shillings *per annum*.

South of this town, at Ruddington, William Babbington, Esq; in the time of king Henry VI. founded a college for a warden and four chaplains, which was endowed, upon the suppression, with revenues valued at thirty pounds *per annum*.

It has been a general observation, that a custom has prevailed among all nations, of stigmatizing the inhabitants of some particular spot, as remarkable for stupidity. Among the Asiatics, it was Phrygia; Abdera, among the Thracians; Boeotia, with the Greeks; and in England, it is Gotham, a village a little to the south of Nottingham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called, The Wise Men of Gotham, many ridiculous fables are traditionally told; particularly, that having often heard the cuckow, but never seen her, they hedged in a bush, whence her note seemed to proceed; that being confined within so small a compass, they might at length satisfy their curiosity. What gave rise to this story, is not now remembered; but there is, at a place called Court-hill, in this parish, a bush still known by the name of Cuckow Bush.

Clifton, in this neighbourhood, is a good seat, with pretty gardens, and a noble prospect; and in the church are many old brasses of the Clifton family.

As this house is situated on the side of an hill, so the gardens, which were above the house, rise in three terraces. The levelling of the ground on each of these, so as to make them into so many flat parterres, was attended with a great expence, and is a proof that the designer had very little taste; for, had the natural slope of the hill been preserved, the whole surface might have been viewed either from the top or bottom, which is now cut off by the terraces, one of which can only be seen at any one point of view.

On the top of the hill has been lately built a fine room, which is opposite to the castle at Nottingham, and commands a fine view of that, and the adjoining meadows, with the Trent serpentine through them, which renders the prospect very delightful. The plantations about this seat, which were made by the late Sir Gervas Clifton, deserve to be mentioned, as an example for other gentlemen; since, by a very inconsiderable expence, they may greatly beautify and increase the value of their estates.

Three miles from Nottingham is Wollaton-hall, the seat of lord Middleton, and the noblest building in this county.

The park, inclosed within a brick wall, is much finer than the great park adjoining to the castle of Nottingham, being much better planted with timber; whereas that at Nottingham was all cut down, and sequestred in the late wars.

There is a pretty summer-house, pannelled and cieled with looking-glass, which produces a pleasant effect. Underneath is a water-house, with grotesque work of shells, &c. The hall, at the first entrance into the house, is so high, that a man on horseback might exercise a pike in it.

The late Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny-park, about six miles from Nottingham, so noted for his athletic exercises, particularly for the art of wrestling, of which he wrote a treatise, lies buried in Bunny chancel, under a marble monument, on which is represented the sturdy baronet in a wrestling posture, old Time with his scythe mowing him down, as if nothing else could subdue him. He had caused a stone coffin to be deposited for himself in the family vault for years before he died.

These verses are inscribed on his monument:

*Quem modo stravisti longo in certamine, Tempus,
Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe pugil.
Jam primum stratos præter te vicerat omnes:
De te etiam victor, quando resurget, erit.*

Which may be thus translated;

Here lies, O Time, the victor in thy hand,
The noblest boxer on the British strand:
His nervous arm each bold opposer quell'd,
In feats of strength by none but thee excell'd;
Till, springing up, at the last trumpet's call,
He conquers thee, who wilt have conquer'd all.

Tuxford stands in the post-road between London and York, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-one miles from London. Great part of it was burnt down on the eighth of September 1702. The situation is in a miry, clayish country, and the buildings are mean. Here, however, is a good free-school, built by Charles Reed, and endowed with fifty pounds a year, for a master and usher, twenty pounds a year for the boarding and teaching four boys, the sons of ministers, or decayed gentlemen; and twenty pounds more for teaching the poor boys of the town. The mayor and aldermen of Newark, and six other neighbouring gentlemen, are trustees for this charity.

In the thirty-first year of Edward III. John de Lungvillers gave an advowson to the priory of Newsted, on condition that they should find five chantry priests, three of which were to be settled in the town of Tuxford, and two in their own conventual church.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of September, for horses and pigs; and the twelfth of May, for cattle, sheep, and pigs, and likewise for millinery.

At Broadholm, on the borders of Lincolnshire, east of Tuxford, Agnes de Camvile, wife of Peter Gosfla, founded a priory, consisting of a prioress and nuns of the Premonstratensian order, about the end of the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had possessions valued, upon the dissolution, at sixteen pounds five shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

East of Tuxford, at a place called Clifton, upon the Trent, a small college for a warden and three priests was begun by Sir Robert, and finished by his son, Sir Gervas

vase de Clifton, in the time of Edward IV. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and valued, upon the dissolution, at twenty-one pounds two shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

Redford-East took the name of Redford from a ford here over the river Idle, upon which it stands, and had the addition of *East* from its situation on the east bank of that river, and to distinguish it from another Redford, situated on the opposite bank, and therefore called West Redford.

It is situated at the distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles from London, among large plantations of hops, in which, and barley for malt, it carries on a great trade. King Edward I. granted this town in fee-farm to the burgesses, with power to chuse bailiffs for its government. King Henry III. granted it a fair for eight days, which has long been discontinued. They had other privileges from several of our kings, particularly of being exempted from tolls, and all foreign services, holding pleas for any sums, &c. King James I. incorporated it anew by the names of Bailiffs and Burgesses, and appointed it to be governed by two bailiffs, a steward, and twelve aldermen, to make a common council for the town. The two bailiffs, who are distinguished by senior and junior, are chosen on the first of August, and enter into their office on the twenty-ninth of September; the senior being chose from among the aldermen, and the junior from the freemen, who have been chamberlains. These bailiffs, and the steward, who is generally some person of quality, are to be justices of the peace and quorum within the borough. They have likewise two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. Here is a free grammar-school, and a good town-hall, in which are held the sessions for the town, and sometimes for the county; and under the town-hall are shambles, the best in the county. This town is connected with West Redford by a good stone bridge over the Idle; but they are different parishes; and West Redford is remarkable only for an hospital, founded in 1666, by Dr. Dorrel, and governed by a master and ten brethren, inhabitants of the hospital, who have each a garden and orchard.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of March, and the second of October, for horses and beasts.

At Tilney, north of Redford, there was found not long ago a Druidical amulet, consisting of a transparent stone of an aqueous colour, with streaks of yellow: there were at the same time discovered a Roman stylus, and several cornelians and agates, with engravings and Roman inscriptions.

Little Borough, upon the river Trent, about seven miles east of Redford, which has been long famous for a ferry over the river into Lincolnshire, is thought to have been a Roman town, called Agelocum. Several Roman pavements and foundations of ancient buildings have been discovered on the east side of the town, part of which has been washed away by the river. Roman urns have been dug up here, one of which had the figure of a woman's head upon it.

In 1718, two altars were found in this place; and great numbers of Roman coins have from time to time been discovered here, with many remains of antiquity. On the east side of the river, over-against Littleborough, there are still to be seen the traces of an ancient camp.

Leaving Redford, we continued our journey to Blith, a small town on the borders of Yorkshire, one hundred and forty-four miles from London. It has a capacious church, and an hospital, called Blith Spittle, built by William de Cressy, lord of Holdesac, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Here was formerly a convent of Benedictine monks, built by Roger de Builly, and Muriel his wife, about the year 1088. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was, in some respects, subordinate to the abbey of the Trinity, on St. Catharine's Mount, near Rouen in Normandy: it however continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of it amounted to one hundred and thirteen pounds eight shillings.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, for horses and black cattle; and the sixth of October, for sheep and hogs.

At Mattersey, a village in the neighbourhood of Blith, there was a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded by Roger, the son of Ranulph de Marefay, about the year 1192, and dedicated to St. Hellen. At the general suppression of religious houses, its annual revenues amounted to fifty-five pounds two shillings and five-pence.

Workfop, the next town we visited, is situated at the head of a small river called the Ryton, one hundred and thirty-three miles from London. Here was formerly a priory of Black canons, founded by William de Luvetot, in the reign of Henry I. and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert: it continued till the dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues amounted to two hundred and thirty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and five-pence.

Workfop has a weekly market on Wednesday, remarkable for great quantities of liquorice and malt; and three annual fairs, viz. the twentieth of March, the twenty-first of June, and the third of October, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

In the neighbourhood of this town is Workfop Manor, a seat belonging to his grace the duke of Norfolk, and long considered as one of the finest in England, containing above five hundred rooms; but in October 1761, it was burnt to the ground, together with a fine library of books, a curious collection of pictures, and other valuable furniture: the loss was computed at one hundred thousand pounds.

At Welbeck, about a mile and a half south of Workfop, there was an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, founded in the year 1153, by Thomas le Flemangh, and dedicated to St. James: it was the chief abbey of this order in England; and its annual revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to two hundred and forty-nine pounds six shillings and three-pence.

At Wallingwells, north of Workfop, Ralph de Capreocuria built and endowed a small Benedictine nunnery, in the reign of king Stephen: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, on the dissolution, at fifty-eight pounds nine shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

Leaving the town of Workfop, we followed the Nottingham road to Mansfield, anciently a royal demesne, and was formerly honoured with the presence of our kings, for the pleasure of hunting in Sherwood Forest. King Henry III. granted the town a market, together with the privilege of houbote and haybote out of his forest of Sherwood. It is a large, well-built town, and has a good charity-school for thirty-six boys. By the ancient customs of this manor, the tenants, both men and women, were at liberty to marry: the heirs of estates were declared to be at full age as soon as they were born; and the lands were equally divided among the sons; and, in failure of male issue, among the daughters.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, well stocked with corn, malt, and cattle; and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-ninth of June, for black cattle and hogs; and the second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese.

At Rufford, north-east of Mansfield, Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks about the year 1148: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, upon the dissolution, valued at one hundred and seventy-six pounds eleven shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

At Felley, a village to the south of Mansfield, there was a convent of Black canons, founded about the year 1156, by Ralph Brito, and his son, Reginald de Annesley. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and continued till the dissolution, when it was inhabited by six religious; and the annual revenues were valued at forty pounds nineteen shillings and a penny.

At another village, called Newsted, situated to the south of Mansfield, there was a priory of Black canons, built about the year 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Mary. At the dissolution, its annual revenues amounted to one hundred and sixty-seven pounds sixteen shillings and eleven-pence.

Bingham, the next town we visited, is situated to the southward of the Trent, one hundred and eight miles from London. It is but a small town, but has a charity-school, and a parsonage of great value, in the gift of the earl of Chesterfield, who is lord of the manor. Here was formerly a college, dedicated to St. Mary, the annual revenues of which were valued, on the dissolution, at forty pounds eleven shillings.

Bingham has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twentieth and twenty-first of February, for draught horses, the first Tuesday in May, for hunters, black cattle, sheep, and hogs; and the eighth of November, for colts and hogs.

At East Bridgeford, north of Bingham, on the Fosse-way, there are still the remains of a Roman station, and where a great variety of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found.

At Sheltord, about two miles north-west of Bingham, there was a priory of Augustine monks, founded by Ralph Hanselyn, in the reign of Henry II. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and not long before the suppression, was inhabited by twelve canons, who were endowed with yearly revenues amounting to one hundred and fifty-one pounds fourteen shillings and a penny.

At Sibthorp, a village north-east of Bingham, there is a church dedicated to St. Peter; and in this church a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, where a chauntry of several priests was founded by Geoffrey le Scroop in the

reign of Edward II. and in the succeeding reign, this chauntry was raised to a considerable collegiate body, consisting of a warden, and eight or nine chaplains, with three clerks, and other officers, by Thomas le Sibthorp, rector of Beckingham, in Lincolnshire. This collegiate body continued till the dissolution, when their annual revenues were valued at thirty-one pounds one shillings and two-pence.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Nottinghamshire.

Purple creeping Mountain Pink; *Caryophyllata repens rubra*, *J. B.* found plentifully by the way-side of a sandy hill, in the road leading from Linton to Nottingham.

Common English Liquorice; *Glycyrrhiza vulgaris*, *Ger.* This vegetable is planted and cultivated for sale, near the town of Worktop.

White wild-Catchfly; *Lychnis sylvestris alba nona Clusii*, *Ger.* found on the walls of Nottingham Castle, and in the adjacent grounds.

Hoary Mullein with small flowers; *Verbascum pulverulentum flore luteo parvo*, *J. B.* found about Wollaton-hall.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for the County of Nottingham.

This county sends eight members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county; and two burgesses for each of the boroughs of Nottingham, East-Redford, and Newark.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



ENGLAND DISPLAYED.

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Cic. de Orat. Lib. ii. § 9.

V O L. II.

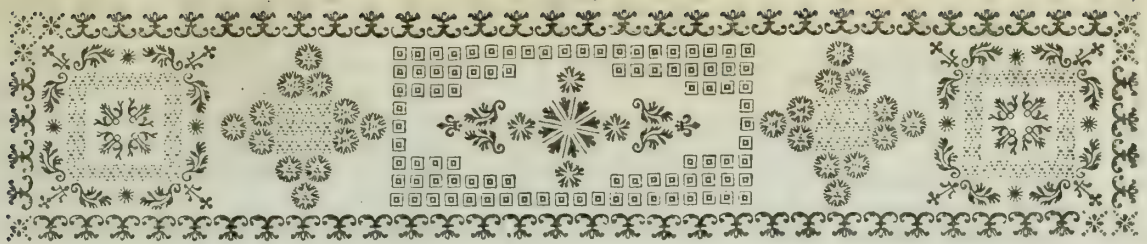
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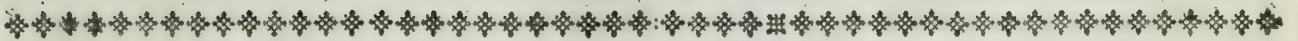
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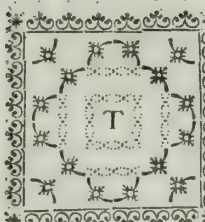
MDCCLXIX.



England Displayed.



L E I C E S T E R S H I R E.

 HIS county is bounded by parts of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on the north; by Northamptonshire on the south; by parts of Staffordshire and Warwickshire on the west; and by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire on the east. It extends, from west to east, about thirty miles; from north to south, about twenty-five miles; and is about ninety-six in circumference; and the town of Leicester, which is nearly in the centre of the county, stands at the distance of ninety-eight miles north-north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are, the Welland, the Sour, and the Anker. The Welland, rising near Harborough, a market town of this county, runs north-east; and dividing Leicestershire from Northamptonshire, enters Rutlandshire; and continuing its course through that county, runs cross the south part of Lincolnshire, into a bay of the German ocean called the Wash.

The Sour, or Soure, anciently called the Leire, rises about half way between Lutterworth and Hinckley, two market-towns of this county; and running north-east by Leicester, receives the Eye, another river of this county; and then directing its course north-north-west, it falls into the Trent a few miles north of Ashby de la Zouch, another market-town of Leicestershire.

The Anker rises near the source of the Sour; and running north-west, and dividing Leicestershire from Warwickshire, falls into the Avon, a river of Warwickshire.

Among all these rivers, there is not one that is made use of for carrying goods from one part of the county to another; though the Sour might be easily made navigable to Leicester to the Trent, and by that means open a communication with the other parts of the kingdom.

AIR; SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

This being an inland county, without standing waters, though washed by several streams, the air is sweet and healthy, and the face of the country agreeable.

The soil is in general very good, and yields plenty of corn, grass, and beans; the beans are excellent, even to a proverb. The north-east part bordering upon Lincolnshire, which is more hilly and gravelly, is however not remarkable for its fertility; but the abundance of pit-coal in this part of the county, and the vast number of cattle, particularly sheep, whose wool is much esteemed, that feed upon the mountains, make ample amends for other deficiencies. The south-west part bordering upon Warwickshire, though it abounds with corn and pasture, is but indifferently provided with fuel. Leicestershire in general is well provided with corn, fish, fowl, and cattle, particularly horses for the collar.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Leicestershire.

The soil of Leicestershire is different in different parts of the county. They plough three or four times for wheat, sow two bushels, and gain upon an average three quarters and a half. For barley they stir the ground twice or thrice, sow two bushels and a half, and gain, upon a medium, four quarters. For oats they plough but once, sow the same quantity as of barley, and generally gain six quarters and a half. They give but one earthen for beans, sow two bushels, generally dibble them by a line in rows twenty inches asunder: they hand-hoe them twice, and sometimes hand-weed them. The price for dibbling is four shillings an acre; the hoeing, four shillings each time; and the weeding, three shillings. The produce, on an average, is five quarters. They also plough but once for pease, often dibble them in the same manner as beans, setting a bushel and three quarters on an acre; hoe them twice, and weed them when necessary: the mean crop is four quarters. They sow rye on one ploughing, on a wheat stubble; not for a crop of the grain, but to mow green for cattle, and also to feed sheep in the spring. For turnips they plough from twice to five times, according to the nature of the soil, and the condition it is in; hoe them once or twice, and reckon the average value at two pounds ten shillings an acre: they generally use them for feeding their sheep. Clover they sow with barley or oats; mow it once, and get, on an average, two tuns of hay from each acre. Tares they sow for mowing green: they feed horses in
the

the stable with them; they also tether bullocks on them, which fattens them greatly.

Their course of crops are, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. beans; 4. barley. Or, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. wheat; 4. beans; 5. barley; 6. clover. Or, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. wheat; 5. turnips; 6. wheat. Land lets from ten to twenty shillings per acre.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal business of this county is agriculture: it has but one manufactory, which is of stockings, and of which they receive considerable advantage.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market-towns are, Ashby de la Zouch, Billesdon, Bosworth, Hallaton, Harborough, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Milton-Mowbray, Mount-forel, and Waltham on the Would.

On leaving Nottinghamshire, we crossed the Sour, and visited Loughborough, situated near the banks of that river, one hundred and seven miles from London. It is the second town in the county, and, in the time of the Saxons, was a royal village. It was formerly a much more considerable town than at present, having been greatly diminished by fires: it is still, however, an agreeable, good town, surrounded with rich meadow-ground. Here is a large church, and a free-school, besides a charity-school for eighty boys, and another for twenty girls.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and five annual fairs, viz. the twenty-eighth of March, and the twenty-fifth of April, for horses and cows, and the latter for sheep likewise; Holy Thursday, the twelfth of August, and the thirteenth of November, for horses and cows; and the latter for foals also.

At a place near this town, called Garanton, Robert Boffin, earl of Leicester, in the year 1133, built an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; in which, at the time of the dissolution, were fourteen monks, whose possessions were rated at one hundred and eighty-six pounds fifteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

At Grace de Dieu, about half way between Loughborough and Ashby de la Zouch, Roefia de Verdon, about the twenty-fourth of Henry III. founded a priory for nuns of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Mary and the Trinity. Here were fifteen nuns at the time of the dissolution, with a yearly revenue of eighty-three pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence.

In the neighbourhood of Loughborough, is the seat of the earl of Huntingdon, finely adorned with wood and water. The house is old, and not so well situated as could be wished; but the park is esteemed one of the most beautiful in this county; and the seat is from it called Dennington Park.

From hence we passed on to Ashby de la Zouch, so called from the Zouches, its ancient lords, to distinguish it from another Ashby in this county, called also Ashby-Folville. It is pleasantly situated between Preston-Park and the Great-Park, on the borders of Derbyshire, at the distance of ninety-six miles from London. Here is a large handsome church, and a neat stone cross in the principal street. Here is likewise a free-school, the master of which has a handsome stipend. This place is remarkable for the excellency of its ale.

Here are the ruins of a palace, formerly belonging to the earls of Huntingdon, built by lord Hastings, who was beheaded by king Richard III. Here king James I. with his whole court, quartered with the earl of Huntingdon for several days; during which time, dinner was always served up by thirty poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns. This palace being a garrison for the king in the time of Charles I. was demolished by the parliament forces in 1648.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and six annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday and Whitfun-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; St. Bartholomew, the twenty-fourth of August, St. Simon and Jude, and the twenty-eighth of October, for horses and cows.

At Collerton, or Colecoverton, a small town on the east of Ashby de la Zouch, there is a mineral spring, called Griffy-dam; and some coal mines, which, in the reign of king Henry VIII. burnt so many years together, till the sulphureous and bituminous matter which fed the flame was exhausted.

At Breedon on the Hill, upon the borders of Derbyshire, north-east of Ashby de la Zouch, there is a church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Harduff, and was given by Robert Ferrers, earl of Nottingham, about the year 1144, to the monastery of St. Oswald at Nosthell, or Nostel-hall, near Wakefield, a market-town of Yorkshire; upon which here was a cell of Black canons, subordinate to that monastery, consisting of a prior and five religious. Its revenues, upon the dissolution, were rated at twenty-four pounds ten shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

At Charley and Ulvescros; two solitary places in the forest of Churnwood, south-east of Ashby de la Zouch, there were settled in each three Friars Heremites, by Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leicester, in the time of Henry II. but by the consent of the earl of Winchester, patron of both houses, in the time of king Edward II. they were united at Ulvescros, where continued a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, till the time of the dissolution, when there were eight religious in it, who were endowed with eighty-three pounds eleven shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

North-east of Ashby de la Zouch, at a place called Langley, William Pantulph, and Burgea his wife, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry II. or before, built a priory for Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the yearly revenues of which were rated, on the suppression, at twenty-nine pounds seven shillings and four-pence.

There was a house, with lands, belonging to the Knights Hospitalers, at Heather, south-east of Ashby de la Zouch, the gift of Ralph de Grisely, before the first year of king John. It had a distinct preceptory for some time, and afterwards was accounted part of the preceptory of Dalby. The valuation of this preceptory, about the time of the dissolution, is said to have amounted to thirty-nine pounds one shilling and five-pence *per annum*.

A roll of the fifth of Henry III. quoted by Mr. Burton, says, that at Castle Dunnington, north of Ashby de la Zouch, upon the borders of Derbyshire; "there was an hospital erected by J. sometime constable of Chester, of which Humphrey the chaplain was master; and that there ought to be in it thirteen brothers and sisters, but that they had no regular habit, nor observed any rule, but received a portion of the tithes of the parish." The founder appears to have been John Lacy, constable of Chester in the time of Henry II. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and valued at three pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Bosworth, the next town we visited, is pleasantly situated in a wholesome air and fruitful soil, both for corn and grass. It stands at the distance of one hundred and four miles from London, and has a good free-school, founded by Sir Wolston Dixey, but nothing else worthy of notice.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-seventh of April, the twenty-fourth of June, and the fifth of October.

Mr. Burton, who wrote a natural history of this county, remarks, that upon the manor of Lindley, near Bosworth and Hinckley, no adder, snake, or lizard, was ever seen, though they are common enough in the neighbourhood.

Bosworth-field, known likewise by the name of Redmore-plain, three miles from Bosworth, was rendered famous by the memorable battle which was fought on that spot between king Richard III. in which he lost his life, and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards K. Henry VII. which put a period to the long and bloody contention between the Red Rose and the White, or the two royal houses of York and Lancaster; which, if we may credit report,

report, had cost the lives of eleven princes, twenty-three earls and dukes, three thousand noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, and two hundred thousand of the common people. On the spot where the battle was fought, are frequently dug up pieces of armour, whole weapons, and other warlike accoutrements; particularly arrow-heads of very large dimensions. Here is likewise a little mount, from which, it is said, Henry earl of Richmond made a speech to his army before the engagement.

South of Bosworth, at Hingham, near the Watling-street-way, in the year 1607, there were found, by turning up a great stone, two hundred and fifty pieces of silver, of king Henry III. of the value of three-pence each; two gold rings, one with a ruby, and the other with an agate; and a third of silver, in which was a flat ruddy stone, engraven with Arabic characters, which have been thus explained: "By Mahomet, magnify him; turn from him each hand that may hurt him." Among this treasure were also found several silver hooks, with links of a large gold chain. These things were found by the side of the stone; and underneath it two or three pieces of silver coin, of Trajan the Roman emperor. The stone itself is thought to have been the basis of some altar dedicated to Trajan, according to the custom of the Romans, who, under the foundations of their buildings and monuments, laid some of the coins of the reigning emperor. The English money, rings, and other matters deposited by the side of the stone, are thought to have been the treasure of some Jew, which he buried here when that people were banished by king Edward I.

Leaving Bosworth, we entered Hinckley, situated on the borders of Warwickshire. The assizes were formerly held here, but now it is a place of very little note. It stands at the distance of ninety-one miles from London. At the east end of the church are to be seen trenches and ramparts cast up to a considerable height, which the inhabitants call Hugh's Castle, supposing them to be the vestiges of a castle built by Hugh Bigot, the first earl of Norfolk. Here was formerly an alien priory of two Benedictine monks, belonging to Lyra, in Normandy, to which it was given by Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leicester, before the year 1173.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair, held on the twenty-sixth of August, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese.

A college for a warden and priests, said by Mr. Burton to have been built at Sapcote, south-east of Hinckley, by Sir Simon Basset, in the time of king Henry III. seems to be only the chantry of three priests, founded in the chapel of St. Mary's parish-church here, by Ralph Basset.

In passing from Hinckley to Lutterworth, we visited High-crofs, which seems to be situated as it were in the centre of the highest ground in that part of England; for rivers run from hence in almost every direction. Here are several Roman antiquities: its ancient appellation was Benonis. The late earl of Denbeigh (whose seat is near this road), and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, erected here a cross of an handsome design, but of mouldering stone, through the deceit of the architect. It consists of four Doric columns, regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and cross at top, upon a sun-dial. On two sides, between the four Tuscan pillars, which compose a sort of pedestal, are these inscriptions:

Vicinarum provinciarum, Veruicensis scilicet & Leicestrensis, ornamenta, proceres patriiique, auspiciis illustrissimi Basilii Comitis de Denbeigh, hanc columnam statuendam curauerunt, in gratiam pariter & perpetuam memoriam Jani tandem a Serenissima Anna clausi, A. D. M.DCC.XII.

Thus translated:

The noblemen and gentry, ornaments of the neighbouring counties of Warwick and Leicester, at the instances of the right honourable Basil earl of Denbeigh, have caused this pillar to be erected, in grateful as well as perpetual remembrance of PEACE at last restored by her Majesty Queen Anne, in the year of our Lord M.DCC.XII.

The inscription on the other side runs thus:

Si veterum Romanorum vestigia quæras, hic cernas, viator. Hic enim celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares sese mutuo secantes ad extremos usque Britannicæ limites procurrunt: hic stativa sua habuerunt Vennones; & ad primum adhinc lapidem castra sua ad Stratam, & ad Fossam tumulum, Claudius quidam cohortis præfectus habuisse videtur.

Which may be thus rendered:

If, traveller, you search for the footsteps of the ancient Romans, here you may behold them. For here their most celebrated ways, crossing one another, extend to the utmost boundaries of Britain: here the Vennones kept their quarters; and, at the distance of one mile from hence, Claudius, a certain commander of a cohort, seems to have had a camp toward the Street, and toward the Fosse a tomb.

The Watling-street, measuring from Chester through London and Dover, makes a strait line with Rome. Which seems to have been so contrived by the great founders, that in travelling upon it, they might have the satisfaction of reflecting; that they were going upon the line which led to the capital of the empire.

This road is not passable but just in the middle of summer, after the coal-carriages have beaten the way; for as the ground is a stiff clay, so, after rain, the water stands as in a dish, and horses sink into it up to their bellies.

Having viewed every thing remarkable at High-crofs, we passed on to Lutterworth, a small market-town situated on the borders of Warwickshire, eighty-four miles from London. John Wickliff, the morning-star of the Reformation, was many years rector of this parish. The church, which is a very handsome structure, and has a lofty spire, was beautified about twenty years ago with new pavements, pews, &c. but the pulpit was continued, in memory of that learned and pious preacher, who died and was buried here in peace; though, about forty years after he had paid the debt of nature, his bones were taken out of his grave, and burnt, by order of the council of Constance.

Here was formerly an hospital, built and endowed by Raife de Verdon, and Nicholas her son, in the reign of king John, for a prior, or master, and brethren: it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and valued, upon the dissolution, at twenty-six pounds nine shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the second of April, for horses, cows, and sheep; and the sixteenth of September, for all sorts of cattle and cheese.

Near the town of Lutterworth is one of the most remarkable curiosities in this county: it is a petrifying spring, the water of which is exceeding cold, and so strongly impregnated with petrifying particles, that in a very little time, it converts wood, and several other substances, into stone.

Cleybrook, a village north-west of Lutterworth, is supposed by the inhabitants to have been formerly a part of Cleycester, at the distance of one mile from that place, which, in the time of the Romans, was a flourishing city. Large foundations, consisting of square stones, have been discovered here, and Roman bricks and coins have been often dug up. It is observed, that the earth, so far as the city extended, is of a darker colour than that beyond it, and so rich, that it has been used by the husbandmen in the neighbourhood for manure.

These particulars, with the distance of Cleycester from Banaventa, now Weedon, a village near Towcester, a market-town of Northamptonshire, and the name of a bridge upon the Avon, near Lutterworth, called Bensford, have inclined Mr. Camden to believe, that this was the settlement of the Bennones or Venones, which Antoninus places next after Banaventa; and he is confirmed in that opinion by an assertion of Antoninus, that the Roman way called Watling-street parted there into two branches, which it is found to do here; for a branch of it, now called the Fosse-way, leads to Ratæ,

supposed to be the town of Leicester; and to Vernometum, supposed to be Burrowhill, near Billesdon, while the other passes into Wales.

At Swinsford, south-east of Lutterworth, there is a church, which was given to the Hospitalers, before the first of John, by Robert Rivell; and here was settled a small preceptory of that order.

Harborough, the next town through which we passed, is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Derby. It was anciently called Haverburg, and is distant from London eighty-four miles. Here is a good free-school, and a handsome chapel of ease to Great Bowden, its parish. This place, in the time of Camden, was famous for its great beast-fair, and it is still remarkable for producing the best horses and colts in the county. It is observed of this town, that there are no lands belonging to it, which gave rise to a proverb among the inhabitants, "That a goose will eat up all the grass in Harborough;" and children are threatened with being "thrown into Harborough field."

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-ninth of April, for horses, cows, sheep, and hogs; and the nineteenth of October, for cattle, cheese, pewter, brass, hats, cloaths, and the last day for leather: this fair continues ten days.

Leicester, the next place we visited, is situated on the river Soare, ninety-eight miles from London. It was a considerable town in the time of the Romans, and is supposed to be the *Ratae*, or *Ragæ Coritanorum* of Antoninus, because it stands on the military road called the Fosse-way, as well as from the Roman coins and other antiquities that have been discovered here at several times, and its exact correspondence with the distances in the Itinerary. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, it was the see of a bishop, which being removed to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, after the succession of eight prelates, when it fell to decay, till the year 914, when it was repaired and fortified with new walls by the noble lady Edelfleda; and then, says Matthew Paris, it became a most wealthy town, and is said to have had thirty-two parish-churches. It was well peopled and frequented at the coming in of the Normans; but in the reign of Henry II. the same historian says, that for joining in rebellion against him with Robert earl of Leicester, it was besieged and taken, the castle dismantled, and the walls quite thrown down. The citizens were some of them fined, others banished, and some fled for sanctuary to St. Albans and Edmund's Bury. It remained thus in ruins till the reign of Edward III. when, being favoured by Henry Plantagenet the earl, and his son Henry duke of Lancaster, it began to recover; for the duke founded and endowed a collegiate church and hospital, without the South-gate, in which he placed a dean and twelve canons, as many vicars and other ministers; a hundred poor sick men and women, and ten able women to assist them; but at the dissolution the church was demolished.

The first law for burning heretics, and by which the lord Cobham and others suffered death, was made in a parliament held in this town in the reign of Henry V. declaring the favourers of Wickliff's doctrine (who had been rector of Lutterworth, in this county) heretics and traitors. In the civil wars, this town was besieged by king Charles I. and taken by storm on the thirty-first of May, 1645, when his army gave no quarter to the garrison, hanged some of the committee, and plundered the inhabitants. Sir Thomas Fairfax coming too late to relieve it, besieged it again, and forced the new garrison to surrender upon terms. Thus was this town harrassed by two sieges, one upon the back of another; but it has pretty well recovered, and the present state of it is thus:

It is the largest, best built, and most populous town in the shire.

It is a borough and corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, a steward, bailiff, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common-councilmen, a solicitor, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, &c. and had its first charter from king John. Its market is well furnished with provisions, especially corn; the freemen are exempt from all toll in all the fairs and markets of England. There is an ex-

quisite piece of workmanship in the high-street, in form of our Saviour's cross. Here are six parishes, though but five churches; and the hospital, built by Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster, continues in a tolerable condition, being supported by some revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, and it is capable of maintaining a hundred aged people decently. But the most stately edifice of this kind now is, the new bede-house or hospital, built in the reign of Henry VIII. and endowed by Sir William Wigiston, a merchant of the staple in this town, for twelve poor lazars, which has a chapel and a library for the use of the ministers and scholars belonging to the town; and there is another near the abbey for six widows.

Here is a charity-school for thirty boys and ten girls, all taught and cloathed at the expence of a private gentlewoman, the register, and the commissary.

The inhabitants have greatly improved the manufacture of stockings, vast quantities of which are wove by frames in this and many other neighbouring towns and villages, and in some years it has returned sixty thousand pounds.

It has had the honour of being an earldom, as long almost as any city or town in England; and upon the extinction of the noble family of the Sidneys, who were the last earls, now gives that title to Thomas Coke, lord Lovel, who was created earl of Leicester in May 1744.

Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building, it being the court of the great Henry duke of Lancaster, who added twenty-six acres of ground to it, which he inclosed with a strong wall of square stone eighteen feet high, and called it his *Norman opus*, now vulgarly Newark, where are the best houses in or near Leicester; and they still continue extra-parochial, as being under castle-guard, by an ancient grant from the crown. Its hall and kitchen still remain intire; the former of which is so lofty and spacious, that the courts of justice which are held here at the assizes, are at such a distance, as to give no disturbance to one another. One of the gateways of this palace has an arch of curious workmanship, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine for the county militia.

In the meadows, near the town, was anciently a famous monastery, from its situation, called St. Mary de Pratis, or Prez, since turned into a dwelling-house and garden, where the only thing that is worth seeing is a pleasant terrace-walk, supported by an embattled wall, with lunets hanging over the river, and shaded with trees. The adjacent meadow is the place for the horse-races. It is said that king Richard III. who was killed in the battle at Bosworth, was interred in St. Margaret's church, near which was formerly the see of its bishop, as appears by a ground there still called the Bishop's Barn-Close, and a royalty called to this day the Bishop's Fee. This church is a noble and elegant structure, and famous for a ring of six of the most tuneable bells in the kingdom. There is a remarkable epitaph in St. Martin's, another of its churches, which shews, that Mr. Heyric, who died in 1589, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, lived in one house with his wife fifty-two years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though they were sometimes twenty in family. And the widow, who lived to be ninety-seven, saw before her death (in December 1711) of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to the number of one hundred and forty-three.

Here is a church dedicated to All Saints, near which, about half a century ago, a curious piece of Roman antiquity was discovered, supposed by some to be the fable of Diana and Acteon, as related by Ovid, wrought in little stones, some white, and others of a chestnut colour.

Here have been frequently found medals and coins, both of silver and copper, in great abundance; particularly of the emperors Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, and Antoninus.

Leicester sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; and four annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, and the fifth of July, for horses, cows, and sheep; the tenth of October, for cattle, but chiefly for cheese; and the eighth of December, a small fair for cattle.

Near this town was discovered the remains of what is supposed to have been a hot bath in the time of the Romans. It is constructed of small stones, each about an inch long, half an inch broad, and half an inch thick: the roof is arched, and the whole perforated by several small earthen pipes, through which the water is supposed to have been conveyed: the stones are finely cemented with a thin mortar; and the whole work, which was considerably below the surface of the ground, is said to have been about six yards long, and four broad: the height we are not told, either to the springing of the arch, or the top of it.

Near St. Nicholas's church, in this town, there is an old wall, called the Jewry Wall, composed of rag-stones and Roman bricks. There are several niches in it of an oval figure, which probably were the receptacles of Roman urns, though the inhabitants have an extravagant notion, that in these niches the ancient Britons offered up their children to idols.

From hence we passed on to Mountforel, properly called Mount-Sour-Hill, from the river Sour on the west side of it, and a hill in the middle of the town. It is distant from London one hundred and four miles; and situated partly in the parish of Burrow, and partly in that of Rodely. Here were formerly two chapels, but at present there is but one: there is a bridge over the Sour, and the remains of a castle, which originally belonged to the earls of Leicester; but in the year 1217, was besieged and demolished by the inhabitants of these parts, who had suffered much by the excursions of the garrison.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair, called Holiday-fair, for toys.

King Henry III. gave the manor and church of Rodely, near Mountforel, to the Knights Templars, who settled a commandry of their order here, which, with other lands, came afterwards to the Knights Hospitalers, who enjoyed the same till the general dissolution, about which time this preceptory was valued at eighty-seven pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Waltham on the Would is situated near a hilly, heathy, barren tract, called Wrekin in the Would, at the distance of ninety-one miles from London. It is a mean, poor town, but has a charity-school, a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the nineteenth of September, for horses, horned cattle, swine, and goods of all sorts.

At Croxton-Kyriel, north-east of Waltham on the Would, Porcarius de Linus, in the year 1162, built an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which, at the suppression, was endowed with three hundred and eighty-five pounds and ten-pence *per annum*.

Continuing our journey, we passed on to Milton-Mowbray, so called from its ancient lords, the noble family of Mowbray. It is a large, well-built town, situated in a fertile soil, at the distance of one hundred and four miles from London, and is almost encompassed with the river Eye, over which it has two fine bridges. The church here is remarkably large and handsome, built in the form of a cross; and in the opinion of Dr. Gibson, was formerly collegiate. Here is a free-school, and this place is noted for frequent horse-races. There was an estate here, which, with the advowson of the rectory, was given to Lewis, a considerable borough-town in Suffex; here was a small priory or hospital, a cell to that monastery.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, the most considerable for cattle of any in this part of England; and three weekly markets, viz. the first Monday and Tuesday after the seventeenth of January; on the Monday a shew of horses, and Tuesday, horses and horned cattle; Whitfun-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; and the twenty-first of August, for swine, and other cattle.

In the neighbourhood of this town is Burton-Lazars, so called from its ancient hospital for lazars, or lepers; so rich, that all the inferior lazar-houses in England were in some sort subject to its master, as he himself was to the master of the lazars of Jerusalem. It is said to have been built in the time of the Normans, by a general col-

lection throughout England, but chiefly by the assistance of Roger de Mowbray, who, in the time of king Stephen, gave two carucates of land, an house and a mill. Leland says, it was founded by lord Mowbray, for a master, and eight brethren of the Augustine order, in the reign of Henry I. at which time, says Camden, the leprosy, by some called Elephantiasis, ran by infection all over England, and was believed to have come originally from Egypt. This hospital was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lazarus; and its possessions, upon the dissolution, were valued at two hundred and sixty-five pounds ten shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

At Dalby, in the same neighbourhood, there was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers, thought to have been founded by Robert Bossa, earl of Leicester, in the former part of the reign of king Henry II. and valued, upon the dissolution, at the yearly revenues of ninety-one pounds two shillings and eight-pence.

Roger Beller, in the ninth year of Edward II. begun a small chauntry in the chapel of St. Peter, near his manor-house at Kirkby Bellers, on the north-west side of Milton-Mowbray, which some few years after he increased into a sort of college for a warden and twelve secular priests. It was made conventual for a prior and regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the year 1359; and so it continued till the dissolution, when here were ten religious, who were endowed with one hundred and forty-two pounds ten shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Billeston, the next place we passed through, is a little, obscure town, in which there is nothing worthy of note, at the distance of seventy-two miles from London.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of April, and the twenty-fifth of July, for pewter, brass, and toys.

At Tilton on the Hill, east of this town, there was an hospital, annexed by Sir William Burdet, to Burton Lazars, in the time of king Henry II.

Hallaton is situated in the midst of a rich soil, notwithstanding which, it is remarkable for its poverty. It stands at the distance of eighty miles from London, and has a charity-school.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, the twenty-third of May, and the thirtieth of June, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloaths.

At Loddington, north-east of Hallaton, Richard Basset, and Maud Ridell, his wife, in the latter part of the reign of king Henry I. founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to John the Baptist. At the suppression, its yearly revenues were valued at three hundred and ninety-nine pounds three shillings and three-pence.

At Oweston, about half a mile between this town and Milton-Mowbray, Sir Robert Grimbald, in the time of king Henry II. built and endowed a small abbey for canons regular of the order of St. Austin, which he dedicated to St. Andrew, and in which, about the time of the dissolution, there were twelve canons, whose yearly revenues were valued at one hundred and sixty-one pounds fourteen shillings and two-pence.

South-east of this town, at a place called Bradley, a small priory of the order of St. Austin was founded by Robert Bundy, or Burneby, in the time of king John. It had but two canons at the time of the suppression, whose lands were rated at twenty pounds fifteen shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Sir Anketine de Martival, in the second year of Edward I. founded a college or chauntry, in the chapel of the manor-house of Nofely, north-west of Hallaton, and dedicated it to the Ascension of our Lord, and the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. This college was farther endowed by Rojer, the son of the above-mentioned knight, archdeacon of Leicester, and afterwards bishop of Salisbury, about the thirty-fourth of Edward I. It consisted of a warden and certain brethren, according to Mr. Burton; but according to other writers, of three priests, who had distinct prebends, three clerks, and four choristers. Upon some occasion, it was valued, in the twenty-fourth of Henry VI. at six pounds thirteen shillings

shillings and four-pence *per annum*. But the estate must have been worth more before the dissolution, because, in the year 1553, above seventeen pounds were yearly paid to the members of this college then alive, and not otherwise preferred.

There is a church at Stokerston, not far from Hallaton, near which John Boyvile, lord of the manor, in the fifth of Edward IV. built an alms-house, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for a chaplain and three poor persons, and settled lands on them to the value of ten pounds *per annum*.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Leicestershire.

The narrow and serrated leaved Sea-orache; *Atriplex angustifolia maritima dentata*, *Mor.* found on the banks of the river Soure.

Periwinkle; *Clematis Daphnoides minor*, *J. B.* found in the hedges and bushes near Bilsden.

Millet Cyperus-grass; *Cyperus graminus*, *J. B.* found by the side of the river Wreke.

English Cow Sea-heath; *Erica maritima Anglica supina*, *Park*; found on sandy banks near the river Sence.

Narrow leaved Wild-creffe; *Thlaspi angustifolium*, *J. B.* found in many places of this county.

Spear-mint, with a rugged leaf and strong scent; *Mentha angustifolia spicata glabra, folio rugosiore, odore graviore*; found in several places near the river Soure.

Water-mint with a grosser spike; *Mentastri aquatici genus hirsutum, spica latiore*, *J. B.* found also by the side of the river Soure.

Horse-mint, or round leaved Wild-mint; *Mentastrum, seu mentha sylvestris rotundiore folio*, *C. B.* found near Lutterworth.

The greatest Marsh-tree Sow-thistle; *Sonchus arborifescens alter*, *Ger.* found by the side of the river Soure.

Square-eared crested Grass; *Gramen aristatum quadratum*; found among corn, near Leicester.

Mountain Oat-grass, with a single spike and reflected awns; *Gramen avenaceum montanum, spica simplici, arifis recurvis*; found in the fields near Milton-Mowbray.

Common Thorow-wax; *Perfoliata vulgaris*, *Ger.* found among corn near Mountforel.

Wood-forrel; *Luzula vulgaris*, *J. B.* found in the woods.

White-flowered Bastard Hellebore; *Elleborine minor, flore albo*, *Park*; found near Loughborough.

Penny-royal; *Palegium vulgare*, *J. B.* found on the borders of springs, and other watery places in this county.

Calamint; *Calamintha vulgaris, flore magno*, *J. B.* found in several parts by the road-side, in dry places, under hedges, especially near Leicester.

Hoarhound; *Marrubium album vulgare*, *C. B.* found near Kegworth.

Hedge-Mustard *Erysimum vulgare*, *J. B.* found in plenty by the way-sides, near Bilsden.

Purging Flax; *Linum pratense floribus exiguis*, *C. B.* found on the upland pastures, near Mountforel.

Pimpernel; *Anagalis mas*, *Ger.* found frequently in corn-fields near Milton-Mowbray.

Ground-pine; *Chamæpitys odora lutea*, *Ger.* found on the hills near Mountforel.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Leicestershire.

This county sends four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgessees for the borough of Leicester,



R U T L A N D S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the north and north-east by Lincolnshire; on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the west, north-west, and south-west, by Leicestershire. It is the least county in England, measuring from north to south only fifteen miles; from east to west, but ten; and is no more than forty in circumference. Okeham, the county town, is distant ninety-six miles north-north-west from London.

Rutlandshire, in the time of the Romans, was part of the district inhabited by the Coritani, of whom mention will be made in the account of Derbyshire; and under the Saxons it was part of the kingdom of Mercia.

R I V E R S.

This county is watered by two rivers, the Welland and the Gwash. The Welland, which runs on the south and south-east, has been described in the account of Lincolnshire.

The Gwash, or Wash, as it is commonly called, rises near Okeham, in a district of the county surrounded by hills, and called the Vale of Catmose, a name supposed to have been derived from *Caet Maes*, which, in the ancient British language, signifies a woody territory. This river runs eastward; and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Welland near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

These rivers are of great use to the county, but neither of them is navigable.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is esteemed as good as that of any in England; and being quite free from the fogs and mists which arise from ditches, meers, and large rivers, is rendered remarkably healthy. The soil is very fruitful, both in corn and pasture, which feeds great numbers of cattle, particularly sheep, whose wool is observed to be more red than in any other county, from the redness peculiar to the soil. The Vale of Catmose more especially is noted for the richness of its land, being equal to any in the kingdom. Here is abundance of wood for firing; and the rivers, whose waters are remarkably good, yield great plenty of fish.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Rutlandshire.

The soil is various in various parts of the county. In general, it is light and dry, and with good tillage and manure, bears large crops of corn, turnips, &c. The rent is from eight to twelve shillings an acre, but the grass and pasture land considerably dearer. Their course of crops is, 1. fallow; 2. wheat; 3. barley; 4. clover and trefoil. Or, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. grasses, two years; 4. fallow; 5. wheat; 6. barley. They plough three times for wheat, sow three bushels, and reckon two quarters a middling crop. For barley they plough twice, sow four bushels, and reckon the return two quarters and a half at a medium. They very seldom give above one earthen for oats; sow four bushels and a half, or five bushels, and reckon three quarters the mean produce.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market-towns are, Okeham and Uppingham.

Okeham is supposed to be so called from some oak trees which grow in its neighbourhood. It is tolerably well built, and pleasantly situated in the Vale of Catmose, at the distance of ninety-six miles from London. Here is an ancient castle, almost in ruins, which was

built by Walkelin de Ferrariis, in the reign of William the Conqueror. In this castle is a hall, called the Shire-hall, where the assizes are held, and the public business of the county transacted. Here is a church, dedicated to All Saints, which is a fine structure, with a lofty spire. A free-school and an hospital were built here, and endowed in the reign of king James I. by Mr. Robert Johnson, parson of North Luffenham, about four or five miles south-east of this town: and a charity-school was opened in 1711, for teaching and cloathing twelve boys and twelve girls. Here is likewise an hospital, very much decayed, which was founded and endowed in the reign of king Richard II. about the year 1398, by Mr. William Dalby, merchant of Exton, about three miles from this place.

The only subject of curiosity for which this county is remarkable, is one Jeffrey Hudson, a man born in this town in the year 1619, who, when he was seven years of age, was but fifteen inches high; though his parents, who had several other children of a common size, were tall and lusty. At that age, he was taken into the family of the duke of Buckingham; and to divert the court, who, on a progress through this county, were entertained at the duke's seat at Burley on the Hill, he was served up to table in a cold pye. Between the seventh and thirtieth years of his age, he did not advance many inches in stature; but soon after he was turned of thirty, he grew to the height of three feet nine inches, which he never exceeded. He was given to Henrietta Maria, consort of king Charles I. probably at the time when he was served up in the pye; and that princess kept him as her dwarf, and is said to have often employed him on messages abroad. When the civil war broke out, he was made a captain of horse in the king's service; but going with the queen into France, he killed the brother of lord Crofts in a duel, on horseback, for which he was expelled that court. In consequence of this disgrace, he went to sea, was taken by a Turkish pirate; and after having remained a slave in Barbary several years, was redeemed, and came to England, where he lived many years upon pensions from the duke of Buckingham, and other noblemen; but being a Papist, he was, in 1678, upon suspicion of being concerned in Oates's plot, taken up, and committed prisoner to the Gatehouse in Westminster, where he lay a considerable time, but was at last discharged, and died in 1682, at the age of sixty-three.

There is an ancient custom still preserved at Okeham, which requires, that every peer of the realm, the first time he comes within the precincts of this lordship, shall forfeit a shoe from the horse he rides on, or from one of his coach-horses, if he be in a carriage, to the lord of the castle and manor; if he refuse, the bailiff of the manor has power to stop his coach, and take one off from one or other of the horses, unless he agrees to redeem it with money; in which case, a shoe is made according to his directions, and ornamented, in proportion to the sum given, by way of fine, and nailed to the castle hall door. Some shoes are of curious workmanship, and stamped with the names of the donors: some are made very large, and some gilt. Over the judge's seat, where he sits at the assizes, there is one of very curious workmanship; it is five feet and a half in length, and of a proportionable breadth.

The ancient lords of the place were of the family of Ferrers, the arms of which are three horse-shoes; and the name Ferrers is derived from the Latin *Ferrarius*, which signifies A Worker in Iron, or a Smith, and such are Farriers, the shoe-makers for horses.

As the ancient lords, therefore, must be supposed to have had a right of exacting some forfeiture upon enter-

ing their manor, as an acknowledgment of their right, the name and arms will account for making the forfeiture in this place a horse-shoe.

Okeham has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the fifteenth of March, for horned cattle and sheep; the sixth of May, for cattle, and a shew of stone-horses; and the eleventh of September, for horses and swine.

Market Overton, a village three miles distant from this town, is supposed to have been the Roman station, called by Antoninus Margedunum. That this was a Roman station, seems pretty certain, from the number of Roman coins that have at different times been dug up here; and that it was a Margedunum, is conjectured from the exact correspondence of the distance between this place and other Roman stations, as laid down in the Itinerary, as well as from the etymology of the name; *Margedunum* being supposed to have been derived from the ancient word *Marga*, which signifies *Limestone*, a sort of marle or stony substance, with which this place so abounds, that the inhabitants manufacture their ground with it.

At Ketton, a village south-east of Okeham, there is a rent collected yearly from the inhabitants, by the sheriff of the county, of two shillings, *pro ocreis reginæ*, that is, *for the queen's boots*. The occasion of this tax does not appear.

There was formerly an alien priory of Benedictine monks at Edyweston, south-east of this town, cell to the abbey of St. George at Bangueruil, in Normandy, to which it was given by William de Tankervill, chamberlain to Henry I. About the fourteenth year of Richard II. it was conveyed to the Carthusians of Coventry, a city of Warwickshire.

South of this town, at a place called Brook, there was a small priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Hugh Ferrers, in the time of king Richard I. It was subordinate to the monastery of Kenelworth, near the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenues, on the suppression, were valued at forty pounds *per annum*.

At Manton, south-east of this town, there was a chauntry or college, founded about the twenty-fifth year of Edward III. Here also appears to have been an hospital; but no farther particulars relative to either house are known.

In the neighbourhood of Okeham is an elegant seat belonging to the earl of Exeter, called Burley on the Hill, overlooking the Vale of Catmos. It was erected by John lord Harrington, but was indebted for first improvements to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who made it one of the finest seats in England. There was a garrison in it in the time of the civil wars; but on the army's being at too great a distance to support it, as soon as the king's forces came, they quitted it, after setting fire to the house and furniture, which was remarkably rich. The stables, however, being at some distance from the house, escaped, and remain to this day one of the noblest buildings of the kind in England. It lay, many years after the restoration, in ruins, till the late earl of Nottingham rebuilt it at a great expence, and made it more beautiful and convenient than ever. It has a park, walled in, of five or six miles in compass, with fine woods in it, rich pasture, and store of game. The gardens are fine, the paintings good, and the library superior to most, and inferior to none. These, and many other advantages, give it a place among the principal seats in England, and renders it in particular the grace and ornament of this county.

Leaving Okeham, we passed on to Uppingham, the second town in the county, and the only remaining one which has a market. It is situated on a rising ground, from whence it derives its name, at the distance of eighty-

seven miles from London; and is a neat, compact, well-built, modern town, with an hospital and a free-school, both founded in 1584, by Mr. Johnson, the founder of the free-school of Okeham. The standard of the weights and measures for the county, was, by a statute of Henry VII. appointed to be kept in this town. Its church is a rectory, of which the bishop of London is patron. The Brand here is noted for horse-races.

Here is a well frequented weekly market on Wednesday, for cattle and corn; and two annual fairs, viz. the seventh of March, and the seventh of July, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linen cloth.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Rutlandshire.

Bird's-foot; *Ornitopodium majus*, Ger. found in the fields near Okeham.

Tender ivy-leaved Bell-flower; *Campanula palustre cymbulariæ foliis*, Ger. found frequently on watery banks of the river Gwash.

Maiden Pinks; *Caryophyllus minor repens nostras*, Ray. These flowers, which the seedsmen call Matted Pinks, grow in plenty on sandy hills near Alesthorp.

Water-mint of a spicy smell; *Mentha arvensis verticillato folio rotundiore odore aromatico*, Ray. This is a very scarce plant, but found at the foot of the hills near Preston.

Blue sweet smelling Toad-flax; *Linaria odorata monspassulana*, J. B. found in the hedges near Preston.

Roman Nettle; *Urtica pilulifera semine magno lini*, seu *urtica Romana*, Ray; found in shady ditches near Uppingham.

Self-heal; *Prunella vulgaris*, Park; found in pasture grounds near Langham.

Wild Thyme; *Thymus sylvestris*, Ger. found in great plenty on most of the downs and upland pastures of this county.

Squinancy-wort; *Synanchica Lugduniensis*, Ger. found in several parts of the forest of Liffield.

Wild-rue; *Ruta montana*, Ger. found in some parts near Lynden.

The later autumnal Gentian, with leaves like centaury; *Gentianella fugax autumnalis elatior centaurii minoris foliis*, Park; a scarce plant, found near Normanton.

Pellitory of the wall; *Parietaria*, Ger. found on old walls in several parts of the county.

Osmund Royal; *Tilix floribus insignis*, J. B. found in the boggy parts near the river Gwash.

Male Satyrion; *Cynoforchis morio mas*, Ger. found in the meadows near Uppingham.

Female Satyrion; *Cynoforchis morio femina*, Ger. found in the same fields with the former.

Male Satyrion Royal; *Orchis palmata non maculata*, Ray; found in moist meadows near Empingham.

Butterfly, or German Satyrion; *Orchis hermaphraditica*, Ger. found in the woods near Polton.

Marsh Marygold; *Caltha palustris, flore pleno*, C. B. found in watery places near Pilton.

Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder; *Valeriana Græca*, Ger. found in the woods near Flitteris.

Self-heal; *Prunella vulgaris*, Park; found in the pasture-grounds near Manton.

Buckthorn; *Rhamnus cathartica*, J. B. found frequently in hedges in several parts of the county.

Wild-rue; *Ruta montana*, Ger. found on the downs near Alesthorp.

Wild Valerian; *Valeriana sylvestris*, Ger. found in the hilly parts, and also in several watery places in this county; but that found in the higher situations is esteemed the best.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Rutlandshire.

This county sends only two members to parliament, who are knights of the shire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Staffordshire and Derbyshire on the north; by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the south; by Worcestershire on the west; and by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire on the east. Its figure inclines to an oval, extending in length, from north to south, thirty-three miles; from east to west, twenty-six; and is one hundred and twenty-two miles in circumference; in which are five hundreds, one city, thirteen market-towns, and one hundred and fifty-eight parishes. The town of Warwick, which is situated nearly in the centre, is eighty-eight miles north-west of London. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester.

This is one of the five counties which, in the time of the Romans, were inhabited by the Cornavii, of whom mention will be made in the account of Cheshire; and under the Saxon heptarchy, it was part of the kingdom of Mercia.

Of the ancient military ways of the Romans, three pass through this county; Watling-street, Ikenild-street, and the Fosse-way; and upon each of these, which are still visible in many places, there have been discovered several considerable remains of Roman antiquity.

Watling-street parts this county from Leicestershire; Ikenild-street passes through it, along the borders of Worcestershire, into Staffordshire; and the Fosse-way crossing Watling-street out of Leicestershire, at a place now called High-Cross, and formerly the Benones of the Romans, as has been mentioned in the account of Leicestershire, runs south-west through Warwickshire, into Gloucestershire.

R I V E R S.

The most considerable rivers of Warwickshire are the Avon and the Tame. The Avon, which is navigable by barges to Warwick, and which runs through this county from north-east to south-west, and divides it into two unequal parts, will be described in the account of Gloucestershire; and the Tame will be noticed among the rivers of Staffordshire.

Other less considerable streams in this county are, the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Leam, the Swift, and the Stour.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Warwickshire.

The only navigable river in this county is the Avon, the navigation of which is extended to Warwick: but a navigable canal is now making, which is to extend from the city of Coventry, by Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Tamworth, to Fradley Heath near Litchfield, and there to communicate with the Staffordshire navigation, which is to connect the Trent and the Mersey. Another canal is intended to be cut from Coventry, by Warwick, to Stratford, there to communicate with the navigation of the river Avon. A navigable canal is also now making from the Coventry canal, already mentioned, to the city of Oxford; particulars of which have been already given in our account of Oxfordshire. These canals, when finished, will be of the greatest importance to this county, as they open a communication with many parts of the kingdom.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Warwickshire is mild, pleasant, and healthy; the soil rich and fruitful. It is divided by the Avon into two parts, the Feldon and the Woodland: the name *Feldon* signifies a *champain country*: the division lies

south of the Avon, and produces excellent corn and pasture. The Woodland, which is the largest of the two divisions, lies north of that river, and affords plenty of timber; but the iron-works in the adjacent countries have in so great a degree consumed the wood, that they have long since made way for the plough; and at present, by the assistance of marle, and other good contrivances, all this part yields abundance of corn and pasture. The chief commodities of this county are, corn, malt, wool, wood, iron, coal, and cheefe: the latter of these articles is equal, if not superior to that of any county in England.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Warwickshire.

The soil of this county is various, consisting of light loams, sand, and cold, stiff, spongy clays. The average rent is about twenty shillings an acre: there is some arable that lets at thirty shillings, and some meadows so high as three pounds. Farms from fifty to two hundred pounds a year.

The courses,

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Pease
4. Wheat
5. Barley
6. Clover two or three years, and then some add
7. Wheat on one earth.

Also,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Oats
4. Clover and rye-grass.

They plough four times for wheat, sow two bushels on cold lands before Michaelmas; and gain, upon an average, twenty-eight bushels. For barley they stir three times, sow three bushels and a half in March or April, and gain, upon an average, thirty-five; sixty have been gotten. They stir but once for oats, sow four bushels before barley seed-time; the mean crop thirty-six. They likewise give but one ploughing for pease, sow three bushels and a half, or four; never hoe them, and get thirty in return. For rye they plough twice, sow two bushels and a half; the crop twenty.

For turnips they give three ploughings; do not hoe them; the average value thirty shillings per acre; use them chiefly for sheep. Clover they sow with barley or oats; mow the first crop, of which they get three ton of hay per acre, and graze it afterwards. Many farmers mix trefoile with it.

Some few tares sown, for feeding horses with, green. Very few potatoes.

Lime is the principal manure; they lay one waggon-load per acre; formerly they had as much as they could carry for nine or ten shillings, but now only sixty bushels for thirteen or fourteen shillings: they use it for turnips, and find it answers best on light land; some few farmers mix earth with it.

Draining is pretty well understood here, and that chiefly owing to the excellent example of lord Littleton, who ordered many drains to be dug of various depths, and three or four inches wide at bottom. The method used in filling them on grass land (where they were chiefly made) was to take the first spit of turfs, and wedge them into the drains, and then throw in the moulds, without stone, wood, or any thing; and the drains thus made have stood exceedingly well, and never yet failed. It is an excellent contrivance, and highly worthy of imitation, and especially in countries where stones and wood are scarce.

The common farmers also drain their morassy lands in a very effectual manner, by cuts a yard wide at top, sixteen inches at bottom, and four feet deep; they fill up eighteen inches deep, with logs of wood and faggots, and then the moulds. The cost of these drains is one shilling, the perch of eight yards. The improvement is extremely great; they make land of five shillings an acre worth thirty shillings at once.

They stack their hay at home; and some few have got into the way of chopping their stubbles; convinced not only of the importance of littering cattle well, but also of raising large quantities of manure.

Good grass land lets in general from two to three pounds an acre, and is used mostly for dairying; but the country, however, is chiefly in tillage. An acre will summer-feed a cow, or keep seven sheep. They universally water their grass fields whenever it can be done, which they find the greatest improvement of all. Their breed of cattle is the long horns. The product of a cow they reckon six pounds, or six pounds ten shillings. They used to be let at three pounds rent, but now it is much higher. The average quantity of milk, four or five gallons. To three cows they generally keep two pigs; and seven they reckon the proper number for a dairy-maid. Barley straw is the winter food till Candlemas, then some hay, of the latter about a ton to a cow. They are kept all winter in the farm-yard, the summer joint is two shillings a week. The calves suck in general four or five weeks.

The flocks of sheep rise from forty, to four, five hundred, and a thousand, on commons. The profit in inclosures, they reckon doubling their money, or about ten or twelve shillings a head, and on the commons about two shillings, or two shillings and six-pence. There is no folding. The average fleece about one pound and a half, or two pounds, sells at one shilling a pound.

In their tillage, they reckon seven horses necessary for a hundred acres of arable land. They use three at length in a plough with a driver, and do an acre a day.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

In harvest and hay-time, one shilling, and board.

In winter, one shilling, and beer.

Reaping, five shillings and six-pence, to six shillings per acre.

Mowing corn, one shilling and six-pence.

————— grass, two shillings, to two shillings and six-pence.

Threshing wheat, three-pence halfpenny per bushel.

————— barley, two-pence.

————— oats, three half-pence.

————— pease, two-pence.

MANUFACTURES.

The city of Coventry, in this county, has a manufacture of tammies and ribbands; and Birmingham, a market-town, is famous for the manufacture of small iron and steel ware.

CITY, and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Coventry; and the market-towns are, Atherston, Aulcester, Birmingham, Poitford, Colehill, Henly, Kineton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford, Sutton Cosfield, and Warwick.

We entered this county from Oxfordshire, at Mollington, following the road to Kineton; and passed through Warmington, where was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subject to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis, in Normandy, to which the church and manor of this place was given, by Henry Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry I. Near this place, at the end of the hills, is a large square military intrenchment, of about twelve acres, where a brazen sword and battle-ax were dug up some years ago.

Kineton is by some supposed to be called Kine-Town, from its market for black cattle: others are of opinion,

that it was called King's-Town, from having been in possession of the kings of England, particularly of Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. King John kept his court here; under which, at the foot of the hill, there is a spring, which to this day is known by the name of King John's Well. This town has nothing in it deserving particular notice. Its distance from London is eighty-nine miles.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. St. Paul, the twenty-fifth of January, for seed and corn; St. Luke, the eighteenth of October, for cattle and cheese.

At Shuckborough, north-east of this town, the astorites or star-stones are frequently found.

In the neighbourhood of this town, to the south of it, is Edgehill, famous for the first battle between the forces of king Charles I. and the parliament, in the year 1642. It is called the Vale of the Red Horse, from the rude figure of a horse cut out upon a red soil on the side of a hill, and supposed, like the white horse in Berkshire, to have been a Saxon monument. The trenches, which form this figure are trimmed and kept clean by a freeholder in the neighbourhood, who enjoys his lands by that service.

At Miton, not far from Kineton, there appears to have been a collegiate church or chapel, with several secular canons, before the end of the reign of king Henry I.

North-west of Kineton, at a place called Thelesford, William de Cherlecote, in the time of king John, founded a church and hospital for Maturines, or friars of the order of the Trinity, towards the redemption of captives. This foundation was dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and St. Radegund; and valued, upon the suppression, at twenty-three pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

Southam is a small, well-accommodated town, in the road from Banbury to Coventry. It stands at the distance of seventy-eight miles from London, and belonged formerly to the monks of Coventry. Here is a charity-school, but nothing else worthy notice.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on the tenth of July, for horses, cows, and sheep.

Leaving this place, we passed on to Rugby, situated upon the river Avon, at the distance of seventy-six miles from London. Here was formerly a small castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of king Stephen; and the inhabitants have a tradition, that it was Sir Henry Rokeby's castle, who gave some lands here to the abbey of Pipwell. Here is a grammar-school, with four alms-houses, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Laurence Sheriff, a haberdasher of London. Here is likewise a charity-school for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children; and an alms-house, for maintaining six poor widows, built and endowed by Richard Elborow of this place, in 1707. But this town is chiefly remarkable for the number of butchers it contains.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the fifteenth of May, for cattle; the twenty-first of August, and the twenty-second of November, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese.

King's Newham, near this town, is remarkable for three medicinal springs, the water of which is strongly impregnated with a burn of a milky colour, and esteemed an excellent remedy for the stone. It is observed of this water, that being drank with salt, it is aperient; but with sugar, refringent.

North-west of this town, at a place called Comb, Richard de Camvilla, in the year 1150, founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; in which were thirteen or fourteen religious, who, upon the general dissolution, were endowed with three hundred and eleven pounds fifteen shillings and a penny *per annum*.

At Bretford upon Avon, likewise north-west of this town, Jeffery de Clinton, in the reign of king Henry II. founded a small cell of two or three Black nuns; but it was soon afterwards annexed to Keneleworth priory. Here was also a kind of hospital, or chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund.

Coventry,

Coventry, the next place we visited, is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, ninety miles from London. A famous convent of nuns flourished here in the time of the Saxons, under the government of St. Osburgh, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1016. But about the year 1043, Leofric, earl of Mercia, and his lady, Godiva, founded a noble abbey here for an abbot and twenty-four Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Osburgh. Upon the vacancy of an abbot, in 1095, Robert de Limesy, bishop of Litchfield and Chester, obtained not only the custody of the abbey, but also leave to remove his episcopal see hither; and in consequence of that removal, this monastery became a cathedral priory; and the prior and convent formed one of the chapters to the bishop of this diocese, many of whom stiled themselves bishops of Coventry only. After a few years, however, the see returned back to Litchfield, but on condition that the bishops should take their title from both places; and accordingly they have ever since been stiled the Bishops of Litchfield and Coventry. The above Leofric seems to have been the first lord of this city; and his lady its greatest benefactor: for there is a tradition, which is firmly believed at Coventry, that her husband being offended with the citizens, laid heavy taxes on them, which his devout lady Godiva, who was the daughter of Thorold, a sheriff of Lincolnshire, earnestly importuned him to remit; but could not prevail, unless she would consent to ride naked through the most frequented parts of the city. The earl was so fully convinced of her modesty, that he was sure this was a condition she would never comply with; but in compassion to the city, she undertook it; and as the tradition says, after having ordered all the doors and windows to be shut, upon pain of death, she rode through the streets on horseback naked, with her loose hair about her, which was so long, that it covered all her body but her legs. We read in Camden, that nobody looked at her; yet it is said elsewhere, that a poor taylor would be peeping, and was struck blind. Be this as it will, this figure is put up in the same window to this day. The pictures, both of the earl and his countess, were set up in the windows of Trinity-church, with this inscription:

I Lurick, for the love of thee;
Do set Coventry toll-free.

The inhabitants, in commemoration of this their great patroness, have a yearly procession through the town, with the figure of a naked woman on horseback. We read, that the earl and his wife were buried in the two porches of the monastery.

After Leofric's death, which was in the thirteenth of Edward the Confessor, this city came into the possession of the earls of Chester, who granted the same privileges to Coventry that Lincoln enjoyed, and gave a great part of the city to the monks. It was afterwards annexed to the earldom of Cornwall, and began to flourish very much: it had divers immunities and privileges from several kings, especially Edward III. who granted it a mayor, and two bailiffs; and Henry VI. who having laid several towns and villages to it, granted by his charter, that it "should be an intire county incorporate by itself in deed and name, and distinct from the county of Warwick;" and that the bailiffs of the said city should be sheriffs of the county of the city for ever; yet still to continue to officiate as bailiffs in the city; and should hold a monthly court within their liberties, like the sheriffs of other counties. Now it was that the citizens began to inclose it with walls. Edward IV. for its disloyalty, took the sword from the mayor, and seized the citizens liberties and franchises, which they redeemed with five hundred marks: but he was so well reconciled about four years after, that he kept St. George's feast here, and stood godfather to the mayor's child. King James I. granted it a charter, by which ten aldermen were to preside over ten wards of the city, who were to be justices of the peace within the city, and its county. After the restoration of Charles II. the walls and towers were demolished, and only the gates left standing, which are very noble and beautiful. The

Prince of Wales has a large park and domain here, but very ill kept, the park being used for horse-races.

Two remarkable parliaments were formerly held in this city, stigmatized in our history with very scandalous epithets; the one in the reign of Henry IV. called *Parliamentum Indolentium*, or the Unlearned Parliament, because the lawyers were excluded; the other in the reign of Henry VI. called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, or the Devilish Parliament, from the attainders of the duke of York, and the earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and March, and their adherents, and the ruin thereby intended to so many great families.

In the reign of Henry VIII. a stately cross was erected in the middle of its spacious market-place, by a legacy of Sir William Hollis, lord mayor of London; and one of the ancestors of the late duke of Newcastle, which, for its workmanship and beauty, is inferior to few in England. It is sixty-six feet high, and adorned with the statues of most of the English kings, as big as the life. The city is large, populous, and rich; but the buildings, though many of them are grand enough, are generally old; and some of them, which are built of timber, project so forward, that in the narrow streets they almost touch at the top. The chief of its churches are St. Michael's and Trinity church, which, for their architecture, seem to rival each other; the former is large, and well lighted, but not handsome, its greatest beauty being its high spire, of excellent workmanship, and all of stone, which is about three hundred feet high, and, it is said, was more than twenty-two years in building.

Though here are three parish-churches only, there are four steeples; for at the south end of the town stands a tall spire by itself, which is the only remains of a church that belonged to its monastery of Grey friars. On the dissolution of the priory, the citizens contended a good while, that the church, viz. St. Michael's, might be made collegiate, and called a Cathedral, but it was reduced to a parish-church, as it is at this day. The Protestant dissenters are a considerable body in this city, there being almost as many meeting-houses here as churches. The town-house is worth seeing, the windows being of painted glass representing some of the old kings, earls, &c. who have been benefactors to the city. Besides its sheriffs and aldermen, here are a recorder, steward, coroner, two chamberlains, two wardens, and other officers.

It was formerly the only market-town of this country, at which time it was of greater resort than could be expected from its midland situation, and its chief manufacture then was cloth and caps, but now both those trades are much decayed. Their employment now is in the manufacture of tammies, and the weaving of the ordinary sort of ribbands, especially black. Here is a free-school, (with a good library) founded by John Hales, Esq; with the name of King Henry VIII's School, the master of which is always to be the minister of Bab-lack's church, which was made parochial by the title of St. John's, pursuant to act of parliament, anno 1734. Here are also a charity-school, and an hospital.

Here was an ancient college or hospital, consisting of a master or warden, and several brothers and sisters. It was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. chiefly at the expence of Edmund, archdeacon of Coventry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and valued, upon the dissolution, at ninety-nine pounds thirteen shillings and six-pence a year.

On the west side of this city, at a place called Spone; there was an hospital for lepers, founded in the time of king Henry II. by Hugh Keveliske, earl of Chester: it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

In the south-west part of this city there was a house of Grey friars, before the year 1234, by Sir John Poultney, knight, lord mayor of London. It was valued, upon the dissolution, at seven pounds thirteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

In 1385, king Richard II. founded here a monastery of Carthusian monks, dedicated to St. Anne, and valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and thirty-one pounds six shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

The city of Coventry sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. the second of May, for horses, cows, and sheep; Friday in Trinity-week, for flannels, linen, and woollen: at this fair the lady Godiva is represented on horseback: and the first of November, for linen, woollen, and horses.

At Brinklow, south-east of Coventry, near the Roman Fosse-way, there are still to be seen a Roman tumulus, and the remains of a fort, which is thought to have been built by the Romans.

At Chestover, east of Brinklow, and between the Fosse-way and Watling-street, several Roman urns have been found.

At Monks Kirby, east of Coventry, upon the Fosse-way, are the remains of a Roman station, consisting of the foundations of old walls, and Roman bricks; and here are three or four little hills, which appear to be sepulchral monuments of some military persons.

There was an alien priory at this place, of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers in France, founded by Gosfred de Wirchia, in 1077, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was annexed by king Richard II. to the priory of Carthusians, in Axholm, in Lincolnshire.

South-east of Coventry, at a place called Wolfston, there was a priory of Black monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Peter Super Divam, in Normandy, supposed to have been the gift of Roger de Montgomery, soon after the Conquest. In the reign of Richard II. this priory was sold by the abbey of St. Peter Super Divam to the prior and convent of Carthusians near Co-

ventry. South-east of this city, Robert de Pillar, in the time of king Henry I. founded a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This house contained six prioresses, and three or four nuns, who had revenues, upon the dissolution, at twenty-two shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

At Hathell, west of this city, Roger de Mowbray, in the time of king Stephen, founded a commandry of Knights Templars.

At Stanley, a Cistercian abbey at Stanley, near Coventry, was removed hither from Redmore in Staffordshire, in the year 1154. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had about fourteen or fifteen hundred marks yearly revenues rated, on the suppression, at three hundred and fifty-one pounds and three-pence.

At Haswell, on the south-east side of this city, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward I. there was a cell subordinate to the Cistercian abbey of Stanley.

Leaving Coventry, we continued our journey to Nuneaton, which is said to have been originally called *Eaton*, a word which, in the ancient English language, signifies the *Water-Town*, and may have been applied to this place from its situation on the river Anker. The epithet *Nun* was afterwards prefixed to the name of *Eaton*, from a nunnery founded here by Robert Boslu, earl of Leicester, in the time of Henry II. of the order of Fontevraud: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Nuneaton is a large, well built, good town, at the distance of one hundred miles from London. Here is a good free-school, founded by the inhabitants in the reign of Edward VI. who gave to it three closes of ground in the liberty of Coventry, to be held of the crown, as belonging to the manor of East Greenwich, in soccage. Here is likewise a manufacture of woollen cloth.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the fourteenth of May, for horses, cows, and sheep.

At Erdbury, or Ardbury, near this town, Ralph de Sudley, in the time of Henry II. founded a priory of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and endowed upon the suppression, when it had a prior, and about six or seven canons, with ninety-four pounds six shillings and a penny *per annum*.

At Astley, near this place, Sir Thomas de Astley, in the seventh year of the reign of king Edward III. founded a collegiate church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It consisted only of a dean, two prebendaries or canons, and three vicars, besides clerks

and servants; and was valued, upon the dissolution, at forty-six pounds and eight-pence a year.

From Nuneaton we passed on to Sutton Cofield, or Coldfield, called Sutton, which is a corruption or contraction of South-Town, in respect of its situation south of Litchfield; and the additional name of Cofield, or Coldfield, is supposed to be derived from a remarkable black and barren common which lies directly west of it. It stands at the distance of one hundred and five miles from London, and, notwithstanding the barrenness of the soil, is delightfully situated among pleasant woods, and in an excellent air. This town was incorporated by king Henry VIII. and is governed by a warden and society, consisting of twenty-four members, a clerk of the market, a steward, and a serjeant at mace. The warden, for the time being, is coroner within the corporation, and no sheriff or bailiff must interfere within its liberties.

Sutton Cofield contains about three hundred and sixty houses, and the inhabitants are computed at eighteen hundred. Here is a church, dedicated to the Trinity, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side-isses. The isles were built in the reign of Henry VIII. by John Herman, alias Vesfy, bishop of Exeter, a native of this town. The nave was lately rebuilt; and at the west end of the church there is a handsome square tower, sixty feet high, in which is a deep peal of six bells, together with a clock and chimes, lately erected. In this church are three vaults, remarkable for the quick consumption of the dead bodies therein deposited. Here is also a monument, belonging to the family of Jessons, supposed to be well executed. This town has a grammar-school, founded by bishop Vesfy, and endowed with an estate now worth one hundred pounds *per annum*. The school-house was rebuilt in an elegant manner in the year 1728. This town has the manor and lordship of the parish, together with a large tract of waste ground called the Park, which is exceeding useful for pasturage, and has besides five thousand pounds worth of wood growing in it.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Trinity-Monday, and the eighth of November, for sheep and cattle.

Near this town is an old building called the Manor-house, which is said to have been one of the hunting-seats of William the Conqueror.

At Polefworth, eight miles from this town, king Egbert, about the beginning of the ninth century, founded a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, over which his daughter Editha presided as abbess; but she being afterwards canonized, this monastery was dedicated to her. It was of the order of St. Benedict, and maintained an abbess, and thirteen or fourteen nuns, who, upon the suppression, were possessed of one hundred and nine pounds six shillings and six-pence a year.

After viewing in this place all that was worthy of notice, we continued our route, and entered Birmingham, called also Bretingham, and Bromicham. It is a large, well built, populous town, at the distance of one hundred and nine miles from London. The upper part of it stands on the side of a hill, and of course dry, but the lower part is watery. This place is famous for the most ingenious artificers in all sorts of iron and steel small wares, and in the manufactures of snuff-boxes, buckles, buttons, and other goods of the like kind, which are made here in immense quantities, and exported to all parts of Europe. This town is much improved of late years by many new buildings. In its neighbourhood are annual horse-races.

Here was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas, consisting of a prior or warden, and several brethren. It was in being before the thirteenth year of king Edward I. and was valued, upon the dissolution, at eight pounds five shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Birmingham has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Thursday in Whitfun-week, and the tenth of October, for hard-ware, cattle, sheep, and horses.

A few miles from Birmingham is Hagley, the seat of lord Littleton. The structure is an excellent dwelling-house; a well-designed mean between the vast piles raised

raised for magnificence, and those smaller ones, in which convenience is alone considered.

The hall is thirty feet square: it is ornamented with statues of Venus de Medicis, Bacchus, &c. &c. and various busts: the Hercules's which support the cornice of the chimney-piece are heavy: here are likewise bas-relievs, &c.

The library, thirty-three by twenty-five, is a good room; the ceiling ornamented with scrolls of stucco-work. Here are pictures:

Richardson. Pope, and his dog Bounce.
Aickman. Thompson.
Gilbert West.

The dressing-room is twenty-one feet square.

Van Capen. Poultry.
Wotton. Landscape, fine; but there is a light on the goats in the corner, which does not seem in unison with the rest.
Jonson. Lady Littleton, wife of Sir Thomas.
Zuccharo. Sir John Littleton.
Van Somer. Sir Thomas Littleton.
Jonson. Sir Alexander Temple.
Mirevelt. Prince of Orange.
Greenhill. Mr. Henry Littleton.
Corn. Jonson. Lady Crompton. Very fine.
Ditto. Queen of Bohemia.
Ditto. A lady unknown.
Dobson. Prince Maurice.
Honthrust. Sir R. Stainmore.

In the Crimson Bed chamber.

Le Fevre. Dutchess of Portsmouth.
Reynolds. Lord Littleton.
Williams. Miss Fortescue, his first lady.

In the best dressing-room, twenty square, an elegant chimney-piece of white marble, the cornice supported by Ionic pillars; the ceiling white ornaments in stucco on a lead-coloured ground. Here are,

Vandyke. The three Marias, and a dead Christ. Exceedingly fine; admirably grouped; the colours most expressive.
Storck. A sea-piece.
Lely. A lady unknown.
Brughel. A landscape; most minutely expressive.
Unknown. A sea-piece: also views of Persfield.
Houfeman. Charles II. and Queen.
Wotton. A landscape; very fine.
Glow. Horses.
Cypriani. Arcadian shepherds. The attitudes and groupes exceedingly pleasing. Colours brilliant.
Viviano. An alto relievo; fine and spirited.
Lely. L. Cary.
Wyck. A battle-piece; in the stile of Borgognone.
Cypriani. The triumph of Bacchus; a drawing, fine.

The Saloon, thirty-six by thirty. The chimney-piece very beautiful, of Siena and white marble; the cornice supported by Ionic pillars. In the centre of the frieze three boys in white marble polished, and on each side a scroll of white on a Siena ground. Here are,

Rubens. The marriage of Neptune and Cybele. The lady is a Rubens figure with a vengeance, and her attitude disgusting.
Vandyke. Earl and countess of Carlisle; very fine.
Titian. Venus reconciling herself to Psyche. Her figure clumsy, but somewhat more delicate than Rubens's: his attitude very expressive, but not of the subject. Colours fine, but their brilliancy gone off.
Bassan. Jacob and his family: prodigious fine: the minute strength of expression in the figures to the left great.
Vandyke. The royal family.
Jervois. Charles I. and his Queen.

The drawing-room, thirty-four by twenty-two. The chimney-piece scrolls of white marble trailed on Siena; elegant. Lord Bath, by Ramsay, over it, inclosed in ornaments, elegantly carved and gilt. The ceiling an oval; in the centre, Flora, by Cypriani; and in the corners, the Seasons: her attitude elegant, and the colours pleasing. The glass frames in this room are elegantly carved and gilt. Slabs of Siena marble.

Ramsay. Earl of Hardwicke.
Vanloo. Earl of Chesterfield.
Ditto. Lord Cobham.
Unknown. Mr. Pelham.

The Gallery, eighty-five by twenty-two, in three divisions, formed by double Corinthian pillars. The chimney-piece, glass, table frames, and the girandoles carved in black and white.

Vandyke. Virgin and child. Very noble: her attitude incomparably fine: the air of her head great: the child noble.
Ditto. Countess of Bedford.
Lely. Miss Brown.
Ditto. Lord Brouncker.

The Dining-room thirty-three by twenty-six. Here are,

Zuccharelli. Landscape; a water-fall, and bridge; pleasing.
Ditto. Another; water, and a boat. Ditto.
Wilson. Landscape; ditto.

But what at Hagley is most worthy of notice, is the grounds, which lord Littleton has disposed with the utmost taste.

The walk from the house leads through a wood, by the side of a purling stream, which meanders over grass from out a dark hollow; you pass a gush of water which falls into it, and winding higher up the hill, turn by the side of another brook, which gurgles through a rocky hollow: another gushing fall, over bits of rock, attracts your notice; which passing, you come to the Prince of Wales's statue. This spot commands a fine view of the distant country over the house.

Winding from hence through the wood, you look to the left upon distant grounds, until you come to a seat, inscribed to Thomson, in these lines:

Ingenio immortali
JACOBI THOMSON,
Poetae Sublimis,
Viri boni

Ædiculam hanc in secessu quem vivus dilexit,
Post mortem ejus constructam,
Dicat dedicatque,
GEORGIUS LITTLETON.

From hence you look down on a fine lawn, and, in front, upon a noble bank of hanging wood, in which appears a temple. To the left a distant view of Malvern hills.

From hence passing a well, called after the patriarch, from which you have a distant view of a hill over the wood, you enter a grove of oaks, in which you catch a glance at the castle, through the trees, on the top of the hill, beautifully rising out of a bank of wood.

Next we came to an Ionic rotunda, inclosed in a beautiful amphitheatre of wood; it looks down upon a piece of water in the hollow of a grove, at the end of which is a Palladian bridge. The scene is pleasing. From hence the path winds through a fine wood of oaks, in which is a bench, by the side of a trickling rill, with this inscription:

Inter cuncta leges, et per cunctabere doctos,
Qua ratione queas traducere leniter œvum,
Quid minuatur curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum,
Quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum,
An secretum iter, et fallentis femita vitæ.

Which

Which lines are well suited to the sequestred retired spot in which they are placed. The path then leads, by the stream, and under the trees, to a fine open lawn inclosed by wood: at one end an urn inscribed to Pope:

ALEXANDRO POPE,
Poetarum Anglicanorum elegantissimo, dulcissimaque.
Vitiurum Castigatori acerrimo,
Sapientiae doctori suavissimo.
Sacra esto.

1744.

Passing two benches, and a slight gush of water, you rise to the ruined castle, from the top of which is a very beautiful view, down upon the woods, lawns, slopes, &c. and prodigiously extensive prospect over the country. Worcester, Dudley, the Clee Hills, are a part of the scene; the Wrekin, at forty miles, and, it is said, Radnor-tump, at eighty miles distance.

Following the path, you pass a triangular water, the meaning of which we do not understand; and walk down under the shade of oaks, by the side of a winding woody hollow, to the seat of contemplation.

*Sedes Contemplationis,
Omnia Vanitas.*

The view is only down into the hollow among the trees. Next we came to the hermitage, which looks down on a piece of water, in the hollow, thickly shaded with tall trees, over which is a fine view of a distant country. This water is somewhat too regular. In the hermitage this inscription:

“ And may, at last, my weary age
“ Find out the peaceful hermitage,
“ The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
“ Where I may sit, and rightly spell
“ Of every star that heaven doth shew,
“ And every herb that sips the dew,
“ Till old experience do attain,
“ To something like prophetic strain,
“ These pleasures, Melancholy, give,
“ And I with thee will chuse to live.”

Il Penseroso.

Winding down, you come to a root cave by the water's edge, a retired spot; and at the other end of the pond, a cave of grotto-work.

Coming out of the grove, and rising the hill, you command to the left, as you move, a most beautiful view of the country, a noble sweep of inclosures of a charming verdure, to a bench, from which you look into the vale on the house at your feet, with a sweet little stream serpentine by it. Next you come to another bench inscribed from Milton:

“ These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!
“ Almighty! thine this everlasting frame,
“ Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous then,
“ Unspeakable! who sits above these heavens
“ To us invisible, or dimly seen
“ In these thy lowest works; yet these declare
“ Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.”

You look down on an exquisite lawn thinly scattered with trees, on one side of which is the house; around the whole a vast range of inclosures: to the right you catch a most beautiful small green hill, with a clump of trees upon it. This view is noble indeed!

From hence you turn to the right into a grove, and presently come to a view most delicious! At your feet is spread forth a lawn of the finest verdure; a cool sequestred hollow, surrounded with thick wood, above which, in front, you catch Thomson's Seat, in the very spot of elegance itself, on a sweet little green hill, the top of which just shews itself above the trees, and half discloses the temple almost embosom'd in wood. A little to the left of it, and higher, is the Grecian portico, finely backed with a spreading grove. Over that, on a noble sweep of irregular hills, rises the obelisk, backed with a vast range of wood, in the noblest stile. The

variety of ground fine; and the whole of it ornamented with surprizing taste, as well as magnificence. A better assemblage of unconnected objects managed most skillfully to form one whole, can scarcely be imagined; yet have we read a description of Hagley, in which it is thus mentioned: “ You turn into a thicket, and have “ a look at the Doric Pavilion, Thomson's Seat, and “ the Obelisk.”

Leaving this noble scene, the path brings you to a bench under a very fine oak, which looks down, as before, on the hollow lawn; in front you view the green hill, with the clump of trees on it, which here appears most exquisitely beautiful: on one side of it distant water peeps most picturesquely among the trees, and over all the Wrekin rears his venerable head.

Pursuing the walk through the grove, you come to the seat inscribed

Quieti & Musis,

which commands most elegant scenes: you look down on a green hollow, surrounded by fine oaks: to the right you see some water through the trees: rising above this lower scene, you look to the left upon Thomson's Seat, thickly backed and surrounded with wood; above it the obelisk appears nobly. To the right a Gothic house (the parsonage) seen obscurely among the trees; likewise inclosures broke by wood rising most elegantly one above the other.

Next you come to a bench under a stately oak, commanding a lawn; to the right Pope's urn, and a rising hill crowned with a clump of trees; and following the path, it brings you to a very fine dell arched with wood, and a great variety of water in a hollow at your feet. To the right, close to you, a spring gushes out of the ground on rock-work, and falls into a stream in the hollow. Further on, another rill murmurs over broken rocks; and uniting with the same stream, it falls again, and winds away most beautifully among the wood. Upon the seat is this inscription:

“ Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata Lycori;
“ Hic nemus: hic ipso tecum consumere ævo.”

Crossing the dell, you rise to another seat, the stream winding in the hollow beneath, and the whole under the shade of large oaks: to the right you catch an urn, and look back upon the Ionic rotunda, which is seen very beautifully. Turning to the left, and coming to the urn, you find it inscribed as follows:

To the Memory of
WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq;
In whose Verses
Were all the natural Graces,
And in whose Manners
Was all the amiable Simplicity
Of pastoral Poetry,
With the sweet tendernefs
Of the Elegiac.

Passing on, you come to a bench by the side of the winding stream, thickly covered with wood; and entering a grove almost impervious to the sun, meet with a bench around a vast oak, that commands a fine variety of scenery. To the right you look upon the river, and rising among the wood, the rotunda strikes your eye; the situation admirable: to the left you command the Palladian bridge, having a fresh view of the water, in a hollow all overhung with wood: behind you, on a fine hill, is the seat *Quieti & Musis*.

Returning through the grove, you pass several benches, and arrive at one surrounded by the most bewitching scenes: it is a moss seat, with this inscription:

“ Ego lauda ruris amœni
“ Rivos & musco circumlita saxa nemusque.”

The spot is totally sequestered, and might almost be called the paradise for contemplation to indulge in: the whole is over-arched with the shade of tall spreading trees; it is surrounded with banks of shrubby wood,

of moss, and ivy; the eye cannot wander from the beautiful, in search of the sublime; nor will one sigh ever be heard on this bench, for distant prospect. In front you look upon a cascade, breaking from out a perpendicular bank of ivy, and presenting to the eye a beautiful fall of transparent water, that glitters in this dark grove; the effect amazingly fine. It takes a natural course, and breaking over a ground of rock moss and ivy, loses itself among the shrubs at your feet. To the right is a sweet little watery cave of rock moss, &c. in which is a small statue of Venus; the rest of the scene is a fine dark shade of wood.

Winding up the side of the hill, you look down on a romantic irriguous woody valley; hearing the noise of falling water, but seeing none. Coming to a bench, you just look down to the right on a gushing stream half covered with trees; in front, Venus embosom'd in a sweet hollow of wood.

Winding round the sides of the river, you come to the Palladian bridge; a portico'd temple of the Ionic order; the view admirably fine. You look full upon a beautiful cascade, broke into two sheets by a rock, which falls into the water over which the bridge is thrown. A little above this a piece of wild ground is half seen; and further on, a beautiful lawn, at the end of which a fine green swelling hill, upon which stands the rotunda: the line of view to these objects is through a thick tall wood, which gives a solemn brownness to the whole scene, very noble. The inscription:

“ Viridantia Tempe,
“ Tempe quæ sylvæ cingunt super impendentes.”

Leaving this exquisite spot, you turn through a grove by several slight water-falls, and come out not far from the house.

The church stands in the park, retired, and covered by trees. It is chiefly remarkable for the elegantly simple monument erected by his lordship for his beloved Lucy; on which is this inscription:

Luciæ Lyttelton.
Ex antiquissimo Fortescutorum genere ortæ
Quæ annos nata viginti novem.
Formæ eximix, indolis optimæ; ingenii maximi:
Omnibus-bonis artibus, literisque humanioribus.
Supra ætatem et sexum exultati.
Sine superbia, laude florens.
Morte immature
Vitæ pie, pudice, sanctæ actam.
In tertio puerperio clausit.
Decimo nono die Januarii
Anno Domini 1746--7.
Fleta etiam ab ignotis.
Uxori dilectissimæ
Quinquennio felicissimi conjugii nondum absoluto.
Immensi amoris ac desiderii hoc qualecunque monumentum
Posuit Georgius Lyttelton.
Adhuc eheu superstes.
At in eodem sepulchro ipse olim sepeliendus.
Et per Jesum Christum Salvatorem suum.
Ad vitæ melioris diuturnum gaudium
Lachrymis in æternum absterfis
Se cum illa resurrecturum confidens.

Leaving Hagley Park, we proceeded to Colehill. The name of the town is probably derived from its situation on the side of a hill, near the bank of a small river called the Cole, over which it has a stone bridge. It is distant from London one hundred and three miles; and has two charity-schools, and a piece of land called Pater-noster Piece, on account of its having been given by one of the family of Digby, who was lord of the manor, for encouraging children to learn the Lord's Prayer. In consequence of this donation, all the children in the town are sent by turns, one at a time, every morning to church, at the sound of the bell, when each kneeling down, repeats the Lord's Prayer to the under master, and is by him rewarded with a penny. This

town being situated upon the Ikenild-street, copper coins of the emperor Trajan have been dug up here.

This place has a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. Shrove-Monday, for horses; the sixth of May, for horses and cattle; and the second of October, for cattle of all sorts.

At Henwood, south of this town, Kittelbern de Langdon, in the time of king Henry II. founded a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Margaret. At the dissolution, here were only a prioress, and four or five nuns remaining, whose revenues were valued at no more than twenty-one pounds two shillings per annum.

On the north-east side of Colehill, at a place called Makestoke, Sir William de Clinton, afterwards earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Edward III. founded a convent, consisting of a prior and twelve regular canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Michael and All Saints; and endowed, on the suppression, with annual revenues amounting to eighty-seven pounds twelve shillings and three-pence.

Leaving Colehill, we proceeded towards Warwick; and in our way stopped at Kennelworth, where there was formerly a monastery, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, lord chamberlain to Henry I. who also built a castle here, which was encompassed with a chace and park, and the glory of all this part of England; but his grand-nephew sold it to king Henry III. who granted it to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, with Eleanor his sister, for her portion; but the castle being taken by that king in the barons wars, he gave it to the family of Lancaster. At this time came out the edict, which our lawyers call *dictum de Kenelworth*, by which it was enacted, that all who had taken arms against the king, should pay five years value of all their lands; and balls of stone sixteen inches diameter are still found here, which are supposed to have been thrown in slings during the wars above-mentioned. King Edward II. was here while kept prisoner here. At the dissolution, the castle and its monastery was given by king Henry VIII. to Andrew Flamock, by whose daughter it came to Sir John Colborn, Esq; who having bought horses that had been stolen out of the stables of the earl of Leicester, was frightened into a surrender of it to the said earl, who obtained a grant of it from queen Elizabeth, who granted him the castle. He is said to have laid out sixty thousand pounds in rebuilding and adorning it, and to have entertained that queen and her court here seventeen days, in a most gay and splendid manner, with the greatest variety and magnificence of feasts and shews, there being drank no less than three hundred and twenty hogsheads of common beer, which is mentioned only to shew the largeness of the royal retinue. From that earl it passed to Sir Robert, his natural son, who sold it to Prince Henry, on whose death, without issue, it came to Prince Charles, who committing the custody of it to lord Carey, his eldest son, and Thomas Carey, Esq; the inheritance was granted to Lawrence Hyde, afterwards created baron of Kenilworth-Castle, and earl of Rochester; but the castle, in the late civil wars, was demolished by those who purchased it of the parliament, in order to make money of the materials. Before the Conquest, Kenelworth was a member of Stoneley, being an ancient demesne of the crown, and had a castle on the bank of the Avon, in the woods opposite to Stoneley-abbey, which stood upon a place called Hom-Hill, but was demolished in the wars between king Edmund and Canute the Dane. The aforesaid earl of Leicester, who got the grant of the second castle, as above, obtained a market here of queen Elizabeth, for Wednesday, and a fair on Midsummer-day; but the former, if not the latter, has been long disused. Upon a survey of the castle before the purchase of it by Prince Henry, it was seven acres in compass within the walls, which were in many places from fifteen to twenty feet thick. The castle and four gatehouses were all built of hewn free-stone. By the castle-walls runs a pool of one hundred and eleven acres, through which run several

pretty streams, abounding both with fish and fowl. The circuit of the castle, manors, parks, &c. all together, is nineteen or twenty miles.

Warwick, which is the shire town, and gives name to it, stands on the Avon, eighty-eight miles from London, on an ascent, which is so rocky on all sides, that the ways leading to it are all cut through the rock; but it has rich pleasant meadows to the south, and lofty groves and spacious parks to the north. It is a town of great note, and such antiquity, that it is said to have been founded by Kimbeline, one of the British kings, cotemporary with our Saviour. Be it so or not, it seems to have been very eminent in the time of the Romans. Mr. Camden thinks this was their *Præsidium*, where, as the Notitia says, the prefect of the Dalmatian horse was posted by order of the governor of Britain. The Picts and Scots demolished it; and when it was repaired, it was besieged, taken, and garrisoned by Oforius; after which it was again plundered and laid waste, till Constantine, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. It suffered very much after this from the Saxons and Danes; but, *anno* 911, Ethelfleda, the noble lady of the Mercians, restored it to that flourishing state in which it was found by the Normans.

On the fifth of September 1694, this city was almost burnt down by an accidental fire, when the damage was computed at near one hundred thousand pounds; but it was after rebuilt with much more magnificence by the liberal contributions of the nation, in pursuance of an act of parliament; and the free-stone for the superstructure dug from the quarries of the rock on which it is founded. There are four ways leading to it, answering the four points, which lead through a rock over a current of water, and to streets, which all meet in the centre of the town. The wells and cellars are made in the rock, the descent to which every way keeps it clean, and it is really a fine town. It is supplied with water by pipes from springs, half a mile off, and has a noble stone-bridge over the Avon of twelve arches. Here is a castle, strong both by art and nature, which in the times of war was of great consequence; and now a noble and delightful seat of the lord Brook's, as it used to be of the earls of Warwick. The rock, on which it stands, is forty feet from the river, but on the north side it is even with the town. From its terrace, which is above fifty feet perpendicular above the Avon, there is a prospect of the river, and a beautiful country beyond it. The apartments are perfectly well contrived, and adorned with many original pictures by Vandyke; and there is a particular apartment of it not inferior to some of the royal palaces. We read, that where the castle stands, was formerly a cathedral by the name of All-Saints; and that it was the see of a bishop, who was forced to fly to Wales, and never was an episcopal see any more. Though it is a populous town, it has but two parish-churches, of which St. Mary's is a beautiful edifice, and the greatest part of it, with the lofty tower, is new built. The corporation is governed by a mayor, twelve brethren, twenty-four burgesses, &c. The town is said to have taken its name from Warremund, one of the ancestors of the Mercian kings, by whom it was rebuilt betwixt the times of its destruction by the Saxons and Danes. It was in ancient times a corporation, consisting of a mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, and sent members to parliament as soon as any whatsoever; but in the first of Philip and Mary, it was incorporated anew, by the name of Bailiff and Burgesses, with a perpetual succession, common seal, and twelve assistants to the bailiff, called Principal Burgesses, who should have power to regulate the borough, and to chuse a bailiff, recorder, serjeant at mace, and clerk of the markets, of whom the bailiff and recorder should be sole justices of the peace within the borough. To this charter king James I. added, by his letters patent, in the tenth of his reign, that the two ancient burgesses, for the time being, should after it be justices of the peace within the precincts thereof, together with the bailiff and recorder: and that the said bailiff, and one of the senior burgesses, should always be of the quorum. As for the other public buildings, they are, a town-house of free-stone, sup-

ported by pillars, an hospital, and three charity-schools, in which are taught and cloathed sixty-two boys, and forty-two girls. The streets are spacious and regular; and near the town, on the river Avon, lies Guy's Cliff, where Guy earl of Warwick is supposed to have lived a hermit, after his defeat of the Danish giant Colebrand, and his other military exploits. Though his story is so obscure, that it is very hard to distinguish the facts from the falsehood of it, several of the earls, his successors, called their sons by his name. Guy de Beauchamp built a chapel and noble tower, and set up a gigantic statue in it eight feet high, to his memory; and his sword, and other accoutrements, are still shewn in the castle, where was formerly a suit of arras hangings, representing his great actions. A vessel, called his pot, was also preserved, which used to be filled up with good liquor for all comers upon memorable days.

This city, as well as Holland in Lincolnshire, now gives title of Earl to the noble family of Rich, as it did formerly to the family of the Nevils, and of Duke to others. The county assizes and general quarter sessions are held at this town. The hospital above-mentioned is for twelve poor decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of twenty pounds a year to each, and fifty pounds to a chaplain, and was founded by the earl of Leicester.

In the north part of this town was an abbey, destroyed by the Danes in 1016.

A nunnery in this town was also destroyed by the Danes in the same year.

St. Mary's church, in this town, appears to have been more than parochial in the time of William the Conqueror; and about the year 1123, Roger earl of Warwick established in it a dean and secular canons. About the time of the dissolution, here were a dean, five prebendaries or canons, ten priests vicars, and six choristers, who had yearly possessions valued at two hundred and forty-seven pounds thirteen shillings.

On the north side of this town, Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry I. founded an hospital or priory of canons regular, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, and of that order. About the time of the general dissolution, here was a priory, and two or three religious, endowed with forty-one pounds ten shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, founded by Roger earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry I. for a master and warden, and several leprous brethren: it was dedicated to St. Michael, and had revenues valued, upon the dissolution, at no more than ten pounds one shilling and eight-pence *per annum*.

The same Roger earl of Warwick is said to have founded here a house of Templars, which was certified, in the nineteenth year of Edward II. to be of the annual value of fourteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence.

In the north east part of this town was an hospital, founded in the time of king Henry II. by William earl of Warwick, chiefly for the entertainment of strangers and travellers: it had also a master or warden, two chaplains, and two poor persons; and was valued, upon the dissolution, at twenty pounds three shillings *per annum*.

The same earl is also said to have founded in this town another hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas; but there are no particulars concerning it on record.

An house of White friars is said to have been built here by John Peyto, junior, about the eighteenth year of Edward III.

In the time of king Edward II. here was founded a college of four priests.

Warwick sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, and the fifth of July, for horses, cows, and sheep; the fourth of September, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and the eighth of November, for horses, cows, and sheep.

At Leamington, east of this town, there is a salt spring, which rises near the river Leam, the water of which is used by the poorer sort of people to season their bread.

At Burford, nine miles from Warwick, one Samuel Fairfax, who was born in the year 1647, lived to the age of twelve years under the same roof with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, and great grandfather, and great grandmother, all in perfect health, and dwelling together with the greatest harmony of duty and affection; neither of the three generations of either sex had been twice married.

Chesteron, upon the Fosse-way, south-east of this town, is supposed to have been a Roman station; for some coins, and other traces of Roman antiquity, have been discovered here.

At Studely, not far from this town, was a priory of Austin canons, founded by Peter de Studely in the beginning of the reign of king Henry II. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the time of the general dissolution, had yearly revenues amounting to one hundred and seventeen pounds ten shillings and a penny. Here was also an hospital for the relief and entertainment of poor impotent persons, founded by William de Cantilupe, before the twenty-third year of king Henry III.

At Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, there was a chauntry of two priests, founded by Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in the time of Henry VI.

Henly, the next town we visited after leaving Warwick, is also called Henly in Arden, from its situation in Arden, which was the ancient name of that part of the county, now called Wood-Land, and to distinguish it from several other towns in the kingdom of the same name. It is situated near the river Alne, at the distance of eighty-five miles from London; and has a chapel of ease to Waveney, in the neighbourhood, where the parish-church is. This chapel was first built in the forty-first year of Edward III.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Lady-day, and Tuesday in Whitfun-week, for cattle.

At Wattonwaven, near Henly in Arden, was a cell of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Castellion in Normandy, and given it by Robert de Tonci in the time of Henry I.

We then proceeded on our journey to Aulcester, a very ancient town and corporation, situated upon the river Avon, at the distance of one hundred and five miles from London. Here is a good free-school; and the corn trade here is not inconsiderable.

This town, which stands upon Ikenild-street, was a Roman station. The foundations of Roman buildings, several Roman bricks, and Roman coins of gold, silver, and brass, have at different times been dug up at this place; and about a century ago, an urn was discovered here, containing above six hundred pieces of Roman coin, eight of which were gold, and the rest silver. Most of these coins were impressed with the heads of some one of the emperors, and the reverses generally different.

Ralph Pincerna, in the year 1140, founded an abbey of Benedictine monks in this town, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist: but this house being much decayed, was, about the year 1467, made a cell to the abbey of Evesham, a borough town of Worcester-shire. Its revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at sixty-five pounds seven shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Aulcester has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. Tuesday before the fifth of April, the eighteenth of May, and the seventh of October, for cheese and horses.

Bitford stands upon the river Avon, near its confluence with the Arrow, at the distance of one hundred miles from London. It contains nothing which can recommend it to our notice, but having a weekly market.

We next entered Stratford, commonly called Stratford upon Avon, from its situation upon that river, and to distinguish it from several towns in England of the same name. It is a corporation, and governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high steward, twelve aldermen, of whom two are justices of the peace, and twelve capital burghesses.

This is a large, populous town, ninety-seven miles from London, and carries on a great trade in corn. Here is one parish-church, and a chapel of ease. The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and is thought to be almost as old as the Norman Conquest; but parts of it have at different times been rebuilt.

Stratford was formerly collegiate, and is highly celebrated for having had the honour of giving birth to the renowned and inimitable Shakespear. The remains of this great dramatic poet were likewise, in the year 1564, interred in one of the isles on the north side of the church. His grave is covered with a stone, on which there is the following inscription:

Good friend; for Jesus' sake, forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

And in the wall over the grave there is a bust of him in marble. The chapel of ease in this town was built in the reign of king Henry VII. by Hugh Clapton, lord mayor of London. Here also is a free grammar-school, and an alms-house, founded by king Edward VI. and Hugh Clopton, who built the chapel, erected at this place a stone bridge, consisting of nine arches, over the river Avon, with a long causeway at the end of it, walled on both sides.

There was a monastery in this town before the year 703; and in 1310, a large chauntry or college was founded in the parish-church of this place, by John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester, and afterward archbishop of Canterbury; for a warden, four priests, three clerks, and four choristers, who were endowed; upon the suppression, with revenues rated at one hundred and twenty-seven pounds seventeen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

Stratford has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, the twelfth of September, and the Thursday se'nnight after the twenty-fifth of September, for cloth, cheese, wheat, hops, and all sorts of cattle: the day after the last fair is a statute for hiring servants.

At Wroxhall, near this town, Hugh de Hatton, about the end of the reign of king Henry I. founded a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Leonard. About the time of the dissolution, here were five or six religious, who had revenues to the yearly amount of seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence.

Leaving Stratford, we passed on to Atherston, commonly known by the appellation of Atherston on the Stour, from its situation on that river, and to distinguish it from another town of the same name in this county, north of Nuneaton, upon the borders of Leicester-shire. It is a large, well built town, distant from London one hundred and three miles. Here is a chapel of ease, and a charity-school, where twenty girls are taught to read, knit, sew, and spin.

Here was a church, and habitation for Friars Heremites of the order of St. Austin, built about the end of the reign of king Edward III. and valued, upon the dissolution, at no more than one pound ten shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and four annual fairs, viz. the seventh of April, for horses, cows, and sheep; the eighteenth of July, a holiday fair only; the nineteenth of September, for horses and cows; and the most considerable cheese fair in England; the fourth of December, for horses and fat horned cattle.

Mancester upon Watling-street, near this town, was the Manduessedum of the Romans, and here several Roman coins of brass and silver have been dug up. Near this place are the remains of an ancient fort, called Oldbury: it is of a quadrangular form, is inclosed with high ramparts, and contains about seven acres of ground. In the north part of this fortification have been found several flint stones, each about four inches long, curiously ground into the form of a pole-ax, and thought by Sir William Dugdale, who wrote an account of the antiquities of this county, to have been

a fort

a sort of weapons used by the ancient Britons, before they had the art of making weapons of brass and iron.

At Polesworth, north of Atherston, as some labourers were trenching, in the year 1762, they found a large earthen pot full of small copper coins, most part of which bear a beautiful impression of the head of the emperor Constantine, with the name, *Constantinus*, round it: on the reverse are two armed figures, with emblems of various kinds, and round them the words *Gloria Exercitus*. Some few among them have an armed head on each side, with *Urbs Roma* round it, and Romulus and Remus sitting under a wolf, on the reverse side: others have an armed head on one side, and the word *Constantinopolis* round it, and Pallas on the reverse: some have a chariot and four horses on the reverse side, and others have a variety of single figures.

At Oldbury was a cell of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Laurence, and subordinate to the nunnery at Polesworth. It is thought to have been founded by Walter de Hastings, and Athawis, his wife, in the time of Henry I.

Near Atherston, at a place called Merevel, Robert, earl of Ferrers and Nottingham, about the year 1148, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the suppression, with two hundred and fifty-four pounds one shilling and eight-pence *per annum*.

North of this town, at Aucot, there was a small priory of four Benedictine monks, founded in the year 1159, by William Burdet, and valued, upon the general dissolution, at thirty-four pounds eight shillings *per annum*.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Warwickshire.

Millet Cyperus-grass; *Cyperus graminis miliaceus*, *Ger.* found in several places on the borders of this county.

Long-rooted bastard Cyperus; *Cyperus longus inodorus sylvestris*, *Ger.* found frequently in boggy places by the river Tame.

Naked Horse-tail, or Shave-grass; *Equisetum nudum*, *Ger.* found in a moist ditch at Middleton, towards Drayton.

Black-headed Rush with Gromil-seed; *Juncus semine Lithosperni*; found in the same places with the *Cyperus longus inodorus*.

Elegant Cyperus-grass with a rough compound head; *Gramen cyperoides palustre elegans, spica composita asperiore*; found in a pool at Middleton, towards Colehill.

Great Cyperus-grass, with round upright spikes; *Cyperoides angustifoliam spicis longis erectis*, *C. B.* found in several pools about Middleton.

Moonwort; *Lunaria minor*, *Ger.* found in several closes about Sutton-Coldfield, on the west side of the town.

Wild English Daffodile; *Pseudo-parcissus Anglicus*, *Ger.* found in some pastures about Sutton-Coldfield, on the east side of the town, in great plenty.

Fennel-leaved Water-Crowfoot; *Millefolium maratriphyllum ranunculi flore*, *Park*; found in great plenty in the river Tame, and the brooks which run into it.

Tower-mustard; *Turritis*, *Ger.* found on the borders of this county in many places.

Red-whorts, or Bill-berries; *Vaccinia rubra bacceis foliis*, *Park*; found on the black boggy heaths between Middleton and Sutton.

Wood Horsetail; *Equisetum sylvaticum*, *Tab.* found in moist places in the road between Middleton and Sutton.

Black-berried Heath; *Baccifera nigra*, *Park*; found on the moist banks by the new park at Middleton.

The greater Bistort or Snakeweed; *Bistorta major*, *Ger.* found in several parts on the borders of this county.

Moor-berries; *Idea palustris*, *C. B.* found in the moorish grounds in Sutton-Coldfield-park, in great plenty.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Warwickshire sends six members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Coventry, and two burgesses for the town of Warwick.



G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E ;

O R,

G L O C E S T E R S H I R E .

THIS county is bounded by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, on the east; by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on the west; by Worcestershire on the north; and by Wiltshire and Somersetshire on the south. It measures in length, from north-east to south-west, about fifty-six miles; in breadth, from south-east to north-west, about twenty-two miles; and is one hundred and fifty-six miles in circumference. It is divided into thirty hundreds, in which are one city, twenty-five market-towns, two hundred and eighty parishes, about twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine houses, and one hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, is a diocese of itself; and the city of Gloucester, which is nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and two miles north-west of London.

The ancient inhabitants of this county, in common with those of Oxfordshire, were by the Romans called Dobuni, a name generally supposed to have been derived from *Duffen*, a British word, which signifies *deep* or *low*, and alludes to the situation of these counties which consist chiefly of plains and vallies. Some, however, are of opinion, that it was derived from *Dofu*, a British word, which expressed the richness of the soil. Soon after the Saxons arrived in Britain, the name *Duboni* was lost, and the inhabitants of this county were called *Wiccii*, which is supposed to have its derivation from the Saxon word *Wic*, signifying the creek of a river, and to have been applied to these people, as bordering upon the Severn, a river full of windings and creeks.

The inhabitants of this county have a proverb, "The father to the bough, the son to the plough;" which alludes to an ancient privilege, by which the estate of a father, though a felon, descended to the son. This privilege was confirmed to them by a statute of the seventeenth of Edward II. but it has not been claimed many years. The custom called Borough English still remains in many parts of this county.

Gloucestershire is generally divided into three districts. The eastern part of the county, bordering upon Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, is called Cotswould; the middle part the Vale of Gloucester; and the triangular part, included between the Wyc, the Severn, and a small river called the Leden, is known by the name of the Forest of Dean. The Vale of Gloucester manifestly received its name from its situation; and the Forest was probably called the Forest of Dean, from Dean, the principal town in the district; some have supposed the word *Dean* to be a corruption of Arden, a name used both by the ancient Gauls and Britons, to signify a Wood; and there is a wood in Warwickshire called Arden to this day.

R I V E R S .

There are several large rivers in this county; the principal of which are, the Severn, the Wyc, the Stroud, and two Avons. The name Severn is probably a corruption of Sabrina, the name given to this river by the Romans, but the derivation of Sebrina is not known. The Severn, which is esteemed the second river in England, rises on the east side of a vast mountain, called Plyn Lymmon, in the south-west part of Montgomeryshire, in Wales, from whence, by a variety of windings, it runs north-east, and enters Shropshire; where being joined by a great number of smaller streams, it runs through that county and Worcestershire, in the direction of south-east: it then enters the county of Gloucester at Tewkesbury, a borough town; whence running south-west by the city of Gloucester, it falls into that part of the western sea called the Bristol Channel.

The tide flows up the Severn as far as Tewksbury, which is near seventy miles from the sea; and from Newnham, a considerable market-town upon this river, upwards of fifty miles from the sea to its mouth, it has more the appearance of a sea than a river; the flood-tide advances with such impetuosity, that in one swell it sometimes rises near four feet.

The name Wye is supposed to have been an appellation, which in the ancient British language signified a *river* or *water*. The Wye rises within half a mile of the source of the Severn; and running south-east, separates Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, two counties in Wales, from each other: it then passes through Herefordshire, and parting Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire, falls into the Severn near Chepstow, a market-town of Monmouthshire.

The Stroud rises not far east of Painswick, a market-town; and running westward, falls into the Severn about five miles south of the city of Gloucester. The water of this river is remarkably clear, and fixes the colours mixed with it for dying broad cloth, scarlet, or any grain colour, better than any other: for this reason several clothiers have settled along the banks for twenty miles distance, and have erected a vast number of falling-mills upon it: of these clothiers, some used formerly to make each a thousand pieces of cloth in a year. No part of this river was navigable till the year 1720, when it was made so by act of parliament, quite from Stroud, a market-town, to its conflux with the Severn.

One of the rivers Avon rises in Northamptonshire, and running through Warwickshire, and separating Gloucestershire from Worcestershire, falls into the Severn near Tewkesbury. The other Avon, distinguished by the name of Avon-Weft, rises not far from Tetbury, a market-town, near the borders of Wiltshire; and separating Gloucestershire from Somersetshire, falls into the Severn near Bristol, a city in Somersetshire.

We shall consider the Inland Navigation at the end of our survey of this county.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Though the air of this county is equally healthy throughout, yet it is in other respects very different; for Cotswould being a hilly country, the air there is very sharp, but in the Vale it is soft and mild, even in winter; such indeed is the difference, that of Cotswould it is commonly said, eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for summer; and of the Vale, that eight months are summer, and the other four too warm for winter.

Cotswould being thus exposed, is not remarkable for its fertility; and the corn is so slow in coming up, that, "as long a coming as Cotswould barley," is become a proverb of the county: the hills of Cotswould, however, afford excellent pasturage, and great numbers of sheep are fed upon them, whose wool is remarkably fine: the breed of sheep which produce the fine Spanish wool, is said to have been raised from some of these sheep, which were sent as a present by one of our kings to a king of Spain.

In the Vale the soil is very fertile, and the pastures are also very rich. The cheese, called Gloucester cheese, is made in this part of the county, and next to that of Cheshire, is the best in England. The Forest of Dean, which contains thirty thousand acres, being twenty miles long and ten broad, was formerly covered with wood, and was then a harbour for robbers, especially towards the banks of the Severn; so that in the reign of king Henry VI. an act of parliament was made on purpose to suppress them. The woods have been since reduced to narrower bounds, by clearing great part of

The ground, where many towns and villages have been built. The oaks that grow where the woods are still preserved, are reckoned the best in England; and from this forest most part of the timber formerly employed in ship-building, was brought, which was so well known to the Spaniards, that when they fitted out their famous Armada in 1558, to invade England, the people who had the direction of that expedition, were expressly ordered to destroy this forest, as the most speedy and effectual way to ruin our marine: on the other hand, to cultivate and preserve the wood in a sufficient part of this district, has been the constant care of our legislature. Great part of it was inclosed by an act of parliament passed in the reign of king Charles II. and some time ago, many cottages, which had been built in and near the woods, were ordered to be pulled down, because the inhabitants damaged the trees, by cutting or lopping them for fuel. In this part of the county there are also many rich mines of iron and coal, for the working of which several acts of parliament have passed; and at Taynton, a little village near Newent, a market-town of this county, a gold mine was discovered about the year 1700, of which a lease was granted to some refiners, who extracted some gold from the ore, but did not go on with the work, because the quantity of gold was so small, as not always to answer the expence of the separation. The king has a swanimote court here, as in all royal forests, to preserve the vert and venison, of which the verdurers are the judges, who are chosen by the freeholders of the county. The miners too have a court here, in which a steward, appointed by the constable of the forest, presides; and juries of miners, who have their particular laws and customs, by which they are governed, determine all differences and disputes that arise between them.

This county abounds with grain, cattle, fowl, and game; the inhabitants have also bacon and cyder in great plenty, each excellent in its kind; and the rivers afford great quantities of fish, especially the Severn, which abounds with salmon, lampreys, and conger eels.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Gloucestershire.

The road from Witney to North Leach, is, perhaps, the worst turnpike in England; so bad, that it is a scandal to the country. They mend and make with nothing but the stone which forms the under stratum all over the country, quite from Tetsford the other side of Oxford. This stone, which rises in vast flakes, would make an admirable foundation for a surface of gravel; but by using it alone, and in pieces as large as one's head, the road is rendered most execrable. We travelled it with a very low opinion of all the counties and places it leads to: for if they were inhabited by people of fortune and spirit, it is natural to think they would never suffer such a barbarous method of mending their capital road to subsist.

All the country is open, dull, and very disagreeable, nor does a vigorous culture of the earth make any amends for those unpleasing circumstances: the crops were generally very poor, and mostly full of weeds; a strong proof of bad husbandry; and another yet more so, is their fallows being the same. About Burford and Sherborn their courses of crops are various. Some fallow for wheat. 2. Dibbled pease. 3. Barley. Others vary it, 1. Wheat. 2. Beans dibbled, or barley. 3. Pease: this is in the low lands about Sherborn; but on the Cotshill-hills they take a crop, and lay down with ray-grass and clover. They use all foot ploughs, with one wheel, and four horses in length; plough about one acre a day. The open fields on the hills let in general for about five or six shillings an acre, the low meadows about twenty shillings. They reckon three quarters of wheat to be a very good crop, and as much barley and beans. The farms are in general large, indeed absurdly so, considering the manner of managing them, for the farm-houses are all in the towns; so that the farmers are at a prodigious distance from their lands: they are in general two, three, four, and five hundred pounds a year, at about five shillings. Enclosing by no means

flourishes, for from Tetsford to Oxford enclosures are scarce; and from thence to North Leach, few or none. Mr. Dutton has planned some at Sherborn, but the scheme goes on very slowly. It is amazing that a man of his considerable fortune can bear to live in the midst of such a vastly extensive property, in its present condition. All this bleak unpleasing country is strong enough for any kind of trees, and might therefore be ornamented with fine plantations, which would yield considerable profit in a country wherein firing is so scarce. And farm-houses, barns, and all kinds of out-houses, might be built on the spot, cheaper, we apprehend, than in any part of England; for the stone, which every where lies almost within six inches of the surface, forms the walls and covering (slates) of all the buildings in the country.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

Winter and spring, eight-pence, nine-pence, and ten-pence a day.

Summer, one shilling.

Harvest, one shilling and eight-pence.

Reaping wheat, four and five shillings an acre.

Mowing barley and oats, six-pence and nine-pence.

Dibbling beans, five shillings.

Hoeing ditto twice, five shillings.

Threshing wheat, two shillings per quarter.

———— barley, one shilling.

———— oats, ten-pence.

———— beans, one shilling.

About North Leach they sow much sainfoine; they prepare for it by turnips, and sow it with oats, and mow it every year for about ten, getting generally a tun, or a tun and an half of hay from it.

Between North Leach and Frog-mill, the country improves continually, until it becomes what may really be called fine. About Stow, the seat of lord Chedworth, we observed them for the first time ploughing with oxen, and to our great indignation, eight large ones yoked to a plough, and skimming up the surface about three inches deep; which the ploughman, with a very grave face, called stiff work. It was a sainfoine lay, that had been pared and burnt about a month before, half an inch deep: it was turning up for turnips; the ashes laid but thin, we should not imagine above two bushels to a square rod. The price of paring, burning, and spreading the ashes, varies from fourteen to twenty shillings an acre. This is very cheap; such an operation would, in the eastern parts of the kingdom, come at least to three or four pounds an acre: such is the force of any practice being the custom of the country!

About Shipton day-labour used all winter to be eight-pence, nine-pence, and ten-pence a day; but the last, the farmers raised it to one shilling for the first time, on account of the dearness of provisions, and give the men one shilling and two-pence in the spring, one shilling and six-pence in mowing-time, and one shilling and eight-pence at harvest for five weeks. Oxen are pretty much used; we found they reckoned them something cheaper than horses, but that horses did their work better. In summer they feed them in both common and artificial grasses; and in winter seldom give them any thing besides good straw, on which they work them: they put them to labour at three years old, and continue them at it till five. The ploughs are here very clumsy; the beams ten feet long, and all have wheel-coulters.

From Frog-mill to Crickly-hill, which leads into Gloucester Vale, the beauty of landscape is great. Six miles from the former, from the top of an hill, is seen to the right a most prodigious prospect, over an extensive vale, bounded by Cheltenham hills, which seem to tower quite to the clouds; the inclosures appear in a bottom under you, and are very distinct. On the whole, it is inferior only to that amazing one of Billelicay. All this country is full of picturesque views; the romantic spots of Crickley-hill are exceedingly fine, or rather the whole forms a complete piece of sublime nature, and is well worthy of attention from those whose nerves will suffer them to relish those sorts of objects.

The husbandry of this tract does not materially differ from the preceding ones. Their course of crops is, 1. Barley. 2. Clover for two years. 3. Wheat. 4. Pease. They reckon two quarters middling crop of wheat, and the same of oats, and of barley three. Rents run from six to twelve shillings an acre, but in general six or seven shillings. The farms above hill are large, from two to three hundred a year, and some more; but in the Vale of Gloucester they are much less. What grass they have they mow; very few beasts are grazed, and but few dairies, except in the Vale, where they have all that fine breed of hogs, which at Barnet market are called the Shropshires, with exceeding long carcasses, and long slouching ears, which almost trail upon the ground, to make way for their noses. Sainfoine is much sown in all this country, and lasts generally about ten years, some longer; and their method of breaking it up, as well as sheep-pastures, after they have laid about ten years, is by paring and burning; they take off the surface about half an inch thick, and plough in the ashes for turnips, sometimes for wheat. The price of this work is something under twenty shillings an acre. Oxen are much used for all the purposes of husbandry; never less than six in a plough, frequently eight. They are reckoned the most profitable by some farmers, and horses by others; but it is generally agreed, that when a man keeps two teams, it is ever the most profitable to have one of them of oxen.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

In winter, &c. to hay-time, eight-pence, nine-pence, and ten-pence. The stoutest fellows often want work for nine-pence, and cannot readily get it.

In hay-time, for mowing, one shilling, and one shilling and two-pence.

In harvest, one shilling and eight-pence.

Reaping wheat per acre, four and five shillings.

Mowing spring corn, ten-pence, and one shilling.

Threshing wheat, two shillings a quarter.

———— barley, one shilling.

———— oats, ten-pence. All this exceedingly cheap.

IMPLEMENT S.

A stout waggon costs from sixteen to twenty pounds; and a plough ironed complete for half a guinea, which is amazing.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth; and it was computed, that before our wool began to be clandestinely exported to France, fifty thousand pieces of cloth were made yearly in this county, which being estimated at ten pounds a piece, the fine with the coarse amounts to five hundred thousand pounds.

CITY, and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Gloucester; and the market-towns are, Berkeley, Campden, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Colford, Great Dean, Dursley, Fairford, Letchlade, Marshfield, Minching-hampton, Morton in Marsh, Newent, North Leech, Painswick, Sodbury-Chipping, Stanley-Leonard, Stow on the Would, Stroud, Tetbury, Tewksbury, Thornbury, Wickware, Winchcomb, and Wotton under Edge.

We entered this county from Warwickshire, and first visited Campden, or Camden, a town of great note in ancient history, for a congress held here by all the Saxon kings, in the year 689, to consult how to carry on the war jointly against the Britons. It is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, at the distance of eighty-seven miles from London. It was incorporated by king James I. and is governed by two bailiffs, twelve burgesses, and a high steward. Here is a church, in which are many fine marble monuments, the most sumptuous of which is supported by twelve marble pillars, and was erected in memory of Sir Baptist Hicks, viscount Campden, who built an alms-house for six poor men, and the same number of women, and rebuilt the market-place.

Here are also two charity-schools, one for cloathing thirty girls, and teaching them to read, knit, and spin; the other is for teaching twenty-four poor children to read. There is likewise a grammar-school in this town, endowed with sixty pounds a year, for a master and usher. There are some remains of a feat built here by lord Camden, which the Royalists burnt down in the civil wars, that it might not be a garrison for the parliament. This town is famous for its manufacture of stockings.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs, viz. Ash-Wednesday, the twenty-third of April, the twenty-fifth of July, and the third of November, for horses, cows, sheep, linen-cloth, and stockings.

Morton in Marsh contains nothing worthy of notice, except that the Roman Fosse-way passeth through it.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, and the tenth of October, for cattle.

Within a mile of this town, in the great road from London to Worcester, are the four shire stones, where the counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Oxford, and Worcester meet.

Winchcomb, the next town we visited, was anciently a county or sheriffdom of itself, and was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Here is an almshouse, founded, but not endowed, by the lady Dorothy, wife of Edward lord Chandois, for twelve poor women. This town is small, distant from London eighty-seven miles, and situated in a bottom, in the midst of good pasture and arable lands. The inhabitants formerly planted tobacco here with great advantage, till they were restrained in the twelfth year of king Charles II. after which, the town, by little and little, decayed, and is now poor and inconsiderable. The church is a good building, hath two isles, a large chancel, and a lofty tower, adorned with battlements and pinnacles. It is remarkable, that it is a curacy worth no more than ten pounds a year, though the impropriation is valued at three hundred pounds *per annum*.

King Offa is said to have built here a nunnery in 787; and in 798, king Kenulph laid the foundation of a stately abbey for three hundred monks, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Its lands being afterwards alienated, and its bishopric become corrupt, Oswald, who was bishop of Worcester in 985, reformed the discipline, recovered the lands, and dedicated the house to St. Kenulph, the martyred son of the founder. At the general dissolution, it was in the possession of Benedictine monks, and valued at seven hundred and fifty-nine pounds eleven shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. the sixteenth of May, and the twenty-eighth of July, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.

At Hales, near Winchcomb, Richard earl of Cornwall, and afterwards king of the Romans, and emperor of Germany, began in the year 1246, and, at the expence of ten thousand marks, finished, in the year 1251, a noble abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, brought from Beaulieu, near New Forest, in Hampshire. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and valued, upon the dissolution, at three hundred and fifty-seven pounds seven shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

We next proceeded on to Stow on the Would, called in all records Stow St. Edward. This town, from its high situation, is so much exposed to the winds, that the inhabitants are said to have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water, belonging to the town. It is distant from London seventy-seven miles, is governed by two bailiffs, and has a large church, with a high tower, which contains several monuments. Here is an hospital, alms-house, and free-school; besides other charitable institutions, all well endowed, the poor here being very numerous. Here are some good inns, and the Roman Fosse-way passes through this town.

There was an hospital here, said to have been founded by Ailmar, who was earl of Cornwall and Devonshire, about the year 1010. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity,

Trinity, and intended for the maintenance of poor women, and a chaplain. The revenues of it amounted to twenty-five pounds fourteen shillings and eight-pence yearly.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and the twenty-fourth of October, for saddlers, shoe-makers, ironmongers wares, hops, and sheep. For sheep this is a very noted fair; 'tis said that twenty thousand were sold here at one time.

Northleech, or Northleche, is so called from its situation upon the river Leche, at the distance of eighty miles from London. It is governed by a bailiff and two constables. Here is a neat church, several almshouses, and a good grammar-school, which is free to all the boys of the town, and endowed with eighty pounds a year by Hugh Westwold, Esq; who being afterwards reduced, solicited the trustees to be master of it, but was denied. By a decree of Chancery, in the reign of king James I. this school was settled on Queen's College, Oxford.

This town has a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. Wednesday before the twenty-third of April, for cows and sheep; Wednesday before the twenty-ninth of September, for horses and small ware; and the third Wednesday in May, for cheese and cattle.

Fairford, the next town through which we passed, took its name from a ford which was formerly in this place, over a small river that runs into the Thames, called the Coln, on which this town stands. It is distant from London seventy-eight miles, and has two good bridges cross the Coln.

Many medals and urns are often dug up here; and in the adjoining fields are several barrows, supposed to have been raised over some considerable persons who have been slain here in battle, though it does not appear from history that any battle was ever fought in or near this place.

A great many charities are still subsisting in this town; but what it is chiefly remarkable for, is its large, handsome church, and the admirable painting of the windows, of which the following is an exact description and history.

John Tame, a merchant of London, purchased this manor of king Henry VII. to whom it descended from the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick. Having taken a prize-ship, bound for Rome, wherein he found a great quantity of painted glass, he brought both the glass and the workmen into England. The glass was such a curiosity, that Mr. Tame built this church at Fairford, (dedicating it to the Virgin Mary); which is in length one hundred and twenty-five feet, and fifty-five in breadth; and has three chancels, a good vestry, and a noble tower, arising from the midst of it, adorned with pinnacles; and the windows of the church, twenty-eight in number, he caused to be glazed with this invaluable prize, which remains intire to this day, the admiration of all that see it.

Mrs. Farmer (a daughter of the lord Lemster) gave two hundred pounds to be laid out in mending and wiring the windows: this has preserved them from accidents. And, in the grand rebellion, the impropiator, Mr. Oldworth, and others, (to their great praise be it remembered!) took down the glass, and secured it in some secret place, thereby preserving it from fanatic rage. The painting was the design of Albert Durer, a famous Italian master; and the colouring in the drapery, and some of the figures, is so well performed, that Vandyke affirmed, the pencil could not exceed it.

The subject is all scripture history; viz. the serpent tempting Eve; God appearing in the burning bush to Moses, when a shepherd; the angel conducting Joshua to war; Gideon's fleece; the queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon; king David judging the Amalekite regicide; Samson slaying the Philistines, killing the lion, and his being betrayed by Dalilah; Solomon's judgment between the two harlots; and the figures of the twelve major prophets.

But the greatest part is taken up with the stories of the New Testament: the angel appearing to Zacharias; Joseph and Mary contracted; the visitation of Mary by the angel, and her visiting her cousin Elizabeth; our Saviour born in a stable; the shepherds and Magi visiting him there; Herod waiting the return of the wise men; Christ circumcised; the purification of the holy Virgin; Simeon with our Saviour in his arms; Joseph's flight into Egypt; Herod slaying the young children of Bethlehem; the assumption of the Virgin, and Joseph and she seeking Jesus at the feast; our Saviour's transfiguration; Mary anointing his head; the disciples going to embalm him, and the angel relating to them his resurrection; Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalen; his riding to Jerusalem on an ass; Zaccheus, and the people stirring palm-branches, and children crying, Hosanna; his praying in the garden; Judas betraying him; Pilate judging him, and washing his hands from the guilt; the crucifixion between two thieves, the women standing by, and the soldiers watching him; Joseph of Arimathea begging the body, and receiving it; his burial by Nicodemus, and others; the darkness at the passion; and Michael contending with the devil.

Christ's travelling to Emmaus, and his appearance to the eleven, and afterwards to Thomas; his disciples going a-fishing, and Christ's appearing to them, with the breaking of the net, and broiling of the fish; Christ's ascension; and the descent of the Holy Ghost in cloven tongues.

In the west window is the Last Judgment, curiously designed, and well executed, containing a vast number of incidents relating thereto.

In the rest of the windows are many historical passages, that happened after Christ's ascension; viz. the twelve apostles at large, with the article of the Creed they are said to be severally the authors of; the four Evangelists, as writing the gospels; four principal fathers of the church, viz. St. Jerom, St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, and St. Austin; the worthies that have preserved the Christian church, in four upper windows of the middle isle on the south side, and the persecutors thereof in the four opposite windows.

John Tame, Esq; the pious and worthy founder of this noble structure, died in the year 1500, and was buried on the north side of the church, under a raised marble monument.

Fairford has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, and the twelfth of November, for sheep and cattle.

At Quevington, near this town, there was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom this manor was given by Agnes de Lasico, or Lacy, and her daughter Sibylla, before the reign of king John. It was valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and thirty-seven pounds seven shillings and a penny *per annum*.

William Longefne, earl of Salisbury, in the year 1222, gave the manor of Hethorp, somewhere in this county, to certain monks and brethren of the Carthusian order, assigned part of his revenues towards building of a monastery for them here; and by his will, made in the year 1225, he bequeathed to them church-plate, vestments, relics, and a stock of cattle; but the religious here, after some few years stay, not liking their habitation, prevailed with the countess Ela, relict of their founder, to remove them to Henton, near Bath, a city of Somersetshire.

From Fairford we continued our journey to Letchlade. This place derives its name from being built on a spot of ground formerly called the Lade, and a small river running near it, called the Leech. It stands upon the river Thames, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, at the distance of seventy-four miles from London. It is generally believed to have been anciently a Roman town, from a very plain Roman road, which runs from hence to Cirencester. Some are of opinion, that it was once a famous university for teaching Latin, as Creek-Lade was for Greek.

The Thames, after having been formed by the conjunction of the Leech, the Coln, the Churn, and the

Ifis,

Ifis, begins to be navigable in this town, and barges come to its quay to take in butter, cheese, and other goods for London, which renders this place not inconsiderable.

A priory of Black canons, or rather an hospital, for a master or prior, and certain poor and infirm brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded here near a bridge over the Thames, from hence called St. John's Bridge, given to this use by the lady Isabel Ferrers, wife of Hugh Mortimer, before the thirtieth of king Henry III. but this house being decayed, king Edward IV. in the twelfth year of his reign, gave his mother, Cicely, dutchess of York, leave to get it dissolved, and then to apply the revenues of it to the endowing of a perpetual chauntry of three priests, at the altar of St. Mary, in the parish church here, which continued till Dean Underwood, in the time of Henry VII. found means to place two of these chauntry priests at Wallingford College, in Berkshire, while the third remained at Letchlade.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the tenth of August, for cattle and toys; and the ninth of September, for cheese and cattle.

The ancient building lately discovered by digging in a meadow near Letchlade, deserves particular mention. It is fifty feet long, forty broad, and four high, supported with one hundred brick pillars, curiously inlaid with stones of divers colours of tesseraic work, and supposed to be a Roman bath.

Not far from it are the two towns, called Sarney, so named by the Saxons, from the Roman causeways; *Sarn*, in that language, and at present, signifying a paved way.

Having viewed Letchlade, we passed on to Cirencester, commonly called Cicester, which name it derived from having been a *cester* or *castle*, upon a small river called the Churn, that falls into the Thames at Crekelade, a borough town of Wiltshire. Cicester is distant from London eighty-five miles, is divided into seven wards, and is by some thought to be the oldest, and to have been formerly the largest town in the county. King Henry IV. gave it a charter, and several privileges; and queen Elizabeth granted it another, by which it was governed by a steward and bailiff; and it is now governed by two high constables, and fourteen wardsmen, over seven distinct wards, who are appointed yearly at the court leet. It is a post town, and maintains a stage coach to London. Here were formerly three parish-churches, one of which only now remains: this is a fine, large, beautiful structure, with two isles, supported by strong pillars: the chancel is handsomely decorated; it has five chapels adjoining to it, and a neat lofty tower, with an excellent ring of bells in it. There are twenty-eight windows in this church of painted glass, representing scripture history, and the history of several fathers, martyrs, and persecutors of the Christian church; and exhibiting the several religious orders of the church of Rome, from the Pope to the Mendicant Friar. Here is a free-school, and a charity-school for about nineteen children, and several hospitals and alms-houses. The manufactures of woollen in this town are very considerable, some idea of which may be formed from the great consumption of wool here, there having been some years no less than five thousand packs brought hither from Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, and sold to the clothiers of Gloucestershire.

This town was of great repute in the time of the Romans and Saxons. Its eminence among the first appears by the many remains of Roman antiquities and ancient coins that have at different times been dug up in and near this place; particularly several pillars and pavements, supposed to have been those of a temple and bath; and the frequent mention of it in the histories of the Saxons, who, 'tis said, built an abbey, which was repaired by Henry II. makes it probable, that it bore a considerable figure among the latter. They took it from the Britons, after a long defence of it, in 577; the Mercians took it from the West Saxons in 656, and the Danes took it from the Mercians in 879. In the year 1020, king Canute held a general council here. Two

Roman consular ways cross each other at this place; one of which is still visible, with a high ridge all the way to Birdlip-hills, south of Cheltenham; and the other may be traced to Crekelade, a borough town of Wiltshire. Little of the abbey is now left, except two old and indifferently gate-houses. Here is a monument of earth, called Grismund's Tower, in the form of a wind-mill-hill, in the inside of which there were found human bones, said to have been of an extraordinary size, with some ashes in a vessel of lead.

Cirencester is thought to have been the ancient *Corinium* of the Romans, mentioned by Ptolemy, and the *Durocornovium* of Antoninus, and said to be rebuilt by Cissa, a viceroy under one of the Saxon kings, a great and populous city; then inclosed with walls, and a ditch of vast compass, which may be traced quite round. The foundation of the wall is also very visible in most places. A good part of this circuit is now pasture, corn-fields, and gardens, besides the site of the present town. Antiquities are dug up here every day; old foundations, houses, and streets, and many mosaic pavements, with rings, intaglia's, and coins innumerable, especially in one great garden, called Lewis's Grounds, which might have been the *Prætorium*, or general's quarters; for *Llys*, in British, signifies a palace. Large quantities of carved stones are carried off yearly in carts, to mend the highways, besides what have been used in building. A fine mosaic pavement was dug up here *anno 1723*, with many coins. One Mr. Richard Bishop lately dug up in his garden a vault sixteen feet long, and twelve broad, supported with square pillars of Roman brick, three feet and an half high, on which was a strong floor of terrace. Near it are now several other vaults, on which cherry-trees grow. These might have been the foundations of a temple; for in the same place they found several stones of the shafts of pillars, six feet long, and large stone bases, with cornices very handsomely moulded, and carved with modillions, and other ornaments, which are now converted into swine-troughs, and pavements before the door. Capitals of these pillars were likewise found. A mosaic pavement near it, and intire, is now the floor of his privy.

At Cirencester there was a rich college of prebendaries before the Conquest; and in 1117, king Henry I. built here a stately monastery for Black canons; he dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; and it was so liberally endowed by him, and several succeeding kings, that at the dissolution it was valued at one thousand and fifty-one pounds seven shillings and a penny *per annum*.

St. Laurence's Hospital, in this town, was founded in the time of Edward III. by Edith, lady of Wigold, for a master, and two poor women. The master was formerly nominated by the abbot, but is presented by the king. The two poor women have at this time about two shillings and six-pence *per week* each.

St. Thomas's Hospital was founded for decayed weavers, by Sir William Nottingham, who died in the year 1427. This also is yet in being, under the government of the Weavers Company.

This town sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, on Monday and Friday; and three annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday, the eighteenth of July, and the eighth of November, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, oil, and leather. The fair for wool is as considerable as that of any in England.

East of this town, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, is Starbury-Mount, a barrow where Roman coins have been frequently dug up.

Continuing our journey to the west of Cirencester, we entered Minching-Hampton, so called from its having belonged to the Minching nuns at Caen, in Normandy.

This town is distant from London ninety miles: Here is a good rectory church, worth two hundred pounds a year, large, and in the form of a cross, with isles on each side, and a tower, with battlements rising in the middle. In the north isle are many inscriptions of benefactions; and in that on the south side is the statue of a man lying cross-legged, with a sword and shield by him, and his wife lying at his feet.

It is said there was a nunnery here before the Conquest, but no particular accounts of it are to be found.

The manor of this place was given by William the Conqueror to the nunnery of the Holy Trinity at Caen in Normandy; and after the seizure of the lands of the foreign monasteries, it was given by king Henry VI. and king Edward IV. to the nuns of Sion, in Middlesex; and, as a part of that nunnery, was valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and seventeen pounds sixteen shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Trinity-Monday, and the twenty-ninth of October, for cattle and cheese.

Leaving this place, we came to Tetbury, a considerable cloathing-town, at the distance of ninety-three miles from London, situated on a rising ground, in an healthy air, but scarce of water in summer. 'Tis well built, has a large market-house, well frequented, for yarn; and there is a lesser market-house, for cheese, bacon, and other commodities. It is governed by a bailiff; and at the end of the town is a long bridge, whereof one half is in Wiltshire. The church is a vicarage, worth one hundred and twenty pounds a year: it is a good building, large and handsome, in which are divers monuments. Here are a free-school, and an alms-house. It had formerly a castle, built by Dunwallo Malmufius, a British prince. The town seems to be well furnished with every thing but water, which is so scarce, that the inhabitants are obliged to buy it at the rate sometimes of eighteen pence for an hoghead. In this parish rises the river Avon, which runs through Bristol, and afterwards falls into the Severn.

Tetbury has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Ash-Wednesday, and the twenty-second of July, for cattle, lambs, sheep, and horses.

A little to the north of this town is a meadow, called Maudlin Meadow, because, as we were told, it belonged to Magdalen College, in Oxford. Here the inhabitants shewed us the head of a spring, which flowing from thence, runs along an hedge-trough; and some tops of the wood, that grows in the hedge, rotting, and falling into this rill of water, are by it turned into stone. We took up a great many of them, which are generally in the shape of the pipes (as they are commonly called) which the peruke-makers curl their hair upon, and of a whitish, stony substance. We broke divers of them, and in the middle found generally a stick of wood, some as big as a goose-quill, others larger; some had but a thin stony crust about them; in others the stick was no bigger than a large needle: again, some had no stick in them, but only an hole through them, like that of a tobacco-pipe; and in some others we could perceive no woody substance, nor hole at all, but the whole was a soft kind of stone. Hence we guess, that the sand, which the water brings down with it, gathers and crusts about those sticks; and that, in time, the stick consumes, and the stony or sandy substance fills up and supplies its place.

At Kingfort, in the neighbourhood of Tetbury, it has been common, after a shower of rain, to find Roman coins in the fields, which the people call Chesse-money; and not far from this village are still to be seen the traces of a large camp, now called Bury-hill.

Peverstone Castle, about a mile north-east of this town, was built in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas earl of Berkley, out of the ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poretiers, under the Black Prince.

Leaving Tetbury, we continued our journey, and entered Marshfield, situated in the road to Bristol, on the borders of Wiltshire, at the distance of one hundred and three miles from London. It is governed by a bailiff, who has the power of punishing offenders within its precincts. The town consists chiefly of one street of old buildings, near a mile long: it has a large church, with several monuments and inscriptions in the isles and chancel. Here is an alms-house, with a chapel belonging to it, well endowed, for eight poor people; founded by Mr. Alderman Crisp of London.

This town carries on a considerable trade in cloth

and malt, and is famous for cakes. It is said there was formerly a nunnery here, but no accounts of it remain.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fourth of May, for horned cattle; and the twenty-fourth of October, for sheep, horses, and cheese.

From this town we passed to the city of Bristol, which has been already described in our survey of Somersetshire, and passed through Kingswood Forest, in the hundred of Wotton, near the city of Bristol, containing about five thousand acres, but formerly many more. It consists chiefly of coal mines, the property of which is vested in several gentlemen by patent. The constableness of this forest was, by king Edward IV. granted to Humphrey Stafford of Hooke, a branch of the family of the earls of Stafford; but at the restoration of the office of keeper of this forest, and of Filwood, was granted to colonel Humphrey Cooke. 'Tis a controverted point, whether this is a forest, or only a chase; for 'tis said to have been dependent on Miclewood, which has been long ago destroyed; and Kingswood itself was deforested in the reign of king Richard I.

It takes its name from a neighbouring parish upon the river Avon, which, though encompassed round by Gloucestershire, in the same diocese; and though it is seven miles from the nearest part of Wiltshire, yet is in the latter county, and under the power of its sheriffs and justices. The houses are as compact as in a market-town: and its cloth manufacture, which has been very considerable, made it tolerably large and populous. The whole parish is tythe-free, by virtue of a grant to an abbey which was founded in it in the year 1139. Here is now a small chapel, and a charity-school, founded and endowed by a private gentleman.

On the edge of this forest, and on the bank of the Avon, about a mile from Bristol, at a place called Conham, are those famous works for smelting of copper, a particular description of which we have already given in our account of Somersetshire.

About four miles to the north of Bristol, is a pit in a rock, whence lead ore was formerly dug, called Pen Park Hole. The descent is narrow, in the form of a tunnel, being about two yards wide, and forty deep. After passing through the rock, it opens into a cave, seventy-five yards long, forty-one broad, and nineteen high. In this cave there is a pool of sweet water, twenty-seven yards long, twelve broad, and five and a half deep.

About a mile and a half from Bristol is St. Vincent's rock, and the famous hot well so celebrated for curing the diabetes, and other disorders; a full account of which has been already given in our survey of Somersetshire.

Chipping-Sodbury, the next town we visited, is an ancient borough, originally governed by a bailiff; but in 1681, it was made a corporation, with a mayor, six aldermen, and twelve burgeses, by king Charles II. On the second of January, 1688, it was again discontinued by a proclamation of king James II. King Stephen granted the bailiffs and burgers of this place the same liberties as those of Bristol, and allowed every burger commonage for a heifer in a place called the Rodings; and they are still empowered to distribute eighty-eight cow-pastures to as many of the inhabitants, and eight acres of meadow for their own lives, and those of their widows; and as they fall, to grant them again in the like manner. This town is distant from London one hundred and three miles; and being a great thoroughfare in the road from Bristol to Cirencester and Oxfordshire, is well provided with good inns. Here is a spacious church, though it is but a chapel of ease to Sodbury, a village in the neighbourhood. Here is likewise a free-school, and other charities.

There is a weekly market here on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of May, and the twenty-fourth of June, for cattle, cheese, and pedlary.

About three miles distant from this town lies Bodmington Magna, in the hundred of Grombaldash, a seat of the duke of Beaufort's; which, for its stately parks, pleasant walks, fine gardens, variety of fountains, and other contrivances for recreation and pleasure,

as well as its noble mansion-house, may justly be esteemed one of the compleatest in England; and king William, who came hither from King-road, where he landed on his return from his expedition to Ireland, was so well pleased with this retreat, that he told the duke, he was not surprized at his absenting himself from court, when he had so sumptuous a palace of his own.

In the fields near Badmington are found cylindrical and spherical stones, almost as big as common balls.

We next passed through Wickware, a small town, but a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen: the mayor, after having served that high office, remains an alderman for life. This town stands at the distance of one hundred and one miles from London, and is well watered by two brooks, over one of which is a handsome stone bridge. The church is a large edifice, with two chancels. The tower is at the west end, high, and adorned with pinnacles. Here is a free-school, and the neighbouring wastes afford plenty of coal. This town is greatly indebted to one Alexander Horsea, a native of this town, and poor, who, when a boy, run away from his parents, but met with such amazing turns of good fortune in the world, as enabled him to give six hundred pounds to build a school-house here, endowing it with a very good house in Gray's-Inn-lane, London, for the maintenance of the school-master, which gift is settled by a decree in Chancery.

In the garden of the manor-house of this town, is a chefnut-tree, which measures nineteen yards, or fifty-seven feet in circumference, at the height of six feet above the ground, and is supposed to have been planted during the reign of king John, about the year 1216.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, and the second of July, for oxen and horses.

We then came to Thornbury, situated two miles from the eastern bank of the Severn, on a rivulet that runs into it, and at the distance of one hundred and six miles from London. The town, which gives its name to the hundred, has a customary, or titular mayor, twelve aldermen, who must previously have been mayors, and two constables. In the civil wars it was fortified for king Charles I. as a check upon the garrison of Gloucester. The church here is large, in the form of a cathedral, with spacious isles on each side, together with a cross, and a beautiful high tower at the west end. Here are four small alms-houses, and a free-school.

Here are still to be seen the foundations of a magnificent castle, begun, but never finished, by Edward duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the reign of king Henry VIII.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. Easter-Monday, the fifteenth of August, Monday before St. Thomas's day, and the twenty-first of December, for cattle and horses.

Oldbury, upon the river Severn, and near Thornbury, was a Roman station; and Antoninus says, that here was the trajectus or passage over the river Severn. In this place are two large Roman camps; and at Alveston, not far from Oldbury, is a large round camp on the edge of a hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of the Severn. Near the camp is a large barrow, in which were found several stone coffins, with bones in them: and at a place called Castle-hill, not far from hence, is another camp still to be seen, being an oblong square with a single ditch.

This trajectus or passage over the Severn was afterwards removed to Aust, a hamlet of Hanbury, on the banks of the Severn, and formerly called Aust Clive, from its situation upon a craggy cliff; but the inconvenience and danger of the passage rendered it necessary to remove it. Accordingly, about thirty years ago, the ferry was fixed at a place called New-Passage, about two miles lower down the Severn, which is reckoned safer, and much more pleasant. This, however, may truly be said of Aust, that it has a neat chapel, and a high tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles.

Continuing our journey, we came to Berkley, in the hundred of the same name, and near the Severn, at the distance of one hundred and eleven miles from London.

It is the largest parish in the county, being twenty-four miles in compass, and is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and gives title of earl, as well as surname to the ancient family of Berkleys. The Severn, for almost six miles, runs by this parish, which lies so low, that it is esteemed neither pleasant nor healthy. The mayor is sworn at the court-leet of the earl of Berkley, who is lord of this manor, as well as the castle, which is termed in old records, The Honour of Berkley, and is one of the largest in England, most of the towns in the hundred, and many other places in the county, being in all near thirty parishes, depending on it: for which a fee-farm rent was paid in king Henry II's time, of five hundred pounds seventeen shillings and two-pence, which shews the vast extent and value of this estate, even in those days. It belongs to the present earl of Berkley, who is also baron of Dursley. The castle is a strong, magnificent, though antique building, and the ancient seat of this noble family, which is scarce to be paralleled by any subject for the nobility of its extraction. It is agreed by all our historical writers, that king Edward II. of England, was murdered in this castle: they shew the apartments where they say that the king was a prisoner, but they do not admit he was killed there. Here is a large, spacious church, with stately monuments belonging to the Berkley family, an isle on each side, and a chapel adjoining, a neat vestry, and a strong high tower. There is a charity-school in this town. Here was a nunnery long before the Conquest, which was suppressed by the villainous contrivance of Godwin earl of Kent, who procured many of the nuns, and the abbess herself, to be debauched, in the time of king Edward.

An hospital of St. James and St. John, in this place, is mentioned in a deed of the twelfth year of king Henry III. but no particulars are known about it.

This town has a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the fourteenth of May, for cattle, and pigs.

At Longbridge, near Berkley, a priory or hospital was founded by Maurice lord Berkley, in the time of king Henry II. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and afterwards augmented with two chauntry priests by William marquis of Berkley.

At Lewing, near this town, the same Maurice lord Berkley is said to have founded an hospital in the time of king Henry II.

At Woodchester, in the neighbourhood of Berkley, probably in the time of Edward the Confessor, Gueta, wife to Godwin earl of Kent, is said to have built a religious house, to atone for her husband's guilt in corrupting the nuns at Berkley.

From Berkley we proceeded to Wotton under Edge, situated on a pleasant and fruitful eminence, at the distance of ninety-nine miles from London. It is a pretty town, and long since noted for the making of cloth. The chief magistrate, who is chose yearly at the earl of Berkley's court-leet, is called a mayor, and is ever after an alderman. Here is a large stately church, which is a vicarage, and hath two wide isles, and an high handsome tower, adorned with battlements and pinnacles. In this church are several tombs and monuments, chiefly belonging to the Berkley family. Here are also a free-school, and an alms-house for six poor men, and six women. The town is well supplied with water, which was brought hither at the expence of Hugh Perry, Esq; alderman of London, in the year 1632.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of September, for cattle and cheese.

At Alderly, near this town, are some hills, on which great numbers of stones, in the form of cockle and oyster shells, are found. A variety of conjectures have been formed with regard to the origin of these stones; some considering them as a *lusus naturæ*, while others will have them to be really the shells of fish thrown up here by the sea at the universal deluge.

At Boxwell, not far from Wotton, there was a nunnery, said to have been destroyed by the Danes.

Dursley,

Dursley, the next place we visited, is ninety-seven miles from London. It is a corporate town, governed by a bailiff and four constables; but has nothing remarkable, except a manufacture of woollen cloth, and a spacious church, with a handsome spire.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the fourth of December, for cattle and pedlars ware.

In the neighbourhood of this town is a rock of incredible durability, and yet easily cut. It is called Puff stone by the country people, who, as a specimen of its durable quality, say, that the walls of Berkley castle, which have very little appearance of decay, though near seven hundred years old, are built of it.

Robert Montgomery, earl of Salisbury, gave, in the reign of William the Conqueror, the manor of Horsely, a little to the north-east of Dursley, to the abbey of St. Martin at Troan, in Normandy, a structure which he himself had founded. In consequence of this donation, a prior and monks were settled here, dependent upon that foreign monastery. This house afterwards became a cell to the convent of Bruton, in Somersetshire, till that structure was totally destroyed at the dissolution of religious houses.

Leaving Dursley, we passed on to Stanley-Leonard, so called from its having once a monastery dedicated to St. Leonard. It is ninety-five miles distant from London, has a charity-school, a market on Saturday, and the annual fairs, viz. the seventeenth of November, the Saturday after St. Swithin; both for cattle and Briffars ware.

In the church of this town was a small monastery of two prior and canons; which being given by Roger Berksey, in the year 1146, to St. Peter's in Gloucester, became a cell of Benedictine monks to that abbey. At the dissolution, there were only three monks, whose annual revenues amounted to seventy-one pounds six shillings and eight-pence.

At Kingley, south of Stanley, there was an ancient priory, endowed with a manor, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At length, it became a college and free chapel of secular priests.

At Woodchester, a village near this town, a curious Roman pavement of mosaic work was discovered in the year 1722. It is of a considerable extent, and represents birds and beasts in their natural colours, besides a variety of other devices beautifully executed. And at Cromhall, a village between Wickware and Thornbury, was found, not long ago, another pavement of the same kind, eighteen feet and a half long, and near fifteen feet and a half broad, composed of cubical stones of beautiful colours, strongly cemented.

Stroud, the next town through which we passed, stands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the water called Stroud. It is distant from London ninety-three miles, has a handsome church, ninety feet long, and forty broad; the chancel is thirty feet long, and sixteen wide: at the west end rises an high spire steeple, and a tower in the middle. Here is a free-school, a charity-school, and a work-house.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of May, and the twenty-fourth of June, for cattle, cheese, and pedlary.

At Bisby, a village near Stroud, was born and educated the famous Friar Bacon, who, from his superior knowledge, gained the reputation of a conjurer. He died in the year 1284.

We then continued our journey northward, and entered Painwick, situated in the most wholesome air of this county, on the river Stroud, at the distance of ninety-four miles from London. The cloathing trade is greatly followed here. The church is a vicarage, and very handsome, with two chancels, a north isle, and a neat spire.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Tuesday, and the nineteenth of September, for horned cattle and sheep.

Leaving Painwick, we arrived at the ancient city of Gloucester, which is a well built, clean, healthy town, at the distance of one hundred and two miles from Lon-

don, secured by the river Severn on one side, a branch of which brings up ships to it; beautified with a cathedral, and five parish-churches, and exceedingly well provided with hospitals. It has its name from its fair situation on a pleasant hill. It was a Roman colony, by the name of *Colonia Glevum*, and governed by a consul. It was called a city when London was but a burgh. The Saxons took possession of it about the year 570. Forging of iron seems to have been the business of the town so early as William the Conqueror; for we find in Doomsday, that the tribute required of it was a certain quantity of iron bars. It has had its misfortunes both from wars and fires, but still rose again and flourished; and at length king Henry VIII. having suppressed its abbey of St. Peter here, made it an episcopal see, (with a dean and six prebends) which to this day is its greatest glory; as is next to that, its giving title of duke to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales. Its castle, which was erected in the time of William the Conqueror, is very much decayed; part of it is leased out by the crown; and the rest serves for a prison, one of the best in England. In its cathedral, which is an ancient, but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, said to be one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England, are the tombs of Edward II. and of Robert duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror; and there is a whispering place, like to that in the cupola of St. Paul's at London. It has beautiful cloysters, in the stile of those at King's College, in Cambridge; and there are twelve chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of many great persons. King John, in the first year of his reign, made it a borough, to be governed by two bailiffs. Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation. By its present charter, granted by Charles II. in 1672, on resignation of its former charters, it is governed now by a steward, who is generally a nobleman, a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, out of whom the mayor is elected, a town-clerk, two sheriffs, chose yearly out of twenty-six common-councilmen, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. Here are twelve incorporated companies for its trade, which was considerable, till lessened by the neighbourhood of Bristol; but pin-making is now one of its chief manufactures. Here is a fair stone bridge over the river, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house. King Edward I. held a parliament here *anno* 1272, wherein several good laws were made, now called The Statutes of Gloucester. King Richard II. also held a parliament here; and king Richard III. in consideration of his having borne the title of Duke of Gloucester, before he acquired the crown, added the two adjacent hundreds of Dudston and Kingsbarton to it, gave it his sword and cup of maintenance, and made it a county of itself, by the name of the County of the City of Gloucester: but after the restoration, the hundreds were taken away by act of parliament, and the walls pulled down, because the city had shut the gates against king Charles I. when he besieged it in 1643. Before that siege it had eleven parish-churches, but six of them were then demolished. Camden is of opinion, with Geoffrey of Monmouth, that this city was honoured with the episcopal dignity in the time of the Britons. Sir William Dugdale gives the name of one of its bishops *anno* 522; and archbishop Usher says, that Theonus was translated from Gloucester to the archbishoprick of London, *anno* 542. Here are abundance of crosses and statues of the kings of England, several market-houses supported with pillars, and large remains of monasteries. Its town-hall, for the assizes, &c. is called the Booth-Hall. Under the bridge there is a machine which raises the water to serve the town; though it is also supplied from Robin Hood's Well, which is a fine walk, a mile or two out of the city. Camden says, that the famous consular way, called Ermin-street, which begins at St. David's in Pembroke-shire, and reaches to Southampton, passes through this city.

Wulphere, the first Christian king of Mercia, is said to have begun a church and monastery here, which were finished by his brother and successor, Ethelred, about the year 680, through the care of Ofric, his nephew, and

and at that time his viceroy in these parts, but afterwards king of Northumberland. It was dedicated to St. Peter. Over this monastery three successive queens presided during more than ninety years: in the time of the civil wars that followed, it became desolate, and continued so fifty years, but some secular priests were placed in it about 823, by Bernulph king of Northumberland: these priests were turned out, and Benedictine monks put in about the year 1022, by command of king Cànute, and at the instigation of Wolstan bishop of Worcester. His successor, bishop Aldred, about the year 1058, new-built the abbey church in a place nearer the city, where it formerly stood; and after the Conquest, abbot Serlo, the Conqueror's chaplain, much increased the number of monks, and the revenues, which amounted, at the dissolution, to one thousand nine hundred and forty-six pounds five shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

Some of the legendary writers report, that a stately monastery was built here in honour of St. Oswald, the king and martyr, about the year 660, by Merwald, viceroy of the western part of Mercia, and Domneva, his wife: it is also reported upon better authority, that in the year 909, Ethelred, earl of Mercia, and the famous Elfreda, daughter of king Alfred, his countess, translating the relicks of St. Oswald from Bardney, near Lincoln in Lincolnshire, to this place, founded here a religious house, which being deserted by the monks in the Danish wars, became a college of secular priests: it was then accounted a free chapel royal, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, or the bishop of Worcester; but king William Rufus gave it to the archbishops of York, in lieu of their claims to Lindsey, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire, and to other parts in that county, which they quitted to the bishop of Lincoln. Henry Murdac, archbishop of York, in the year 1153, placed here a certain number of regular canons of the order of St. Austín, seven of whom continued till the general dissolution, when the revenues were valued at ninety pounds ten shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Here was a priory of Black canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded by king Ethelstan.

King Henry III. founded, in the parish-church of St. Nicholas, near the West Bridge, in this city, a priory or hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for four infirm brothers and sisters, under the government of a prior or master. In this hospital were once maintained fifty-two poor men; but afterwards it consisted of a master, three brethren, and thirty-two poor men and women. In Dugdale and Speed's valuations, there are two hospitals of the name of St. Bartholomew, in the city of Gloucester; one rated at forty-four pounds seven shillings and two-pence *per annum*, and the other at twenty-five pounds eleven shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

A house or college of Black friars was founded near the Castle Yard of Gloucester, by king Henry III. and Sir Stephen de Hernehill, about the year 1239.

One of the lord Berkleys founded here, not far from the South Gate, in the parish of St. Mary Cript, an house of Grey friars, before the year 1268.

There was a priory of Carmelite or White friars, in the suburb, without the North Gate, said to be founded by queen Eleanor, Sir Thomas Gifford, and Sir Thomas Berkley, in the time of king Henry III.

North of St. Margaret's church, in the parish of St. John Baptist of this city, there is an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, but now called St. James's Hospital, which maintains nineteen poor people, at one shilling and six-pence per week each.

This city sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, a considerable cheese fair; the fifth of July, the twenty-eighth of September, and the twenty-eighth of November, for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese.

At Lassington, a village near Gloucester, are found certain stones called the astroites, or star-stones, from their resemblance to a star. Some have supposed them

to be parts of a petrified marine animal; but the general and most probable opinion is, that they are a species of corals. They are striated from the centre to the circumference, and their radii are sometimes prominent above the surface of the mass; sometimes they are level with it, and sometimes sink below it. They are of a greyish colour, and when put into vinegar, will move about for a considerable time.

At Slymbridge, a small village on the banks of the Severn, about ten miles south of Gloucester, there is a family of the surname of Knight, which has been distinguished for many generations, by having five fingers and a thumb on each hand.

At Lanthony, near this city, Milo, earl of Hereford, in the year 1136, founded a monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist, for the Black canons of Lanthony, in Monmouthshire, who were driven out of their habitation by the Welsh. At the time of the dissolution, it was endowed with seventy-eight pounds nineteen shillings and eleven pence a year.

From Gloucester we kept eastward, and soon came to Cheltenham, a market-town, where is still a pretty good trade carried on in malt, but not so considerable as formerly. Here is a good church in the form of a cross, with isles on each side, and a spire rising in the middle, noted for a good ring of bells. But what is more remarkable, is, that the minister is to be nominated by, and must be a fellow of Jesus College, Oxon, (though the vicarage is but forty pounds a year) but approved of by the earl of Gainborough; and he cannot hold it more than six years. Here are a free-school, an hospital, and some other charities.

The mineral waters lately discovered at Cheltenham, which are of the Scarborough kind, are what will make this place still more and more remarkable, and frequented. An eminent physician has obliged us with the following account of their nature and qualities:

‘ These waters, he observes, were first found out by the flocks of all the neighbouring pigeons going constantly thither to provoke their appetites, as well as to quench the uncommon thirst of these salacious birds. I have been informed, says he, by a physician of credit and experience, who had made all the common trials on them, and observed their effects on many persons of various constitutions, and in different distempers, who had drank them, That, on evaporation, they were found to contain, in a gallon, eight drachms of nitrous salt, with two drachms of an alcalious earth: that they were compounded of a large quantity of nitre, to which they owed their purgative virtue; a light sulphur, which the fetid dejections manifested; and a volatile steel, discoverable by a transparent blue colour, when mixed with an infusion of nut-galls. Alcalious spirits have no effect on them, but they ferment with acids. He further adds, That there might be found some other materials in their composition, perhaps, if more minutely examined and tortured: but that these mentioned principles were evident and incontestable, and were sufficient to account for all their effects and operation; the others (if there be any) being of little efficacy. In the operation, they empty the bowels according to their dose, but gently, mildly, and easily, without sickness, nausea, gripes, or causing great lowness, far beyond any artificial purges whatsoever. They give a good appetite, an easy digestion, and quiet nights, in all nephritic and gouty cases, when not under the fit; in all rheumatic, scrophulous, scorbutic, or leprous cases; but especially in spermatic, urinary, or hæmorrhoidal cases, he thinks them sovereign, and not to be matched. In a word, in all inflammatory cases of whatever kind, and whatever part, he thinks them one of the most salutary means which can be used. Those of pretty strong nerves, and firm constitutions, bear them with high spirits, great pleasure and profit; but they do not at all suit with those of weak nerves, paralytic, hypochondriac, or hysterical disorders, or those who are subject to any kind of fits, cramps, or convulsions: they ruffle such too much, as generally all purgatives do. He thinks they have a great affinity

to the Scarborough waters, and might do great cures in most chronic distempers, if exercise and a proper regimen were directed with them.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the second Thursday in April, and Holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; and the fifth of August, for lambs.

Here was a monastery in the year 803, of which no particulars are recorded.

At Henbury, a village about two miles from St. Vincent's Rock, was also a monastery, in very early times, of which there is no account extant.

The Cistercian monks of Kingswood, in Wiltshire, north-east of Bristol, having obtained Haselton, near Cheltenham, about the year 1153, translated their abbey thither; but in the time of Henry II. they returned to Kingswood.

We next visited Tewksbury: it is situated at the conflux of the Severn with the Avon, that runs out of Warwickshire; and these rivers, with the smaller streams of the Carron and the Swallgate, almost surround the town. It is distant from London ninety-six miles, and had its first privileges from king Edward II. they were confirmed by several succeeding kings, and the town was at length reincorporated by James I. It is governed by twenty-four burgeses, two of whom are chosen bailiffs yearly, who are the ruling magistrates, and have jurisdiction within the borough, exclusive of the justices of the peace for the county: this corporation was dissolved by proclamation of king James II. It is a large, beautiful, and populous town, consisting of three well built streets, and many lanes: it has a bridge over three of the four rivers that run by it; and a church, which is one of the largest in England, that is neither collegiate nor cathedral: it is adorned with a stately tower and funeral monuments, particularly several of the earls of Gloucester and Warwick, prince Edward, son of Hen. VI. and the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. Here is a free-school, besides an hospital, endowed with forty pounds a year, by the late queen Mary, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintainance of thirteen poor people, and a reader, who is appointed by the corporation. Near this town is a piece of ground called the Ham, which is a course for horse-races. The chief manufacture here is woollen cloth and stockings; but the town has long been famous for mustard balls, which are sent in great quantities into other parts.

At Tewksbury there was a monastery, first built and endowed by two brothers, Oddo and Doddo, dukes of Mercia, about the year 715: It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and having suffered much during the civil and Danish wars, became a priory to Cramborn, in Dorsetshire, about the year 980; but Robert Fitz-Haimon, a noble Norman, who came in with William the Conqueror, enlarged the buildings, and increased the possessions so much, that about the year 1102, the monks of Cramborn chose to remove thither, and make this their principal house of lepers, before the first year of king John.

Doddo, the duke or chief nobleman of Mercia, one of the founders of the monastery at Tewksbury, who became himself a monk at Parshore, a market-town of Worcestershire, is said to have built a monastery at Deerhurst, two miles south of Tewksbury, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in memory of his brother Almaric, buried in this place. It was afterwards destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt, and again inhabited before the year 980. King Edward the Confessor gave it, with all the lands belonging to it, to the Benedictine monks of the abbey of St. Dennis, in France, to which it became a cell: by these monks it was sold to Richard earl of Cornwall in the year 1250, when it had eight lordships, and was accounted worth three hundred marks a year. After many alienations, it at last became a cell to Tewksbury abbey, and continued so till the dissolution.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and five annual fairs, viz. the seventh of March, the fourteenth of May, the twenty-second of June, the fourth of September, and

the tenth of October, for tanned leather, several sorts of cattle, and pedlary.

From thence we proceeded to Newent. This town took its name from an inn called New-Inn, which was set up here for the accommodation of passengers on their journey to and from Wales. It is situated on a small river, navigable by boats, in the Forest of Dean, at the distance of one hundred and four miles from London. Here is a handsome church, three alms-houses, and two charity-schools.

King William the Conqueror gave the manor of Newent to the abbot and convent of Cormeile, in Normandy, who sent over a prior and some Benedictine monks; and here was a cell, subordinate to that foreign monastery.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whit Sunday, the first of August, and Friday after the eighth of September, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

We then passed on to Great Dean, or Michael Dean, the principal town in the Forest of Dean. It is distant one hundred and thirteen miles from London, and consists chiefly of one street. Here is a good church, with a handsome spire. The principal manufacture of this town was formerly cloth, but it is now pins: the hills round this town abound with iron ore, and there are several furnaces for melting it, and forges for beating the iron into flats. The workmen are very industrious in discovering the beds of old cinders, which not being fully exhausted of the metal, are purchased of the owners of the land at a good price; and being burnt again in the furnaces, afford better iron than the ore new dug from the mines. It is a custom among the miners, when one of them gives testimony as a witness, to wear a particular cap; and that he may not defile holy writ with unclean hands, he touches the Bible, when the oath is administered to him, with a stick.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Easter-Monday, and the tenth of October, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

At Flaxley, a village in this neighbourhood, Roger, the second earl of Hereford, after the Conquest, built an abbey in the time of king Stephen, for Cistercian monks: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the suppression had nine monks in it, whose yearly revenues were rated at one hundred and twelve pounds three shillings and a penny.

From hence we proceeded to Newnham, an ancient town-corporate, the sword of state being still preserved there, which king John gave them with their charter; and the place is remarkable for its having been the first fortification that was raised on the other side of the Severn against the Welsh; for its having been the manor by which the great place of high constable of England was held, down to the execution of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, on the seventeenth of May, 1521, and for its having given rise to the art of making glass in England; the remains of the first glass-houses that were erected in the kingdom being still to be seen here. The town consists of little more than one long street running north and south, and built upon the high shore of the Severn. It has a vale on the back of it, and is defended on that side with a great bank of earth, which makes the most agreeable terrace-walk. The extremity of the town southward, being the highest part of it, is adorned with a beautiful house and garden, which belonged to Thomas Cromp, Esq; deceased, from whence you have a full view of the whole semielliptical part of the river. The extremity of it northward, being the lowest part, it is adorned with an handsome house and garden, belonging to Mr. Thomas Trigg, an eminent attorney at law: and there being a common ferry here over the Severn, a spacious road running westward, and lately repaired at the expence of his majesty, leads from the town to the forest.

This town has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the eleventh of June, and the eighteenth of October, for horses and sheep.

Calford, or Coverd, the next town we came to, is situated in the Forest of Dean, in the road from Gloucestershire

cestershire to Monmouth, the chief town of Monmouthshire, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one miles from London. Here is a charity-school, but nothing else that deserves notice.

This town has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twentieth of June, for wool; and the twenty-fourth of November, for horned cattle, and cheese.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Gloucestershire.

Elegant broad-leaved imperforate St. John's Wort; *Androsæmum Campoclaresense*, Park; found on St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

Marsh-Asparagus, or Sperage, corruptly called Sparrow-grass; *Asparagus palustris*, Ger. found in Appleton-meadow, about two miles from Bristol.

The Box-tree; *Baxus arboreseens*, Park; found at Boxwell, in Cotswold.

Daisie-leaved Ladies-smock; *Cardamine pumila Bellidis folio Alpina*, Ger. found on St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

Small autumnal Hyacinth; *Hyacinthus autumnalis minor*; found on the same rock.

English Sea-tree-mallow; *Malva arborea marina nostras*, Park; found on an island called Denney, three miles from King's-road.

Rock-Parsley; *Peucedanum minus*, Park; found on St. Vincent's Rock.

Wild-madder; *Rubea sylvestris*; found on the afore-said rock.

Small Sengrene of St. Vincent's Rock; *Sedum minus rupe S. Vincentii*; found as above.

Knobby-rooted Anemone or Wind-flower; *Anemone tuberosa radice*; grows on Cotswold-hills, near Black-Burton.

Alexanders; *Hippofelinum*, Ger. found on the rocks at Beckley, going down to Ast-ferry.

Finely cut annual Mountain-Cressie; *Nasturtium montanum annuum tenuissimè divisum*; found on St. Vincent's Rock.

Remarks on the NAVIGATION of Gloucestershire.

We have already, in our account of Somersetshire, described the navigation of the Avon, the only river navigable in this county, except the Severn. The mouth of the Severn, at the extremity of Gloucestershire, where the Avon falls into this river, is between five or six miles over, and is indeed a raging and furious kind of sea, occasioned by these raging kinds of tides called the Bore, which flow here sometimes six or seven feet at once, rolling forward like a mighty wave; so that the stern of a vessel is lifted six or seven feet upon the water, when her head is fast a-ground. The Severn is navigable to Welsh Pool, on the borders of Shropshire; and vessels of very large burden, called Troughs, come down the Severn from Gloucester, and other places, loaded with goods, which they carry to Bristol, Bridgewater, and all the southern coasts of South Wales. By this means a very considerable trade is carried on to the great advantage of this county.

We shall consider the navigable canal now making for connecting the Severn with the Humber, when we come to describe the counties through which it is intended to pass.—The navigation of the Wye will be considered in our account of Monmouthshire.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Gloucestershire.

This county sends eight members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Gloucester, two burgesses for Cirencester, and two for Tewksbury.



M O N M O U T H S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by Herefordshire on the north, by Gloucestershire on the east, by the river Severn on the south, and by the two counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, in Wales, on the west. Its length, from north to south, is twenty-nine miles; its breadth, from east to west, twenty; and its circumference eighty-four. Usk, which is nearer the middle of the county than any other market-town, is distant one hundred and thirty miles nearly west from London. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are one hundred and twenty-four parishes, seven market-towns, and about six thousand four hundred and ninety houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Landaff.

This county was, in the time of the Romans, part of the territory inhabited by the Silures, of whom mention will be made in the account of Herefordshire, which was also a part of that district. Monmouthshire was by the ancient Britons called the *Gwent*, as is thought from the ancient city of the same name, which probably was the *Venta* or *Venta Silarum* of the Romans.

The inhabitants were cruelly harassed after the Romans came into England, by the lords of the marches, to whom the kings of England granted all the lands they could conquer from this people.

This county was originally considered as a part of Wales, and continued to be so till near the end of the reign of king Charles II. when it was reckoned an English county, because the judges then began to keep the assizes here, in the Oxford circuit.

R I V E R S.

This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are, the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Usk. The Severn has already been described in our account of Gloucestershire, and the Wye will be in that of Herefordshire. The Mynow, Mynwy, or Monow, rises in Brecknockshire; and running south-east, and dividing this county from Hereford, falls into the river Wye at the town of Monmouth. The Rumney also rises in Brecknockshire; and running south-east, and dividing this county from Glamorganshire, falls into the Severn. The Usk rises likewise in Brecknockshire; and running also south-east, and dividing Monmouthshire into nearly two equal parts, falls into the Severn near Newport, a considerable market-town of this county.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION *of* Monmouthshire.

The river Wye, which separates this county from Gloucestershire, is navigable for barges to Monmouth, and ships of considerable burden come up to Chepstow, where the water rises with great violence, as we have already observed in our account of Gloucestershire. The river Usk is navigable for barges to Caerleon, and vessels of considerable burden come up to Newport. The navigation might be extended to Abergavenny; but the many falls in its course would render a considerable number of locks necessary, and consequently expensive. In all mountainous countries, indeed, the making of any inland navigation is difficult, and often tedious, though the utility generally answers the expence, and increases the riches of the county.

AIR, SOIL, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, and MANUFACTURES.

The air of Monmouthshire is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful; the eastern parts are woody, and the western parts mountainous: the hills feed cattle,

sheep, and goats; and the vallies produce plenty of hay and corn: the rivers abound with salmon, trout, and other fish. Here is great plenty of coals; and the principal manufacture is flannel.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY *of* Monmouthshire.

The lands, in many parts of this county, are rich and fertile, and the meadows remarkably fine. The course of crops on their ploughed ground, is, 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Pease. 4. Oats. 5. Turnips. 6. Barley. 7. Clover and ray-grass. They use oxen chiefly, many farmers keeping no horses; plough with five, six, and sometimes eight, and use only foot-ploughs of a very clumsy construction. They reckon two quarters and an half a good crop of wheat, and three and an half of barley: about Lidney, land, at an average, lets for fourteen shillings per acre; but in some other places it runs up to twenty shillings, and more.

L A B O U R.

In winter, one shilling.

In spring, one shilling and two-pence.

In harvest, one shilling, and board and beer.

Mowing grass, one shilling and eight-pence per acre, and beer.

Around Chepstow, for some miles, there lies a great quantity of very good meadow-ground, which lets from one guinea to two per acre, but their arable land is in general about twelve shillings. They use oxen chiefly for ploughing, six at a time, and often mix them with horses. Labour, very dear; the same as last mentioned; or if any difference, rather dearer.

About Lanvachers, which is the mid-way between Chepstow and Newport, they have a great mixture of good and bad husbandry. As to all the general œconomy and management of their farms, it is generally bad; for we found them universal in employing supernumerary hands and beasts, without giving their lands a proportionable culture, than which there cannot be a more unprofitable practice: their numbers of each appeared to us pretty much, as twelve oxen and four or five horses to one hundred acres of arable land, and four or five men-servants and boys, and as many labourers most part of the year; which on the whole, ought to be productive of infinitely better, and more garden-like husbandry than is to be met with here: and in the management of their people they are strangely remiss; for notwithstanding their wages are good, yet we found upon inquiry, that they suffered a surprizing degree of idleness among them, and languid execution of their business; and notwithstanding the soil is tolerably light, and many fields level, yet the ridiculous custom of ploughing with six, and even eight oxen, continued here, which strength of cattle never did above an acre a day, and very frequently not above half an acre; and when they carry out their corn to the ports on the Severn, which are at a small distance, they do not load six or eight stout oxen with more than ten sacks, not often more than eight. All these instances are marks of wretched ideas of general management. But with such marks of miserable œconomy, we did not remark any fields of wheat or barley very foul with weeds; but in general clean crops, which is a point of great importance.

Their course of crops is in general as follows: 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Barley. 4. Oats. 5. Ray-grass and clover, from three to eight years, then pare and burn; and, 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Barley. 4. Clover, two years. 5. Wheat. The first is miserable husbandry, and the latter bad. Their fallow for wheat consists

consists of three ploughings; they sow two bushels of seed (nine gallon measure) on an acre, and reckon a middling crop between fifteen and twenty bushels: they then give two earths for barley, of which they sow three bushels, and consider from sixteen to twenty bushels a middling crop. The oats they sow on one ploughing, three bushels and a half to an acre; fifteen the medium: when they throw beans in, which is no regular husbandry with them, they sow them on one earth, four bushels to an acre; or if they set them, two, and reckon fifteen bushels a middling crop, but never hoe them. If they sow pease, which they likewise throw in irregularly, they give them but one earth to harrow in; but if for under-furrow, then they plough twice; fifteen bushels a medium, but never hoe. Turnips are not commonly sown, not so common as they ought, considering that some of their lands are extremely dry and light, but rich withal; but they never hoe them: their crops, therefore, may easily be supposed without description; they use them chiefly for their sheep, but some feed their oxen with them. What apples they can have, we have no conception, for they sow above a quart of seed on an acre, and all the culture they give them, is that of a harrowing.

Farms are in general small, from forty to two hundred pounds a year, but chiefly from forty to one hundred pounds; and the rents run from seven shillings and six-pence to ten shillings an acre arable, and about twelve or fourteen shillings grass; exceeding fine tracts of land are let on an average at fifteen shillings. Most of the farmers in this neighbourhood are sensible of the superior profit attending grass lands, on comparison with arable, and accordingly they have generally more of it than of ploughed land. Lime is the great manure here; they think little can be done without it; inasmuch, that every large farm has a kiln for burning lime-stone, of which the whole country has quarries. They generally lay on what they call three dozen; some four or five, that is, so many dozen bushels. We were informed in Herefordshire, the farmers go twenty miles, and pay three shillings a dozen for it.

L A B O U R.

Weekly pay, in general, five shillings.

In spring, six shillings.

In harvest, six shillings, and victuals; drink with all.

Reaping wheat, three shillings, and three shillings and six-pence.

Mowing grass, one shilling and six-pence, and a dinner and drink.

But in some villages they are as follows:

In winter to harvest, two shillings and six-pence a week, and victuals and drink.

In harvest, five shillings; and boys of from seven to twelve years of age, from one penny to three half-pence a day.

Reaping, six shillings.

Mowing grass, ten-pence, and a dinner every other day, and drink.

These variations are unaccountable in so small a distance.

Around Newport, though at no great distance from the last named place, we found a variation in some articles, which is worthy minuting: their course of crops is, 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Barley. 4. Clover, two years. 5. Wheat. They have but a small proportion of grass to their arable lands, and use oxen in the cultivation; generally six to a plough, which scarcely do an acre a day. For wheat they plough four times, and reckon fifteen bushels a middling crop. For barley they plough three or four times, sow three bushels, and reckon fifteen a middling crop. For oats they plough but once, sow two bushels and a half, and fifteen the medium. They plough likewise but once for beans, and in common never hoe them: but Mr. Kemmish of Newport has introduced the method of setting them in rows, and keeping them clean by hand-hoes. Their culture of turnips is ridicule itself; for they plough but once, and

drag in the seed with ox-drags, then harrowing, and never hoe; the crop may be guessed at. Farms in general run from fifteen to one hundred and fifty pounds a year; and the rent of arable land from five to twelve shillings an acre; and of grass from seven to thirty-five shillings.

L A B O U R.

All the year round, ten-pence a day.

Mowing per acre, one shilling and eight-pence, and dinner and beer. This is out of all proportion.

An ox-boy to drive, four-pence a day.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market-towns are, Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, Pontipole, and Usk.

We entered this county at Chepstow, crossing the river Wye by means of the bridge. The name of this town is of Saxon original, and signifies *a place of trade and commerce*. It was formerly of great eminence, and much frequented. It stands at the distance of one hundred and thirty-one miles from London, near the mouth of the Wye, and had once a castle.

Chepstow is thought to have arisen from the ruins of an ancient Roman city, at the distance of four miles from it, called *Venta Silurum*. It is still a large, well built, populous town, walled round, and stands upon a hill, close to the river, with several fields and orchards within the walls.

It has a fine timber-bridge over the Wye, no less than seventy feet high from the surface of the water, when the tide is out. As this bridge is reckoned to stand partly in Gloucestershire, it is kept in repair at the expence of both counties. This town is the port for all towns that stand upon the rivers Wye and Lag: ships of good burden may come up to it, and the tides run in with great rapidity, rising commonly six fathoms, or six and a half, at the bridge.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and five annual fairs, viz. Friday in Whitsun-week, for horned cattle; Saturday before the twentieth of June, for wool; the first of August, Friday se'nnight after St. Luke, and the eighteenth of October, for horned cattle.

In the year 1607, a fenny tract of country, called the Moor, near the mouth of the river Usk, and not far from Chepstow, was, by a spring-tide, overflowed by the Severn, which swept away many houses, and destroyed a great number of the inhabitants and cattle.

Not far distant from this town, on an eminence near the mouth of the Severn, and a little eastward of the mouth of the Usk, is remarkable for glittering stones, which, when the sun shines, have the appearance of gold; whence this place has obtained the name of Gold Cliff.

At the distance of four miles from Chepstow, are the remains of the Roman town, which we have before mentioned to have been called by Antoninus *Venta Silurum*, and at this day by the Welsh *Caer Went*, or *the City Venta*. The ruins of this city are still about a mile in compass; and here, in the year 1689, three beautiful Roman pavements were discovered, together with several coins, bricks, and other Roman antiquities.

At Tintern, on the bank of a stream that falls into the Wye, between Chepstow and Monmouth, Walter de Clare, in the year 1131, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to St. Mary. About the time of the dissolution, here were thirteen religious, whose revenues were rated at one hundred and ninety-two pounds one shilling and four-pence *per annum*.

Five miles from Chepstow, at a place called Strogle, there was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Corneil, in Normandy, as early as the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the time of the dissolution had three religious, and a revenue of thirty-two pounds *per annum*.

Leaving Chepstow, we passed along the Monmouth road to Persfield, the seat of Mr. Morris. We were shewn into a part of the garden, which consisted of slopes and waving lawns, having shrubby trees scattered

about them with great taste; and striking down a short walk to the left, came at once to a little sequestered spot, shaded by a fine beech tree, which commands a most beautiful landscape.—This little spot, over which the beech-tree spreads, is levelled in the vast rock, which forms the shore of the river Wye, through Mr. Morris's ground: this rock, which is totally covered with a shrubby underwood, is almost perpendicular from the water to the rail which encloses the point of view. One of the sweetest vallies ever beheld lies immediately beneath, but at such a depth, that every object is diminished, and appears in miniature. This valley consists of a complete farm, of about forty inclosures, grass, and corn-fields, intersected by hedges, with many trees; it is a peninsula almost surrounded by the river, which winds directly beneath, in a manner wonderfully romantic; and what makes the whole picture perfect, is its being entirely surrounded by vast rocks and precipices, covered thick with wood, down to the very water's edge. The whole is an amphitheatre, which seems dropt from the clouds, complete in all its beauty.

From thence we turned to the left, through a winding walk cut out of the rock; but with wood enough against the river to prevent the horrors which would otherwise attend the treading on such a precipice. After passing through a hay-field, the contrast to the preceding views, we entered the woods again, and came to a bench inclosed with Chinese rails in the rock, which commands the same valley and river, all fringed with wood; some great rocks in front, and just above them the river Severn appears, with a boundless prospect beyond it.

A little further we met with another bench inclosed with iron rails, on a point of the rock which is here pendent over the river, and may be truly called a situation full of the terrible sublime: you look immediately down upon a vast hollow of wood, all surrounded by the woody precipices which have so fine an effect from all the points of view at Persfield: in the midst appears a small, but neat building, the bathing-house, which, though none of the best, appears from this enormous height but as a spot of white in the midst of the vast range of green: towards the right is seen the winding of the river.

From this spot, which seems to be pushed forward from the rock by the bold hands of the genii of the place, you proceed to the temple, a small neat building on the highest part of these grounds; and imagination cannot form an idea of any thing more beautiful than what appears full to your ravished sight from this amazing point of view. You look down upon all the woody precipices, as if in another region, terminated by a wall of rocks; just above them appears the river Severn, in so peculiar a manner, that you would swear it washed them, and that nothing parted you from it but those rocks, which are in reality four or five miles distant. This *deceptio visus* is the most exquisite we ever beheld; for viewing first the river beneath you, then the vast rocks rising in a shore of precipices, and immediately above them the noble river Severn, as if a part of the little world immediately before you; and lastly, all the boundless prospect over Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, are, together, such a bewitching view, that nothing can exceed it; and contains more romantic variety, with such an apparent junction of separate parts, that imagination can scarcely conceive any thing equal to the amazing reality. The view of the right, over the park, and the winding valley at the bottom of it, would, from any other spot but this, be thought remarkably fine.

The winding road down to the cold bath, is cool, sequestered, and agreeable. The building itself is excessively neat, and well contrived; and the spring, which supplies it, plentiful and transparent. You wind from it up the rock; but here we must be allowed just to hint a want, if any thing can be wanted in such a spot as Persfield. This walk from the cold bath is dark, and rather gloomy, but breaks and objects are rather scarce in it; the trickling stream you have just left, puts one in mind of a cascade, which would be

here vastly beautiful, but does not appear throughout all the walks of Persfield. On the left, towards the valley, there is a prodigious hollow filled with a thick wood, which almost hangs beneath you: from the walk, an opening down through this wood might easily be made, with just light enough let in to shew to advantage the gush of a cascade: to look backwards, aslant upon such an object, would be infinitely picturesque amidst the brownness of this hanging grove. We know not whether water could be brought there; but if it could, never was there a situation for viewing it to such advantage.

Passing on, there are two breaks from this walk, which opens to the valley in a very agreeable manner, and then leads through an extremely romantic cave, hollowed out of the rock, and opening to a fine point of view. At the mouth of this cave some swivel guns are planted, the firing of which occasion a repeated echo from rock to rock in a most surprizing manner. Nor must you pass through this walk without observing a remarkable phenomenon of a large oak, of a great age, growing out of a cleft of the rock, without the least appearance of any earth. Pursuing the walk, as it rises up the rocks, and passes by the point of view first mentioned, you arrive at a bench, which commands a view delicious beyond all imagination: on the left you look down upon the valley, with the river winding many hundred fathoms perpendicular beneath, the whole surrounded by the vast amphitheatre of wooded rocks; and to the right, full upon the town of Chepstow; beyond it the vast Severn's windings, and a prodigious prospect bounding the whole.

From thence an agreeable walk, shaded on one side with a great number of very fine spruce firs, leads you to an irregular junction of winding walks, with many large trees growing from the sequestered lawn, in a manner pleasing to any one of taste, and figures in a very striking manner, by contrast to what presently succeeds. Full to the left, appears beneath you the valley, in all its beautiful elegance, surrounded by the romantic rocky woods; which might be called (to use another's expression) a coarse selva of canvas around a fine piece of lawn. In the front, rises from the hollow of the river a prodigious wall of formidable rocks, and immediately above them, in breaks, winds the Severn, as if parted from you only by them: on the right is seen the town and castle, amidst a border of wood, with the Severn above them; and over the whole, as far as the eye can command, an immense prospect of distant country.

The sloping walk of ever-greens, which leads from hence, is remarkably beautiful in prospect, for the town and the country above it appear perpetually varying as you move; each moment presenting a fresh picture, till the whole is lost by descending. You next meet with the grotto, a point of view exquisitely beautiful; it is a small cave in the rock, stuck with stones of various kinds; copper, and iron cinders, &c. You look from the seat in it immediately down a steep slope on to a hollow of wood, bounded in front by the craggy rocks, which seem to part you from the Severn in breaks; with the distant country, spotted with white buildings, above all, forming a landscape as truly picturesque as any in the world. The winding walk, which leads from the grotto, varies from any of the former; for the town of Chepstow, and the various neighbouring objects, break on you through the hedge, as you pass along, in a manner very beautiful. Passing over a little bridge which is thrown across a road in a hollow way through the wood, you come to a break upon a loop of wood alone, which being different from the rest, pleases as well by its novelty as its romantic variety. Further on, from the same walk, are two other breaks which let in rural pictures, sweetly beautiful; the latter opens to you a hollow of wood, bounded by the wall of rocks one way, and letting in a view of the town another, in an exquisite taste. The next opening in the hedge gives you, at one small view, all the picturesque beauties of a natural *camera obscura*; you have a bench which is thickly shaded with trees, in a dark sequestered spot;

and from it you look aside through the opening, on to a landscape which seems formed by the happiest hand of design, which is really nothing but catching a view of accidental objects. The town and castle of Chepstow appear from one part of the bench, rising from the romantic steep of wood, in a manner too beautiful to express; a small remove discovers the steeple so dropt in the precise point of taste, that one can scarcely believe it a real steeple, and not an eye-trap. Soon after a large break opens a various view of the distant country; and not far from it another, which is much worthy of remark: you look down upon a fine bend of the river, winding to the castle, which appears here romantically situated; the opposite bank is a swelling hill, part over-run with gorse and rubbish, and part cultivated inclosures: this difference in the same object is here attended with emotions not consonant; the wild part of the hill suits the rest of the view, and agrees with it in the sensations it raises; but the cultivated part being incomplete, and unlike the beautiful farm at the bottom of the before-mentioned amphitheatre, which is entire, has a bad effect. Was the whole well cultivated and lively, being rather distinct from the rest of the landscape, it would have a much better effect.

The last point, and which perhaps is equal to most of the preceding, is the alcove. From this you look down perpendicularly on the river, with a finely cultivated slope on the other side. To the right is a prodigious steep shoar of wood, winding to the castle, which, with a part of the town, appears in full view. On the left is seen a fine bend of the river for some distance, the opposite shore of wild wood, with the rock appearing at places in rising cliffs; and further on to the termination of the view that way, the vast wall of rocks so often mentioned, which are here seen in length, and have a stupendous effect. On the whole, this scene is striking and romantic.

About a mile beyond these walks is a very romantic cliff, called the Wind Cliff, from which the extent of prospect is prodigious; but it is most remarkable for the surprizing echo, on firing a pistol or gun from it. The explosion is repeated five times very distinctly from rock to rock, often seven; and if the calmness of the weather happens to be remarkably favourable, nine times. This echo is wonderfully curious. Beyond the cliff at some distance is the abbey, a venerable ruin, situated in a romantic hollow, belonging to the duke of Beaufort, well worth seeing.

Upon the whole, it exceeds any thing of the kind we ever saw. In point of striking picturesque views, in the romantic stile, Persfield is exquisite. The cultivated inclosures, forming the bottom of the valley, with the river winding round them, and the vast amphitheatre of rocks and pendent woods which wall it in, to such a stupendous height, is the capital beauty of the place; and Mr. Morris has fixed his benches, &c. in those points of view which command it in the happiest manner, with the utmost taste: nor can any thing be more truly picturesque than the appearance which the Severn takes in many places, of being supported and bounded by the wall of rocks, though four miles distant; this effect is beyond all imagination beautifully picturesque. In respect to the extensive prospects,—the agreeable manner in which the town, castle, and steeple, are caught—-with the rocks, woods, and river taken in themselves, other places are equal; but when they unite to form the landscapes we have just mentioned, we believe they never were equalled.

Throughout the whole of these walks, it is evident that Mr. Morris meant them merely as an assistance to view the beauties of nature, as a means of seeing what nature had already done to his hands, and without any idea of decoration or ornament. Every thing is in a just taste; but as we have been particular in speaking of all the beauties of Persfield, we must be allowed to hint a few circumstances wanting to render it complete. We do not mean in the least to disapprove the taste of the most ingenious owner: we are not certain that it would be possible to add what we are going to mention; but we minute them merely that the idea of Persfield

may be exact, and that the reader may not mistake any general exceptions we have made use of, to imply beauties which are not here.

The river Wye, which runs at the bottom of the walks, is an infinite advantage; but it is by many degrees inferior in beauty to a fresh water one, which keeps a level, and does not display a breadth of muddy bank at low water; and the colour is excessively bad: it has not that transparent darkness, that silver-shaded surface, which is, of itself, one of the greatest beauties in nature, and would, among these romantic objects, give a lustre inexpressibly elegant.—Cascades are likewise greatly wanting; in such steep of wood and embrowning hollows, which throw a pleasing solemnity on the mind; nothing has so glorious an effect, as breaking unexpectedly upon a cascade, gushing from the rocks, and over-hung with wood: there are many spots in the Persfield hollows, which point out in the strongest manner the beauty of such objects.—Lastly, There is a want of contrasts; for the general emotions which arise on viewing the rocks, hanging woods, and deep precipices of Persfield, are all those of the sublime; and when that is the case, the beautiful never appears in such bewitching colours as those it receives from contrast: to turn suddenly from one of these romantic walks, and break full upon a beautiful landscape, without any intermixture of rocks, distant prospect, or any object that was great or terrible, but on the contrary, lively and agreeable, would be a vast improvement here; and we venture the remark the rather, because those views at Persfield, which are beautiful, are all intermixed with the sublime: the farm beneath you is superlatively so; but the precipice you look down from, the hanging woods, and the rocks, are totally different. The small break, however, through the hedge, which catches the town and steeple, is in this taste; but even here, some large rocks appear. Small elegant buildings, in a light and airy taste, rising from green and gently swelling slopes, with something moving near them, and situated so as the sun may shine full upon them, viewed suddenly from a dark romantic walk, have a charming effect: but it must strike every one who walks over Persfield, that the finest seats, &c. are seen rather too much before you step into them; they do not break upon you unexpectedly enough: in many of them you see the rails, which inclose them on the brink of the precipice, at a small distance before you enter. What an effect would the view from the grotto, for instance, have, if you entered it from behind, through a dark zig-zag narrow walk!

Monmouth, the next town we visited, took its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Monow. The distance of this town from London is one hundred and twenty-seven miles: it was incorporated by king Charles I. and is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. It stands between the rivers Monow and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third bridge over the Trothy, a small river which falls into the Wye, almost close to the Monow. This is a large, handsome town, of great antiquity, and has been considerable ever since the Conquest: it had a castle, which was a stately edifice, but is now in ruins. The church is a handsome building, the east end of which is much admired. The chief trade of this town is with Bristol, by means of the Wye, that runs into the Severn.

Wihenoc de Monmouth, in the time of Henry I, brought over a convent of Black monks from St. Florence, near Salmur in Anjou, and placed them first in the church of St. Cadoc, in the town of Monmouth, and afterwards in the church of St. Mary. This alien priory was made denison, and continued till the general dissolution, when it was valued at fifty-six pounds one shilling and eleven-pence *per annum*.

About the year 1240, John of Monmouth, knight, founded here the hospital of the Holy Trinity, and that of St. John.

Monmouth sends one member to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Tuesday, the fourth of September, and

the twenty-second of November, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese.

At Llanthoth, north-west of Monmouth, there is a church, which, together with the manor of the place, was given, before the year 1183, to the abbey of Lira, in Normandy, which placed here a cell of Black monks.

At Gracedien, on the Trothy, south east of Monmouth, there was a small abbey of the Cistercian order, built in 1226, by John of Monmouth, knight, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here were only two monks at the suppression, who had nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

We then passed on to Abergavenny. The name of this town, in the ancient British language, signifies the *mouth* of the Gavenny, a small river which falls into the Usk at this place. Abergavenny is distant from London one hundred and forty-two miles, and is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and twenty-seven burghesses. It is a large, populous, and flourishing town: it had once a castle, and is still surrounded by a wall: it is a great thoroughfare from the west parts of Wales to Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, and other places; and is therefore well furnished with accommodation for travellers, and carries on a considerable trade in flannels, which are brought here from the manufactories in other parts of the county, to sell. Here is a fine bridge over the Usk, consisting of fifteen arches.

The town of Abergavenny appears to have been the Gobannium of Antoninus; and the town of Usk, which he places at the distance of twelve miles from Gobannium, is his Barrium.

Hamelin Balon, or Baladun, one of those who came over with the Conqueror, about the end of that prince's reign, founded a priory in this town, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. One of his posterity, William de Breafa, in the time of king John, gave the tithes of the castle, and other privileges, on condition that the abbot of St. Vincent at Mans, in France, should send over hither a convent of Benedictine monks. It seems therefore to have been for some time an alien priory to that foreign house, but was not dissolved till the general suppression, when here was a prior and four monks, who had revenues worth one hundred and twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, for lean cattle and sheep; the first Tuesday after Trinity, for linen and woollen cloth; and the twenty-fifth of September, for hogs, horses, and flannels.

At Landony, among those hills in the north-west part of this county, called Hotterel-Hills, about eight miles north of Abergavenny, not long after the year 1108, was settled a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and founded by Hugh Lacy. At first here were about forty religious, but the greatest part of them removed first to the bishop's palace in Hereford, and afterwards, in 1136, to a place near Gloucester, which, from the mother monastery, was also called Landony; the revenues of the first Landony were, upon the suppression, valued at eighty-seven pounds nine shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

In the year 1113, Robert de Chandos founded and endowed a church at Gold-Cliff, near Abergavenny, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and gave it to the abbey of Bec in Normandy. After the suppression of alien priories, this was annexed to the abbey of Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, and afterwards to Eaton College; and at the general suppression, it was valued at one hundred and forty-four pounds eighteen shillings and a penny *per annum*.

Leaving Abergavenny, we passed on to Usk. This town stands upon the river of the same name, and betwixt it another small river, at the distance of one hundred and thirty miles from London; but contains nothing worthy of notice.

Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded before the year 1206, who at the suppression had fifty-five pounds four shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Monday after Trinity, and the eighteenth of October, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlary.

We then passed on to Pontipole, or Ponty-Pool, a small town at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles from London, remarkable only for some iron-mills.

In the year 1697, there fell a shower of hail in this town, which did considerable damage, several of the hail-stones measuring eight inches in circumference.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of April, the fifth of July, and the tenth of October, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlary.

Continuing our journey, we entered Carleon. The name of this town, in the ancient British language, signifies *the town of the Legion*. It derived this name from having been the station of the *Legio Secunda Britannica* in the time of the Romans. It is distant from London one hundred and forty-one miles, and had formerly three churches. In the time of the Britons, it was a kind of university, and an archbishop's see; and king Arthur is said to have held his court here. In the time of the Romans it was elegantly built, and surrounded by a brick wall about three miles in compass. It is situated upon the river Usk, over which it has a wooden bridge, and is now a small, inconsiderable town.

Carleon is the Isea of Antoninus, which he places at the distance of twelve miles from Barrium. Geoffrey of Monmouth relates, that in his time there were many remains of the ancient splendor of this city, such as stately palaces, very high towers, ruins of temples, theatres, hot baths, aqueducts, vaults, and sudatories.

In the year 1602, here were found a chequered pavement, and a statue in a Roman habit, but with a quiver of arrows; but the head, hands, and feet, were broken off: from an inscription on a stone found near the statue, it appears to have been that of Diana. At the same time, the fragments of two stone altars, with inscriptions, were dug up; one of which appears to have been erected by Haterianus, lieutenant-general of Augustus, and proprætor of the province of Cilicia. Here also was found a votive altar, from the inscription of which the name of the emperor Geta seems to have been erased.

It is related by several writers, that, long before the Saxons came into this county, there were three magnificent churches at Carleon, built by the ancient Britons; one of which, dedicated to the martyr Julius, had a convent of religious virgins; another, dedicated to his companion, St. Aaron, had a choir of canons; and the third had monks, and was the metropolitan church of all Wales.

It is more certain, that after the Conquest, here was an abbot and monks of the Cistercian order, whom king John, whilst earl of Morton, privileged to be free of paying toll at Bristol.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. the first of May, the twentieth of July, and the twenty-first of September, for cattle.

At St. Julian, near Carleon, in the year 1654, a Roman altar of free stone was found, inscribed to Jupiter Doliahenus and Juno, by Æmilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus.

Towards the end of the last century, was found in the church of a village called Tredonock, about three miles from this town, a fair and entire monument of a Roman soldier of the second legion, called Julius Julianus, erected by the care of his wife.

Near this place were found some other monumental inscriptions; and Roman bricks are frequently dug up, with this inscription, LEG II AUG. which is not cut in, but embossed.

In the year 1692, a chequered pavement was discovered near this town, about fourteen feet long. It was composed of cubical stones, of various colours, and formed into divers shapes of men, beasts, birds, and cups.

Between Carleon, and a small village in its neighbourhood, called Christ Church, a free-stone coffin was discovered last century, in which was inclosed an iron frame, wrapped up in a sheet of lead; and within the frame was a skeleton, supposed to be that of some person of very great distinction, from a gilt alabaster statue that was found near it, representing a man in armour: in one hand of the statue was a short sword, in the other a pair of scales: in the right-hand scale was the bust of a woman, which was outweighed by a globe in the other scale.

Here have been found likewise several ancient earthen vessels, on one of which is represented, in curious figures, the story called the Roman Charity, a lady nourishing her father, who had been condemned to be starved to death, with the milk of her breasts, through the grate of the prison in which he was confined.

At Lanternam, near Carleon, there was an abbey of the Cistercian order, in which were six monks at the time of the dissolution, with a revenue to the amount of seventy-one pounds three shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

We then passed on to Newport, which received this name in respect to the old port, Carleon, out of the ruins of which it arose. It stands upon the Usk, between the mouth of that river and Caerlon. It is a pretty considerable town, with a good haven, and a fine stone bridge over the Usk; and is distant one hundred and fifty-one miles from London.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. Holy-Thursday, Whitfun-Thursday, the fifteenth of August, and the sixth of November, for cattle.

Remarks on the SEA-COAST of Monmouthshire.

The coast of Monmouthshire forms the northern bank of the mouth of the Severn, and is bordered with sands from one end of the county to the other. The mouths of several of the creeks are navigable for small vessels, particularly the mouths of the Usk and the Rumney. Large sands also lie in the middle of the channel, having only small passages between them: some of these sands are dry at low water, and the rest have not water sufficient for ships of any considerable burden. Most ships keep on the southern side of these shoals, the channel being there both wider and deeper. There is, however, water sufficient for pretty large vessels between these sands and the Monmouthshire shore; but the pilot must be well acquainted with the channel; before he can carry a ship through with safety.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for the County of Monmouth.

This county sends but three members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and one representative for Monmouth, the county town.



H E R E F O R D S H I R E.

HEREFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north by Shropshire; on the south by Monmouthshire; on the east by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; and on the west by the Welsh counties, Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire. It is almost of a circular form, measuring thirty-five miles from north to south, thirty from east to west, and one hundred and eight in circumference. It is divided into eleven hundreds, in which are one city, seven market-towns, one hundred and seventy-six parishes, about fifteen thousand houses, and ninety-six thousand six hundred inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Hereford; and that city, which is nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and thirty miles north-west of London.

This county, together with Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire, in Wales, constitute that district, which in ancient times was inhabited by the Silures, a people whom Tacitus, and some others, from their ruddy complexion, curled hair, and situation over-against Spain, have supposed to come originally from that country. The derivation of their name is uncertain; but we are told by Pliny and Tacitus, that they were a stout, bold, and warlike people, impatient of servitude, and inflexibly obstinate: they long opposed the Roman power under their king Caractacus, being made desperate by a declaration of the emperor Claudius, that they should be totally exterminated. During this war, they were at length defeated by Aulus Plautius, and their king Caractacus taken, and sent to Rome, where he was led in triumph; but they were not entirely subdued till the reign of Vespasian. A Roman legion was then placed in the garrison among them, which effectually prevented a revolt.

This county remained under the jurisdiction of the Britons several ages after the Saxons came into this island, but was at last subdued by a king of Mercia, and annexed to his own dominions. After this it was perpetually harassed by the Welsh, on whose country it borders; and to secure it from these incursions, Offa, who succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia, made a broad ditch, one hundred miles long, which was called Offa's Ditch, some traces of which are still visible. This county was also fortified with no less than twenty-eight castles, but the greatest part of them are now totally demolished.

R I V E R S.

Herefordshire is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are, the Wye, the Monow, and the Lug. The course of the Wye has already been described in the account of Gloucestershire. The Monow rises in a chain of mountains called Hatterel Hills, which, on the south-west, separate this county from Radnorshire: it then takes its course south-east, dividing Monmouthshire from Herefordshire; and after having been augmented by several less considerable streams, falls into the Wye at Monmouth, the county town of the shire of that name. The Lug rises in the hills, in the north-east part of Radnorshire; runs, by several windings, east, through Herefordshire, to Leominster, a considerable borough town of this county; and thence running south-east, after having been joined by several smaller rivers, falls into the Wye near Hereford. Other less considerable rivers in this county are, the Frome, the Loden, the Wadel, the Arrow, and the Dare.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Herefordshire.

The only navigable rivers in this county are, the Wye, and the Lug. Large troughs pass up the former

to Ross, and small boats to Hereford; but the prodigious floods in this river, occasioned by the enormous quantities of water descending from the Welsh mountains in a rainy season, often render the navigation both tedious and dangerous. The navigation of the Lug is also extended to Leominster, but is subject to the same floods as the former. Both navigations are, however, of great use to the county, especially by carrying the vast quantities of cyder made in this county, to Bristol, Bridgewater, the coast of Wales, &c.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is pure, and consequently healthy, particularly between the rivers Wye and Severn; which has given rise to a proverb very common among the inhabitants of this county, "Blessed is the eye, between Severn and Wye." The soil of Herefordshire is extremely fertile, yielding fine pasture, and great quantities of corn: it is also well stocked with wood: there are apple-trees here innumerable, particularly the redstreaks, which thrive here better than in any other county: the hedges on the highways are full of them, and the hogs grow fat by feeding on the wind-falls, which give a reddish colour and sweet taste to their flesh: but from these apples a much greater advantage arises to the inhabitants; for they afford such a prodigious supply of cyder, that it is the common drink all over the county; and a few years ago, when the smooth cyder was preferred to the rough, it was esteemed the best in England; and a great quantity of rough cyder has been made here since the rough was preferred to the smooth. The county abounds with springs of fine water, and the rivers afford abundance of fish.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Herefordshire.

The soil of this county is very different in different places. About Leominster it is very rich and fertile, but in others almost barren. Their course of crops in general is, 1. Wheat. 2. Barley. 3. Oats. 4. Fallow. Or, 1. Wheat. 2. Barley. 3. Oats. 4. Pease or beans. Or, 1. Wheat. 2. Barley. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat. But few lands are rich enough for the last. They generally give three ploughings for wheat, sow three bushels, and reckon the produce from twenty-five to thirty bushels; but it is sometimes considerably more. They plough thrice for barley, and reckon twenty-five bushels a middling crop. They generally gain fifteen bushels from beans, but they never hoe them. They plough once for oats, and twice for pease. Sometimes they sow clover, and often feed their hogs with it; a piece of husbandry that cannot be too much recommended.

The farms in general are not large, generally from thirty to one hundred and fifty pounds a year: grass lands let for twenty-five, and common arable at fifteen shillings an acre; but some are let for considerably more, and others for much less.

P R I C E S O F L A B O U R.

Men who are constantly employed, have one shilling a day all the year round.

A boy to drive the plough, three-pence and four-pence a day.

Labourers are taken at various prices; in winter and hay-time, one shilling; in harvest, one shilling and six-pence.

Reaping wheat, four shillings and six-pence per acre.

Mowing corn, one shilling and six-pence, and beer.

Mowing grass, one shilling and eight-pence, and beer.

CITY, and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Hereford; and the market-towns are, Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster, Pembridge, Ross, and Weobley.

Leaving Monmouth, we continued our journey to Hereford, and entered the county at Ross. This is a well built, populous town, consisting chiefly of two streets, each about a mile long, crossing each other in the middle. It is situated upon the river Wye, at the distance of one hundred and seventeen miles from London, and was made a free borough by king Henry III. Here are two charity-schools, one for thirty boys, the other for twenty girls, who are taught and clothed by subscription. This town is much frequented on account of its markets and fairs, which are well stored with cattle, and other provisions. It is famous for cyder; and Mr. Camden says, that in his time it had a considerable manufacture of iron ware.

Ross has a weekly market on Thursday, and five annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and sheep; Corpus Christi, or the thirteenth of June, for horned cattle and cheese; the twentieth of July, for horned cattle, horses, sheep and wool; the tenth of October, for horned cattle, cheese and butter; and the eleventh of December, for horned cattle and pigs.

At Doward-hill, in the parish of Whitchurch, not far from Ross, some men who were digging found a cavity, which seemed to have been arched over, and in it a human skeleton, which appeared to have been more than double the stature of the tallest man now known. These bones were, not many years ago, in the possession of a surgeon at Bristol, in Somersetshire.

A small village called the Old Town, near Ross, situated at the foot of Hatterel-hills, and on the river Monow, in the south-west corner of this county, is thought to be the town called Blestium, in the Itinerary of Antoninus; and appears, from several remains of antiquity in and about it, to have been once a place of some note and strength.

At Doward, about twelve miles to the west of Ross, are still to be seen the remains of some old fortifications; and in digging here for iron ore, they have frequently found broad arrow-heads: there are likewise the ruins of an old castle near this town.

At Cresswell, near this town, and near the foot of Hatterel-hills, on the borders of Brecknockshire, was a monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for a prior and ten religious of the order of Grand-mount, in Normandy: they were settled here about the time of king John, by Walter de Lacy; and the revenue of forty shillings *per annum* was, in the second year of king Edward IV. granted to God's House College, now Christ's College, in Cambridge.

At Flanesford, said to be a village upon the river Wye, a little to the south of Ross, though no such place is now to be found, Richard Talbot, lord of Castle Gotheridge, or Goodrich, near Ross, built and endowed, in the year 1347, a small priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; which, at the dissolution, was valued at fourteen pounds eight shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

Hereford, the next town we visited, is called, in most of our ancient annals, by the same name as at present. The word is said to be pure Saxon, and to signify "the ford of the army," a name that agrees well with the situation of the place, which stands on the Wye, that falls into the Severn, and makes part of the barrier between England and Wales. As the two nations were almost always at war with one another, this town was generally the head quarters of such Saxon or English forces as were stationed in the county; and at this place both armies probably forded the river, when they passed out of Wales into England, or out of England into Wales. There is, however, some reason to suspect this account to be more plausible than true, for the ancient British name of the county was *Ereinuc*; and there can be little doubt but that *Here*, the first part of the Saxon name, was implicitly borrowed from *Erei*, the first part of the British; so that except *Erei* in British, and *Here*

in Saxon, have the same signification, Hereford was not intended to express the ford of the army. What *Erienuc* signifies, is not known, but the Saxons probably only changed the termination, and called the place the Ford of Erie, considering Erie not as a significant word, but the proper name of the place. Some however have supposed, that both the British and Saxon names were derived from Ariconium, the name of an ancient town near this place, mentioned by Antoninus, which is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and Hereford to have been built in its stead.

Hereford is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen, a high steward, a deputy steward, recorder and town-clerk, with thirty-one common-councilmen, among whom are reckoned the mayor, and five of the aldermen, who are justices of the peace: the mayor has a sword-bearer, and four sergeants at mace.

The trading companies have their distinct halls, laws, and privileges; and here are held the assizes, quarter-sessions, and county-courts. A small river that appears to have no name, running by the north side of this city, falls on the east side of it into the Wye, which flows by the south side; so that this city is surrounded by rivers, except on the west side. It often suffers by the swell of the Wye on the south, over which it has a good stone bridge of eight arches. It is about a mile and a half in circumference; the houses are old, the streets dirty, and the inhabitants few. It has now a cathedral, and four parish-churches; before the civil war in the last century, it had six, but two were then destroyed. The cathedral is a beautiful and magnificent structure, adorned with the monuments of several of its ancient prelates. It has a bishop, a dean, a chancellor, sixteen canons, twenty-seven prebendaries, a chanter, a treasurer, and twelve vicars choral, with deacons, choristers, and other officers. The bishop has a palace called the Castle, and the other dignitaries have houses in a place called the Close; the vicars and choristers also have a college in which they live, in a collegiate or academical way, under a governor or president: the situation is pleasant, but the buildings are mean.

In the north wing of the cathedral of Hereford is the shrine where Cantalupe, the great miracle-monger in the west of England, was deposited. The wing was built by himself, and on the wall his picture is painted. All round are the marks of hooks, where the banners, lamps, relics and similar presents were hung up; and the riches of this place were doubtless very considerable. The shrine is of stone, carved round with knights in armour.

The Chapter-house was very beautiful, but destroyed in the civil wars. About four windows are left standing; and the springings of the stone arches between are of fine rib-work, which composed the roof, of that sort of architecture of which King's College in Cambridge is built. In every compartment under the windows there was painted a king, bishop, saint, virgin, or the like; some of which are still distinct, though they have been so long exposed to the weather.

Here is an hospital, which was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and well endowed, for twelve poor people; and two charity-schools, one for sixty boys, the other for forty girls, who are all taught and clothed by subscription.

The only manufacture is gloves, and some other leathern wares.

Hereford is thought by some to have been founded by king Edward the Elder, though others suppose it to have sprung up about the time that the Saxon heptarchy was at its height, and first to become considerable about the year 825, by a church built here by Milfrid, king of the Mercians, to the memory of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was murdered by the queen of king Offa, while he was courting their daughter. This church soon after became a cathedral, and Hereford was made the see of a bishop; but in the time of Edward the Confessor, Griffin, prince of South Wales, sacked the city, destroyed the cathedral, and carried the bishop away prisoner. This city was therefore, at the Norman invasion, almost in ruins; the Conqueror however re-
built

built both the city and cathedral, and erected a castle, which, though now in ruins, Leland says, was in his time the fairest, largest, and strongest in England: it was surrounded by a double wall, each of which was surrounded with water, part being the river, and part a ditch; the donjon was high, and extremely well fortified, having ten semicircular towers in the outward wall, and one very large tower in the inward.

Kenchester, four miles north-west from Hereford, is thought to be the ancient Ariconium; and about the year 1669, a great vault paved with stone, and a table of plaster in it, was discovered in a neighbouring wood; and near the same place were frequently dug up Roman coins and urns, with bones and ashes in them. Here was also discovered a bath, and the pipes of brick which heated it were in a perfect state of preservation.

At Creden-hill, about a mile from Kenchester, there is a very large camp, strongly fortified, the ditch being double, and the whole taking up no less than forty acres of ground.

At Eaton Wall, a village upon the Wye, two miles from Hereford, is a camp, with single works, which includes near forty acres.

Within a mile of Hereford is a Roman camp, now called Oyster-hill, supposed by some etymologists to have taken its name from Ostorius, who was the Roman general when the army encamped here.

There is also in this city a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert, where anciently there were prebendaries, who were afterwards translated to the church of St. Peter, built by Walter de Lacy, in the time of William the Conqueror, and endowed by him with several estates. This collegiate church, with all the revenues belonging to it, being given in the year 1101, by Hugh de Lacy, son of Walter, to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, the provost and secular canons were changed into a prior and Benedictine monks, who were removed into the east suburb, without Bishopsgate, where Robert Betun, bishop of Hereford, gave them ground, on which was built the monastery of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Guthlac, which was valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and twenty-one pounds three shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

In Wydmer-street, or the suburb, without the north gate of this city, there was an hospital of St. John, which Leland says was sometimes a house of Templars, and when he wrote, an alms-house, with a chapel; but bishop Tanner is of opinion, that this is the hospital which king Richard I. gave to the preceptory at a place called Dynmore (though there appears to be no place now of this name in the county) which was of Hospitalers, not of Templars; and was, as a parcel of Dynmore, restored to those knights, in the reign of Philip and Mary.

The hospital of St. Anthony at Vienna had a grant of the church of All Saints, and the chapel of St. Martin, in Hereford, by a charter dated the thirty-third of king Henry III.

Without Frere-gate, in Hereford, is a college of Grey friars, which was founded by Sir William Pembrugge, in the time of Edward I. and dedicated to St. Guthlac. The revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at one hundred and twenty-one pounds three shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

The Friars Preachers came hither first in the time of St. Thomas Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford, about the year 1280, and set up a little oratory at Portfield, in the Inn-gate suburb, where Sir John Daniel, or Deinvile, knight, began a new priory and church for them, which was finished by king Edward III.

In the suburb, without St. Andrew's Gate, as Leland calls that which in Speed's map is called St. Owen's Gate, there was an hospital of St. Giles, which once had friars of Grisey, or Savignian monks, and then Templars. King Richard gave this chapel to the town, upon which it was made an hospital.

There was also in the suburb, without Inn-gate, a chapel of St. Giles, first founded for lazars, but afterwards converted to the use of other poor, of which the burgeses are patrons.

The vicars of the cathedral church here, were, in the time of Richard II. incorporated, and made a college; and it is said, continue so at present, having a common hall, a warden, and other officers.

It appears by some manuscript collections, made by St. Lo Kynveton, Esq; from ancient records, that there was a priory in this city, called the Hospital of St. Thomas.

There was an hospital near the bridge over the Wye, in Hereford, as early as the year 1226.

Hereford sends two citizens to parliament, has three weekly markets, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and six annual fairs, viz. Tuesday after Candlemas-day, for horned cattle, horses, and hops; Wednesday in Easter-week, for horned cattle and horses; the nineteenth of May, for toys; the first of July, for horned cattle and wool; and the twentieth of October, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welsh butter.

At Harold's Ewias, a village south-west of Hereford, there was a church, dedicated to St. Michael, which was given by Harold, lord of Ewias, to the abbey of St. Peter in Gloucester, in the year 1100, upon condition that they should settle here a prior and small convent of Black monks. This settlement was accordingly made; but the revenues falling short, it was, in the year 1358, incorporated with the great abbey of Gloucester.

At Kilpecke, south of Hereford, there was a church, dedicated to St. David, which was given by Hugh, the son of William the Norman, whose family afterwards assumed the name of Kilpecke, to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, to which it became a cell in the year 1134, and so continued till the time of Thomas Spofford, bishop of Hereford, when it was altogether united to Gloucester, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

At Dowre, near Harold's Ewias, Robert de Ewias, youngest son to Harold, lord of Ewias, in the time of king Stephen, built an abbey of White monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; which, at the dissolution, consisted of an abbot and eight religious, and was valued at one hundred and one pounds five shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

The manor of Ocall, near Hereford, being given to the abbey of Lira, in Normandy, by one of the ancestors of Robert Chandos, before the year 1160, it became an alien priory of Benedictine monks.

At a hill, near the place called Dynmore, about half way between Leominster and Hereford, there was a commandry, which belonged to the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in London, to whom it was given by a brother of the order, in the time of king Henry II.

At Home Lacy, upon the river Wye, three miles south of Hereford, William Fitz Wain, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. founded an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas a Becket. It was endowed with several parcels of land in the neighbouring country, but the revenues of it, at the suppression, are not known.

Margery, the wife of Walter de Laco, founded, in the forest of Acornbury, three miles from Hereford, a nunnery, and dedicated it to the Holy Cross. In this house there was a prioress and seven nuns, of the order of St. Augustine, whose revenues, at the suppression, amounted to sixty-seven pounds thirteen shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

In Westhyde, near Hereford, on the sixth of June, 1697, there fell such a prodigious shower of hail, as broke all the windows, destroyed the poultry, corn, grafs, and most of the fruit-trees in the village; several of the stones measuring nine inches round.

In the year 1575, Marcleys-hill, six miles east of Hereford, after shaking and roaring in a terrible manner for three days together, was, about six o'clock on Sunday evening, put in motion, and continued moving for eight hours, during which time it advanced upwards of two hundred feet from its former situation, and mounted twelve fathoms higher than it was before. In the place whence it set out, it left a gap four hundred feet long, and three hundred and twenty feet broad; and in its progress it overthrew a chapel belonging to a village called

called Kinnaston, together with all the trees, houses, &c. that stood in its way; carrying with it the trees that grew upon it, the sheep-folds, and some flocks of sheep that were feeding there. Mr. Camden observes, that the earthquake which removed this hill was of that kind which naturalists call *Brafnacia*, being a motion up and down, or perpendicular to the horizon.

On a common meadow called *Valled the Wergins*, to the east of Hereford, two large stones set on end for a water-mark, were, about the year 1695, removed two hundred and forty paces, nobody knew how, though they were so large, that when they were removed back again, one of them required nine yokes of oxen to draw it.

Between Hereford and Leominster is another *Hampton-Court*, the seat of the late earl of Coningsby. That lord was, from an Irish peer, made an English one, by his late majesty king George I. and having no son, his daughter was created by the same prince, in the lifetime of her father, baroness and viscountess Coningsby of Hampton-Court, in order that her descendants might be intitled to a peerage. She married Sir Michael Newton, Bart. and a knight of the Bath. This is a fine seat, built by Henry Bolinbroke, duke of Lancaster, afterwards king Henry IV. in the form of a castle, situated in a valley upon a rapid river, under coverture of *Brynmaur*. The gardens are very pleasant, terminated by vast woods covering all the sloping side of the hill. There is a plentiful supply of water on all sides of the house, for fountains, basins, and canals. Within, are excellent pictures of the earl's ancestors and others, by Hoiben, Dobson, Vandyke, Sir P. Lully, &c. an original of the founder king Henry IV. of queen Elizabeth, the dutchess of Portsmouth, &c.

The windows of the chapel are well painted: there are some statues of the Coningsbys.

Here are two new stone stair-cases, after a geometrical method. The Record-room is at the top of a tower arched with stone, paved with Roman brick, and has an iron door. From the top of the house goes a stair-case, which, they say, has a subterraneous conveyance into *Brynmaur* wood.

The park is very fine, eight miles in circumference, and contains about twelve hundred head of deer. There are extensive prospects, on one side reaching into Wiltshire, on the other, over the Welsh mountains, lawns, groves, canals, hills, and plains. There is a pool three quarters of a mile long, very broad, and included between two great woods. The dam which forms it, and is made over a valley, cost eight hundred pounds, and was finished in a fortnight by two hundred hands. A new river is cut quite through the park, the channel of which, for a long way together, is hewn out of the rock. This serves to enrich vast tracts of lands, which before were barren. Here also are new gardens and canals laid out, and new plantations of timber in proper places.

Warrens, decoys, sheep walks, pastures for cattle, &c. supply the house with all sorts of conveniencies and necessaries, without having recourse to a market.

Westward of Hereford, the *Golden Vale* extends itself along the river *Dore*, which runs through the midst of it, and is called by the Britons *Duffrin-Dore*: it is called the *Golden Vale*, from its pleasant fertility in the spring, when it is covered over with a yellow livery of flowers. It is encompassed with hills, which are crowned with woods.

We next came to *Weobley*, or *Webley*, an ancient borough by prescription, but no corporation. It stands at the distance of one hundred and thirty miles from London, and is chiefly noted for its fine ale. Not many years ago it suffered considerable damage by fire, for which there was a brief. Here are two charity-schools, one for twenty-five boys, and another for girls; both supported by subscriptions. In king Stephen's reign, this town had a castle, which was fortified against him by the partizans of the empress *Maud*, but reduced by his forces.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz.

Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle and horses; and three weeks after Holy-Thursday, for horses, cattle, and coarse linen cloth.

At *Wormsley*, situated south-east of *Weobley*, *Gilbert Talbot* founded a priory of Black canons of the order of *St. Victor*, and dedicated it to *St. Leonard*, about the reign of king *John*. At the dissolution of religious houses, it had seven canons, and was endowed with eighty-three pounds ten shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

Kington, or *Kinetan*, the next place we visited, is a pretty large, well built town, situated on a small river called the *Arrow*, one hundred and forty-six miles from London. It is inhabited chiefly by clothiers, who carry on a considerable trade in narrow cloth. Here are a free-school and a charity-school, but nothing besides worth the attention of a traveller.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, one of the most considerable in the county; and four annual fairs, viz. Wednesday before Easter, Whitfun-Monday, the second of August, and the fourth of September, for horses and cattle of all sorts.

About ten miles to the north of *Kington*, on the borders of *Shropshire*, is a perfect Roman camp, called *Brandon*. It is a single square work, with four parts; near which are two barrows, where, in the year 1662, an urn was found, with ashes and bones in it; and half a mile from thence, on the other side of a small stream, in a place called *Bardfield*, was a British camp, now covered with large oaks, and called *Coxal*.

Brampton Brien Castle, about eight miles north of *Kington*, is a stately pile of ancient buildings, and will please the eye of every traveller who loves to contemplate the buildings of the ancients.

At *Clifford*, a village situated on the river *Wye*, eight miles south of *Kington*, on the borders of *Radnorshire*, *Simon Fitz-Richard Fitz-Ponce* founded, in the reign of *Henry I.* a priory of *Cluniac* monks, subordinate to a monastery at *Lewis*, a borough town of *Suffex*. It was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and continued till the general dissolution, when it was valued at fifty-seven pounds seven shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

About five miles to the north of *Kington*, is *Limbrook*, where there was a cell belonging to *Aveney*, in *Normandy*; and about a quarter of a mile from the left bank of the river *Lug*, was a priory of nuns of the order of *St. Augustine*, founded by some of the *Mortimer* family, about the reign of *Richard I.* and which continued till the general suppression, when it had six nuns, and was valued at twenty-two pounds seventeen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

We passed from *Kington* to *Pembridge*, a small market-town upon the river *Arrow*, one hundred and thirty miles from London. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, but nothing else remarkable, except a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twelfth of May, and the twenty-second of November, both for black cattle.

In the neighbourhood of this place are the manor and church of *Lena*, or *Monkland*, which, in the reign of *William Rufus*, was given to the *Benedictine* monks of the abbey of *St. Peter* at *Castellione*, or *Canches*, in *Normandy*, to which it became a cell. It was afterwards given to the *Carthusians* at *Coventry*.

In the year 1100, a small college of three prebendaries was founded in the parochial church of *Wigmore*, a village north of *Pembridge*, by *Ralph Mortimer*. And within a mile of this place, his son *Hugh* founded and endowed an abbey for monks of the order of *St. Augustine*, and dedicated it to *St. James*. The revenues of this abbey, at the suppression, amounted to two hundred and sixty-seven pounds two shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

At *Titley*, on the river *Arrow*, north-west of *Pembridge*, there was a cell subordinate to the abbey of *Tyronne*, in *France*.

Leominster, or *Lemster*, which we next visited, is situated on the river *Lug*, over which it has several bridges, one hundred and thirty-six miles from London. It was originally called *Monasterium Leonis*, from a

monastery built here by king Merwald, after seeing a lion in a vision. Others, however, are of opinion, that the present name is a corruption of Llan Lien, an appellation given it by the ancient Britons, signifying a church of nuns; and there are some who derive Lemster from *linum*, the Latin name for flax, of which the best kind is said to grow here.

This town was incorporated by queen Mary, and is governed by a high steward, a bailiff, a recorder, twelve capital burgeses, from whom the bailiff is chosen, and a town-clerk. It is large, well built, and populous, and is a great thoroughfare between South Wales and London. Here is a handsome, spacious church, and an alms-house, founded by the widow of a gentleman, who is said to have given away the greater part of his estate in his life-time, and to have been afterwards treated with a disrespect, from which his fortune would have preserved him. This is probably alluded to by the figure of a man holding up a hatchet, in a niche over the entrance to the house, with the following lines underneath:

Let him that gives his goods before he's dead,
Take this hatchet, and cut off his head.

Many horses and black cattle are sold at the fairs held at this town; and it had once so considerable a trade in wool, that its market, which was held on a Thursday, the same day the markets were held at Hereford and Worcester, that those cities petitioned to have the day changed, complaining of their loss of trade. Their petition was granted; Lemster market-day was changed from Thursday to Friday; and since that period, the trade of the town has greatly decreased. The wool brought to this market has been esteemed the best in all Europe, except that of Apulia and Tarentum, and was deservedly called Lemster ore, because it greatly enriched the town. This place has also the best flax, wheat, and barley, in England; carries on a considerable trade in wool, leather, and hats; having many mills, and other machines constantly working on the rivers flowing through the valley on which it stands.

Merwald, king of the western part of Mercia, built a monastery in this town to the honour of St. Peter, about the year 660, and which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. Here was afterwards a college of prebendaries, and next an abbey of nuns, who were all dispersed, and most of their lands possessed by laymen, long before the year 1125, when Henry I. gave this monastery, with every thing belonging to it, to the new abbey he had founded at Reading in Berkshire, to which it became a cell. In the year 1536, it was endowed with a yearly revenue of six hundred and sixty pounds sixteen shillings and eight-pence, out of which there was paid to Reading four hundred and forty-eight pounds four shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and six annual fairs, viz. the thirteenth of February, Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, and the thirteenth of May, for horned cattle and horses; the tenth of July, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welsh butter; the fourth of September, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and the eighth of November, for horned cattle, hops, and butter.

At the foot of a hill, on the summit of which is Richard's Castle, about five miles north of Leominster, is a well called Bone-well, in which a large quantity of small bones is always found, and of which there is always a fresh supply, in a very short time after it is cleared. Some imagine these to be the bones of small fish, and others, those of frogs; but whence they came, or how they are here collected, is not easy to conjecture.

In a park belonging to Croft Castle, on the north-west of Leominster, is a large camp, with two ditches, called the Ambury; and on a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, are the ruins of a castle, now called

Comfor Castle. Some few remains of a priory are also to be seen at the east end of the church of Leominster.

From Leominster we passed on to Bromyard, situated near the river Frome, in a country full of orchards, one hundred and twenty-four miles from London. It is a small, obscure town, having nothing remarkable, except a weekly market on Monday, and five annual fairs, viz. Thursday before the twenty-fifth of March, for horses and black cattle; the third of May, Whitfun-Monday, Thursday before St. James, and Thursday before the twenty-fifth of October, for black cattle and sheep.

Ledbury, the next place we visited, stands at the south end of a ridge of mountains called Malvern-hills, near the eastern borders of this county, one hundred and eighteen miles from London. It is a well built town, inhabited principally by clothiers; and has an hospital liberally endowed; besides a charity-school for twenty-three poor children.

The rectory of this town was anciently divided into several portions or prebends; but about the year 1400, a college for a master, and eight secular priests, was founded in the parish-church, by John Trevenant, bishop of Hereford. Here was also an hospital for a master, rector, or prior, and several poor brothers and sisters, built by Hugh Foliot, bishop of Hereford, in the year 1232, and dedicated to St. Catharine. At the suppression, its yearly revenues amounted to twenty-two pounds five shillings. It still exists, having been refounded by queen Elizabeth in the year 1580, for a master, who is appointed by the dean and chapter of Hereford, seven poor widowers, and three poor widows, who are nominated by the master, and have each an allowance of six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*, besides cloaths and firing.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and five annual fairs, viz. Monday before Easter, and the twelfth of May, for black cattle and cheese; the twenty-first of June, for cattle and wool; the second of October, for cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs; and Monday before St. Thomas's day, for cattle, cheese, and fat hogs.

On the top of one of Malvern hills, about four miles to the east of Ledbury, is a spring, whose waters are said to be a remedy for several disorders of the eyes; and at about a furlong distant from it, is another, said to be of great efficacy in the cure of cancers. About two miles and a half distant from these springs, is another, which the people in the neighbourhood call Holy Well. It is situated on the side of a hill, in an arable field; and besides possessing several medicinal properties, it is said to clear the skin from sun-burns and freckles, if washed with it two or three mornings successively. This spring passes through a light sand, appears to ferment, and is full of very small, thin *lamina*, of a metalline appearance, and as bright as the purest silver; from which, however, the refiners could never extract any thing of value. Within two miles of this spring is another, called also Holy Well, situated on the brow of a hill, in the middle of a corn-field: the water of this spring is greatly recommended in disorders of the eyes, and is said to have performed many extraordinary cures upon persons afflicted with putrid ulcers.

At Colwall, about two miles north of Ledbury, a poor cottager found a coronet of gold, adorned with diamonds. He sold it to a goldsmith in Gloucester for thirty-one pounds, who sold it again to a jeweller in London for two hundred and fifty pounds, and the jeweller is said to have sold it a third time for no less than fifteen hundred pounds profit.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Herefordshire sends eight members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Hereford, two members for the borough of Leominster, and two from Weobley.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by Staffordshire on the north; by Gloucestershire on the south; by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the west; and by Warwickshire on the east. It is of a triangular form, and extends in length thirty-six miles, in breadth twenty-eight, and is one hundred and thirty in circumference; but there are several parcels of the county which are detached from these bounds: some were once part of Gloucestershire, some of Herefordshire, and others of Oxfordshire, within the general bounds of which counties they lie; and in the opinion of Mr. Camden, were annexed to Worcestershire by some of the ancient lords or proprietors of these estates, who presided over the county before the Conquest, that their power and authority, as earls or governors of Worcestershire, might extend over their several manors in other counties. This county is divided into seven hundreds, contains one city, ten market-towns, one hundred and fifty-two parishes, about twenty-one thousand houses, and one hundred and three thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Worcester.

This county was, in the time of the Romans, part of the district inhabited by the Cornavii, of whom mention will be made in the account of the antiquities of Cheshire. Under the Saxons it constituted part of the kingdom of Mercia, and was a subdivision of that kingdom, known by the name of Wiccia.

Dorn, a village in this county, near Campden in Gloucestershire, was a Roman city, many foundations of ancient buildings having been discovered here; the traces of streets are still discernable; Roman and British coins have been frequently dug up, and the Roman Fosse-way passes through it.

A tempest happened not two hundred years ago, which blew down near a thousand very tall oak trees, in the forest of Wire, in this county.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of Worcestershire are, the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Tame. The course of the Severn, which runs through this county, from north to south, has been described in the account of Gloucestershire. The Avon, which separates Worcestershire from Gloucestershire, has likewise been described among the rivers of the latter.

The Stour rises in the northern extremity of Worcestershire, not far from Sturbridge, a market-town; and running south-west, and passing by Kidderminster, another market-town, falls into the Severn near Bewdley, a borough town.

The Teme, or Temd, is a river of Shropshire, and will be mentioned in our description of that county.

The less considerable rivers of Worcestershire are, the Ren, the Arrow, the Bow, the Salwarp, and the Swiliate.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Worcestershire.

The two principal rivers in the county are navigable, viz. the Severn and the Avon. By the former, very large vessels pass up to Worcester, and some much higher. The Avon is navigable from its influx with the Thames to Warwick. An account of the former navigation has been already given in our account of Gloucestershire, and of the latter in that of Warwickshire.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is exceeding sweet and healthy, and the soil remarkably rich, both in tillage and pasture; the hills being covered with flocks of sheep, and the vallies abounding in corn and rich meadows.

Hops are much cultivated in this county; and it yields great plenty of all sorts of fruit, particularly pears, with which the hedges every where abound, and of which great quantities of perry are made. The rivers here afford great plenty of fish, and the Severn abounds with lampreys.

Worcestershire is particularly remarkable for the many salt springs which have been discovered in it. Three of them only are made use of, it being thought necessary to stop up the others for the preservation of the wood, of which great quantities were used to burn in their seals; but for some years past, coal has been made use of for this purpose. One of these pits yields as much brine in twenty-four hours, as will produce four hundred and fifty bushels of salt: but what is more remarkable, is, that springs of fresh water rise in some places almost contiguous to the salt springs; and that several salt springs issue out of the very channel of the river Salwarp, at this place.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Worcestershire.

The soil in this county, like that of most others, is very different: in the Vale of Evesham, it is rich and fertile, and yields a very large increase: in other places, it is sandy; and in others, almost barren. In the Vale of Evesham, their course of crops is either, 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Oats. 4. Clover. Or, 1. Fallow. 2. Barley. 3. Wheat. They sow two bushels of wheat on an acre, and reap on an average twenty-two bushels. They sow the same quantity of barley, and gain near thirty bushels; and the same of oats. They mow their clover twice, and gain two tons and a half the first time, and about a ton the second.

Their arable lands let for about eighteen shillings per acre, and their grass from twenty to forty.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

In harvest, one shilling and three-pence, or one shilling, and beer.

In hay-time, one shilling and beer.

In winter, ten-pence.

Reaping wheat, from three to four shillings per acre.

———— barley, four to five shillings.

———— oats, three to four shillings.

———— beans, four shillings and six-pence.

Mowing grass, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings and six-pence.

Ditching, from five-pence to eight-pence per rod.

Threshing wheat, one shilling and two-pence for five bushels.

———— barley, three half-pence per bushel.

———— oats, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings for twenty measures.

———— beans, one shilling for five bushels.

Digging, eight-pence per rod.

MANUFACTURES, and TRADE.

The chief manufactures of Worcestershire are, cloth, stockings, gloves, and glass; in which, together with the salt, hops, and other commodities of this county, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

CITY,

CITY, and MARKET TOWNS.

We crossed the Malvern-hills from Herefordshire to that of Worcester, and stopped at Upton, an ancient town, supposed, by the Roman coins which have been frequently dug up here in great abundance, to have been formerly a station of the Roman soldiers, before the arrival of the Saxons. It is situated on the river Severn, over which it has a stone bridge, and is distant from London one hundred and one miles. Here is a charity-school for sixteen girls, and a good harbour for barges.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. Thursday after Midlent, Thursday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep; the tenth of July, and Thursday before St. Matthew, the twenty-first of September, for horses, cattle, sheep, and leather.

On Malvern-hills, south-west of this town, upon the borders of Herefordshire, are two medicinal springs, called Holy Wells; one of which is recommended for many disorders of the eyes; and the other for cancers.

Upon these hills there is a very large ditch, which is esteemed an admirable antiquity, and is said to have been cut by Gilbert de la Clare, earl of Gloucester, about the time of Henry III. to part his lands on the east side of these hills, from those belonging to the county of Hereford, on the west. On these hills are two villages, called Great Malvern, and Little Malvern, at the distance of about two miles from each other. At Great Malvern, king Edward the Confessor founded an hermitage, or some kind of religious house, for seculars, which afterwards became a cell of monks to Westminster Abbey. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at three hundred and eight pounds one shilling and five-pence *per annum*.

At Little Malvern, two brothers, Joceline and Edred, in the year 1171, founded a Benedictine priory dedicated to St. Giles: it was a cell to the monastery at Worcester; and at the time of the suppression, had a prior and seven monks, who had a yearly income valued at ninety-eight pounds ten shillings and nine-pence.

From this place we passed on to Parshore, a pretty large old town, and a considerable thoroughfare in the lower road from Worcester to London. It derives its name from the Saxon word *Periscoran*, which refers to the great number of pears which grow in this neighbourhood: Parshore is situated upon the bank of the river Avon, at the distance of one hundred and two miles from London; and contains about three hundred houses, with two parish-churches, and has a manufacture of stockings.

In the year 689, Oswald, nephew of Ethelred, king of Mercia, is said to have founded in this place a convent of secular clerks, which, in 984, became an abbey of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the apostles Peter and Paul, but afterwards to St. Eadburgh. Upon the dissolution, it was rated at six hundred and forty-three pounds four shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of June, and Tuesday before All-Saints, for cattle and horses.

Abberton, in the neighbourhood of Parshore, is famous for a medicinal spring of the same nature with the waters at Epsom, in Surry, and by many thought not inferior.

At Bredon, south of Parshore, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, about the year 716, seems to have founded a monastery, which, before the Conquest, became part of the possessions of the church of Worcester.

At Wick, near Parshore, Peter de Corbezon, otherwise Studley, founded, about the end of the reign of Henry I. a priory of Augustine canons, which, some time after, was removed to Studley, in Warwickshire.

Evesham, the next place we stopped at, is a neat town, built on a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, with a harbour for barges. It is ninety-five miles from London. Here, in the year 701, Edwin, the third bishop of Worcester, built and endowed an abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for

Benedictine monks. The abbot was mitred; and at the dissolution, the revenues amounted to one thousand one hundred and eighty-three pounds twelve shillings and nine-pence. It is an ancient borough, reckoned the second in the county, and enjoys many privileges, some by prescription, and others by charters. It was governed by bailiffs till the third year of king James I. who, at the request of prince Henry, granted it a new charter, incorporated it with the title of mayor, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgessees, a recorder, and chamberlain, who are all of the common-council, with twenty-four other burgessees, called Assistants; and he included the parish of Bengworth, on the other side of the bridge, in its jurisdiction. Four of the aldermen, and the mayor for the time being, are justices of the peace, and of oyer and terminer, and of gaol delivery for all offences arising in the corporation, excepting high treason; and the corporation has power to try and execute felons within the borough. The town has two parish-churches, and in the reign of king William, had the honour of giving title of baron to that great lawyer, statesman, and patriot, the lord chancellor Somers. Its chief manufacture is woollen stockings. At the bridge-foot, in the division of Bengworth, where is another church, there was formerly a castle, which the abbot d'Audeville recovered from William Beauchamp in 1157, and utterly demolished, and caused the ground to be consecrated for a church-yard. There are a grammar-school, and a charity-school, at Evesham; the latter maintained by a thousand pounds legacy, left by the late Mr. Deacle, a woollen-draper in St. Paul's Church-yard, one of its members; and there is another charity-school at Bengworth, where thirty boys are taught, clothed, and maintained by a legacy of two thousand pounds, left by the same gentleman. From this town there is an open prospect of the spacious valley, from hence denominated the Vale of Evesham, which affords such an abundance of the best of corn, as well as pasture for sheep, that it may be justly reckoned the granary of these parts; but as in most fruitful countries, its roads are deep and miry. This vale runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewkesbury to Pershore, and to Stratford upon Avon, in the south part of Warwickshire.

Evesham is famous in our history for the great battle here, when prince Edward, afterwards king Edward I. gained that complete and decisive victory over Simon Montfort, the great earl of Leicester, by which he restored his father and uncle to their liberties, and crushed the power of the barons by the death of Montfort, who was killed at the beginning of the battle.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Monday, and four annual fairs, viz. Candlemas-day, the first Monday after Easter, Whitsun-Monday, and the twenty-first of September, for cattle and horses.

On Harrow-hill, north-east of Evesham, is a spring, whose water is said to be of great use in disorders of the eyes. It appears to be of a soft balsamic nature, though, from the moss growing about the spring, it evidently possesses a petrifying quality.

In the year 691, king Ethelred gave the town of Fladbury, on the north-west of Evesham, to Ostorius, bishop of Worcester, who placed there a society of religious persons subordinate to the church of Worcester; and the place still continues in the possession of that cathedral.

North-east of Evesham, at a place called Cleve, there was an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, before the year 790; but it seems to have been annexed to the church of Worcester before the year 888.

At Elmley, south-west of Evesham, there was formerly a castle, in which Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward II. founded a college or large chantry, for eight priests, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary.

Worcester, the next place we visited in our tour, is the capital of the county, and gives name to it. The city stands on the banks of the Severn, over which it has a stone bridge, one hundred and twelve miles from London.

London. It is supposed to have been one of the cities built by the Romans, (who called it Branovium) for curbing the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. The latter called it *Caer Wrangon*. It was erected into an episcopal see by the Saxon king Ethelred, *anno* 679, when the church was filled with married presbyters, till Dunstan turned them out, and put monks in their room. In the year 1041, it was plundered and burnt down, and the inhabitants put to the sword by the Danish king Hardicanute, to revenge the death of some of his tax-gatherers, whom the people had rashly murdered. Not long after William Rufus's time, it was burnt down again, when the Welsh were suspected to have set fire to it. King Stephen besieged and took it, and burnt it to the ground a third time. The last time it was remarkable for any military event, was in 1651, when that famous battle was fought, wherein king Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell; and in a garden just without the south gate of the city, where the heat of the battle was, the bones of the slain are often dug up. A mile and a half above that gate, is that called Perrywood, where Cromwell's army lay; and above in the park is a great work of four bastions, called, *The Royal Mount*, from whence a vallum and ditch run both ways to encompass that side of the city. Camden tells us, it flourished under an excellent government, by two bailiffs chose out of twenty-four citizens, two aldermen, and two chamberlains, with a common-council of forty-eight citizens. And the writer of the *Addenda* to his history says, since that time, by virtue of a charter of king James I. October 2, in the nineteenth of his reign, this city is governed by a mayor and six aldermen, who are justices of the peace (that are chose out of the twenty-four capital citizens) a sheriff usually chose out of the same twenty-four, (for it is a city and county of itself, divided into seven wards); likewise a common-council of forty-eight other citizens, out of which number there are yearly elected the two chamberlains. They have also a recorder, town-clerk, two coroners, and a sword-bearer, thirteen constables, four serjeants at mace. It is a much larger city than Gloucester, and more level; but it lies in such a bottom, that it is hardly to be seen till we come upon it. The chief manufactures of the place are broad cloth and gloves, especially the former, in which it is incredible what a number of people are employed here and hereabouts; and by the convenience of the Severn, it is in a thriving condition. One part of the city is inhabited by the Welsh, who speak their own language. The public buildings make a grand appearance, particularly the Guild-hall, and the Workhouse. All their markets are well supplied with corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions. It had formerly a castle, as also walls one thousand six hundred and fifty paces in circumference, with three gates, and five watch-towers; but both walls and castle are long since destroyed. The cathedral, which is exactly the model of that at Brussels, is a large edifice, but not very elegant, except the choir of the chapel on the south side of it, which is of very curious workmanship, and one hundred and twenty feet long. The whole length of the church is three hundred and ninety-four, the breadth seventy-eight, and the tower is one hundred and sixty-two feet in height. There is a library belonging to the cathedral, which is a handsome, large, round room, supported by only one pillar in the middle. King John lies in the middle of the choir, between two very pious bishops, as he directed by his last will. Prince Arthur, the elder brother to king Henry VIII. lies interred also in a pretty little chapel; and there is a very fine monument of that countess of Salisbury who dropped her garter as she danced before king Edward III. at Windsor. Here are also twelve parish-churches, nine within the city, and three without. The streets are broad, and well paved, of which the Foregate is remarkably regular and beautiful, the houses pretty well built; and, take it all together, it is a very delightful place.

We read in Fox, of an hospital here dedicated to St. Wulfstan. It is certain, that here is a noble one erected by Robert Berkley of Spetchley, Esq; who laid out two thousand pounds in the building, and four thousand

pounds in endowing it for twelve poor men; and in and about the city there are six or seven other hospitals. The King's School here, founded by Henry VIII. has been famous for its masters; and the many good scholars it has sent to the university. Here is a free-school also for grammar, with two others for the same learning; and the lists mention six charity-schools, in which are taught one hundred and ten boys, part of them clothed. The work-house above-mentioned, which stands over-against Mr. Berkley's fine hospital, is an instance rarely to be met with of a charity restored after it has once been alienated: for after that laudable institution had continued several years, the guardians of it contracted such a heavy debt, that they returned the poor back to their several parishes; the charity was sunk, and the corporation let out the building for a hop-market, ware-houses, &c. but their then worthy representative in parliament, lord Sandys, and other gentlemen, procured an act of parliament, which took place in June 1730, for restoring it to its original institution. St. Nicholas's church in this city has been lately rebuilt, and is a neat structure; and All Saints church being so ruinous, that part of it actually fell down, an act passed in the session of 1737-8, for taking it down, and rebuilding it. This city formerly gave title of earl to several noble families, as it now does those of marquis and earl to the duke of Beaufort. It is remarked, that the Severn, though generally rapid elsewhere, glides by Worcester very gently. Here is a very good water-house and quay, to which many ships come. This city has enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parliament as long as any town. Of its bishops, it is said there have been one pope, four saints, seven lord high chancellors, eleven archbishop, two lord treasurers, one chancellor to the queen, one lord president of Wales, one vice president, and by the confession even of the poet, one un sullied mitre.

The episcopal see of this city was founded by king Ethelred, in the year 680, with a chapter of secular clerks, in a church dedicated to St. Peter. Before the year 954, a new cathedral was founded by bishop Oswald in the church-yard of St. Peter's, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; in which were settled a prior and monks of the Benedictine order, who were removed by bishop Wulfstan to a new and a larger monastery, which he erected for them in the year 1088. About the time of the suppression here were fifty religious, whose annual revenues amounted to one thousand three hundred and eighty-six pounds twelve shillings and ten-pence: and most of these revenues were applied by king Henry VIII. towards the endowment of a dean, ten prebendaries, ten minor canons, ten lay-clerks, ten choristers, forty scholars, two school-masters, and other members.

Worcester sends two citizens to parliament, has three weekly markets, held on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and four annual fairs, viz. Saturday before Palm-Sunday, and Saturday before Easter, for black cattle, horses, and linen cloth; the fifteenth of August, and the ninth of September, for horses, black cattle, lambs, cheese, hops, and linen.

At Kemsey, on the Severn, south of Worcester, are some remains of a square camp, with single, but high ramparts. Here was also a noble palace belonging to the bishops of Worcester, built before the Conquest.

At Whittington, near Worcester, Osber, viceroy, lord lieutenant, or earl of Worcester, founded, about the end of the seventh century, a monastery, which continued till the year 774; after which the estates of this religious foundation came to the bishops of Worcester, and made part of the endowments of the bishopric. There was also a monastery at Kemsey, about four miles south of Worcester, which was afterwards united to the church of Worcester.

At Aftley, about six miles from Worcester, Ralph de Toden, before the year 1160, founded an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Taurinus, near Ebroix, in Normandy; but in the reign of Edward IV. it was annexed to the college of Westbury, in Gloucestershire.

At Whiston, near Worcester, was a priory of seven or eight White nuns, founded by one of the bishops of Worcester before the year 1255, and valued, upon the suppression, at fifty-three pounds three shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Leaving the city of Worcester, we passed on to Droitwich, remarkable for its salt springs. It stands on the river Salwarp, about five miles from its influx with the Severn, ninety-five miles from London. The river Salwarp is navigable to this town from the Severn, and is of infinite advantage to the place. It is a corporate bailiwick, with about four hundred houses, and four churches, and is much enriched by its salt-works, which may at least be traced as high as the Saxons; for it appears from Doomsday-book, that salt was made here before the Conquest. The author of the Addenda to Camden gives us an opportunity to judge of the proportions that are made of it, by observing, that the taxes annually paid for it from hence to the crown amount to about fifty thousand pounds a year, at the rate of three shillings and six-pence a bushel.

The reader will probably expect some account of the salt springs, and the nature of the soil they rise in, pursuant to our proposals of taking in all that is material in natural history; and therefore we have extracted what follows from an account of it given by Dr. Thomas Rastal, which will, it is hoped, be the more acceptable, not only as it is the latest that has come to our hands, but as it was written on the very spot.

“ The country is neither plain, neither hath it any great hills, but many small risings, the greatest hills near us being the Lichie, within six miles, which some call Look High, supposing it to be the highest ground in these parts, because the springs which rise there run into the North and South seas, near to which are Clent Hills, about the same distance. On the other side the river Severn are Aberley Hills, at about seven miles distance from us. There are many salt springs about the town, which is seated by a brook side, called Salwarp Brook, which arise both in the brook, and in the ground near it, though there are but three pits that are made use of. Where the springs are saltest, there grows nothing at all; but by the brackish ditches there grows *Aster Atticus*, with a pale flower, which I find no where else with us. Some of the salt springs rise on the top of the ground, which are not so salt as others. The great pit, which is called Upwich Pit, is three feet deep, in which are three distinct springs rising in the bottom; one comes into the pit north-west, another north-east, the third south-east, which is the richest both in quantity and quality. They all differ in saltness, which I can give no exact account of, it being impossible to separate them, but there will be some mixture. The pit is about ten feet square. The sides are made with square elms, jointed in at the full length, which I suppose is occasioned by the saltness of the ground, which appears to me to have been a bog; the surface of it is made of ashes. That it was originally a bog, I am induced to believe; for not many years since, digging to try the foundation of a Seal, for so we call our houses we make salt in, I thrust a long staff over head. Though the brine be colder than the other water, yet it never freezes; but the rain water that lies upon the brine in extreme hard frosts, will freeze, but not much. The soil about the town, on the lower side of it, is a black rich earth, under which two or three feet is a stiff gravelly clay, then marle. Those that make wells for fresh water, if they find springs in the marle, they are generally fresh; but if they sink through the marle, they come to a whitish clay mixed with gravel, in which the springs are more or less brackish. In the great pit at Upwich, we have at one and the same time three sorts of brine, which we call by the names of First Man, Middle Man, and Last Man; these sorts are of different strengths. The brine is drawn by the pump, so that which is in the bottom is first pumped up, which is what we call First Man, &c. That I might make an exact trial of the strength, I made me a quart that contained

“ twenty-four ounces Troy of distilled water; which quart being filled with the first brine, besides the tare of the quart, weighed twenty-nine ounces, which made seven ounces and three drams of salt, without any addition. The next day I weighed the same salt again, and it weighed seven ounces and six drams; so that four tuns of brine make above one tun of salt. The same quart filled with Middle Man, which is the second sort of brine, weighed twenty-eight ounces. I also weighed a quart of brine as it came immediately out of the spring, which weighed twenty-eight ounces, and the third sort twenty-seven ounces; so that what the first gets, the last loses, which does precipitate as much in twenty-four hours, as if it stood a much longer time. The quantity of brine that this pit yields every twenty-four hours, is as much as will make four hundred and fifty bushels of salt, which is drawn out twice or three times a day, for so oft we ordinarily draw, and that as long as the pump will go. In the best pit at Netherwich a quart of brine weighs twenty-eight ounces and an half. This pit is eighteen feet deep, and four feet broad, and yields as much brine every twenty-four hours, as makes about forty bushels of salt. There is but one spring in the pit that comes in two feet and eight inches above the bottom. The worst pit at Netherwich is of the same breadth and depth as the former, a quart of brine, out of which weighs twenty-seven ounces, and yields as much brine daily as makes about thirty bushels of salt. In this pit are three springs, two in the bottom, and one about two feet higher. These pits are within six yards of one another. They are near the brook, the great pit on the north-side, and about a quarter of a mile lower, the two lesser pits on the south side. In the great pit I found no variation, either in quality or the strength of the brine; but the springs in the other pits are augmented by much rain, and yield less salt. That every man may know his own proportion, the brine is divided into Phats Wallings. A Phat Walling is divided into twelve weaker brines, and every weaker brine into eight burdens, every burden being a vessel that contains about thirty-two gallons, whereof every one has six burdens of First Man, six of Middle Man, and six of Last Man; so that every man has not only his just proportion in quantity, but in quality also. This brine is carried in coolers to every man's Seal, by eight sworn men, whom we call Piasters of the Beachin, and four Middle Men, and there put into great tons for use. The fuel heretofore used was all wood, but since the wood has been destroyed by the iron-works, we use almost all pit-coals, which are brought to us by land thirteen or fourteen miles. The phats we boil our brine in are made of lead cast into a flat plate, five feet and a half long, and three feet over, and then the sides and ends beaten up, and a little raised in the middle, which are set upon brick-work, which we call Ovens, in which is a grate to make the fire on, and an ash-hole, which we call a Trunk. In some seals are six of these pans; in some five; in some four; some three; some two. In each of these pans is boiled at a time as much brine as makes three pecks of white salt, which we call a Lade, and is laded out of the pan with a Loot, and put into Barrows, which are set into Bastals over vessels we call Leachcombs, that the brine may run from the salt, which brine we call Leach, with which we dress our phats, when the cold brine, they are first filled with, is something boiled away. In these bastals the salt stands till it is dry, which is about four hours; then we carry it into Cribbs, which are houses boarded on the bottom and sides, where it is kept till sold, which is sometimes half a year, or three quarters, in which time, if the crib is good, it will not waste a twelfth part, the salt itself being of so strong a body: whereas in Cheshire, they are forced to keep their salt in barrows, in stoves to dry it, and make it no faster than they sell. For clarifying the brine, we use nothing but the whites of eggs, of which we take a quarter of a white, and put it into a gallon or two of

“ brine,

“ brine, which being beaten with one’s hand, lathers
 “ as if it were soap, a small quantity of which froth put
 “ into each phat, rishes all the scum, so that the white
 “ of an egg will clarify twenty bushels of salt, by which
 “ means our salt is as white as any thing can be, neither
 “ has it any ill favour as that salt has which is clarified
 “ with blood. For granulating it, we use nothing at all,
 “ for the brine is so strong of itself, that unless it be
 “ often stirred, it will make salt as big grained as bay-
 “ salt. I have boiled brine to a candy height, and it
 “ has produced clods of salt as clear as the clearest
 “ allum like Isle of May salt, so that we are necessitated
 “ to put a small quantity of rosin into the brine to make
 “ the grain of the salt small. Besides the white salt,
 “ we have another sort which we call Clod Salt, which
 “ grows to the bottom of the phats, that after the white
 “ salt is laded out, is dugged up with a picker, which is
 “ made like a mason’s trowel, pointed with steel, and
 “ put upon a short staff; this is the strongest salt I have
 “ seen, and is most used for salting bacon and neats
 “ tongues, it makes the bacon redder than other salt,
 “ and makes the fat eat firm; if the swine are fed with
 “ mast, it hardens the fat almost as much as if fed with
 “ pease, and salted with white salt. It is very much
 “ used by country women to put into their runnet-pots,
 “ and, as they say, is better for their cheese. These
 “ clods are used to broil meat with, being laid on coals.
 “ We account this salt to be too strong to salt beef
 “ with, it taking away too much of its sweetness. A
 “ third sort of salt we have, which we call Knockings,
 “ which does candy on the barrow as the brine runs
 “ from the salt, after it is laded out of the phats. This
 “ salt is scraped off the phats when we reach them,
 “ that is, when we take our phats off the fires to beat
 “ up the bottom, and is bought by the poor sort of
 “ people to salt meat with. A fourth sort is Pigeon
 “ Salt, which is nothing but the brine running out
 “ through the crack of a phat, and hardens to a clod
 “ on the outside over the fire. The salt leaves are the
 “ finest sort of white salt, the grain of which is made
 “ something finer than ordinary, that it may the better
 “ adhere together, which is done by adding a little more
 “ rosin, and is beaten into the barrows when it is laded
 “ out of the phat. Our salt is not so apt to dissolve as
 “ Cheshire salt, nor as that salt that is made by dissolving
 “ bay-salt, and clarifying it, which is called Salt upon
 “ Salt, which appears by our long keeping it without
 “ any fire. I believe there cannot be better white salt
 “ than ours, for several reasons.

“ 1. There is none can be whiter, and consequently
 “ more free from dross.

“ 2. It is the weightiest, as I have seen myself, and
 “ been informed by others; for the bags of salt I have
 “ usually seen brought out of Cheshire on horseback,
 “ contain six bushels and a half, or seven bushels;
 “ whereas the best horses that carry salt from hence,
 “ if they go with it above five miles, carry not above
 “ three strikes, and three pecks, or four strikes. A
 “ Winchester bushel of our salt weighs half a hundred
 “ weight; so that it must necessarily follow, the
 “ weightiest and driest must needs be best.

“ 3. In the time of the first Dutch war, our salt
 “ was carried down into the west, where they had none
 “ before but foreign salt; and, at first using ours, they
 “ complained that it made their meat too salt, which
 “ was because they put as much of ours on their meat,
 “ as of others; if so, it must be better than French salt.

“ 4. I have been assured by many that have made use
 “ both of ours and Cheshire salt, that both for flesh
 “ and white meat, they must lay on more of Cheshire
 “ salt than of ours.

“ 5. It preserves all sorts of flesh for long voyages,
 “ viz. to Jamaica, as well as any which has been lately
 “ tried.

“ 6. I have seen herrings that have been salted with
 “ our salt in Ireland, and brought over to Droitwich,
 “ which have been whiter and better tasted than those
 “ salted with bay-salt.

“ 7. It is an ordinary way of powdering beef with
 “ us, to give it but one salting to keep it the whole

“ year. We use no iron pans, as they do in Cheshire,
 “ and other places; for we have found upon trial, that
 “ the strength of the brine does so corrode, that it
 “ quickly wears out those of forged iron, and breaks
 “ those of cast iron.” Thus far Dr. Raftal.

The upper Wych, or Brine-pit, is very neatly kept,
 and exceedingly drawn on account of the many pro-
 prietors it has; yet it is but a small pit comparatively
 with the others. The salt being here boiled in leaden
 pans, there is not the least grain of sand at any time,
 which either falls before the graining of the salt, or that
 adheres to the pan’s bottom; wherefore this brine being
 naturally without sand, it must yield the more wholesome
 salt.

The lower pit, at the Nether-wych, in the same
 town, had lately, if it has not now, but one proprietor,
 and is therefore less drawn, but yet is constantly and
 well wrought. Here is also no appearance of any sand
 at all. The water of these pits stink like rotten eggs,
 especially after Sunday’s rest, and will, if flesh be pickled
 in it, make it stink in twelve hours; and yet the salt that
 is boiled out of these pits is accounted the very best
 inland salt of England, and perhaps as good as any in
 the world. In a ditch over-against the Nether-wych
 Houses, the water stands with a white scum, as at the
 Sulphur Spaws in Yorkshire.

As to the number of the salt-pits at present, it is in
 vain to determine it, some springs going off, and others
 coming on continually. They sink about eighty feet,
 and sometimes throw off much waste water before they
 come at a spring. The experiment will cost one hundred
 pounds, and a pit, if it stands good, may last ten years,
 and bring in two or three hundred pounds a year to the
 owner. They are all within half a mile of one another;
 and when one man has sunk a pit, and discovered a
 spring, it is usual for the owner of the ground bordering
 upon it to sink another as near as he can, to draw off
 his brine, which is sometimes done; but if it fails, then
 the other pit holds good. They work all the year round,
 and always find a market for their salt. The proprietors
 of these salt-pits are a corporation, and none can be a
 burges of Droitwich, but he must have some propriety
 in the salt-springs; and in the year 1690, upon a con-
 tested election between Sir John Packington and Philip
 Foley, Esq; it was resolved by the House of Commons,
 that the right of electing burgeses for this borough was
 in the burgeses of the corporation of its salt springs.
 The ways from hence to Bewdley were once so bad,
 that horses were often mired, waggons overturned, and
 salt damaged or spoiled by it; upon which a project was
 set on foot to convey the brine in pipes to Bewdley,
 and there boil up the salt, and put it on board the barges;
 but the poor at Droitwich, who are intirely supported
 by the salt works and carriage, made such pressing
 instances against it, that the profits came to nothing,
 and an act of parliament was procured to mend the road
 between the two towns. Feckenham forest and Norton
 wood, in this neighbourhood, formerly supplied the
 wood for boiling the salt water, but now they burn
 coals, as is before observed.

This town had great privileges by charter from king
 John, which they have to shew at this day; after whose
 time, viz. anno 1290, St. Andrew’s church, with the
 greatest part of the town, was burnt. They were also
 much favoured by king Henry III. and other princes.
 In the reigns of Edward I. and II. this borough returned
 eight times to parliament, but discontinued it afterwards
 till the first of Philip and Mary, when it had farther
 privileges, besides the renewal of the former; and
 James I. granted them a new charter. ’Tis governed
 by a bailiff and burgeses. The bailiff is a justice of
 the quorum, and a justice of the peace the year after;
 and there is a recorder, who is also a justice.

At this town there was formerly a free chapel or
 hospital, consisting of a master and some poor brethren,
 dedicated to St. Mary, and under the government of the
 priory at Worcester. Its revenues, on the suppression,
 were valued at twenty-one pounds eleven shillings and
 eight-pence *per annum*.

Droitwich

Droitwich sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. Good-Friday, the twenty-eighth of October, and the twenty-first of December, for hats and linen cloth.

At Westwood, near Droitwich, Eustatia de Say, and her son, Osbert Fitz-Hugh, founded an alien priory in the reign of Henry II. a cell to the abbey of Font-Ebroid, or Fontevraud, in Normandy: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, had six nuns of the order of Fontevraud, with annual revenues rated, on the suppression, at seventy-eight pounds eight shillings and ten-pence.

At Wick, near Droitwich, was a house of Friars Heremites, of the order of St. Augustine, founded about the fourth year of Edward III.

Bromsgrove, to which we next proceeded in our tour, is a pretty large town, situated near the source of the river Salwarp, one hundred and eighteen miles from London. It was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament; and is governed by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers. Here is a charity-school, founded by Sir Thomas Cook, for teaching, cloathing, and putting out apprentices, twelve boys. Here are also considerable manufactures, both of linen and woollen cloth.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fourth of June, and the first of October, for linen cloth, cheese, and horses.

At Bardesley, near Bromsgrove, upon the borders of Warwickshire, Maud, the empress, founded, in 1138, a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the suppression, its yearly revenues amounted to three hundred and eighty-eight pounds nine shillings and ten-pence.

At Dodford, two miles west of Bromsgrove, was a small priory of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was built about the reign of king John, and valued, upon the dissolution, at seven pounds *per annum*.

Leaving Bromsgrove, we proceeded to Tenbury, probably so called from its situation on the Teme. It is a large, populous, well built town, one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London; but has nothing remarkable, except a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-sixth of April, the eighteenth of July, and the twenty-sixth of September, for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

On the top of a down called Woodbury-hill, near the river Tame, and not far from Tenbury, is an ancient intrenchment, commonly called Owen Glendowr's camp; but whether it be a work of the Britons or Danes, is not certainly known.

Bewdley, Beawley, or Beaulieu, the next place we visited, is so called from its beautiful situation on the declivity of a hill, on the west branch of the Severn, over which it has a stone bridge, one hundred and twenty-two miles from London. It was remarkable in ancient times for the vast high trees in the adjacent forest of Wyre, before they were destroyed by tempests one hundred and fifty years ago, particularly one that blew down one thousand oaks in this forest and Horton wood. It sent burgesses to parliament so early as Edward I. after which there was a long interruption. Edward IV. granted it a charter of incorporation, with great privileges both by land and sea; which shews, that in those days they improved the advantage of the river for traffic. King Henry VII. built a palace near it, called Tickenhall (or rather Ticken-hill, *i. e.* Goats-hill, as the place was termed before it was built) for the retirement of his son prince Arthur; and in the twenty-second of his reign, he granted it another charter, with additional privileges, which were confirmed in the first of Henry VIII. by his charter, reciting the former charters by *Inspeximus*. By an act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth of that king, it was annexed to the county of Worcester. In the third of James I. it obtained another charter, by the name of Bailiffs and Burgesses, which confirmed all its former liberties and privileges, and granted it several officers, as a recorder, steward, town-clerk, twelve capital burgesses, and two

serjeants at mace. It appointed the supreme magistrate, the bailiff, to be chose yearly by the bailiff and burgesses. In the thirty-fifth of Charles II. this corporation underwent a regulation, and a surrender was procured under their seal of the charter granted it by king James I. And in the first of king James II. they were obliged, by the violence of the times, to accept of another charter; but on a trial in B. R. Trinity term 1707, the aforesaid surrender was held void, and a new charter was obtained of the then queen, by which a new corporation was erected, with a grant of the privileges of the old one. In consequence of this, two members were elected to parliament, and two returns made to the sheriff, the one by the bailiff of the old corporation, and the other by the bailiff of the new; and a petition being lodged in behalf of the old, it occasioned a dispute in parliament, and at law; and after the expence of some hundreds, if not thousands of pounds, the new charter carried it; since which only one member has been elected for this borough. The bailiff is justice of peace and quorum, and justice the next year; the recorder is also a justice. It is a place of considerable trade; for, by means of the Severn, great quantities of salt, iron ware, glass, Manchester goods, &c. are put aboard barges here, and at Gloucester aboard troughs, for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other ports, which renders this a populous thriving town and corporation: but its chief manufacture is caps, which the Dutch seamen buy, called Monmouth Caps. It has only a chapel at ease to the church at Ribbesford, on the other side of the river: the town is well supplied with corn, malt, and leather, and every Saturday has a market for hops. There was a fine park about Tickenhall house, above mentioned, which, together with the house, was destroyed in the civil wars.

Bewdley sends one member to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of April, for black cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth; the tenth of December, for hogs; and the eleventh of December, for black cattle, horses, cheese, and woollen cloth.

Kidderminster, where we next stopped in our tour, is a pretty large town, situated on the Stour, one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London. It is a compact town of five or six hundred houses, where the people, who are at least two thousand, drive a pretty good trade in cloth, and weaving linsley woolseys, &c. and have a handsome church, a good free-school, and two almshouses. It is governed by a bailiff, who is a justice of peace, twelve capital burgesses, twenty-five common-councilmen, and other subordinate officers, who have a town-hall. It gives title of baron to the lord Foley: it was anciently a borough, and sent members to parliament; and the famous Mr. Richard Baxter, a man of so much note for his natural and acquired parts, for his popular preaching, for his voluminous writings, and for his constancy to and sufferings for his principles, was minister of this place. This parish extends to Bewdley-bridge, and includes Rubenhall, a hamlet adjoining to it.

This town is famous for its blankets and carpets; has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Holy-Thursday, three weeks after Holy-Thursday, and the fourth of September, for black cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth.

Sturbridge, or Stourbridge, the next place we visited, is a well built town on the river Stour, over which it has a stone bridge, one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London. It has been much enriched by iron and glass works; by the former, Mr. Richard Foley raised a great estate, since much improved by his posterity; and so did the father of the late Sir Ambrose Crawley, of London. There are about half a score glass-houses near it, where glasses, bottles, and window-glass are made, together with fine stone pots for glass-makers to melt the metal in, also crucibles, &c. the clay, whereof they are made, being peculiar to the place. Here is also a manufacture of fine freeze-cloth; there is a good grammar-school well endowed, and a library given by Edward VI. Mr. Tanner, and the Monasticon, take notice

notice of a monastery, founded by Ethelbaldt, king of Mercia, at Stoure, supposed to be this place, there being no other town or parish of the name in the county; the mother church of this is at Old Swinford, where a noble hospital was founded, and well endowed by Thomas Foley, Esq; for sixty poor children of this and the neighbouring parishes, to teach them reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, and fit them for trades. Their habit and discipline are much like those of Christ's Hospital in London. At Old Swinford, there are also two charity-schools. Mr. Biggs, a clothier of this town, by his will in 1726, gave three hundred pounds to the governors of its free-school, towards building a church or chapel, and by the help of additional contributions of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, the same was finished at the expence of near two thousand pounds, and an act passed in 1742, for making it a parish-church separate from that of Old Swinford.

This town has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-ninth of March, for horses, and other cattle; and the eighth of September, for sheep, and other sorts of cattle.

Shipton upon Stour, which we passed from Sturbridge, has its name from a large sheep market formerly held here, and from its situation upon the Stour. It is a

small town, seventy-five miles from London, but still remarkable for a very large weekly market on Friday: it has also two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of June, and the Tuesday after the tenth of October, for horses, cows, and sheep.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Worcestershire.

Common Meadow Saffron; *Colchium vulgare*, Ger. found in the meadows in most parts of this county.

The lesser green-leaved Hounds-tongue: *Cynoglossum folio virenti*, J. B. found in the shady lanes near Worcester.

The true, or manured Service or Sorb-tree; *Sorbus sativa*, C. B. found in several of the woods of this county.

Polonian Wheat; *Triticum speciosum grano oblongo*, J. B. found in many of the fields of Worcestershire.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Worcestershire sends nine members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county; two citizens for Worcester; two members for Droitwich; two for Evesham; and one for Bewdley.



S H R O P S H I R E ;

O R , T H E

C O U N T Y O F S A L O P .

THIS county is bounded on the north by Cheshire, and part of Flintshire; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire; on the east by Staffordshire; and on the west by the counties of Denbigh, and Montgomery. It is of an oval form, forty miles in length from north to south, thirty-three miles in breadth from east to west, and one hundred and thirty-four miles in circumference. It is divided into fifteen hundreds; in which are fourteen market-towns, one hundred and seventy parishes, about twenty-three thousand five hundred houses, and one hundred and thirty-nine thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury; that part of it which lies on the south side of the Severn, is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Hereford; while that on the north is under the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, except Oswitry, and a few more places, which belong to the bishop of St. Asaph. But the archdeacon of Shrewsbury is the archdeacon for the three dioceses.

That division of Shropshire which lies to the north of the Severn, is part of the country which, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Cornavii, of whom some account will be given in our survey of Cheshire. But that part of the county which lies on the south side of the Severn, belonged to the Ordovices, a people who extended themselves over the greater part of Wales, and of whom an account will be given in our description of that principality. Shropshire, under the Saxons, was part of the kingdom of Mercia.

This being a frontier county between England and Wales, was better fortified than any other county in England, having no less than thirty-two castles, besides fortified towns. The extremity of Shropshire towards Wales being the limits of both countries, were called the Marches of Wales, and governed by some of the nobility of this county, who were stiled lords of the marches. These lords, within the bounds of their respective jurisdictions, acted with a kind of palatinate authority, which approached nearer to sovereign power than any other delegated authority: but this power, which was generally exercised with great insolence over the inhabitants of the Marches, was by degrees abolished, after the reduction of Wales, and the accession of it to the crown of England.

The famous military way, called Watling-street, entered Shropshire out of Staffordshire, at Boningale, a village on the borders of that county, north-east of Bridgenorth. From Boningale it passes north-west to Wellington, and thence south-west, through Wroxeter, where crossing the Severn at a place called Wroxeter-Ford, it runs southward through the county into Herefordshire.

At Caer Caradock, a hill near the conflux of the Clun and Temd, are still some remains of a fortification thrown up by the famous Caractacus, in the year 53, and gallantly defended against Ostorius, at the head of a Roman army. It is commonly called the Gaia, and is situated on the eastern side of the hill, which is accessible only on the west. The ramparts are walled, but now the greater part are covered with earth; and though the soil of this hill is a hard rock, yet the trenches of the Roman camp are very deep. The above fortification was however taken by Ostorius, and the British prince Caractacus, and his family, sent prisoners to Rome; and for which exploit the Roman senate decreed their general a triumph. But the behaviour of Caractacus at Rome was so noble, that the emperor Claudius set both

him and his family at liberty. Other traces in this neighbourhood, said to be destroyed in the same celebrated expedition of Ostorius against Caractacus, are, a perfect Roman camp, called Brandon; a British camp, called Coxoll; the ruins of a large fort on the south point of a hill, called Tongley; another large fort, called the Bishop's-moat, on the west side of a hill, within a mile of Bishop's-castle; and on the east side of the same fort is an acre of ground, surrounded with an intrenchment. At Lanterden, near Caer Caradock, are two barrows, in which were some time since found ashes and burnt bones.

The famous Thomas Parr, who lived to the amazing age of one hundred and fifty-two years, was a native of this county. He was called Old Parr, and sent for to court a few years before he died.

R I V E R S .

The chief rivers of this county are, the Severn, the Temd, and the Colun. The Severn, which runs through the county from west to east, and divides it nearly into two equal parts, has been already described in our account of Gloucestershire. The Temd rises in the north part of Radnorshire; and running eastward, and separating Shropshire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worcester, falls into the Severn near the city of Worcester. The Colun, or Clun, rises near Bishop's-castle, a borough town in this county; and running to the southward, discharges itself into the Temd, not far from Ludlow.

Besides these rivers, there are other less considerable streams in this county; the principal of which are, the Ony, the Warren, the Curve, the Rea, the Tern, and the Rodan.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION *of* Shropshire.

The Severn is navigable through the whole county, and vessels of large burden come up to Shrewsbury. The navigation is, however, greatly impeded by the prodigious current of the river after heavy rains, which often throw up shoals and banks, which, when the water is low, render the passage troublesome, and often tedious. The river Temd is navigable by means of locks, constructed in the old manner, to Tenby, in Worcestershire.

A scheme has some time since been formed for making a navigable canal from Winsford-bridge, in the county of Chester, to Chickley-brook, near Wine-hill, upon the borders of Staffordshire, and thence to join the Severn and Trent by other canals, in order to open a communication between the great trading ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. This scheme, when completed, will be of the utmost advantage to the kingdom in general, and to the several counties through which it is carried in particular.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is pure and healthy; but the country being mountainous, it is in many places cold and piercing.

The soil is various: the northern and eastern parts of the county yield great plenty of wheat and barley; but the southern and western parts, which are hilly, are less fertile,

fertile, though they afford pasture for sheep and cattle; and along the banks of the Severn there are large meadows, which produce abundance of grafs. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, stone, and lime-stone; besides which, the county abounds with inexhaustible pits of coal. Between the surface of the ground and the stratum of coal, there is generally a layer of a black, hard, though very porous substance, which being reduced to powder in proper mills, and then boiled with water in coppers, deposits an earthy or gritty matter to the bottom, and throws up to the top of the water a bituminous matter, which is, by evaporation, reduced to the consistency of pitch: an oil is also produced from the same stratum, by distillation, which, mixed with the bituminous substance, dilutes it into a kind of tar. Both these substances are used in covering the bottoms of ships, and are even better than pitch or tar for that purpose, for they never crack. Perhaps the bottom of a ship paved with this bituminous pitch, would be proof against the worm.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Shropshire.

As the soil of this county is various, the husbandry is also various. In the southern parts, where they raise large quantities of corn, and where the land is very fertile, their course of crops is as follows: 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Pease. 4. Barley. In some places, 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Barley. 4. Pease. And in others, 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Clover. 4. Oats.

They plough six times for wheat, sow two bushels in October, and reap about twenty upon an average. For barley they plough once or twice, sow three bushels in April, and gain about twenty-four bushels in return. They stir the ground but once for oats, sow six bushels, and reckon the medium crop at thirty. They give four earths for turneps, hoe them twice, and value the produce at fifty-five shillings per acre, but use them only in feeding of sheep. They plough but once for beans, sow three bushels and a half broad-cast, never hoe them, and reckon the return at eighteen bushels. They plough also but once for pease, sow four bushels, and gain fifteen.

MANUFACTURES.

Shrewsbury is famous for the manufactures of Welsh cottons and flannels, and Bridgenorth for stockings. Bridgenorth is also furnished with common artificers of every kind, who make and sell clothes, iron tools, and instruments of all sorts; and the other ordinary manufactures of the kingdom.

MARKET TOWNS, &c.

The market-towns are, Bishop's-castle, Bridgenorth, Church Stretton, Clebury, Drayton, Hales Owen, Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wem, Great Wenlock, and Whitchurch.

We entered this county from Worcestershire, and crossed the Temd to Clebury, a small market-town on the northern bank of that river, one hundred and eighteen miles from London. It had formerly a castle, but has nothing now remarkable, except a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the second of May, and the twenty-seventh of October, for black cattle, sheep, and pigs.

Leaving this town, we passed to Hales Owen, a small market-town of Staffordshire, but in a part separated from that county, in order to view the Leafowes, the seat of the late William Shenstone, Esq.

About half a mile short of Hales Owen, you quit the great road, and turn into a green lane on the left hand, where descending to the bottom of a valley finely shaded, the first object that occurs is a ruined wall, and a small gate within an arch, inscribed, The Priory Gate. Here the company should properly begin their walk, but generally chuse to go up with their horses or equipage to the house; from whence returning, they descend back into the valley. Passing through a small gate at the

bottom of the fine swelling lawn that surrounds the house, you enter upon a winding path, with a piece of water on your right. The path and water, overshadowed with trees, form a scene at once cool, solemn, and sequestered; which is so striking a contrast to the lively scene you have just left, that you seem all on a sudden landed in a subterraneous region. Winding down the valley, you pass beside a small root-house, where, on a tablet, are these lines:

Here in cool grot, and mossy cell,
We rural fays and faeries dwell;
Though rarely seen by mortal eye,
When the pale moon ascending high,
Darts thro' yon limes her quivering beams,
We frisk it near these chrystal streams.

Her beams reflected from the wave,
Afford the light our revels crave;
The turf with daisies broider'd o'er,
Exceeds we wot the Parian floor;
Nor yet for artful strains we call,
But listen to the waters fall.

Would you then taste our tranquil scene,
Be sure your bosoms be serene;
Devoid of hate, devoid of strife,
Devoid of all that poisons life:
And much it 'vails you in their place,
To graft the love of human race.

And tread with awe these favour'd bowers;
Nor wound the shrubs, nor bruise the flowers;
So may your path with sweets abound!
So may your couch with rest be crown'd!
But harm betide the wayward swain,
Who dares our hallow'd haunts profane.

You now pass through the Priory gate, and are admitted into a part of the valley somewhat different from the former; tall trees, high irregular ground, and rugged seats. The right presents you with perhaps the most natural, if not the most striking of the cascades here found: the left with a sloping grove of oaks, and the centre with a pretty circular landscape appearing through the trees, of which Hales Owen steeple, and other objects at a distance, form an interesting part. The seat beneath the ruined wall has these lines of Virgil inscribed:

—————Lucis habitamus opacis
Riparumque toros, & prata recentia rivis
Incolimus.

You now proceed a few paces down the valley to another bench, where you have this cascade in front, which, together with the internal arch and other appendages, makes a pretty irregular picture. The stream attending us with its agreeable murmurs as we descend along this pleasing valley, we come next to a small seat, where we have a sloping grove upon the right, and on the left a striking vista to the steeple of Hales Owen; which is here seen in a new light. We now descend farther down this sequestered valley, accompanied on the right by the same brawling rivulet running over pebbles, till it empties itself into a fine piece of water at the bottom. The path here winding to the left, conforms to the water before-mentioned, running round the foot of a small hill, and accompanying this semicircular lake; into another winding valley, somewhat more open, and not less pleasing than the former. Before we enter this, it will be proper to mention a seat about the centre of this water scene, where the ends of it are lost in the two vallies on each side; and in front it is invisibly connected with another piece of water of about twenty acres, open to the Leafowes, but not the property of the owner. The back ground of this scene is very beautiful, and exhibits a picture of villages and varied ground, finely held up to the eye.

We now leave the Priory upon the left, and wind along into the other valley; till by a pleasing serpentine walk we enter a narrow glade, the slopes on each side finely

finely covered with oaks and beeches, on the left of which is a common bench, which affords a retiring place secluded from every eye, and a short respite, during which the eye reposes on a fine amphitheatre of wood.

We now proceed to a seat beneath a fine canopy of spreading oak, on the back of which is this inscription:

Huc ades; O Meliboeë! caper tibi salvus, & hoedi,
Et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra.

The picture before it is that of a beautiful home-scene; a small lawn of well varied ground encompassed with hills and well grown oaks, and embellished with a cast of the piping Faunus, amidst trees and shrubs on a slope upon the left; and on the right, and nearer the eye, with an urn thus inscribed:

INGENIO ET AMICITIÆ
GULIELMI SOMERVILLE;

And on the opposite side,

G. S. POSUIT,
Debita spargens lacrima favillam
Vatis amici.

The scene is inclosed on all sides by trees; in the middle only there is an opening, where the lawn is continued, and winds out of sight.

Here through a gate, you are led by a thicket of many sorts of willows, into a large root-house inscribed to the earl of Stamford, who was present at the first opening of the cascade, which is the principal object from the root-house. Other cascades may have the advantage of a greater descent, and a larger torrent; but a more wild and romantic appearance of water, and at the same time strictly natural, for one hundred and fifty yards together, is perhaps no where to be seen.

Proceeding on the right hand path, the next seat affords a scene of what Mr. Shenstone used to call his Forest Ground, consisting of wild green slopes peeping through dingle, or irregular groups of trees, a confused mixture of savage and cultivated ground, forming a landscape fit for the pencil of Salvator Rosa.

Winding on beside this lawn, which is over-arched with spreading trees, the eye catches at intervals, over an intermediate hill, the spire of Hales church, forming here a perfect obelisk, the urn to Mr. Somerville, &c. And now passing through a kind of thicket, we arrive at a natural bower of almost circular oaks, inscribed to Mr. Dodsley, in the manner following:

Come then, my friend, thy sylvan taste display,
Come hear thy Faunus tune his rustic lay;
Ah! rather come, and in these dells disown
The care of other strains, and tune thine own.

On the bank above it, amidst the fore-mentioned shrubs, is a statue of the piping Faunus, which not only embellishes this scene, but is also seen from the court before the house, and from other places. It is surrounded by venerable oaks, and very happily situated. From this bower also you look down upon the forementioned irregular ground shut up with trees on all sides, except some few openings to the more pleasing parts of this grotesque and hilly country. The next little bench affords the first, but not the most striking view of the Priory. It is indeed a small building; but seen as it is beneath trees, and its extremity also hid by the same, it has in some sort the dignity and solemn appearance of a large edifice.

Passing through a gateway, we enter a small open grove, where the first seat we find affords a picturesque view through trees of a clump of oaks at a distance overshadowing a little cottage upon a green hill. We thence immediately enter a perfect dome, or circular temple of magnificent beeches, in the centre of which it was intended to place an antique altar, or a statue of Pan. The path serpentine through this open grove, leads us, by an easy ascent, to a small bench with this motto, from Horace:

Me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum satyris chori
Secernant populo.

alluding to the retired situation of the grove. There is also seen through an opening to the left, a pleasing landscape of a distant hill, with a whited farm-house upon the summit; and to the right a beautiful round slope, crowned with a clump of large firs, with a pyramidal seat on its centre; to which, after no long walk, the path conducts us.

On an urn which was put up since Mr. Dodsley's account of the Leafowes was drawn up, is the following inscription to the memory of Mr. Shenstone's brother:

Fratri ejus unico.
Fratrum amantissimo.
Juvenum suavissimo.
Hominum integerrimo.
1752.

— Postquam te fata tulerunt
Ipsa Pales agros, atque ipse reliquit Apollo.
GULIELMUS SHENSTONE.

P.
Aliorum moestitiæ consulens.
Et suæ.

But we first come to another view of the Priory, more advantageous, and at a better distance, to which the eye is led down a green slope, through a scenery of tall oaks, in a most agreeable manner; the grove we have just passed on one side, and a hill of trees and thickets on the other, conducting the eye to a narrow opening through which it appears.

We now ascend to a small bench, where the circumjacent country begins to open; in particular, a glass-house appears between two large clumps of trees, at about the distance of four miles. Ascending to the next seat, which is in the Gothic form, the scene grows more and more extended; woods and lawns, hills and vallies, thickets and plains, agreeably intermingled. On the back of this seat is the following beautiful inscription:

Shepherd, wouldst thou here obtain
Pleasure unalloy'd with pain?
Joy that suits the rural sphere?
Gentle shepherd, lend an ear.

Learn to relish calm delight,
Verdant vales and fountains bright;
Trees that nod on sloping hills,
Caves that echo tinkling rills.

If thou canst no charm disclose
In the simplest bud that blows;
Go, forsake thy plain and fold,
Join the crowd, and toil for gold.

Tranquil pleasures never cloy;
Banish each tumultuous joy:
All but love—for love inspires
Fonder wishes, warmer fires.

Love and all its joys be thine—
Yet ere thou the reins resign,
Hear what Reason seems to say,
Hear attentive, and obey.

“Crimson leaves the rose adorn,
“But beneath 'em lurks a thorn;
“Fair and flow'ry is the brake,
“Yet it hides the vengeful snake.

“Think not she, whose empty pride
“Dares the fleecy garb deride,
“Think not she who, light and vain,
“Scorns the sheep, can love the swain.

“Artless deed and simple dress,
“Mark the chosen shepherd's;
“Thoughts by decency controul'd,
“Well conceiv'd, and freely told.

a ton and a half of hay per acre. A little buck-wheat is cultivated for swine.

For potatoes they dig up grass land, and dibble in the sets; get fine crops of five or six hundred bushels per acre; and very good wheat after them.

Lime is their principal manure; they lay nine quarters per acre, at two shillings a quarter, besides loading; they mix it with dung, earth, &c.

Hollow draining is not uncommon in this county; they dig them from two to four feet deep, generally until they come to a bed of gravel: they fill them up a foot deep with furnace, cinders, heath, ling, &c. &c. They are from four to eight inches wide at bottom, and twenty inches, or two feet, at top.

Good grass land lets from twenty to forty shillings an acre. Most of it is applied to feeding cows, for supplying Birmingham with milk. Many farmers manure it. The product of cows in that way amounts from six to ten pounds a cow; a middling one will give six or seven gallons a day. The winter food is hay alone, of which they eat in general three hundred weight a week. The calves do not suck above two weeks. The summer joist per cow is one shilling and six-pence a week: in the winter, after calving, they are kept in the house.

Sheep are kept only by farmers that have a right of commonage; the profit they calculate at eight shillings a head. The average fleece, two pounds and a half to three pounds.

In their tillage they reckon six horses necessary for the management of an hundred acres of arable land: they use two or three in a plough, and do an acre a day. The annual expence per horse they calculate at five pounds: the summer joist two shillings a week.

They break up their fallows for turneps at Christmas; the depth of stirring in general from three to six inches: much straw is here cut into chaff.

The hire of a cart, three horses, and driver, five shillings, to five shillings and six-pence.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and iron utensils, all kinds of which are made here in great perfection.

CITY, and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Litchfield; and the market-towns are, Betley, Brewood, Bromley-Abbots, Burton upon Trent, Cheadley, Eccleshall, Kinver, Leek, Newcastle under Line, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Tamworth, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walshall, and Wolverhampton.

We entered this county near Newport, in Shropshire, and continued our journey to Stafford, the shire-town, where the assizes are held. It is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The situation of this town is low, upon the banks of the river Sow, one hundred and thirty-five miles from London. Here are two handsome parish-churches, a free-school, and an hospital, built, towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Martin Noel, a native of this place: and here is a spacious market-place, in which stands the shire hall, and a good stone bridge over the Sow. Stafford is said to have been founded by the widow of Ethelred, earl of Mercia, who made it the chief town of the shire. It is well built and paved, and much increased both in wealth and inhabitants, by its manufacture in cloth: the buildings are for the most part of stone and slate, and some of them are very modern. The old custom of Borough-English, which has frequently been mentioned in this work, is still kept up here. In Doomsday-book, which contains a survey of England in the time of William the Conqueror, this town is termed a city; but though it is in general esteemed more commodious for transacting the county business, it is now much inferior to Litchfield. William the Conqueror built a castle here, which is now entirely destroyed; and the town is thought to

have been once walled in, from some remaining walls that are still to be seen round it. By virtue of a statute of queen Elizabeth, not only the county assizes, but the quarter sessions are always to be kept here. This town was incorporated by king John, and confirmed and enlarged in its charter by Edward IV. The barony of Stafford, from the Conqueror's reign to that of Edward III. is said to have surpassed in its extent most others in England: there belonged to it sixty knights-fees, and eighty villages were held of it; -but by the attainder of Henry Stafford, duke of Bucks, it was dissolved. This town, as well as some others in this county, is famous for excellent ale.

Here is a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was a very ancient free chapel royal, and given by king Stephen to the bishop and chapters of Litchfield and Coventry. It consisted, upon the dissolution, of a dean, and thirteen prebendaries. The deanery was valued at thirty-five pounds thirteen shillings and ten-pence; but all the prebendaries at no more than thirty-eight pounds *per annum*.

About the year 1180, here was a priory of Black canons, founded by Richard Peche, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. At the time of the dissolution, there were in this house seven religious, who had yearly revenues computed to be worth one hundred and ninety-eight pounds and nine-pence.

In the north part of this town there was a house of Franciscan friars before the year 1282, the tenth of Edward I. valued upon the dissolution at thirty-five pounds thirteen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

There was in the castle, which we have mentioned to have been formerly here, a free chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Ralph, lord Stafford, about the year 1344, gave to the friars Heremites, of the order of St. Austin, a piece of ground in the south suburb of this town, called Forbridge, upon which were founded a church, dormitory, refectory, and other useful buildings.

Near the convent of the friars Heremites, in this town, there was a free chapel or hospital, dedicated to St. John, which had a master and several poor brethren; and was valued, upon the suppression, at ten pounds *per annum*.

Here was also an hospital or free chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard; which was valued, upon the dissolution, at four pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Stafford sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and five annual fairs, viz. Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, and the fourteenth of May, for horses and cattle; the twenty-ninth of June, for wool; the second of October, for colts; and the fourth of December, for cattle and swine.

At Gnostall, south-west of this town, there is a church, which had peculiar privileges and customs belonging to it, as far back as the time of Henry I. This church was given by king Stephen to the cathedral of Litchfield; but afterwards it became a royal free chapel, and was enjoyed by secular canons at the dissolution, who had yearly revenues to the amount of forty-seven pounds six shillings and eight-pence.

In the neighbourhood of Stafford is Ingefra, where the late Walter Chetwynd, Esq; built, or rather rebuilt a very fine church at his own charge; and where the late lord viscount Chetwynd has, with a profusion of expence, laid out the finest park and gardens that are in this part of England.

About a mile from this place lies Shuckborow-Manor, the seat of Thomas Anson, Esq; elder brother to lord Anson. The house stands near the Trent; and the gardens, which are laid out in a fine taste, are situated on the banks of the river. There are some ruins, built with large stones which the present possessor found on the spot, and which have a very good effect.

At the bottom of the garden, in the public road, is a large standing water, which in winter, and after great rains, is impassable: over it is a stone bridge of thirty-nine arches, for horse and foot passengers, but for wheel-carriages it is too narrow.

Not far from Shuckborow-Manor is Beaufesert, a famous old seat, said to be built by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. The name indeed intimates it to be of Norman or French original; at present it is in the noble family of Paget. The park is exceeding fine, and the situation delightfully pleasant; but the house is ancient. In the park is a much esteemed piece of antiquity, which is a large camp or fortification, surrounded with a double trench, very large and deep.

On the left of the road is Ousley, the seat of Sir William Ousley. The house is ancient, and situated low among the marshes, with the river running in front. The park is separated from the house and gardens, and stands on a rising ground on the right of the road. In the front of the house, next Ousley-Bridge, grows an old cedar-tree, whose branches extend so far, and so low, as to cover intirely that front of the house.

From hence we passed on to Penkridge. This town derives its name from its situation upon the river Penk, over which it has a stone bridge. It is one hundred and twenty-one miles distant from London, and noted for having one of the most considerable fairs in the world for horses, both for the saddle and draught.

Penkridge, in the opinion of Mr. Camden, is the Pennocrucium of Antoninus; but this town lying a mile or two north of the military way; and there being scarce any other grounds for this conjecture but the similitude of names, Dr. Plot, who wrote the natural history of Staffordshire, places the Pennocrucium at Streeton, upon Ikenild-street, near Tutbury.

There was a collegiate church at Penkridge, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and given to the bishops and churches of Litchfield and Coventry, before the reign of king Stephen. The advowson of the church and the manor were granted by one Hugh Haose to the archbishop of Dublin, in Ireland. That bishop at length became perpetual dean of this church, and had the collation of all the prebendaries, who were thirteen in number about the time of the dissolution, and had revenues valued at one hundred and six pounds fifteen shillings and a penny *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the second of September, and the tenth of October, for saddle horses and colts.

At Lapley, south-west of Penkridge, there was an alien priory of Black monks from the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims, to which it was given in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Algar, earl of Chester.

Leaving Penkridge, we passed on to Brewood, a pretty little town; with a free-school, one hundred miles from London.

In the year 1678, on the night of the fourth of November, in the space of three hours, three successive shocks of an earthquake, accompanied with a rumbling noise like distant thunder, were felt in this town, and the neighbourhood round it; and the night following, another less considerable shock, attended with the like rumbling noise, was perceived about this place.

In the time of king Richard I. there was a small Benedictine nunnery in this town, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at eleven pounds one shilling and six-pence *per annum*.

Brewood has a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair held on the nineteenth of September, for horses and cattle.

At Hilton, near this town, Henry de Audley, in the year 1223, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the suppression, at eighty-nine pounds ten shillings and a penny *per annum*.

Wolverhampton, the next town we visited, was anciently called Hampton; and so large a parish, that it measured near thirty miles in compass, and contained seventeen villages. In the year 996, a priory was erected here by king Edgar, according to Sir William Dugdale, at the request of his dying sister, Wulfruna; but others say, the lady herself was the founder: from this circumstance, the place was called Wulfrune's-Hampton, which has since been corrupted into the present name. It stands upon a high ground, one

hundred and seventeen miles from London; and is a populous town, well built, and the streets handsomely paved; but the inhabitants are so ill supplied with water, that all they receive, except what the rain furnishes them with, is from four weak springs of different qualities, known by the names of Pudding-well, Horse-well, Washing-well, and Meat-well; all appropriated to their several uses. From the last they fetch all the water which they use for boiling, or brewing, in leather budgets laid across a horse, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and to the other three wells they carry their tripe, horses, and linen. Notwithstanding the adjacent coal-mines, this town is esteemed remarkably healthy, which is ascribed to its high situation, and the great scarcity of water. It has been observed, the plague was hardly ever known here, but the small-pox often, which is said to be an indication of the wholesomeness of the air.

Here is a collegiate church, which is annexed to the dean and chapter of Windsor; with a tower, in which are seven bells. The pulpit is very ancient, and of stone. In the church are several old monuments, and a brass statue of Sir Richard Leveson, who engaged the Spaniards under Sir Francis Drake; and in the church-yard is an antique stone cross. A charity-school was erected here, and endowed by Stephen Jennings, a native of this place, and lord mayor of London in the year 1608; and here are two other charity-schools, supported by subscription; one for fifty boys, who are taught and clothed; and the other for forty girls, part of whom are also clothed.

The chief manufacturers of this town are locksmiths, who are esteemed the most expert of that trade in England: they are so curious in this art, that they can contrive a lock in such a manner, that if a servant is sent into the closet with the master key, or their own, it will shew how many times that servant has gone in at any distance of time, and how many times the lock has been shut for a whole year, some of them being made to discover five hundred or a thousand times. It is also said, that a very fine lock was made in this town, sold for twenty pounds, which had a set of chimes in it that would strike at any hour the owner should think fit.

In the year 1394, Clement Luson, and William Waterfall, founded a hospital at this place, for one priest and six poor men, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but its revenues are not known.

Wolverhampton has a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair held on the tenth of July, for commodities of all sorts.

Wrottesley, north-west of Wolverhampton, deserves particular mention, as it contains the ruins of an old city, supposed to have been either British or Danish. It appears to have been three or four miles in circumference. Stones of a prodigious size have been found here; one of which, after having been hewn, is said to have made an hundred loads; and another, after ten loads were cut off from it, required thirty yoke of oxen to draw it, and was made into a great cistern in a malt-house here, which wets thirty-seven strikes of barley at one time.

In the hall of Dudley-Castle, about four miles from Wolverhampton, there is a table of one intire oak plank, which was originally seventy-two feet nine inches long, and three feet broad, but was reduced to its present length of fifty-two feet, to suit the hall it stands in.

At Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, there is a pasture called the Clots, in which, if any horned cattle graze for one summer, their colour, however black before, will, it is said, turn to a whitish dun.

Not far from Wolverhampton, at a place called Stetfold, there is a church, the steeple of which was repaired upwards of a century ago; and it has been affirmed by the inhabitants, that the top-stone of this steeple being thrown by one of the workmen from the pinnacle into the church-yard, broke into two pieces, and discovered a living toad in the centre of it, which died soon after it was exposed to the air.

There

There was found, in the year 1700, at Pattingham, west of Wolverhampton, a large torquis or chain of fine gold, for the arm or neck: it measured two feet in length, and weighed three pounds two ounces: the links were curiously wreathed, and so very flexible, that it would fit several sizes. The torquis was wore as well by the ancient Britons as by the Romans.

We next passed through Kinver, or Kinfare, a place of no note, one hundred and nine miles from London. It is supposed to have derived its name from some Saxon king's having made this his head quarters, or from his having stopped here upon a march. Here is an ancient fortification, of an oblong form, the longest side measuring about three hundred yards: and in a piece of pasture-ground near this town, there is a large stone, six feet high, and twelve feet in circumference, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood call Battle Stone, or Balt Stone. In the top of this stone are two notches, which form the resemblance of three heads. Some persons suppose the stone to have been a British deity; and others are of opinion, that it was put up by the ancient Britons as a memorial of a battle fought in this place.

Upon Ashwood Heath, north-east of Kinver, there is a large intrenchment, which is supposed to have been Roman; and at Barrow-hill, in this neighbourhood, are two uniform Roman tumuli, or barrows, consisting of solid rock, which Dr. Plot supposes to have been petrified by subterraneous heat.

At Abbots-Castle, north-west of Kinver, upon the borders of Shropshire, there is an ancient fortification, which stands on a high promontory, and is supposed to have been British. It has a steep ridge for half a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, over which the tents are supposed to have been pitched.

From hence we passed on to Walsall, or Walsall, pleasantly situated on a hill, by the side of a river of the same name, one hundred and thirteen miles from London. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor and other magistrates: in and near it are several mines of iron, wherewith the townsmen make spurs, bridle-bits, stirrups, buckles, &c. which are the chief manufactures of this place, and in which the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

There is an ancient and extraordinary custom in this town, of distributing, on the eve of Epiphany, a present of one penny to all persons then residing in the town, whether strangers or inhabitants.

Walsall has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fourth of February, and Whitfun-Tuesday, for horses and cattle; and Tuesday before the tenth of October, for horses, cattle, cheese, and onions.

At Horborn, south of Walsall, on the borders of Warwickshire, resided one John Sands, who died in the year 1625, at the age of one hundred and forty years; and his wife lived to be one hundred and twenty.

In a place called Berry Bank, at Darleston, about a mile south-west of Walsall, are the ruins of a large castle, which, according to tradition, was the seat of Wolphere, the Mercian king, who murdered his two sons for embracing Christianity.

At Sandwell, south of Walsall, William, son of Guy de Offney, about the beginning of the reign of king Richard I. and in the year 1109, founded a small priory of Benedictine monks: it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was suppressed by Cardinal Wolfey in the reign of Henry VIII. when its revenues were rated at thirty-eight pounds eight shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Continuing our course, we entered Litchfield; or Lichfield. The name of this town is a corruption; *Licidfeld*, the ancient British name, which signifies *A Field of Carcases*, a great slaughter of Christians having been made here in the time of the persecution under the emperor Dioclesian.

This city, united with that of Coventry, in Warwickshire, is the see of a bishop, who is called Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry: it is both a city and county incorporated by king Edward VI. and governed by two

bailiffs, twenty-four burgessees, a recorder, a sheriff, a steward, and other officers. The district comprehended in the county of this city, is ten or twelve miles in circumference; and the sheriff rides round it in procession on the eighth of September annually, and then gives the corporation and neighbouring gentry a genteel entertainment.

Litchfield stands in a valley, one hundred and eighteen miles from London, and three miles south of the Trent; and is divided by a stream which runs into that river. The division on the south side of this stream is called the City, and that on the north is called the Close, from its being inclosed by a wall and a dry ditch on every side, except that next the city: both parts are connected by two bridges, but the city is by much the largest. Litchfield is by some persons thought to be the most considerable city in the north-west of England, Chester excepted. It is a long, straggling place, but has some handsome houses; the streets are well paved, and kept clean; and this being a great thoroughfare from London to the north-west counties, here are several very good inns.

This city has a cathedral, and three parish-churches. The cathedral, which stands in the Close, was founded in the year 1148: it suffered much in the civil wars under Charles I. but it was so effectually repaired soon after the Restoration, that it is now, without exception, one of the noblest Gothic structures in England. It extends in length, on the inside, four hundred and fifty feet, of which the choir is one hundred and ten, and it is eighty feet broad. There is a fine lofty steeple over the middle of the church. The front is adorned with a good portico, and over that are two corresponding spires. Above the portico also are twenty-six statues of the prophets, apostles, and king of Judah as large as life. There are also several statues in the inside of this church. The choir is in great part paved with alabaster and cannel-coal, in imitation of black and white marble; and behind the choir is a neat chapel. The prebendaries stalls are of excellent workmanship: they were erected at the charge of some gentlemen in the county; and each stall bears the name and arms of the donor. Though this church, upon the whole, is very elegant, it is nevertheless flat, and wants projection, or as it is termed by architects, *relief* to give it boldness. The two towers are much too low for their breadth, and appear very heavy for want of windows, especially where the bells hang. The circular stair-cases projecting octagonally at one angle only of each, without any of the other three angles answering, is a great irregularity; but the spires above are carried up in an exceeding beautiful taste, and far exceed any thing of the kind ever seen. The middle spire and tower are much higher than those at the west end, and are equally beautiful. The great window over the middle door is very large, and its pediment finely adorned, a large cross terminating the top of it.

To this cathedral belongs a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, twenty-seven prebendaries, five priest-vicars, seven lay-clerks, or singing-men, eight choristers, and other officers and servants. The revenues of this bishopric were valued, upon the dissolution, at seven hundred and ninety-five pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

In the Close are, a palace for the bishop, a house for the dean, and very handsome houses for the prebendaries.

The sub-chanter, sacrist, vicars, and clerks of the cathedral, seem to have been collegiate since the year 1240: their revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at two hundred and two pounds one shilling *per annum*. The choristers of this church had also distinct estates appropriated to them, which were valued, on the suppression, at thirty-nine pounds nine shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Oswy, king of Mercia, is said to have built a cathedral church, in the year 656, or 657; and about the year 789, king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it an archiepiscopal see; but about ten years afterwards, Litchfield lost this honour, and its church and diocese were again subjected to the metropolitanical see of Canterbury.

bury. In the year 1075, this see was translated to Chester, and from thence in 1102, to Coventry; but in a short time afterwards the bishops settled here again, and Roger de Clinton about the year 1140, not only founded the cathedral we have above described, which he dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chadd, but also restored and augmented the chapter.

Here are three other parish churches, but nothing in them remarkable, except that, to St. Michael's belongs a church-yard which contains six or seven acres of ground.

In this city there is a gaol for felons and debtors apprehended within its liberties; a free-school, and a large and well endowed hospital for the relief of the the poor; and in the neighbourhood of this city there are frequent horse races. This place is famous for fine ale.

About the year 1229, Alexander, bishop of Litchfield, founded a house of Grey-friars in the south part of the city; and near it is a college or priory dedicated to St. John, in which was a master and fellows, who, upon the suppression, were endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of 46l. 18s. 1d. The founder of this hospital is not known, but it is still in being.

Here was formerly a castle, but it has long since been destroyed.

Litchfield sends two members to parliament; has two weekly markets, on Tuesday and Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. Shrove-Monday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; May 12, for sheep and other cattle; and Friday before November 8, for geese and cheese.

Not far from this city, there is a ditch which affords a kind of natural phosphoras; for the mud of this ditch, rubbed upon any thing in the dark, emits a faint bluish flame for near a quarter of an hour.

At Radmore, north-west of Litchfield, there was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by the Empress Maud, about the year 1140, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but this being found an inconvenient place, the monks were removed to Stanley, near the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire.

Roger, bishop of Chester, in the year 1140, founded a religious house at Torwell, north-west of Litchfield. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was at first called an abbey, and possessed by regular canons, or hermits, but afterwards by Benedictine nuns, and became a small priory, which was suppressed by Thomas Wolfey, bishop of York.

From this place we proceeded to Tamworth. The name of this town is derived from the river Tame, upon the banks of which it stands, and the Saxon word Scoith, which signifies a yard, farm, or an island.

This town is so equally divided by the river Tame, that one half of it, which stands upon the western bank of that river, is in Staffordshire, and the other half in Warwickshire; for which reason each side chuses a representative in parliament; and the borough is by some writers placed in Staffordshire, and by others in Warwickshire. Tamworth is a fine pleasant trading town 107 miles from London, the most ancient in this part of the country; and formerly the royal seat of the Mercian kings. It was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by queen Ethelfleda, who added a strong tower to it, which stood below that which is the present castle. This borough continued in the crown from the time of Edward the Confessor to Henry III. when it was granted in fee-farm; after which it decayed, and had almost lost the name of borough; but queen Elizabeth upon the petition of the townsmen made it a corporation, under whose charter it is governed, by a high steward, two bailiffs, one for each county, a recorder, a town-clerk, an under steward, twenty-four principal burghesses, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The corporation have power to keep a three weeks court of record, and a court-leet twice a year; and they have a gaol and a common seal.

In the Staffordshire-side of this town there is a church, which is collegiate, a grammar-school, founded

by queen Elizabeth, and a fine hospital, founded by Mr. Guy, the founder of the noble hospital that bears his name in the borough of Southwark, of which mention has been made in the account of London. This town has a considerable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures.

Here are still to be seen the remains of a large trench, called King's Ditch, in which spear heads, and bones, both of men and horses, have been dug up.

Before the end of the tenth century, here was a convent of religious, concerning which no particulars are known.

Here likewise was an hospital dedicated to St. James, which was rated upon the dissolution at three pounds six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. May 4, for cattle and sheep; July 26, for cattle and wool; and October 24, for cattle of all sorts.

At Wiggington, north of Tamworth, are several Roman tumuli, called here lows, some of which having been dug up, discovered ashes, charcoal, and pieces of burnt bones.

South-west of Tamworth, at a place called Canwell, Geva, daughter of Hugh earl of Chester, and widow of Jeffrey Riddell, about the year 1142, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to St. Mary, St. Giles, and All Saints. It went to decay, and being a poor cell for one monk was suppressed by Cardinal Wolfey, in the reign of Henry VIII.

We next came to Rugeley, a handsome well built town, one hundred and twenty six miles from London, in the road from that city to Lancashire and Cheshire: it contains nothing worthy of notice but having a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. June 26, and October 21, for saddle-horses and colts.

On one side of Cankwood-chase, in the neighbourhood of this town, there is a paper-mill.

At Blithbury, near Rugeley, was a small monastery, founded about the beginning of the reign of king Stephen, by Hugh Malveyfin: it was dedicated to St. Giles, and consisted of nuns of the order of St. Benedict.

Before the year 1146, there was an hermitage at Colwich, near Rugeley, which was given by Nicholas de Grefelei Fitz Nigell, to the priory of Kenelworth, near the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire; upon which here was placed a small convent of Black canons.

Continuing our journey we arrived at Burton, on the north side of the Trent, one hundred and twenty-three miles from London. It was formerly remarkable for an abbey, and for its alabaster works, but at present 'tis chiefly noted for its excellent ale. Here was formerly a castle which belonged to the Ferrar's family; but the principal structure this town has now to boast of is its bridge over the Trent, which, except the bridge of Westminster, is thought to be the finest piece of workmanship of any civil public building in England. It is built of squared free-stone, is above a quarter of a mile in length, and consists of thirty-seven arches, through which the river runs and here divides into three channels. The parish church joins to the decayed abbey. This house was founded and endowed by Walfric Spot, in the year 1009, for Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Modwin, and valued upon the dissolution at two hundred and sixty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*. Its abbot being mitred sat in parliament. In the year 1541, king Henry VIII. founded on the site of this abbey, a church and college, for a dean and canon, dedicated to Jesus Christ, and the Virgin Mary, but this college was dissolved before the thirty-first of January, 1545. Burton consists chiefly of one long street, extending from the abbey to the bridge. Here was lately, if there is not still, a good manufacture of cloth; which was carried on to great advantage. Barges come up hither, by the help of art, with a full stream, in a deep, safe channel.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. April 5, for black cattle and horses; Holy-Thursday, for black cattle; July 16, of no note; and October 29, a considerable fair for horses and horned cattle.

Betwixt the rivers Trent, Dove, and Blith, near this town, is Needwood, a large forest, with many parts in it, where the neighbouring gentry frequently divert themselves with hunting and horse-races.

From Burton we came to Tutbury, or Stutesbury, situated near the Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent, one hundred and twenty miles from London. He had a castle with a small monastery, built by Henry de Ferrars, a Norman, to whom it was given by William the Conqueror. Mr. Camden says this was a noble structure, and commanded the low country, by its situation on an alabaster hill. It was destroyed by king Henry III. but John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, afterwards built the Gatehouse, and the walls round it. At this present time it is a good old house, walled on all sides but one, where the hill is so steep that it requires no fortification; notwithstanding which it is inclosed with a strong pole. It has a prospect eastward over the Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham; and on the south, and south east, are all woodlands, in which are many parks, most of them belong to the castle and manor of Tutbury; to which great part of the inhabitants of the adjacent country are homagers, and of which they hold their estates.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. February 14, August 15, and December 1, small fairs for horned cattle.

Bromley Abbots, the next town we entered, was at first called Bromley only, and had the additional epithet Abbots, from an abbey of which it was formerly opposite, to distinguish it from some other towns in this county called Bromley. It is sometimes also called Bromley Pagets, from a lord Paget, to whom it was granted by the crown at the dissolution of monasteries. It is one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London, upon the borders of Derbyshire, but contains nothing remarkable. Dr. Plot says, the inhabitants of this place had formerly a sport, on a New-Years-Day and Twelfth-Day, called the Hobby-Horse dance, from a person's riding upon the figure of a horse made of thin boards, with a bow and arrow in his hand, with which he made a snapping noise as he drew it to and fro, keeping time with the music, while six other men danced the hay, and other country dances, with each a rein-deer's head on his shoulders, half white, half red. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept, and filled with cakes and ale, and to which all the spectators gave a penny for themselves and families; wherewith they paid for the cakes and ale, and with what remained, maintained their poor, and repaired their church.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. Thursday before Midlent Sunday May 22, and August 24, for horses and horned cattle.

At Hanbury, on the east side of Bromley Abbots, there was a nunnery, founded about the year 680, by Ethelred, king of Mercia, but destroyed by the Danes.

Uttoxeter, or Utcester stands on a gentle ascent, upon the western bank of the river Dove, one hundred and twenty-five miles from London. It is tolerable large, the streets broad, clean, and well paved; but the houses in general are meanly built. Here is a spacious market-place; with a cross in the center, and a good stone bridge over the Dove. The market is one of the most considerable in these parts for cattle, sheep, swine, butter, cheese, corn, and all sorts of provisions: some of the London cheese-mongers have factors here, who, it is said, buy up cheese to the value of five hundred pounds every market day. In this town and neighbourhood are many considerable iron manufactories. The weekly market is on Wednesday; and here are three annual fairs, viz. May 6, and July 31, for black cattle and

sheep; and September 19, for strong black colts, and horned cattle.

At Checkley, north-west of Uttoxeter, is a church, and in the church-yard three tall stones, each in form of a pyramid, and engraved with a variety of figures. The inhabitants of this place have a tradition, that there was an engagement in Naked-Field, in the neighbourhood, between two armies, one armed, and the other unarmed; that in one of the armies three bishops were killed; and that in memory of the bishops, these stones were erected. They are supposed to be Danish monuments.

About the year 1146, Richard Bacon built an abbey for Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, at Rocester, north-east of Uttoxeter. At the time of the dissolution this abbey had nine religious, who had yearly revenues to the value of one hundred pounds two shillings and ten-pence.

We next passed through Stone, on the north bank of the river Trent, one hundred and forty miles from London, and in the great road from that city to Chester. It is well provided with good inns, has a small charity school, and a free grammar school, founded by the reverend Mr. Thomas Allen.

This town is said to have derived its name from a heap of stones thrown up here, according to a custom of the Saxons, to perpetuate the memory of a murder committed by Wulphere, a king of Mercia, on his two sons Wolfadus and Rufinus for embracing Christianity; of which crime he afterwards so sincerely repented, that he turned Christian himself, destroyed all the heathen temples in his kingdom, which he converted into Christian churches and monasteries; and in the year 670 founded a college of secular canons, which he dedicated to his two sons. These secular canons were afterwards changed into regular canons, who were endowed upon the suppression with one hundred and twenty-nine pounds two shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and four annual fairs, viz. Tuesday after Midlent; Shrove-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, and July 25, for cattle.

From this place we continued our journey to Eccleshall, a pretty good town, one hundred and thirty-six miles from London. It has a charity school, and is famous for pedlars ware. This town has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. Midlent Thursday, Holy-Thursday, August 5, and the first Friday in November, for black cattle, sheep, and saddle horses.

Here was once a castle, built, or at least repaired, in the reign of Edward I. by Walter Longton, bishop of Litchfield, and lord-high treasurer of England, to whom the manor then belonged.

Newcastle under Line, the next town we visited, is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Trent, called the Line, one hundred and forty-nine miles from London. It was formerly called Newcastle, from a castle now in ruins, built there by Henry III. and by way of distinction from an older castle which stood at Chester-town, a village in the neighbourhood. It was afterwards called Newcastle under Line from its situation on the river Line, and to distinguish it from Newcastle upon Tine, in the county of Northumberland.

This town was first incorporated by Henry I. and afterwards by queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common-council men; and the corporation has a court, which hold pleas for actions under forty shillings.

The streets are broad and well paved, but the buildings low, and mostly thatched. Here were formerly four churches, which are now reduced to one. Here are considerable manufactories of shoes and hats; the former employs about an hundred men, who earn from ten-pence to two shillings a day; in the latter, four hundred hands, at least, are employed. The men earn from seven shillings to ten shillings a week; the women three shillings, and the children one shilling.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Monday, and four annual fairs, viz. Easter-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, Monday before the 15th of July, Monday after the 11th of September, and November 6; all for cattle.

At Burslem, and the neighbouring villages about three miles to the northward of Newcastle under Line, the manufacture for making what is called Staffordshire ware is carried on with amazing success. There are three hundred houses, which are calculated to employ, upon an average, twenty hands each, or six thousand in the whole; but if all the variety of people that labour in what may be called the preparation for employment of the immediate manufactures, are reckoned, the whole number cannot be less than ten thousand: and this manufacture, already so considerable, is increasing every day.

The period from whence its great demand may be dated, is about the year 1765, when Mr. Wedgewood, the principal manufacturer, introduced the cream-coloured ware; and since that time the increase has been amazingly rapid. Large quantities are exported to Germany, Ireland, Holland, Russia, Spain, the East-Indies, and America; and some of the finest sorts to France. A considerable shopkeeper from the Pont-neuf at Paris, was lately at Burslem, and purchased a large quantity.

The common clay of the county is used for the ordinary sorts; the finer kinds are made of clay from Devonshire, chiefly from Biddeford; but the flints taken out of the chalk-pits in Kent, near the Thames, are all brought rough by sea, either to Liverpool or Hull, and so by Burton upon Trent. There is no conjecture formed for fixing the manufacture upon this spot, except for the convenience of coals which are dug plentifully in the neighbourhood.

The flints are first ground in mills, and the clay prepared by breaking, washing, and sifting. When these necessary operations are performed, the two ingredients are mixed in the requisite proportions. The flints are first purchased by people in different parts of the county, who, after calcining and grinding them to powder, sell them to the manufacturers by the peck.

The ingredients being properly mixed, the mass is laid on kilns to evaporate the moisture; but this operation requires the greatest care; for it may be rendered too dry. It is next beat with large wooden hammers, when it is in a proper condition for throwing, or moulding into the proper forms in which it is to remain. The latter is the most difficult work in the whole manufacture. A boy turns a vertical wheel, which, by means of thongs, turns a small horizontal one, just before the thrower with such velocity, that he presently forms the lump of clay laid on it into any figure he pleases with his fingers. When the ware is thus formed, it is glazed, and baked in the kilns erected for that purpose.

The earnings of the people employed in this manufacture are various: grinders here, seven shillings a week; washers and breakers, eight shillings; throwers, from nine shillings to twelve; engine lath-men, from ten shillings to twelve; handlers, and other kinds of finishers, for adding sprigs, horns, &c. from nine shillings to twelve; gilders, twelve shillings the men, and seven shillings and six-pence the women; pressers, eight shillings to nine; painters, ten shillings to twelve; moulders in plaister of paris, eight shillings.

But in general the men earn from seven shillings to twelve a week; and the women from five shillings to eight; boys from two shillings to three a week.

In the neighbourhood of Newcastle is a stone-quarry, where Dr. Plat tells us a stone was found, in the middle of which was a human skull, with all the teeth in it. This fact the doctor produces as an irrefragable instance of the growth of stone.

At Trentham, about three miles from Newcastle under Line, king Ethelred founded a nunnery before the year 683. In the reign of king Henry V. this

house was refounded by Randal, earl of Chester, for canons of the order of St. Augustine. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints, and had, about the time of the suppression, seven religious, and the house was endowed with annual revenues amounting to one hundred and twenty-one pounds three shillings and two-pence. Not far from where this ancient structure stood, is the noble seat of earl Gower, which is esteemed the finest retreat in this county. The house is a modern structure, built after the model of the Queen's palace in St. James's-park; but is situated so near the church, that the entrance into the house is rendered very inconvenient, the church and church yard being in front.

The park is remarkably beautiful, and has two large pieces of water in it; from the edge of the water rise several eminences covered with wood, which has a fine effect as you pass along the road to Newcastle. The park is walled round, and from the high grounds in it is a beautiful and extensive view of the adjacent country.

Betley is an inconsiderable market town one hundred and fifty-two miles from London. It has nothing remarkable, except a small market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the thirty-first of July.

Cheadle, the next place we visited, is also a small market town situated near the source of the Dove, one hundred and thirty six miles from London. Here is a charity-school, a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, for black cattle; and the twenty-first of August, for horses and black cattle.

At Alton, about three miles from Cheadle, are the ruins of a castle built before the conquest. In the year 1173, it was in the possession of Bertram de Verdun.

Leek, which we next visited, is situated in the mountainous parts of the county, called the Moorelands, one hundred and thirty-seven miles from London. Here is a manufacture of buttons, and the town is noted for its excellent ale. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and seven annual fairs, viz. Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whitsun-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and November the thirteenth, for cattle and pedlars ware.

In the Blue Hills near this town are several coal-mines, and a salt stream issues from thence, which tinges the stones and earth, forming the channel in which it runs of a rusty colour, and turns an infusion of galls into ink. Here are also rocks of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them.

At Dieu le Cres, near Leek, there was a Cistercian abbey, founded by Randal, the third earl of Chester, in the year 1214. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and endowed at the revolution with yearly revenues, amounting to two hundred and twenty-seven pounds five shillings.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Staffordshire.

The female, or yew-leaved fir-tree, *abies fœmina* ♀. B. found at Laynton.

The pear-like service, *forbus pyriformis*; found in several parts of the Moorelands.

White-berried elder, *sambucus fructu albo*, Ger. found plentifully in the hedges near the village of Cambridge.

The lesser sea-starwort, *tripolium minus vulgare*; found in a place called the March, near the place where a salt spring rises, fretting away the grass, and forming a pond of salt water.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Staffordshire.

This county sends ten members to parliament; two knights of shire for the county; two citizens for Litchfield; and two representatives for each of the following boroughs; Stafford, Tamworth, and Newcastle under Line.

C H E S H I R E,

Or the County Palatine of CHESTER.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Lancashire; on the east and south-east by Derbyshire and Staffordshire; on the south by Shropshire, and part of Flintshire; and on the west and north-west by Denbighshire, and the Irish sea, into which a corner of it shoots out, and forms a peninsula, near sixteen miles long, and seven broad, called Wiral. The sea breaking on each side of this peninsula, forms two Creeks; one between the north-east side of the peninsula, and the south-west coast of Lancashire; the other between the south-west side of it, and the north-east coast of Flintshire: these two creeks receive all the rivers of the county. Cheshire is about forty-five miles long, twenty-five broad, and one hundred and twenty in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds; in which are one city, twelve market towns, one hundred and twenty-four villages, eighty-six parish churches, and thirty-eight chapels; about twenty four thousand houses, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Chester; and the town of Middlewich, which is nearly in the center of the county is one hundred and fifty-six miles from London.

Cheshire was one of the counties which, in the British times, was inhabited by the Cornavii; and under the Saxon Heptarchy it was included in the kingdom of Mercia. It continued in the possession of the descendants of Creada, the founder of the Mercian kingdom, about 200 years, and then fell into the hands of the Danes. About the year eight hundred and seventy seven, Alfred the Great, having recovered it from the Danes, made a province of the West Saxon kingdom, and appointed Etheldred, a descendant of the kings of Mercia, to be its governor, or shirereeve. After the death of Etheldred, the government of this county devolved upon his widow Ethelfleda; and at her death descended to Etheldred's posterity, till, with the rest of England, it came once more into the hands of the Danes, under Canute the Great. Canute committed it to the government of Leofric, who assumed the old title of Earl or Comes. From Leofric it descended to his son Algar, and from Algar to Edwin, who were successively earls of Chester; and in the time of Edwin it was subdued by William the Norman, who gave it, as a principality, first to Gerherd, a nobleman of Flanders, who had greatly assisted him in his enterprize against England, and then to Hugh Lupus his nephew, to whom he gave a palatine or sovereign jurisdiction, by a grant of the county, "to hold to him and his heirs, as freely by the sword, as the king held the crown of England."

By this grant Cheshire became a county palatine, with sovereign jurisdiction within its own precincts, in so high a degree, that Lupus, and many of his successors, had parliaments, consisting of their own barons and tenants, who were not bound by the general acts of the general parliament of the kingdom. This power of the earls of Chester, which was originally reposed in them to enable them more effectually to express any attempts of the neighbouring people to recover their independency, was, after the kingdom had submitted quietly to the conqueror, no longer necessary for this purpose; and being at length become formidable to the king himself, Henry VIII. restrained it, and rendered it dependant upon the crown; though all pleas concerning property, whether real or personal, are still heard and determined in the county, though

cases of felony and treason are determined by the judges in their circuits.

There are in this county, several mineral springs, particularly at Stockport there is a chalybeat, said to be stronger than that at Tunbridge. In the morasses, or mosses, whence the country people cut their turf or peat for fuel, there are marine shells in great plenty, pine cones, nuts and shells, trunks of fir-trees, and fir-apples, with many other exotic substances. The morasses, in which these substances are found, are frequently upon the summits of high mountains; and the learned have been greatly divided in their opinions how they came there. The general opinion however is, that they were brought thither by the deluge, not merely from their situation, but because seven or eight vast trees are frequently found much closer to each other than it was possible for them to grow; and under these trees are frequently found the exuvia of animals, as shells and bones of fishes; and particularly the head of a hippopotamus was dug up in one of these moors, some years ago, and shewn to Dr. Leigh, who has written the natural history of this county. There are, however, substances of a much later than the general deluge found among these trees and exuvia, particularly a brass kettle, a mill-stone, and some amber beads, which were given to the doctor soon after they were found. The fir-trees are dug up by the peasants, and are so full of turpentine, that they are cut out into slips and used instead of candles.

Doctor Leigh also mentions a kind of sheep, in the park of Stipperly, belonging to John Leigh of Adlington, which differed from all other sheep in the kingdom; he supposes them to be natives of this county, and says they are larger than most other sheep, and covered rather with hair than wool; and that all of them have four horns, which are sometimes of an extraordinary size: the two horns nearest the neck stand erect, like those of goats, but larger; while the two next the forehead are carved like those of other sheep. The doctor doubts whether these sheep are a particular species, or whether they might not be produced at first by goats and sheep engendering together; but as the words at first seem to imply that they had afterwards increased by engendering among themselves, this cannot be admitted, without departing from the general opinion universally confirmed with respect to mules, that creatures of a mixed breed are a sort of monsters, and never propagate their kind. The flesh of these sheep was different from that of other mutton, and had some resemblance in colour and taste to the flesh of goats.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county, are the Mersee, the Weaver, and the Dee. The Mersee runs from the north-east westward, and dividing this county from Lancashire, falls into the northern creek of the peninsula. The Weaver rises in Shropshire, runs from south to north, and falls into the northern creek. The Dee rises from two springs near Bala, a market town in Merionethshire, in Wales, and is a name supposed to be derived from Dwy, which in the ancient British language signifies the number two; it runs north-east through Merionethshire, and Denbighshire, and then directing its course north, and separating Cheshire from North Wales, falls into the southern creek of the peninsula. The Dee abounds with salmon; and it is remarkable

markable that the longest and heaviest rains never cause it to overflow, though it always floods in the neighbouring fields, when the wind blows fresh at south-west. The British name of this river is Dyffrdwy, a word signifying the water of two springs. The Romans called it Deva probably from Dyffyr; and its present name is probably derived from the same source. Of the names of the Mersee and the Weaver, we have no accounts. Besides these rivers there are several meres and lakes of considerable extent, which abound with carp, tench, bream, eels, and other fish.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of
Cheshire.

The rivers Weaver and Mersee, are by nature navigable from Liverpool, in Lancashire, to Fradsham-bridge, in this county. And by an act of parliament passed in the seventh year of the reign of George I. certain trustees were empowered to make the Weaver navigable from Fradsham-bridge to Winsford-bridge. They were also empowered by the same act to extend that navigation, by making Wittun Brooke navigable, from its junctions with the Weaver up to Witton-bridge. These navigations have been long since perfected, and trade and commerce thereby greatly extended, to the benefit of the public.

But as the north-east parts of the county of Chester lie remote from these, or any other navigations, though from the circumstances of their situation, produce, and the number and employment of their inhabitants, they want them most. A canal has been therefore proposed, and is now carrying into execution, to be carried from the navigable part of Wittun-brooke at Witton-bridge, near Northwich, to the market towns of Knutsford, Maclesfield, and by Stockport to Manchester. But a much greater scheme has been lately proposed, and is now carrying into execution, for extending a canal from the Trent to the Mersee, to open a communication between the ports of Hull and Liverpool. We have already in our account of Staffordshire given a detail of the astonishing works carrying on at Hare-castle. It has been proposed to carry this canal over the river Mersee, in an aqueduct at Runcorn; and the duke of Bridgewater proposes to extend his canal to Runcorn; by which means this canal will undoubtedly be the best way of sending goods of all kinds from Liverpool to Manchester. The attempt is amazing. The river Mersee, at Runcorn, is five hundred and sixty yards wide; and the water, at spring tides, flows near eighteen feet perpendicular. The masts of vessels which navigate the river itself are said to be seventy feet high. Add to this, that the river is sometimes very rough and boisterous.

Ships of very large burden formerly passed up the river Dee to Chester; but the river was at last so choked up that ships of burden could not come within some miles of it. An act therefore passed in the year 1732, for rendering it navigable; and accordingly the undertakers raised a sum of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty pounds, which they expended in cutting and perfecting a new channel from the river Dee, of near ten miles in length, and by proper dams and sluices turned the river into this channel; so that it is now navigable for ships of considerable burden to the quay of Chester, where they load and unload with great safety and convenience. This success encouraged the undertakers to apply again to parliament in 1741, for further powers for completing their work, and for uniting the undertakers into a company for keeping this canal and works in proper repair.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of this county is serene and healthful, proportionable colder than the more southern parts of the island. The country is in general flat and open, though it rises into hills on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and contains several forests, two of

which, called Delamere and Maclesfield, are of considerable extent. The soil in many parts is naturally fertile; and its fertility is greatly increased by a kind of marle, or fat clay, of two sorts, one white and the other red, which the peasants find in great abundance, and spread upon their lands as manure; corn and grass is thus produced with the most plentiful increase; and the pasture is said to be the sweetest of any in the kingdom. There are however several large tracts of land covered with heath and moss, which the inhabitants can use only for fuel. The mossy tracts consist of a kind of moorish boggy earth; the inhabitants call them mosses, and distinguish them into white, grey, and black, from the colour of the moss that grows upon them. The white mosses, or bogs, are evidently compages of the leaves, seeds, flowers, stalks, and roots of herbs, plants, or shrubs. The grey consists of the same substances in a higher degree of putrefaction; and the only differences of the black is, that in this the putrefaction is perfect; the grey is harder and more ponderous than the white; and the black is closer and more bituminous than either. From these mosses, square pieces like brick are dug out, and laid in the sun to dry for fuel, and are called turfs.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Cheshire.

Between Dunham and Knutsford, land lets from twenty shillings to thirty-five shillings *per* acre. Farms rise from forty pounds to two hundred pounds a year. They reckon the product of a cow at five pounds.

About Knutsford there are chiefly two soils, clay and sand. The average rent is about sixteen shillings an acre. Farms are, in general, about twenty pounds, or thirty pounds, but some of one hundred and fifty pounds, and two hundred pounds a year.

Their courses,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
2. Barley
4. Oats

And,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Barley
4. Clover for two or three years
5. Wheat.

The quantity of wheat sown is but trifling. For barley they plough three or four times, sow three bushels, and gain, at an average, five quarters. For oats they plough once, sow five bushels, and gain from forty to fifty. Very few turneps are sown by farmers, but some by gentlemen.

The farmers are getting more into tillage than formerly, and to their prejudice, for barley will only grow with much manure. The town of Manchester setting up malt-kilns in opposition to those of Yorkshire, is what encourages the farmers to extend their tillage.

Clover they sow with barley, mow it twice, and gain two ton and a half the first time, and about a ton the second.

Potatoes they prepare for by digging, generally grass land for the first crop; they slice and dibble them in one foot asunder every way, twenty bushels to the acre: hand-hoe and hand-weed. The produce generally from three to four bushels from a perch, or about five hundred *per* acre:—Wheat after them. The expences are,

Digging, 2*l.*

Weeding, &c. 15*s.*

Taking up, 1½*d per* bushel.

Marle is their chief manure; they have it brown, red, blue, and also shell marle. They lay two square roods and an half *per* acre, which cost them from 3*l.* to 4*l.* lay it chiefly upon grass. Shell marle is of so excellent a nature, that it lasts very good for ten years, and the land constantly cropped—a husbandry not much to the credit of the Cheshire farmers. They know nothing of chopping stubble, but stack their hay at home.

Good

Good grass land lets at about twenty-five shillings per acre; they apply it chiefly to dairying, and reckon that an acre and half is sufficient for the summer feeding a cow. Their breed of horned cattle is a mongrel, between the long and short. The product of a cow they reckon at from five pounds to eight pounds. Many give in cheese alone to the amount of six pounds ten shillings:

Cheese,	-	-	-	6	0	s.
Butter,	-	-	-	1	0	
Calf,	-	-	-	0	10	
				<hr/>		
				7	10	

The average quantity of milk per day about four gallons. They do not keep above three swine to twenty cows. Their winter food is hay and straw; of the first they eat about two ton. A dairy maid can take care of fifteen. The summer joist is twenty-first. In the winter they are always kept in the house tied up.

It is supposed in general, that the famous Cheshire cheese depends more on the quality of the land, than on any particular receipt.

It has been found, that liming and enriching the land has made it the worse for cheese.

Cold clays are beneficial soils for cheese; in general, the worst land makes the best cheese.

Many of the great dairy farmers keep their cows like running horses, littered down as well; kept perfectly clean, and fed constantly with ground oats; straw only till Christmas. Some of these make eight, nine, and ten pounds profit per cow.

The breed even of these is in general small; will not fat to above thirty-two stone. None of the Lancashire long horns will equal them in milking. Some farmers have got a cross breed by Lancashire bulls, but it has been found prejudicial to the dairy.

In the management of their milk, the last night's is set for cream, and the milk, with the new of this morn, mixed for the cheese; likewise most of the cream of last night's milk, warmed to the warmth of the new milk. They use nothing but rennet for coagulation.—The cheeses weigh from fifteen pounds to one hundred and twenty pounds.

Their tillage is too trifling to admit a general description; but they reckon the annual expence of a horse at six pounds. They break up their stubbles for a fallow in May or June, stir three inches deep. The price of ploughing per acre, four shillings and six-pence, and five shillings. Know nothing of cutting straw into chaff.

In the hiring and stocking of farms they reckon two hundred pounds sufficient for one of fifty pounds a year.

Land sells at thirty and thirty-two years purchase.

Tythes both gathered and compounded.

Poor rates three shillings in the pound. The employment chiefly spinning of flax. All drink tea.

The farmers carry their corn seven miles; that is, to the duke of Bridgewater's navigation.

Leafes run chiefly for three lives.

The little farmers in this country are reckoned more wretched than even day-labourers.

L A B O U R.

In harvest, 1s. 6d. and beer.

In hay-time, 1s. 6d. and ditto.

In winter, 1s.

Mowing grass, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

Ditching, 4d. to 7d.

The soil about Holm's Chapel is chiefly of sand and clay; lets about twenty shillings at an average. Farms from twenty pounds to three hundred a year. Their course generally

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Oats
4. Clover.

And,

1. Fallow

2. Barley

3. Wheat.

Of wheat the average crop is about twenty bushels, of barley thirty, and of oats as much.

Marle is here the grand manure; they lay about a rood and half on an acre, which costs from one pound ten shillings to two pounds, and lasts from twenty to forty years; it is of a brown colour mixed with blue. They also lime their land, generally mix it with dung for wheat; it costs them ten-pence the *cwt.*

Their grass land lets from twenty shillings to forty per acre, it is all used in dairying. Of meadow land they reckon an acre and half will summer feed a cow. but in the uplands it takes three acres. They are pretty careful in manuring the grass with lime and earth mixed together.

Their cows are of an ordinary breed, loose boned; some farmers have aimed at an improvement by Lancashire bulls, but it does not answer, except in beauty.

The average quantity of milk is about five gallons; but of Mr. Vernon's near this place have given ten gallons per day. The product of a good cow they calculate as follow:

Four <i>cwt.</i> of cheese, at 32 s.	£	6	8
Butter	-	-	1 0
Calf	-	-	1 1
Swine	-	-	0 10
<hr/>			
		8	19

But the average is not above two *cwt.* and a half of cheese; and the whole amount about six pounds or six pounds ten shillings.

They reckon that ten or twelve cows will fat three or four pigs. The calves suck a month. They calculate seven cows the proper number for a dairy maid. They are kept in the house in winter, and fed with hay or straw, as the farmer manages: one ton of hay will winter a cow with straw; but if without two tons.

In the hiring and stocking farms, they reckon the following sums necessary for one of one hundred pounds a year.

Twenty cows,	-	-	£	140
Implements,	-	-	-	40
Three horses and gears,	-	-	-	30
Seed,	-	-	-	10
Rent,	-	-	-	50
Housekeeping,	-	-	-	40
Labour,	-	-	-	50
Swine,	-	-	-	2
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NATURAL PRODUCTIONS and MANUFACTURES.

The chief commodities of this county are cheese, salt, and mill-stones. The cheese is esteemed the best in England, and furnished in great plenty by the excellent pasturage on which the cattle are fed.

The stone which is wrought into mill-stones, is dug from a quarry at Mawcop-Hill, near Congleton, a market town.

What remains to be said of the salt springs, after the account that has already been given of the salt works in Worcestershire, shall be mentioned at the Wiches, where the salt is made.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Chester; and the market towns are Congleton, Macclesfield, Stockport, Altringham, Knotesford, Namptwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Sandbach, Malpas, Frodsham, and Halton.

We entered this county from Staffordshire, and proceeded to Congleton, so called from its old name Condatum, which it is supposed to have been derived from Condate, a town in ancient Gaul, whence it was peopled. This town, though old, is well built; and the middle of it is watered by the little brook Howtey, the east side by the Daning Schow, and the north by the

the Dan, over which it has a bridge. It is very populous, and in ancient writings is called a borough. It stands on the borders of Staffordshire, one hundred and fifty seven miles from London; and is now a corporation, governed by a mayor and six aldermen, and has two churches. The chief manufacture of this place is gloves, in which it carries on a considerable trade.

Congleton has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. First Thursday before Shrovetide, May the twelfth, July the fifth, and July the thirteenth for cattle and pedlars ware.

We next visited Macclesfield, or Maxfield, a large ancient town, and one of the pleafantest in the county, situated on the river Bollin, one hundred and fifty one miles from London. It was erected into a borough by king Edward III. is governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges and jurisdictions, by virtue of the court and liberties of the forest of Macclesfield, to which it gives name. Here is a handsome church, with a high steeple, in form of a spire; but as it stands in the parish of Prestbury, it should rather be called a chapel than a church: on the south side of it there is a college, or chantry of secular priests, founded about the year 1508, by Thomas Savage, a native of this place, who was first bishop of London, and afterwards arch-bishop of York. In the parochial chapel, on the south side, there is an oratory, built by the Leighs of Lime; in which there is an old epitaph on Perkin a Leigh, and his son Sir Riers Leigh; the former was the ancestor of the family, who received the lordship of Lime from king Edward III. as a reward for taking the count of Tankerville prisoner; and other military services in France, particularly at the battle of Cressy: the latter was slain at the battle of Agincourt.

This epitaph, as it now appears, was inscribed on a plate of brass, in the year 1626, by Sir Peter Leigh, of Lime, who found it written upon a stone in this chapel.

On the other side of the same chapel, in another oratory belonging to the Savages, there is an indulgence engraved on a plate of brass, promising a pardon of twenty-six thousand years, and twenty-six days, for saying five pater-nosters, and five aves.

There is a free-school in this town, of an ancient foundation; and a considerable manufacture of buttons.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and five annual fairs, viz. May the sixth, June the twenty second, July the eleventh, October the fourth and November the eleventh, for cattle, wool, and cloth.

Stockport, the next place we passed through, is sometimes called Stopford. It is a town of good entertainment, one hundred and sixty miles from London, situated in a valley on the south side of the river Mersee, over which it had a bridge; but it was pulled down in the year 1745, to prevent the retreat of the rebel army, which had marched from the north of Scotland, into the center of this kingdom, from returning that way; in consequence of which the king's forces in pursuit of them were obliged to ford it up to their middles, and the soldiers were drove to the disagreeable necessity of either following their example or being left behind.

This town has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. March the fourth, March the twenty-fifth, May the first, and October the twenty-fifth, for cattle and pedlars ware.

Altrincham, or Altringham is a small town, situated between Warrington and Stockport, near the borders of Lancashire one hundred and fifty two miles from London. It is governed by a mayor of an ancient institution; but has otherwise nothing remarkable, the buildings being very indifferent.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. August the fifth, and November the sixth, for cattle and drapery goods.

Leaving this place we passed on to Knottesford, called also Knutsford, or Canute's Ford. This town is situated near the Mersee, and divided by a rivulet called Bichen, into two parts, which are distinguished by the Upper and Lower town. In the upper, stands the parish church; and in the Lower, a chapel of ease, the market, and town-house; in the latter of which the justices frequently hold the sessions.

Here is a pretty brisk manufacture; particularly a silk mill that employs eighty women and children; the former earns from four to five shillings a week, and the latter from eight pence to two shillings.

There is also a thread manufacture, in which men earn from six to eight shillings a week, and children from one to two shillings; few women are employed in this manufacture.

Besides these there is likewise a worsted manufacture, from wool; the men earn from twelve to fourteen shillings a week; the women spinners, from two shillings and six-pence to three shillings; and the children, two shillings.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. July the tenth, and November the eighth, for cattle and drapery goods.

Namptwich, the next place we visited, is situated in the Vale Royal, on the river Weaver, one hundred and sixty four miles from London. It was consumed by fire in 1438, and again in 1583; but by a collection made through the whole nation, promoted and completed by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, it was not only rebuilt, but in such order and beauty, that it rose better out of its ashes, than it was before, and continues flourishing to this time.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, this town was secured for the parliament; and being besieged by general Monk and lord Byron, was relieved by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who forced them to raise the siege with great loss. King William III. honoured this place by creating Hugh lord Cholmondeley baron of Wick-Malbank, alias Namptwich, which is therefore one of the titles of the present earl of Cholmondeley.

The streets here are very regular, and adorned with many gentlemen's houses. The church is a large beautiful structure in form of a cross, like a cathedral, with the steeple in the middle. The inhabitants drive a considerable trade, and grow rich not only by means of its large weekly market for corn and cattle, its Bartholomew-fair, and the advantage of a great road to Ireland, but by means of its cheese and salt, which are made to greater perfection here than any where else. The soil in and about this town yields such a sweet and pleasant feed for the cattle, that though good cheese is made in other parts of this county, yet that made here and hereabouts, excels all the rest. Several ladies and others have endeavoured to come up to it in their dairies, but in vain, it having a taste peculiarly agreeable; and its easy digestion rendering it acceptable to the most delicate stomachs.

As to the salt-works, they require, or at least deserve a full and exact discussion, as it has been given by Dr. William Jackson, who lived here not many years ago; but our limits allow us room only for what follows:

'The salt springs in some places are not above three or four yards deep, but the pit in this township is full or seven. In two places in Nantwich springs break up so in the meadows, as to fret away not only the grass, but part of the earth, which has a salt liquor oozing as it were out of the mud. Our springs are about thirty miles from the sea, and generally lie all along the river Weaver; yet there is an appearance of the same vein at Middlewich, nearer the river Dane than the Weaver; which notwithstanding seems not to be out of the line of the Weaver's stream; and those lie all near Brooks, and in the meadow-grounds. The water is so very cold at the bottom of the pit, that when the briners sometimes go about to cleanse it, they cannot stay in it above half an hour, and in that time they are forced to drink strong waters. The springs are rich or poor in a double sense; for a spring may be rich in salt, but poor in the quantity of brine it affords. Our pit yields about one pound of salt for six pounds of brine; but then 'tis always without any sensible difference so plentiful a spring, that whereas they seldom will, *i. e.* make salt in above six houses at a time, and there are or should be above fifty wick-houses in the town, this pit is judged sufficient to supply them all, without falling much lower than a yard or two at most. 'Tis a mistaken notion of the briners, that the brine is strongest at the full and change of the moon. The quick

quick use of the pit adds extremely to the strength of the brine, for much or frequent drawing makes way for the salt-springs to come quicker, and allows the less time for the admission of fresh springs. 'Tis observed by the briners, that they make more salt with the same quantity of brine in dry than in wet seasons. They use for their fuel Staffordshire pit-coal. The pans in which they boil the salt are set upon iron-bars, and closed up on all sides with clay and bricks, that neither flame nor smoak may get through. They first fill their pans with brine out of the pit, from which it comes to them in several wooden gutters: then they put into their pans, among their brine, a certain mixture made of about twenty gallons of brine, and two quarts of calve's, cow's, or chiefly sheep's blood, mixed into a claret colour. Of this mixture they put about two quarts into a pan that holds about three hundred and sixty quarts of brine. This bloody brine, at the first boiling up at the pan, brings up a scum, which they are careful to rake off with a wooden handle thrust through a long square of wainscot-board, twice as big as a good square trencher. This they call a zoot. Here they continue the fire as quick as they can, till half of the brine be wasted, and this they call boiling up of the fresh; but when 'tis half boiled away, they fill their pans again with new brine out of the ship (the name they give to a great cistern by their pan's side), into which their brine runs through the wooden gutters from the pump which stands in the pit. Then they put into the pan two quarts of the following mixture: they take a quart of whites of eggs, beat them thoroughly with as much brine till they are well broken; then they mix them with twenty gallons of brine, as before was done with blood; and thus that which they call the whites is made. As soon as this is in, they boil sharply till the second scum rises; then they scum it off as before, and boil 't very gently till it corn; to procure which, when a part of the brine is wasted, they put into each pan of the contents aforesaid, about a quarter of a pint of the best and strongest ale they can get. This makes a momentary ebullition, which is soon over, and then they abate their fires, yet not so but that they keep it bling all over, though gently; for the workmen say, that if they boil fast here, which they call boiling on the leach, because they usually at this time lade in the leach-brine, which is such brine as runs from the salt when it is taken up before it hardens; if I say the boil fast here, it wastes their salt. After all their lea-brine is in, they boil gently till a kind of scum comes on it like a thin ice, which is the first appearance of the salt. Then that sinks, and the brine everywhere gathers into corns at the bottom to it, which they gently rake together with their loots. They do it gently; for much stirring breaks the corn: so they continue till there is but very little brine left in the pans. Then with their loots they take it up, and the dropping from it, and throw it into barrows, which are cases made with flat cleft wickers in the shape most of a sugar-loaf, with the bottom uppermost. When the barrow is full, they let it stand for half an hour in the trough, where it drains out all the lea-brine abovementioned. Then they remove it into their hot-house behind their works made there by two tunnels under their pans carried back for that purpose. The leach-brine that runs from the barrows they put into the next boiling, it being salt melted, and being only to be hardened. This work is performed two hours in the smaller pans, which are shallow and generally boil their brine more away; whereas their salt will last better, though it does not granulate so well, because when the brine is wasted, the fire, and the stirring, breaks the corns. But this salt weighs heavier, and melts not so soon, and therefore is sought by them who carry it far: in the greater pans, which are usually deeper, they are about half an hour longer in boiling; but because they take their salt of the brine, and only harden it in their hot-house 'tis apter to melt away in a moist air; yet of this soft salt, the bigger the grain is, the longer it

endures, and generally this is the better granulate and the clearer, though the other be the white. This kind measures to good profit, therefore 'tis much sought by them who sell again.

They never cover their pans at all during their whole time of boiling. They have their houses like barns open up to the thatch, with a louver hole or two to vent the steam of the pans, which is such, that I am confident no plaister will stick, but the board will warp, and the nails will rust, so as quickly to fret to pieces.

Grey-salt is the sweepings of the salt which are constantly shed and scattered about on the floor, not without taking much of the dirt which occasions its greyishness. This does not sell at half the price of white salt, and is only bought up by the poorer sort of people to salt their bacon, coarse cheese, &c. catts of salt are made of the worst sort of salt, when yet wettish from the pans, molded and intermixed with cummin-seed and ashes, and so baked into a hard lump in the mouths of their ovens. The use of those is only for pigeon-houses; but loaves of salt are the finest of all for trencher use. There is no difference in the boiling of these from the common way of fine salt, but in the making up some care is used; for first, they cut their barrows, which they intend for salt-loaves, with a long slit from top to bottom, equally on both sides; then they tie both sides together with cords; then they fill this barrow with salt boiled as usual, but in the filling are careful to ram down the salt with the end of some wooden bar, continuing this till their barrow be filled to their minds: then placing it speedily in their hot-house, they let it stand there all the time of their walling; wherefore they prepare for their loaves at the beginning of the work, that they may have all the benefit of their hot-houses; and when these begin to slack, they take out the loaves, and untie the cords which fastened the barrow, that both sides may open easily without breaking the loaf. Then they take the loaf and bake it in an oven, where household bread has been baked, and just drawn out. This they do twice or thrice till they see 'tis baked firm; and this being placed in a stove, or a chimney corner, and covered close with a hose of cloth or leather like the sugar-loaf papers, will keep very white; and when they have occasion to use any they shave it off with a knife, as is done with loaf-sugar to fill the salt-cellar. Here is but one brine pit, the water of which smells as if it were corrupted, or like sulphur, and upon a few days forbearance of the pit, it becomes attamentous with galls. It yields a white sand or stone, in the manner of thin scales, to the bottom of the iron pans, in which the brine is boiled. The pit is about fourteen foot from the river. Their pans are something better than a yard square, and about six inches deep. Thus far Dr. Jackson, to which we shall add these farther particulars from another author.

When the troughs or barrels set in the earth to receive the salt-water from the pit are full, of which notice is given by a bell, they lade the water into their leads, of which they have six in every wick-house, and immediately put fire to them to boil up the salt. These brine-pans are attended by certain women called wallers, who with little wooden rakes draw the salt from the bottom as the brine is seething, and put it into the abovementioned wickers or barrows, where they let the salt stand for the water to drain from it.

Though Mr. Camden was of opinion with others, that the Cheshire salt-springs and works were known to the Romans, yet 'tis very much to be doubted whether those works were then of the same kind as now, the manner of working and managing the salt being altered within these sixty or seventy years. Camden says, 'These are the noble salt-wiches about five six or miles distant from one another, where they draw brine or salt-water out of pits, and do not, according to the method of the Old Gauls and Germans, pour it upon burning wood, but boil it upon the fire to make salt of. Nor do I question but these were known to the Romans, and that their impost for salt was laid on them. For there

was a noble way from Middlewich to Northwich, which is raised so high with gravel, that one may easily discern it to be Roman, especially if he considers that gravel is scarce in this country, and that private men are even forced to rob the road of it for their own uses. We refer for the rest on this subject to Ray's Northern Works, and the Philosophical Transactions.

Matthew Paris says, these salt-pits were stopped by king Henry III. when he wasted this country, that the Welsh, who were then in rebellion, might have no supplies from them; but upon the next return of peace they were opened again.

There's a charity-school at Namptwich for forty boys, and another for thirty girls.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday; and three annual fairs, viz. March the twenty-sixth, September the fourth, and December the fifteenth, for cattle, horses, clothes, flannels, bedding, hard-ware, and pewter.

Northwich, to which we passed from Namptwich, is situated on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Dan, one hundred and fifty-nine miles from London. Here is a deep and plentiful brine-pit, near the river Dan, with stairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the water with their leather-buckets, they ascend half naked to the troughs, and fill them; from whence it is conveyed to the wick-houses, near which are many great piles of wood. The salt, according to its Welsh name, is not so white as at the other wicks, nor is it made with so much ease on account of the depth of the brine-pits, of which here are four.

This appears by the buildings to be a very ancient town. 'Tis so near the middle of the county, that 'tis often appointed for the meeting of the justices, and other gentlemen on public affairs. The chief lordship of the town does, or did lately belong to the Earl of Derby; but one street called Witten is appendant to the barons of Kinderton. Here's a free grammar-school founded and endowed by Mr. John Daynes, minister of St. Bartholomew's in London; and in the printed account of charity-schools we read, that a person bequeathed a house for a school-master, and seven hundred and eighty pounds to purchase lands for teaching ten boys to read, write, and cypher. Mr. Camden's continuator says, that in 1670, a rock of natural salt was discovered in this county, from which issued a strong brine, sharper than any of the springs made use of in the salt works.

On the south side of this town, within these fifty years, were also discovered a great many mines of rock-salt, which they continually dig up, and send in great lumps to the sea-ports, where 'tis dissolved, and made into eating-salt. The salt-quarries here, when a person is let down into them by a bucket to the depth of a hundred and fifty foot, afford a most pleasant prospect, looking like a subterraneous cathedral, supported by rows of pillars, and a chrystal roof, all of the same rock, transparent and glittering, from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who with their steel pick-axes dig it away. This rock-work extends several acres. There is a good church at this town, with a fine roof, and a semi-circular choir.

There is a Roman way from this place to Middlewich, raised very high with gravel, and manifestly intended for public use.

This town has a weekly market on Friday; and two annual fairs, viz. August the second, and December the sixth, for cattle, drapery goods, and bedding.

At Mobberly, to the north-east of Northwich a priory of black canons was founded in the year 1206, by Patrick de Modberly, who dedicated it to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Wilfrid; but it continued a very short time, a discovery being made that Patrick had only an estate for life, in the lands with which he had endowed it.

At Rudheath, sometime since the seat of the Mainwarings, near Northwich, was once an asylum for criminals, where they were permitted to remain in safety a year and a day; but it was so grossly abused, that long before the reformation the privilege was taken away.

Middlewich, so called from its situation between Namptwich and Northwich. It stands near the con-

flux of the river Dan, with the Croke, one hundred and fifty miles from London. It is an ancient borough, governed by burgeses; consists of many streets and lanes; and is very populous. The salt-springs here are said to produce more salt in proportion to the brine, than those at any other place. The parish extends into many townships; and the place has a spacious church.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday; and three annual fairs, viz. St. James's Day, July the twenty-fifth, and Holy Thursday for cattle.

At Darnall Grange, on the south west side of this town, prince Edward, eldest son to Henry III. began in his father's life time, about the year 1266, to build an abbey for one hundred monks of the Cistercian order; but when he became king, in the year 1277, he laid the foundation of a stately monastery, at a small distance, in a more pleasant situation, which he called Vale Royal. It was erected on the river Weaver, east of Delamere forest; and to this place the monks of Darnall were removed, about the year 1281. The building, however, was not finished 'till the year 1330; and in the mean time they were much incommoded for want of room. The conventual church was dedicated to our Lord, the Virgin Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Nicholas; and at the dissolution it was endowed with the clear yearly value of five hundred and eighteen pounds, nineteen shillings and eight pence.

Leaving Middlewich we continued our journey to Sandbach. This town is delightfully situated on the river Wheelock, which flows in three streams from Mowcap-hill, and falls into the Dan, a little above the town. It is one hundred and fifty-three miles from London; and has a church with a lofty steeple. The market-place is tolerable good; in it are two stone crosses, elevated on steps, and adorned with several images, and the history of the sufferings of our Saviour, carved in basso relievo.

This place has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday, and the first Thursday after the tenth of September for cattle and horses.

From hence we proceeded to Malpas, a name given it from the steep, rugged way leading to it. The Romans called it Malo Passus; and the Normans, Malpas; a name it still retains. It is situated on a hill on the borders of Shropshire, not far from the Dee, one hundred and fifty seven miles from London. It consists principally of three streets, which are now well paved; has a stately church, situated in the highest part of the town, and the benefice is so considerable, that it supports two rectors, who officiate alternately. It had formerly a castle, and has now a grammar-school and an hospital.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and three annual fairs, viz. March the twenty-fifth, July the twenty-fifth, and December the eight, for cattle, linen, woollen cloaths, hardware, and pedlary.

Chester, or as it is generally called West-Chester, from its western situation, to which we passed from Malpas, is situated at the mouth of the river Dee, one hundred and eighty-two miles from London. It is a large city, full of wealthy inhabitants, and supposed to have been a city before the time of the Romans; though others are of opinion that it became a city by the gradual increase of building, which were necessary to accommodate the persons that resorted thither on various occasions, while it was the station of the twentieth Roman legion, called Valeria Victrix, or Valens Vitrix. Nor do we meet with any other city in Britain, that so long retained the Roman splendor; for we find the Romans continued here to the very last; and that long after the Saxons were masters of the other parts of England, the Roman Britons preserved their liberty here, and were under their own masters, the Britons assuming the government every where, when the Roman soldiers quitted the island. In Wales several petty princes set up for sovereigns, and Chester was the chief seat of the British sovereignty. This city and the neighbouring country became subject to the Saxons about a hundred and fifty years after Hengist and Horsa first landed

in England; but the Britons recovered it again, and kept possession of it, till king Egbert the first Saxon monarch took it from them about the year 826, and about sixty years after, it was taken by the Danes. The Saxons and Britons hating those robbers alike, assembled in great numbers, and besieged the Danes so closely, that after they had been forced to eat horse-flesh, they surrendered the city, which in the time of king Edward the Elder was enlarged; and the castle, which was before without the walls, was now encompassed with them. King Edgar being here in the 13th year of his reign, required the attendance of all the kings and princes of the island of Britain to pay him homage. Accordingly, the kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty kings of Wales, having taken an oath of fidelity to him, he went with them next day on board a barge in the river Dee, and caused all those princes to row him up and down the river, where they laboured at the oar like so many bargemen, while himself sat in triumph steering the helm, and was rowed to and from St. John's church, and his palace; upon which he is reported to have said, *Tunc demum posse successores suos gloriari se reges Angliæ esse, cum tanta prærogativa honorum fruereutur.*

In the reign of Edward III. we read, that Edward the Black Prince came hither with other great lords to protect the justices itinerant, who were threatened by the people of Chester; and that as king Edward III. had held this earldom during his father's life-time, so he settled it by patent on the said Black Prince, his son; since which all the succeeding kings of England, when they created their sons and heirs apparent princes of Wales, created them also earls of Chester. Richard II. as has been already observed in the general history of the county, had so particular a kindness for this place, that he erected it into a principality, annexing to it the castle of Leon, with the territories of Bromfield and Yale, the castle of Chirk, with Chirkland, the castle of Oswestry, with the hundred and the townships belonging to it, the castles of Isabella and de le Ley, with other large possessions which had come to the crown by the attainder of Richard, earl of Arundel. King Richard himself was styled Princeps Cestriæ, though it was an unfortunate title for him, this being the place to which he was first brought prisoner from Flint-Castle, where he had agreed to resign his crown, and the place from which he was conveyed to the tower of London. His successor Henry IV. made his son Henry, justice of Chester, and constable of the castle. He also repealed the act, which erected this earldom into a principality; but it still retained the prerogative of a county palatine, and continued to give title of earl to the princes of Wales, and dukes of Cornwall.

When king Henry VIII. erected this city into an episcopal see, an act of parliament was passed, empowering the freeholders of this city and county to elect members to parliament. The sheriffs of this city, Richard Massey, and Peter Lycherbaud, had such a quarrel in 1569, that it ended in a battle, for which they were forced to repair that part of the wall which runs between the New Tower and the Water-Gate.

In the civil wars this city held out a siege for king Charles I. against the parliament. In 1659, when one protector was dead, another deposed, and the nation was fallen into such a state of anarchy, that the people longed for some settlement, Sir George Booth, who had never taken arms against the parliament, declared for a free one, and seized this city, together with Warrington and Manchester; but on general Lambert's approach, he thought fit to leave them, and to give him battle; in which he was defeated, and afterwards taken in woman's apparel. In 1695, a mint was established here for coining money.

What remains relating to this city is a description of its situation, building, trade and government. Lucian the monk, who lived about six hundred years ago, speaking of this place, writes thus: 'It is to be considered, that the city of Chester is a place very pleasantly seated, and being in the west parts of Britain, it stood very convenient to receive the Roman legions

that were transported hither; and besides, it was a proper key to Ireland. For being opposite to the north parts of Ireland, it opened a passage for ships, and mariners, who were continually in motion to and again. Besides, it lies curiously, not only for prospect towards Rome, and the empire, but for whole earth; a spectacle exposed to the eye of all the world. So that from hence may be discerned the great actions of the world, and the first springs and consequences of them, the persons who, the places where, and the times when they were transacted. We may also take example from the ill conduct of them to discern the base and mean things, and learn to avoid them: The city has four gates, answering the four winds. On the east side it has a prospect towards India, on the west towards Ireland, and on the north towards the Greater Norway; and lastly, on the south to that little corner wherein God's vengeance has confined the Britons for their civil wars and dissensions, which heretofore changed the name of Britain into England, and how they live to this day, their neighbours know to their sorrow. Moreover, God has blessed and enriched Chester with a river running pleasantly, and full of fish, by the city walls; and on the south side with a harbour to ships coming from Gascoigne, Spain, Ireland, and Germany; who, by Christ's assistance, and by the labour and conduct of the mariners, repair hither, and supply them with all sort of commodities; so that being comforted by the grace of God in all things, we drink wine very plentifully, for those countries have abundance of vineyards. Moreover, the open sea ceases not to visit us every day with a tide; which, according as the broad shelves of sands are open or shut by tides and ebbs, is wont more or less to change, or send one thing or other; and by reciprocal ebb and flow, either to bring in or carry out.'

The houses are, generally speaking, distinguished from all the buildings in Britain. They are for most part of timber very large and spacious; but they are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walls before them, in which the people, who walk, are so hid, that to look up or down the streets, one sees no body stirring, except with horses, carts, &c. and yet they may be said to be full of people. By the same means also the shops are, as it were, hid, little or no part of them being to be seen, unless one is under those rows, or just opposite to a house. This was formerly reckoned the glory and beauty of Chester, but now its disgrace and deformity; for to obtain this conveniency of walking dry from one end of the street to the other when it rains, the houses are lessened, whose fronts would otherwise come out into the streets as far as those galleries; also the shops are all dark and close, and many ways incommodious. Yet, with all this inconveniency and disadvantage, 'tis a very handsome city; and in those streets where the rows do not cloud the buildings, there are very large and well-built houses. The streets are generally strait, large, and very broad, and crossing one another in strait lines, meet in the centre as at Chichester.

The walls of the city, first erected by Ædelfleda a Mercian lady, anno 908, are firm, and built of very large stone. On the south side of the town, and on a rising ground, surrounded in part by its river, is a very strong castle, to which the walls on that side join; and from thence 'tis a most agreeable walk round the whole city upon the walls, only it is intercepted by some of the towers over the gates. It is kept in good repair, and has always a strong garrison, for it is of very great importance when any military preparations are making for Ireland, or any disturbances raised on that side of the country, it being a good place for magazines, as it is a frontier either towards Wales or towards the north, as appeared in the late rebellion at Preston, many of the prisoners taken there being afterwards brought hither to be secured. The city consists of four large streets, which make an exact cross, with the town-house and exchange in the middle, which is a neat building, supported by columns thirteen foot high of one stone each.

From the city walls there is a prospect of Flintshire and the mountains of Wales.

Here is a noble, firm, spacious and very high-built bridge, with a grate at each end; and about a dozen arches over the Dee, which here falls into the sea. It is the largest and longest river on the west side of Britain, between the Severn and Clyde; but a strange river both for the force of its current, and the quantity of its waters in the winter seasons, and upon hasty rains or snows; for then the mountains of Wales, from whence they come, pour down such floods, that the height of the waters is sometimes very frightful; and not many years ago, such an inundation happened here, as drowned and drove away all their new-built key for the landing and snipping off goods, with all the ware-houses and store-houses newly erected there, and all the goods that were in them, to the incredible loss and damage of the merchants and tradesmen.

There are eleven parishes in this city, with well-built churches to them all, which are also pretty well filled. The great church or cathedral, a venerable pile, looks as antique as the castle. It is said they were both built by Hugh Lupus nephew to William the Conqueror; but some say that he only finished and endowed the church, and that Edgar founded it. In this church they pretend, according to Camden, to shew the monument of Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, who having abdicated the imperial crown, came and lived here as an hermit; though it is certain that he did not abdicate, but was treacherously taken prisoner as he was going to the dyet at Mentz, after he had reigned fifty years, in which he fought sixty-six battles, wherein he was generally victorious; which, says Dr. Nicholson, was more than Marcus Marcellus, Julius Cæsar, or any Roman general could boast of. Nevertheless this brave prince was so unfortunate, that besides his being deposed, he was denied a prebend by the bishop of Spire, in the very church which himself had built and endowed, and died in misery.

The adjacent country is the richest in pasturage of any on the west-side of Britain, as is plain from the produce of its cheese, known all the world over by the name of Cheshire cheese. Of this it is said that London alone takes off fourteen thousand tons a year; that the navigation of the Trent and Severn carries off near eight thousand tons; and the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland, above four thousand tuns more; besides all that goes away by land-carriage, and is consumed in Wales, and in the several inland counties: so that the whole produce is computed to be at least thirty thousand tons a year. And indeed if we consider the consumption of the cities of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and Bristol, with all the populous part of England down the Severn, and the Severn Sea, to Devonshire and Cornwall, where they have hardly any other cheese, the account will not appear extravagant.

The episcopal see was first translated to this city from Litchfield, immediately after the conquest, by Peter, bishop of Litchfield; which is the reason why the bishops of Litchfield are sometimes called by our historians bishops of Chester; and why the said Peter is by the Saxon annals sometimes called Episcopus Licfeldensis sive Cestrensis. It was afterwards translated to Coventry, and from thence to the ancient see again. So that Chester remained without this dignity, till king Henry VIII. restored it in the twenty-third of his reign, to contain within its jurisdiction this county, Lancashire, Richmond, &c. and to be itself contained within the province of York.

This city was made a corporation and county by king Henry VII. and is governed by a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, two sheriffs, and forty common-council-men. The cathedral, with the bishop's palace, and the prebendaries houses, stand on the north side of the city. In the castle, where the earls formerly assembled their parliaments, is a stately hall, in which the palatine court and assizes are held twice a year, with commodious apartments for lodging the judges, a hall for the prince's exchequer-court, offices for the records, &c. a prison for

the county, an office for a prothonotary, and a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar. Here are kept the courts for the county, which, as was said before, being a palatinate, has a very extensive jurisdiction still left, though curtailed of many of its privileges by king Henry VIII. for all causes relating to the county, (criminal causes excepted; which, as in other places, are left to the judges on their circuit) are determined in these courts, held by a chamberlain, a judge special, or chief justice of Chester, two barons of the exchequer, three serjeants at law, an attorney, escheator, &c. A Dutch colony settled here some years ago, by whose ingenuity and industry, the traffick of this city was much augmented. The city is square, with battlements on the walls, four gates, and three posterns, and is two miles in compass. The manufacture of most note here is tobacco-pipes, which it is said are the best in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Isle of White, Pool, and Biddiford. Here are assemblies every week, and horse-races are run every St. George's Day beyond the Rhodoc, which is a fine large low green, often overflowed by the river Dee.

The diocese, which at the first foundation of the see was subjected to the province of Canterbury, though afterwards to York, contain two hundred and fifty-six parishes in it, of which one hundred and two are impropriate.

Here is a charity-school for forty boys, who are taught, and cloathed, and maintained by a fund of five hundred and seventy pounds a year subscriptions.

The suburbs of Hanbrid is called by the Welsh Treboeth, i. e. the Burnt Town, it having been frequently burnt by them in their incursions. This city is plentifully supplied with water from the river Dee, by mills erected for this purpose on it about 1690, and by the water-tower, which is one of the gates on the bridge. The keeping of the city gates was formerly reckoned a very honourable office, and several noble houses pretended to it. East-gate was committed to the custody of the earl of Oxford, Bridge-gate to the earl of Shrewsbury, Water-gate to the earl of Derby, and North-gate to the mayor of the city. Another gate is called Pepper-gate, which has given occasion to a proverb here, "When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate." It is a postern on the east side of the town, which in ancient time one of its mayors shut up, because his daughter, who had been playing with some maidens at stool-ball, in Pepper-street, was stolen from him, and conveyed away through this gate.

The center of the city, at which meet the four streets facing the cardinal winds, is called the Pentife; from whence a man has at once a pleasant prospect of all four. The new-exchange, or common-hall, which was begun in 1695, and finished in 1699, is one hundred and twenty-five foot long, forty-five broad, eighty-five in height, and is a very noble structure; as is the shire hall, built in the castle, a handsome large place, somewhat like that at Westminster. The chamberlain has all the jurisdiction of a chancellor within Cheshire, the inhabitants of which, for the enjoyment of their liberties, were to pay at the change of every owner of the earldom, three thousand marks, and the county of Flint, parcel of this palatinate, two thousand marks. The fee farm-rents are vested in the princes of Wales, as Earls of Chester. These they hold with the castle and profits of the temporalities of the bishopric; and the freemen swear to be true to the king and earl. The officers established here, are a governor of the city and castle, lieutenant-governor, with a master-gunner, store-keeper, and furnisher of small-arms: and for the receipt of the customs, here are a collector, customer, comptroller, searcher, and twenty-one subordinate officers. The cathedral is three hundred and seventy foot long, eighty foot broad within the body and iles, and two hundred and sixty in breadth in the great cross ile from north to south.

The walls here being built, like the generality of the houses, of stone, which is a soft reddish grit, and very brittle, are often out of repair, so that here are officers on purpose, called murengers, who gradually reset them where they are most worn out.

In the year 1653, an altar was dug up here with this inscription :

J. O. M. TANARO T. ELUPIUS GALER. PRAESENS GWIA. PRI. LEG. XX. W. COMMODO. ET LATERANO COS. V. S. L. M.

Which is read as follows: *Jovi Optimo Maximo Tanaro Titus Elupius Galerius Praesens Gubernator Principibus Legionis Vicefima Victricis Varteriae Commodo et Laterano Consulibus Votum Solvit Lubens Merito.*

Another altar was found some time afterwards, with this inscription :

PRO. SAL. DOMINORUM. NN. INVICTISSIMORUM—AUGG. GENIO LOCI FLAVIUS. LONG—TRIB. MIL. LEG. XX. — LONGINUS — FI. — EUS.

It was discovered in digging a cellar, at the house of one Heath, lying with the inscription downward, upon a stone two feet square, which is supposed to have been its pedestal; on the left side of it was a flower pot; on the top a catyla, or cavity; in the bottom of that cavity a young face, supposed to be that of the genius; on the back, ornaments of drapery of uncertain figures; on the right side, Genius, standing with a cornucopia in his left hand; the right was cut off by the workmen in digging it out, before they knew what it was. The foundation was broad, consisting of many large stones, and it lay deep. The earth about it was solid, but of several colours, and mixed with ashes. In this earth, near the foundation, were found the bones, horns, and heads of several creatures, supposed to have been sacrificed there; with two coins, one of brass, and the other of copper; on the first side of the brass coin was this inscription: *Imp. Caes. Vespasian. Aug. Cos. III.* and the face of the emperor; on the reverse, *Victoria Augusti S. C.* and a winged victory standing. On the first side of the copper coin was, *Fl. Val. Constantius Nob. C.* and the face of Constantius; on the reverse, *Genio Populi Romani*, and a genius standing, holding a sacrificial bowl in the right hand, and in the left a cornucopia.

In a ruinous fabric, called the chapter, there was discovered, about thirty years ago, a skeleton, supposed to be the remains of Hugh Lupus: the bones were very fresh, and in their natural position: they were wrapped in leather, and contained in a stone coffin; the legs were bound together at the ankles, and the string was intire. In the cathedral, among other ancient monuments, is the tomb of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who is said to have abdicated his kingdom, and lived the life of an hermit, at Chester, totally unknown, till he discovered himself to the priest, who confessed him just before he expired.)

There was early in the Saxon times a religious house in this city, probably a nunnery, dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Paul; whither, as a place of safety from the outrages of the Danes, the remains of St. Werburg were brought from Heanburgh, or Hanbury, in Staffordshire, in the year 875. St. Werburgh is said to have been the daughter of Wulferus, the first Christian king of Mercia, and to have professed herself a nun very early in life, under Audria, her aunt, at Ely. She lived mostly at Weedon, in Northamptonshire, died at Trentham, in Staffordshire, and was buried at Hanbury; whence, after near two hundred years, she was removed to Chester. From the shrine of this virgin princess, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul was called St. Werburg's. It was some time after totally ruined, by the intestine commotions of the times; but it was afterwards rebuilt by Edelfleda, for secular canons; and more liberally endowed by king Edmond, king Edgar, earl Leofric, and other benefactors, in honour of St. Werburg. Hugh Lupus, in the year 1093, at the instigation of the celebrated Anselm, who was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, expelled the seculars, and established in their stead an abbot, and convent of Benedictine monks, from Bee, in Normandy, in whose possession St. Werburg's church continued, till the general dissolution, in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. Henry, however, restored the foundation to a dean and six prebendaries, directing the church to be from that time stiled the church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin,

and making Chester once more the seat of a bishop. The yearly revenues were then rated at one thousand pounds, five shillings and eleven-pence.

The ancient collegiate church of St. John the Baptist, in the east part of this city, is said, by Giraldus Cambrensis, who, about the year 1200, was bishop elect of St. Davids, to have been founded by king Ethelred, in the year 689; but it is more probable, that Ethelred, who was earl of Mercia, in the year 906, either founded, or at least rebuilt it with the rest of the city; for not long afterwards there was a celebrated church, or monastery, at Chester, dedicated to this Saint, which, in the next century was repaired by earl Leofric; and was endowed with houses and lands at the time of the Conqueror's survey. It is said that Peter, bishop of Litchfield, when he removed the episcopal see hither, made this church his cathedral. Here was, till the suppression, a dean, and seven prebendaries, or canons, who were in the collation of the bishop of Litchfield; besides seven vicars, two clerks, four choristers, sextons, and other servants. Their yearly income in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. after reprisals, was no more than twenty seven pounds, seventeen shillings and four-pence.

Not far from St. John's, was a monastery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; which, at the suppression, was rated at sixty-six pounds, eighteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

There was likewise a monastery in this city, dedicated to St. Michael, before the year 1162, as appears by a charter of Henry II. to the canons of Norton.

In the year 1279, Thomas Stadham, gentleman, erected a house of Carmelite, or White Friars, in the parish of St. Martin; and one of the bishops of Litchfield, founded a house of Black or Preaching Friars, in the same parish.

In the parish of the Holy Trinity, there was also a house of Grey or Franciscan Friars, which is believed to be as ancient as the time of Henry III. who began his reign in the year 1216.

The city of Chester sends two members to parliament; has two weekly markets held on Wednesday, and Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Last Thursday in February, for cattle; July the fifth, and October the tenth, for cattle, Irish-linen, cloths, hard-ware, hops, drapery goods, and Manchester wares.

A few miles distant from Chester, and on the south side of the entrance into the peninsula, called Wiral, there was anciently a royal castle, but of which there are now but very few remains.

A little to the east-ward of the Wiral lies the forest of Delamere, where Elfleda built a city which she called Caderburg, the happy town. Camden tells us that in his time, a heap of rubbish, the ruins of this city, remained, and was called the Chamber of the forest.

From this city Eadburgh-Hall, an old building near this place, which gives name to an eminent family, and one of the hundreds of this county, was probably denominated.

At a little distance are the ruins of Finborough, another town said to have been built by the same lady.

Not far from Delamere Forest, near a village called Bunbury, stands Beeston-castle, which was built by Ranulph the third, the sixth earl of Chester after the conquest, when he returned from the holy war. This Ranulph began his government in the year 1180, and having governed somewhat more than fifty years, died 1232. The castle, which covers a great extent of ground, stands upon a hill, and is fortified, as well by the mountains that almost surround it, as by its wall, and the great number of its towers: the chief of these towers was supplied with water from a well that is now ninety-one yards deep, though it is supposed to be near half filled up with rubbish, that has either fallen into it by accident, or been thrown in by design. This castle is now in a ruinous condition; but Leland, in some verses which he wrote upon it, says, that if old prophecies are to be believed, it will in some future time recover its original splendor. Near this place there are many traces of ditches, and other military works.

At Poromborough, anciently Brunnesburgh, in Wiral, near the river Mersee, was a monastery, founded by Ædelfleda, which soon decayed; and the church was appropriated to the abbey of Chester, and has since been made part of the endowment of that dean and chapter.

There was another religious house at Runcorn, near the mouth of the Mersee, said to have been founded by the lady Ædelfleda: and in the year 1133, William Fitz Negell, built a priory for regular canons of the order of St. Austin. This priory in the reign of king Stephen, before the year 1148, was removed to Norton-Hall, where there was also a priory, which, at the dissolution, was valued at one hundred and eighty pounds seven shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

At Poulton, in Wiral hundred, there was a Cistercian abbey, built and endowed by Robert Randal, brother to the second earl of Chester, in the year 1153. This abbey being in perpetual danger from the incursions of the Welch, the monks were translated to Dieulacres, in Staffordshire.

At Barrow, on the south-west side of Delamere-forest, there was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, which, with Yeveley in Derbyshire, was valued at ninety-three pounds three shillings and four pence *per annum*.

At Hillbree, or Hilbury, a little barren island, which lies off the end of Wiral, in the mouth of the river Dee; there is said to have been once a convent of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to Chester; and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Four miles east of Chester, at a place called Tarvin, or Tervin, there was an hospital endowed out of the tithes of the parish church, by Alexander Stavensby, bishop of Litchfield, about the year 1230.

At Boughton, just without the east gate of the city Chester, there was an alms-house for poor lepers, as early as the year 1309.

We now proceeded on our journey and arrived at Frodsham, a sea port town, situated on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Mersee, one hundred and sixty-two miles from London. It consists of one long street, at the west end of which there is a castle, that for many ages past was the seat of the earls Rivers. Here is a stone bridge over the Weaver; and about a mile from the town, in the way to Halton, is another of brick, called Frodsham-bridge. The church stands at a field's length from the town, near a lofty hill, called Frodsham-hill, the highest in the county, on which there used formerly to be a beacon.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday; and two annual fairs, viz. May the fourth, and August the twenty-first, for cattle and pedlars ware.

There is a small wild white-heart cherry, peculiar to a little spot in this county, near Frodsham; where there is also a stone-rock, in which the belemnites, or thunder-bolt, has been frequently found.

In the year 1172, John Constable, of Chester, founded an abbey at Stanley, or Stanlow, near Frodsham, for forty Cistercian monks; and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. The monks of this monastery being incommoded by the overflowing of the sea, or the waters of Mersee, were removed to Whalley, in Lancashire. Four monks, however, remained here, so that Stanley

continued to be a small town till the time of the general dissolution.

From hence we passed on to Halton, or Haulton; that is, High-Town, so called from its situation, which is on a hill, about two miles north of Frodsham, and one hundred and sixty-three miles from London. Here is a castle, said to have been built by Hugh Lupus, to whom the county was granted by William the Conqueror, which, with the barony, belongs to the dutchy of Lancaster, and maintains a large jurisdiction in the county round it, by the name of Halton Fee, or the Honour of Halton; having a court of record, and a prison. The king's officers of the dutchy keep a law-day at the castle every year, about Michaelmas; and a court is held there once a fortnight, to determine all matters within their jurisdiction. The inhabitants claim a market here by prescription; but the town was not formerly considered as a market town, though it is now generally registered as such.

The weekly market here is held on Saturday; and the annual fair, Lady-day, April the fifth.

At Norton-hall, a seat of Sir Thomas Brook, near the northern boundary of the county, in the neighbourhood of Halton; and about four miles distant from Warrington, in Lancashire, is a remarkable echo. There is a wall, about one hundred and twenty yards long; at one end of which are some steps that lead into the house; near the middle there is a round tower with a gate in it; and at the other end another tower and gate of the same kind: if a flute is sounded on the steps is scarce heard at the first gate; but at the distance of thirty yards from it, nearer to the farther tower, is heard very distinctly, not however as coming from the steps where it is sounded, but from the farther tower; but upon approaching ten yards, still nearer to the farther tower, it is no longer heard from that gate, but from the steps where it is sounded.

Near this place there have been many pieces, or pigs of lead dug up of an oblong form: the upper part of some was thus inscribed.

IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COSS.

On others was this inscription:

IMP. DOMIT. AUG. GER. DE CEANG.

From this inscription, it has been conjectured, that the Cangi, a people of the old Britons, of whom very little is now known besides the name, lived in this county; and that these pieces of lead belonged to some monument of a victory gained over them by the Romans; a conjecture which is strengthened by a passage in Tacitus, from which it appears that the Congi were situated upon the Irish sea; and by the names of several places in this part of the county, as Conghill, Congleton, Kendale, and Kentland, which by an easy corruption may have been formed from Congi.

Naturalists have not observed any plants peculiar to this county, except the small white-heart cherry, mentioned in our account of Frodsham.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for the County.

Cheshire sends only four members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Chester.

L A N C A S H I R E,

Or the County Palatine of LANCASTER.

THIS county is bounded by parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland on the north; by Cheshire on the south; by Yorkshire on the east; and by the Irish sea on the west: towards the north it is divided by an arm of the sea, which renders that part of Lancashire bordering upon Cumberland a peninsula. The figure of it nearly resembles that of England. It is about forty-five miles in length, from north to south; thirty-two in breadth, from east to west; and one hundred and seventy in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds; in which are sixty very large parishes, twenty-seven market towns, about forty-five thousand houses, and one hundred and thirty-seven thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Chester; and Preston, a very considerable town, nearly in the county, is two hundred and eleven miles north-west of London.

King Edward the third made this a county palatine, in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, and it has a court, which sits in the dutchy chamber at Westminster, for the revenues of the dutchy of Lancaster; and a chancery court at Preston: the seal of the county palatine is different from that of the dutchy, for there are lands in the dutchy which are not in the county. From the time that Lancashire has been a county palatine, Lancaster gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family, till the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the marriage of king Henry VII. of the Lancaster line, with Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York.

This county, in the times of the ancient Britons and Romans, was part of the large territory inhabited by the Brigantines, and under the Saxon heptarchy became a portion of the kingdom of Northumberland. Not long after the Norman Conquest, it obtained the privileges of a county-palatine, and afterwards the honour of dukedom annexed to the royal family.

Ribchester, or Ribbleschester, was a large Roman town, generally supposed to have been the Coceium, or Gocceium, of Antoninus, and the Rigodunum, or Ribodunum, of others. But, however that may be, the ruins of it, and the many remains of antiquity that have been discovered in and near it, prove that it was once a place of great opulence and splendor. There are still visible traces of Roman military ways leading to it, one from the north, another from the north-east, and a third from the mouth of the Ribble, near Preston. Relicks of military engines and weapons, and variety of coins, statues, pillars, pedestals, funeral monuments, and altars, with inscriptions, have been frequently discovered here; many of which are described in Camden's Britannia, and Dr. Leigh's natural history of this county.

A remarkable piece of antiquity in this neighbourhood, and the object of much speculation, is an ancient fortification; which, because anchors, rings, nails, and other parts of vessels have been frequently dug up near it, is called Anchor-Hill. As this is a considerable distance from the sea, it is supposed that it was a rampart of the fortress of Coceium; and the broad and deep fosse under it, which leads towards the river, served as a canal to the boats that were to pass and repass the river, for the service of the garrison: and as we may reasonably suppose that there were a great number of such boats belonging to so large a fort and city, we may conclude, that the Anchor-Hill was a small dock for building and repairing them.

In this hill have been often dug up Roman pateræ, or bowls, adorned with flowers and the figures of wolves, and some of them marked at the bottom as follows: FAB. PRO. which, without doubt, implies, that they were made when one of the Fabii was procurator, or proconsul. Near Anchor-Hill was also discovered a common sewer, and a floor laid with Roman tiles.

The mouth of the Ribble is supposed to be the æstuary, called by Ptolemy Bellifama.

R I V E R S.

The chief rivers in this county are the Mersee, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lon. The Mersee rising in the mountains of Derbyshire, runs south-west, dividing that county from Lancashire, and being joined by a considerable stream, called the Gout, which parts Derbyshire and Cheshire, and receiving the Taume, the Irwell, the Billen, and several other small rivers, passes to Warrington, a market town of Lancashire; whence, returning westward, it falls into the Irish sea at Liverpool, the most considerable town in these parts.

The Ribble rises in Yorkshire, and running south-west, enters this county at Clithero, a market town. In its course this river is augmented by Great Calder, the Hodder, the Darwen, and the Savock; and dividing Lancashire nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Irish sea not far from Preston. In its mouth are æstuary; it receives a large river, formed by the conflux of the streams Tand, Dowglas and Charnock.

The Wire is formed by the Little Calder, the Broke, and other small streams, and running west-ward falls into the Irish sea about twelve miles north of the mouth of the Ribble.

The Lon rises near Kerby-Lonsdale a market town of Westmorland, and running south-west, is augmented by several streams, and passes the town of Lancaster, near which it falls into the Irish sea at a wide channel, which also receives the rivers Caker and Condor.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Lancashire.

The river Mersee, by its communication with the western sea, is by nature navigable, in spring-tides, from Liverpool to Warrington-bridge.

By an act of parliament, passed in the year 1720, certain undertakers were empowered to make the rivers Mersee and Irwell navigable from Liverpool to Manchester, and to take a tonnage of 3s. 4d. per ton for all goods navigated between Bank Quay (being near three miles below Warrington-bridge) and Manchester.

The freight and tonnage upon those rivers, between Liverpool and Manchester, is twelve shillings per ton; and between Warrington and Manchester ten shillings per ton.

The town of Manchester being supplied with coals by land-carriage, at the expence of from nine to ten shillings per ton upon a medium; and there being no communication by water, from any collieries to the rivers Mersee or Irwell above Warrington, the duke of Bridgewater, who has considerable coal mines in his estate at Worsley, about four miles north of the river Irwell, formed a plan for conveying his coals from his works at Worsley to Manchester, by means of an artificial canal.

Accordingly he applied to parliament in the year 1758, and obtained an act for enabling him to cut a navigable canal,

canal, from Worsley to Salford, near Manchester; and to carry the same to or near Hollin-Ferry.

Soon after the passing this act, his grace began his works, and made a navigable canal from Worsley Mill, to the public highway leading from Manchester to Warrington; but it being then discovered, that the navigation would be more beneficial, both to his grace and the public, if carried over the river Irwell, near Barton-bridge, to Manchester; his grace applied again to parliament, to vary the course of his canal accordingly, and to extend a side-branch to Longford-bridge, in Stretford, and obtained an act for that purpose.

The making a navigable canal over the river Irwell, and filling up the hollow or low ground on the north side of this river, were esteemed to be a very arduous undertaking, and, by most persons who viewed the chasm, thought to be impracticable; but his grace being well supplied with materials from his own estate, hath already completed this, which was looked upon as the most difficult part of his undertaking, and hath now carried it into execution.

By the first act, a rate or duty, not exceeding two shillings and six-pence *per* ton, was granted to the duke as a recompence for the charges of making and completing his navigation; and the second act varies the course of the canal, and extends it, but makes no alteration with respect to the tonnage.

The duke, upon a further survey and taking levels, found it practicable to extend his canal from Longford-bridge, by Dunham, to fall into the river Mersey, at or near a place called the Hemp-Stones, below Bank-Quay, and so as to bring vessels into his canal at the lowest nepe tides; and having obtained a third act for that purpose, undertook the whole at his own expence, without any addition or increase to the tonnage.

This stupendous work was begun at a place called Worsley-Mill, about seven miles from Manchester; where, at the foot of a large mountain, the duke has cut a basin capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir, or head, to his navigation; and in order to draw the coals out of the mine, which runs through the hill to an amazing extent, his grace has cut a subterraneous passage, big enough for long flat bottomed boats to go up to the work, and has so preserved the level, that a part of the water, which drives a mill near the mouth of the passage, runs in, and stands to the depth of about five feet. This passage also serves to drain the coal mines of that water which would otherwise obstruct the work, and is to be carried on three miles or more under ground.

Having obtained a ticket to see this curiosity, which is done by sending your name to a new house which the duke has lately built for his residence, at about half a mile distance, you enter with lighted candles the subterraneous passage in a boat, made for bringing out the coals, fifty feet long, four and a half broad, and two feet three inches deep.

When you first enter the passage, and again when you come among the colliers, your heart will be apt to fail you: for it seems so much like leaving this world for the regions of darkness, that I could think of nothing but those descriptions of the infernal shades which the poets have drawn for Ulysses, Æneas, and your old friend Telemachus. There is more civility, however, in this region, than Homer, Virgil, and Fenelon, have discovered in theirs; for, should your spirits sink, the company are ever ready to aid you with a glass of wine: even Charon himself will offer you a cup on the occasion.

Through this passage you proceed, towing the boat on each hand by a rail, to the extent of a thousand yards, that is, near three quarters of a mile, before you come to the coal works; then the passage divides, and one branch continues on a straight line among the coal works three hundred yards further, while another turns off, and proceeds three hundred yards to the left; and each of them may be extended farther, or other passages be conveyed from them to any other part, as the mines may run, and necessity require. Hence you will perceive, that those who go up both passages, travel near three miles under ground before they return. The passages

in those parts where there were coals, or loose earth, are arched over with brick; in others the arch is cut out of the rock.

At certain distances there are, in niches, on the side of the arch, funnels or openings through the rock to the top of the hill, (which is in some places near thirty-seven yards perpendicular,) in order to preserve a free circulation of fresh air, as well as to prevent those damps and exhalations that are often so destructive in works of this kind, and to let down men to work in case any accident should happen to the passage. Near the entrance of the passage, and again further on, there are gates to close up the arch, and prevent the admission of too much air in tempestuous and windy weather.

At the entrance the arch is about six feet wide, and about five feet high from the surface of the water; but as you come further in it is wider, and in some places opened, so that the boats, that are going to and fro, can pass each other; and when you come among the pits the arch is ten feet wide.

The coals are brought from the pits to this passage, or canal, in little low waggons, that hold near a ton each, and as the work is on the descent, are easily pushed by a man, on a railed way, to a stage over the canal, and then shot into one of the boats already mentioned, each of which holds about eight tons. They then, by means of the rails, are drawn out by one man to a basin at the mouth of the passage, where four, five, or six of them are linked together, and drawn by one horse or two mules, by the side of the canal, to Manchester, or other places where the canal is conveyed.

There are also, on the canal, other broad boats, that hold about fifty tons, which are likewise drawn by one horse. Of the small boats there are about fifty employed in the work, and of the large ones a considerable number.

Before we quit the coal-mines, to speak of the open canal and its conveyance, we must take some notice of a mill near the mouth of the passage, and which, though an overshot mill, is so well contrived as to work three pair of grinding stones for corn, a dressing or boulding mill, and a machine sifting sand and compounding mortar for the buildings. The mortar is made by a large stone, which is laid horizontally, and turned by a cog-wheel underneath it, and this stone on which the mortar is laid, turns in its course two other stones that are placed upon it obliquely, and, by their weight and friction, work the mortar underneath, which is tempered and taken off by a man employed for that purpose. The boulding mill is also worthy notice. It is made of wire of different degrees of fineness, and at one and the same time discharges the finest flour, the middling sort, and the coarse flour, as well as the pollard and the bran, and without turning round, the work being effected by brushes of hogs bristles within the wire.

For the basin we have been speaking of, the canal takes its course to Manchester, which is nine miles by water, though but seven by land, the other two miles being lost in seeking a level for the water. The canal is broad enough for the barges to pass, or go abreast, and on one side of it there is a good road made for the passage of the people concerned in the work, and for the horses and mules that draw the boats and barges. To perfect this canal without impeding the public roads, or injuring the people in the country, the duke has in many places built bridges to cross the water, and (where the earth was raised to preserve a level) arches under it; all of which are built chiefly of stone, and are both elegant and durable; but what principally strikes the common observer, is the work which is raised near Barton-bridge, to convey the canal of water over the Irwell, which makes a part of the old navigation from Manchester to Liverpool. This is done by means of three arches built of stone, which are so spacious and lofty as to admit of the vessels sailing underneath it; and it is indeed a most noble sight to see large vessels in full sail under his aqueduct, and the duke's vessels sailing at the same time over all, and near fifty feet above the navigable river. At convenient distances there are, by the sides of the canal, receptacles for the superfluous water;

water; and at the bottom of the canal machines constructed on very simple principles, and placed at proper distances, to stop and preserve the water in case any part of the bank should happen to break down. The aqueduct is perfected as far as Manchester, where coals are brought from the mine in great plenty, and another large basin is making for the reception of the vessels employed in this work.

The method taken by Mr. Brindley for filling up a channel where too deep is admirable: he fills two very long boats, fixes them within two feet of each other, and then crests upon them a triangular trough, large enough to contain seventeen tons of earth: the bottom of this trough is a line of trap doors, which, upon drawing a pin, fly open at once, and discharge the whole burden in an instant. These boats are filled any where from the banks where the earth is in superfluous quantities, by which barrowing it on a plank, laid from the shore, to the side of the trough: the boat is then drawn over the spot, which is to be filled up, and the earth dropped down in its proper place: it is astonishing what a vast saving is made by this invention: it has lessened the expence more than five thousand per cent.

But there are other marks at Barton which claim our attention besides the crossing the river. Here are two roads crossing the navigation, and both in this valley, where the canal is so much higher than the level of the country, to have built bridges over it would have cost immense sums, as the great rise would have rendered it necessary for them to have been half as long as that at Westminster. The method therefore taken by Mr. Brindley was to sink the road gradually on both sides, and turning a large arch, to carry the canal over the roads, as well as the river; and this is practised on both: so that going under it you sink gradually on one side, and rise in the same manner on the other.

The head of the navigation near Manchester, forms two terminations. The first is a common wharf, for landing coals out of the large barges, for the supply of carts and waggons. The second is a subterraneous canal arched over, into which long and narrow boats enter. In the center of this subterraneous passage is a well, bricked like the common ones sunk from the surface of the ground. Near the mouth of this well is erected a crane of a new construction; which, turning on a pivot, is easily brought over the mouth of the well, and dranes up the coals. The boats are filled with square boxes, each containing about eight hundred weight, for the convenience of being landed through this well; they therefore enter the subterraneous canal, and move on till they come under the well, where they stop, and the ropes which are fixed to the crane above, being let down with hooks, are fastened to the boxes, which are drawn up. This crane is moved by a water wheel, driven by a small current of water.

The navigation is carried a mile and half beyond Worsley, into the middle of a large bog, called here a *moor*, belonging to the duke, and merely for the use of draining it, and conveying manures to improve it: it is greatly to that nobleman's honour to find him attending, and at a considerable expence, to matters of husbandry, in the midst of undertakings that would alone convey his name with peculiar brilliancy to the latest posterity.

This bog is of large extent, extremely wet, and so rotten, that, before it is improved, it will not bear even a man. The duke begins by cutting small drains, very near each other, which soon render the surface pretty firm. Then his barges bring the chippings of stone, and other rubbish, which arise in digging the coals, and which are brought out of the mine exactly in the same manner, only instead of going to market, to be sold, they are converted into money, in another way, by being brought hither. This rubbish is wheel-barrowed out of the barges on boards, on to the land, which is greatly improved by it; the surface soon becomes sound, the aquatic spontaneous growth disappears by degrees, better herbage comes, and thus it is converted into profitable pasture, without any paring, burning, or ploughing. Some of the longer shivers of the stone will not crumble with the frosts; such are picked up, laid in heaps, and

carried back to the stone yard, where they are squared for buildings, or converted to other uses.

As fast as the bog becomes improved, the canal is extended, for the sake of going on with the work; and almost at the end of it his grace is building a small house, for an overseer, situated upon land which once would not have borne even the men employed now in building on it.

This improvement is of a new kind, and peculiarly useful in the neighbourhood of quarries, stone mason's yards, mines in rocks, &c. &c. In this instance it is of noble advantage, for the rubbish would be troublesome at Worsley, and expensive to carry out of the way; so that this improvement must be considered as another part of this grand whole, which is so admirably connected, and, by itself, so astonishingly supported.

At Worsley land lets from twenty shillings to three pounds *per acre*. Farms rise from twenty pounds to one hundred a year.

The next business is to view the other branch of the canal, which extends to Altringham, &c. and for this purpose you return to Manchester to lie, and keep the pleasure-boat, to be ready at Castle-field the next morning.

After arriving in the old course, at the branching off, you first come to Longford-bridge, under which is a canal-door. And just by a small circular wear, for the conveyance of a stream under the canal, the brook falls into the well, in the nave of the circle, down to an arched passage, which conveys it under, and lets it rise again in its old course on the other side.

At Waterford the canal extends a long valley, the level being preserved without lock: the work is here very noble: the banks of earth of a vast height and thickness, beautifully sloped, and the whole appearance strikingly great. It here crosses at the same time a large brook much subject to floods, and a road: two arches carry it over the stream, and a third over the road.

The three arches extend eighty feet. Here are trap-doors, &c. as at Barton-bridge, for securing the water of the canal in case of a breach, or for repairing the aqueduct.

Further in the same valley the navigation is carried across the river Mersey, on one arch of seventy feet span.

We should remark, that the canal across this whole valley is of a vast breadth, and has rather the appearance of a great navigable river than an artificial canal cut at the expence of a single person.

Next it is carried across Sale Moor; under the first bridge you catch a pleasing view, through the arches of other bridges, in a line, and at the end a church and steeple. This part of the navigation, from the lowness of the Moor below the level of the canal, was pronounced by many to be impracticable, and Mr. Brindley's *ne plus ultra*; but this difficulty was removed by perseverance and spirit; a complete bed was made for the canal, raised at bottom as well as the sides, sufficient for conducting the water on a level. This was effected by making a vast cañe of timber for the whole work: great piles of deal were fixed as a mound to keep the earth in a proper position to form the banks; and when they were raised, the piles removed on for answering the same work again, and the water brought forwards by degrees, to the astonishment of those who pronounced the work impracticable. It is carried over two brooks here, for which arches are turned.

At Altringham-bridge, the duke has a large warehouse on the side of the canal, several stories high, for the convenience of stowing and lodging goods, in the trade that is carried on, on this part of the navigation: also a wharf for selling coals, with cranes erected for loading and unloading boats: here, likewise, his Grace's people burn charcoal.

We shall here give some account of the intended navigation for a communication between the parts of Liverpool and Hull, &c. And this cannot be set in a clearer and more conspicuous light than by an extract from a very sensible pamphlet, intituled, "A View of the Advantages of Inland Navigations, &c."

"The

“ The present design comprehends only a part of the great one mentioned before. It is to join the river Trent, near Wilden, in Derbyshire, with the river Weaver, in Cheshire, or the duke of Bridgewater’s navigation, or the tide-way in the river Mersey, as shall be found most expedient, by a canal, with branches to Birmingham, Litchfield, Tamworth, and Newcastle. And if this work meets with the approbation of the country, and the encouragement of the legislature, in all probability the other parts of the design will soon be undertaken, to the great advantage both of the commercial and landed interests; and petitions to parliament, for branches out of the principal canals, will become as frequent as they now are for turnpike roads.

The canal now intended to be carried into execution, was first proved to be practicable by the survey of Messrs. Taylors of Manchester, and Mr. Eyes of Liverpool, made in the year 1755, at the expence of the Liverpool corporation; and chiefly promoted by the late Mr. Hardman; an active and able friend to the commercial interests of this nation, and one of the representatives of that borough. And the public is indebted to the earl Gower, and the late lord Anson, for another survey of the intended course of this canal, made by Mr. Brindley in 1758, and afterwards reviewed by Mr. Smeaton, F. R. S. and Mr. Brindley jointly; and these surveyors concurred in opinion, that no tract of land in the kingdom was naturally better adapted for the purpose of an inland navigation, than none stood in more need of it, or was so convenient for an union of the east and west seas.

The reasons for preferring a canal to a river navigation, are many and important. The shortness of the voyage on the former, which is protracted on the latter by the winding course of the stream; the absence of currents, which in rivers impede the upward navigation more than they assist the downward, and hourly undermine and wear away the banks; the security from the mischief and delay occasioned by floods; the easier draught for the horses, as the boats will, in a canal, move nearer the towing path; and the advantage of choosing high ground for the locks; while in the other case, the situation of them must be regulated only by the accidental shallows of the rivers, are all circumstances greatly in favour of canals; and especially the last: for as in river navigations, the locks must frequently be erected on low lands, the neighbouring meadows are thereby often rendered damp and swampy; while in canal navigations this disadvantage is not only avoided, but as the canal, to pursue its most convenient course, must frequently wind along the edges of the rising ground, numberless springs will be cut through, and the plain beneath rendered actually drier and more fertile. It is also another circumstance not unworthy of notice in favour of canals, when compared with river navigations, that as the conveyance upon the former is more speedy, and without interruptions, and delays, to which the latter are very liable, opportunities of pilfering earthen wares, and other small goods, and stealing and adulterating wine and spirituous liquors, are thereby in a great measure prevented. The losses, disappointments and discredit of the manufacturers, arising from this cause, are so great, that they frequently choose to send their goods by land at three times the expence of water carriage, and sometimes even refuse to supply their orders at all, rather than run the risque of forfeiting their credit, and submitting to the deductions that are made on this account.

We may also add, with respect to the potteries in Staffordshire, that this evil discourages merchants abroad from dealing in those manufactures, and creates innumerable misunderstandings between them and the manufacturers.

This canal is designed to fall into the Trent at Wilden rather than at Burton, to avoid the shallows which greatly interrupt the navigation on that river: At Harecastle, the highest part in the course of the canal, from whence the water falls north and south, it will pass above a mile under ground; by which means fewer locks will be necessary, and more water supplied from the coal

mines in that country: and the whole length of it, with the branches, will be upwards of an hundred miles.

The canal and vessels are to be constructed on the plan found most eligible, from various experiments made on the duke of Bridgewater’s navigation.”

We have already in our survey of Cheshire, given an account of the amazing works carrying on at Harecastle, and therefore shall not repeat it here.

The boats are to be seventy feet in length, six feet wide, to draw near thirty inches water, and to carry twenty tons burthen. They are to be so constructed as to sail with either end foremost, by removing the rudder; and to cost about thirty pounds each.

There is to be a man and a boy to each boat, which one horse will draw with ease along the canal; but when necessary, will be able to draw three of them.

It is proposed to raise the money by subscription, in lots or shares, of two hundred pounds each; no person to subscribe more than twenty shares; the tonnage to be fixed by act of parliament, and vested in the subscribers, as a security for their money; the company to be under the inspection of commissioners, as in most other navigation acts; the shares to be transferable in an easy manner, like government securities; the navigation to be free and open to all persons, paying the tonnage fixed by law; and land-owners to have liberty to erect warehouses and wharfs, on the banks or sides of the navigation.

It is also proposed to repay the money subscribed for obtaining the act of parliament, out of the capital stock, if the application to parliament be attended with success.

Particular Advantages of the intended Canal.

The advantages arising from cheapness of carriage and easy communication between the distant parts of a country, and the manufacturing towns and sea-ports reciprocally, are so very extensive and complicated, that it is impossible to reduce them to any very exact estimation. If we would attempt to estimate them at all, it will be necessary to discover, as near as we can, how much the price of carriage is likely to be diminished; and what quantities, and kinds of goods, will probably be conveyed by this navigation.

The price of land-carriage, in the neighbourhood of the canal, is, upon an average, about nine shillings a ton, for ten miles. It is supposed the tonnage upon the canal, for the same distance, will be about two shillings, and the freight not above six-pence more, making together two shillings and six-pence per ton; so that near three fourths of the present price of carriage will be saved to the public. And the difference between land and water carriage, in other places, confirms the justice of this conclusion. Land-carriage, for instance, between Manchester and Liverpool, which are about thirty-eight miles distant from each other, costs forty shillings per ton; water carriage only six shillings and eight pence one way, and ten shillings the other; suppose nine shillings upon an average; and the saving, by this navigation, is above three fourths of the expence of land-carriage.

If we suppose the saving to be only six shillings in nine, which is a very moderate computation, this circumstance alone will not only enable land-owners, manufacturers, and merchants, to convey many articles to markets where they never could have borne the expence of land carriage; but will also bring into use many natural productions; such as coals, stone of various kinds, timber, iron ore, alabaster, &c. which, from their unfavourable situations, never could have been employed.

To give some idea of these advantages, we must endeavour to enumerate the chief sources of employment for the intended navigation: and these may be considered under the three following heads: 1. Natural productions of the countries that lie near the canal. 2. Cultivated commodities and manufactures. 3. Imported raw-materials, and general commerce.

From Northwich to Lawton there lies a vast bed of rock-salt, about forty yards thick, which, besides being purified and chrystallized for home consumption and exportation,

portation, as will be mentioned in its proper place, might be made great use of in agriculture, and probably in metallurgy, and several of the mechanic arts, if any method could be discovered of granting the liberty of using it with safety to the revenue.

There is a mountain called Mole Cop, near Lawton, that contains four different and useful kinds of stone.

1. Millstones of an excellent quality, which are now carried by land upwards of an hundred miles, and to all parts of the intended navigation.
2. A good limestone.
3. A fine freestone.
4. Grinding stones of different forts.

A mile from Rudley, a blazing kind of coal, called canel, and other coals, are found, belonging to the earl of Uxbridge. The lower stratum of these mines is said to be a valuable one; and it is apprehended a navigable fough might be carried from the new canal into the heart of them, in the manner of the duke of Bridgwater's colliery in Lancashire; and that this would lay them dry; the want of which is the present obstacle to their being worked; and at the same time convey the coals into the new canal, to the great advantage of the noble proprietor, and the neighbouring country.

Near that part of the Trent where the canal is to terminate, arises a vast mountain of lime-stone, on which the village of Breden, in Leicestershire, is situated: at Tickenhall, in Derbyshire, not far from the last mentioned place, there are also quarries of lime-stone; and at Barrow, in Leicestershire, they burn an excellent kind of lime for building, which is conveyed to places at a great distance by land, every way; and lime is much wanted through the whole course of the canal, both for the purposes of architecture and cultivation.

A few miles lower, at Clay-Hill, a firm and elegant alabaster is found, proper either for stucco or sculpture.

Not many miles from the Trent, near the river Soar, in Leicestershire, which it is hoped the gentlemen in that neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of Leicester, will now be able to make navigable, without opposition, are the noted quarries of Swithland slate; a beautiful and durable covering for houses; and prodigious rocks of that kind of grey porphyry, which is brought from Scotland, to pave the streets of London and Westminster.

A great quantity of marle will be thrown out in making the canal; and may besides, in many places, be found so near the banks, as to be delivered from the spade into the boats; which will greatly contribute to the improvement of such land as stands in need of this kind of manure. Other manures will also be procured from large towns, on reasonable terms, for back-carriage; and as it is intended to exempt manure from the charge of tonnage, these advantages, together with the lime, mentioned before, will double the produce and value of many farms bordering upon the canal.

Several parts of the country, in the neighbourhood of the canal, yield great quantities of that sort of iron-ore, commonly called iron-stone, proper for making cold-short iron; and which, when mixed with the red ore from Cumberland, makes the best kind of tough, or merchant-iron. The iron-stone of this country is likewise so necessary for working the ore in the north, that even the great expence of land-carriage hath not prevented large quantities of it from being conveyed that way to the river Weaver, to be shipped for Cumberland; and the ore from the north has been brought into this country under the like inconveniencies. It seems, therefore, highly probable, that the intended canal will occasion the sending much greater quantities of iron-stone into the north; and the receiving more red mine back in return; and thereby greatly increase the intercourse between these two parts of the kingdom, to their mutual advantage.

Not only these natural productions, that are to be found on the banks of the intended canal, but many of those from the more distant parts of the counties it is to pass through, will have their value and consumption greatly increased, by this easy and cheap conveyance. Of this number are lead, copper, calamine, marble,

rottenstone, raddle, white clay, ochres, &c. and many other articles will probably become useful to society, which at present lie unmolested in their native beds.

From natural productions we may proceed to the consideration of those that are cultivated and manufactured; and that which deserves our first attention, under this head, is corn; as the growth and exportation of this important article will be greatly increased by a new navigation; and the benefit to the public, from the exportation of corn does not arise, as in other merchandize, only from the employment of our hands at home, the improvement of our estates, and the return of wealth, for which it is exchanged abroad; but likewise from its being an infallible security against those dreadful famines formerly experienced in this nation, in years of uncommon scarcity.

In the year 1751, an account of the exportation of grain was laid before the House of Commons; and it appeared that above five millions of quarters of grain were exported from Great Britain in the years 1746, to 1750, both inclusive; and near seven millions and a half of money gained by the nation in exchange. And since grain has been made an object of foreign commerce, its price has not only in general been lowered at home, but its cultivation has increased to such a degree, that a good harvest is supposed to be a provision for four or five years.

The kingdom of England alone, according to Dr. Halley's computation, contains about forty millions of square acres; and of these, in the years 1689, when a bounty was first given on the exportation of corn, one third part was supposed to lie in uncultivated commons. No year has elapsed, since that time, in which the legislature have not passed many acts for the inclosure of waste grounds; whereby the country, in various places, is converted from barren heaths into fruitful fields; yielding riches and support to the industrious farmer, and his useful dependants.

Agriculture is an inexhaustible source of plenty and riches, which can never be so much enlarged, or its streams so widely diffused, as by the means of inland navigations: and as the inhabitants, in some places near the intended canal, consume much more corn and grain of all kinds than they can raise, and those in others raise more than they can consume, this circumstance will find great employment for the navigation, to the general advantage of the adjacent counties.

The farmers, in the neighbourhood of the new canal, may indeed object, that the price of grain will never rise so high as it has done in times of scarcity, when there is the opportunity of an easy importation. In answer to which, it may be observed, that from the ease of exportation, it will never sink so low in plentiful seasons; so that the profits of the farmers, upon the whole, will not be less, but more equal: and we cannot help observing, in this place, that inequality of gain is, of all others, the most frequent cause of their ruin; as in scarce times, when their profits are great, they become more expensive and luxurious, and do not so well know how to contract their manner of life, when cheaper seasons lower the value of their commodities.

In times of plenty, the land-owners and farmers near the canal, will receive great benefit from the exportation of their grain, of all kinds: in times of scarcity, the whole country will be relieved, by means of a reasonable importation; and thus the blessings of providence be more equally and uniformly distributed, and an artificial dearth rendered almost impossible. How ineffectual would be the attempt of the most powerful monopolizer, in such a country as China, where plenty can be thrown into any market, from all parts, by means of navigable canals?

Another cultivated article, of great importance, is that of timber of all kinds, and especially oak; of which there are many large woods near the course of the intended canal, that, for want of a proper conveyance to sea-port towns, where timber is much wanted for ship building, are sold in the neighbourhood at a low price. Any method of conveying so bulky an article as this to the places of consumption, at any easy expence, will

greatly encourage the growth of it, and help to repair that decrease of ship-timber in this nation, which is a very alarming circumstance, to a people whose riches and power depend so greatly upon navigation.

Cordwood, to make charcoal for the iron works, oak-bark for the tanners, and woad, madder, and other articles which may become the objects of cultivation, will be carried at a cheap rate upon the canal, to the mutual advantage of the proprietors and consumers. Wool, hides, tallow, and provisions of various kinds, will become more beneficial to their owners, by the advantage of an easy conveyance, to places where they may be consumed or manufactured.

As this canal will go through the middle of Cheshire, so famous for the great quantities of good cheese it produces, the advantages arising from it to the dairies will be very considerable; as many hundred tons of this article are annually carried by land, above forty miles, to Willington in Derbyshire, to be shipped for London, and other distant markets, which will, for the future, be sent by water, all the to Hull and Liverpool, at a very moderate expence.

From the Wiches, in Cheshire, manufactured salt is carried, on horseback, to almost all parts of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire; to which places it will gain a much cheaper access, by means of the intended navigation: and so great is the home consumption of this article, that from the salt-works of Northwich only, a duty of sixty-seven thousand pounds was last year paid into the Exchequer. At Northwich and Winsford are annually made about 24,000 tons.

The town of Burslem, and villages of Stoke, Henley-green, Lane-delf, and Lane-end, are employed in the manufacturing of various kinds of stone and earthen wares, which are carried, at a great expence, to all parts of the kingdom, and exported to our islands and colonies in America, and to almost every part of Europe; but the ware which is sent to Hull is now carried by land upwards of thirty miles, to Willington; and that for Liverpool twenty miles to Winsford. The burthen of so expensive a land-carriage to Willington and Willington, and the uncertainty of the navigations from those places to Frodsham, in Cheshire, and Wilden, in Derbyshire, occasioned by the floods in winter, and the numerous shallows in summer, are more than these low-priced manufactures can bear; and without some such relief as this under consideration, must concur, with their new established competitors in France, and our American colonies, to bring these potteries to a speedy decay and ruin.

All the branches of the metallic trades, which are almost innumerable, and carried to an astonishing extent at Birmingham, Walsal, Wolverhampton, and other places in the neighbourhood of the intended navigation, must receive advantages from it, that cannot at present be estimated or conceived.

We have already mentioned the important circumstance of bringing ores out of the north, to mix with those in Staffordshire; by which the iron of that country must be rendered better and cheaper; and to this we may add, the great advantages of having charcoal, lime, and other fluxes brought to the furnaces at a small expence: and likewise the great saving there may be in conveying this heavy article from the forge to the manufacturer by water; all which circumstances must contribute to encrease the consumption of English iron, and enable the iron masters, in that neighbourhood, to come upon a competition with foreigners, so far as to reduce the price of foreign iron, and upon the whole greatly to benefit both themselves and the manufacturers: and certainly the first object, in the encouragement of any manufactory, is to furnish it with its raw-materials at the lowest price; to which nothing, in general, contributes so much as inland navigations.

By the means of this canal, then, the iron masters will be enabled to serve the manufacturers better with their materials: and by the same means, the manufacturers will be enabled to send their finished goods away much cheaper, and to more markets; by which the consump-

tion, and exportation of them; cannot fail to be greatly increased.

The circumstance of a water-conveyance, all the way from Birmingham to the ports of Hull and Liverpool, will be a very great reciprocal advantage to all the three places. The reduction of the price of carriage, which will take place between Birmingham and the last-mentioned port, is so great a proportion of the value of guns, nails, and other heavy manufactures of iron, that the exportation of them from thence must be increased to a degree beyond estimation.

The fine ale, made at Burton upon Trent, which is now exported to Germany, and several parts of the Baltic, may, by means of the intended canal, be exported from Liverpool to all parts of America, where it is likely to become a very considerable article of commerce.

The valuable manufactures of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, will find a cheap conveyance to Liverpool, by this navigation; and the demand for them, at that port, will consequently be increased.

In the neighbourhood of Burslem, and the potteries, bricks and tiles are made of a blue colour, which are so far vitrified, as to be harder, and more durable than any kind of stone used in building; and these articles are likely to find a demand through the whole course of the canal.

Having mentioned the principal natural productions, cultivated commodities, and manufactures in the neighbourhood of the intended navigation, we come to the articles of importation, and of general commerce.

Great quantities of flint stones, used at the potteries in Staffordshire, are brought by sea, from different parts of the coast, to Liverpool and Hull. And the clay, used in the white and coloured ware, is brought from Devonshire, chiefly to Liverpool; and from thence sent up the river Weaver to Winsford in Cheshire: the flints from Hull are sent up the Trent to Willington in Derbyshire; and from Winsford and Willington they are both brought to the works, at a very great expence, by land-carriage; the one being twenty, and the other not less than thirty eight miles distant from the potteries: and they are likewise subject to the same expences and delays, from floods and shallows, as the manufactured goods, mentioned before, to the very great disadvantage of the manufacturers. Inconveniencies which nothing but a navigable canal can remove.

The iron-ore from Cumberland, as it will be a considerable article of importance, must be mentioned in this place, though, in another view, it has been taken notice of before.

Hemp, flax, and linen-yarn, will be conveyed by this canal, to various manufacturers, who make use of those materials; and probably occasion the establishment of several new manufactories.

Deals for building, and mahogany for cabinet-work, which are much wanted, and are now very dear, in many parts of those counties through which the canal is to pass, owing to the heavy charge of land-carriage upon such bulky commodities, will be conveyed, through the whole extent of this navigation, at a moderate expence, and become very considerable articles of commerce.

American iron will also, by this means, be brought cheaper to the manufacturing towns, from the ports of Liverpool and Hull; and contribute, with the advantages already mentioned, arising to the iron-masters, to lessen the consumption of foreign European iron, to the great profit of this nation, in general, and our own iron works, in particular; and have a tendency to keep that money at home, which, for want of a better system of commercial policy, is now sent to foreigners, who take very few of our manufactures; and also to prevent the destruction of a trade, on which many thousands of industrious workmen depend for subsistence.

The numerous manufactures in Birmingham, and its neighbourhood, will, in general, receive their raw materials, of all kinds, much cheaper, by means of the intended canal; such as copper, calamine, lead, zinc, ivory, and many others.

The merchants of Liverpool and Hull will supply the towns and villages, bordering upon the canal, with rum,
wine,

wine, tobacco, sugar, and all kinds of groceries and dying stuffs, at lower prices than they have been accustomed to receive these commodities, and with much more safety and expedition. And, as these are articles of general consumption, the amount of them must be very considerable; and the benefit to the public proportionably great.

The salt-trade will receive a very important advantage from the canal, when the navigation in the Weaver may, at any time, be interrupted; as that article may occasionally be forwarded to Liverpool, by this new conveyance, for the dispatch of those vessels which would otherwise be detained there, at a great expence. And any injury the proprietors of the Weaver navigation have to apprehend from it, supposing the canal should not terminate in that river, must weigh light in the balance of public utility; as their freight depends chiefly upon salt, and salt-rock, from Winsford and Northwich; which, at present, amount to about fifty thousand tons a year; and will no doubt be still increased: and none of this likely to come upon the new canal, but when floods, or the repairing of the locks, obstruct the Weaver; because the canal will be some miles distant from Winsford; and though it should come near the works at Northwich, the disadvantage of unloading, and loading again, as the canal-vessels cannot live in the tide-way, will prevent the salt from being sent by them, except upon such occasions as those that are mentioned above.

The diminution of the price of carriage, which will take place, by means of the canal, must also appear to be a very great and necessary advantage to our manufactures and commerce; when our present price of land-carriage is placed in a comparative view with that of our chief competitors: the price of land-carriage between Birmingham and London, being about eight shillings per ton, for ten miles; and in the neighbourhood of the intended canal, and in many other places, no less than nine shillings per ton; whilst merchandize may be conveyed, by land, between Lyons and Marseilles, in France, at the rate of five shillings per ton, for the same distance. A circumstance that must give the manufacturers of that nation, a very great superiority over ours, at all markets, where they would otherwise meet upon equal terms.

Having considered the principal advantages which the public may reasonably expect from the execution of this design, we ought not to forget the pleasures that may arise from it to individuals; especially as taste is so universally cultivated, that our farms are gradually improving into gardens. And here it must be allowed, that to have a lawn terminated by water, with moving objects, passing and repassing upon it, is a finishing, of all others, the most desirable. And if we add the amusements of a gondola, that may convey us to many flourishing towns, through the most delightful vallies in the kingdom; and the convenience of having variety of fish, brought alive in well-boats, for our tables; we have articles of luxury, which the inhabitants, in other situations, wish for in vain.

So many, and important, are the advantages that will undoubtedly arise to the public from the intended canal, that we presume, an attentive consideration of them, must convince every one, that they infinitely outweigh all the inconveniencies that can be supposed to attend it: and it is to be hoped, every friend to his country will be cautious of giving weight to trivial inconveniencies, in opposition to a work of this immense importance; especially at a time when our manufacturers are suffering, for want of the usual demand for their goods; and when several rival nations, as well as our own colonies, are availing themselves of this opportunity, to seduce our workmen, in many branches, to leave the country, and contribute to the support of these alarming competitors.

Some of the objections, that may be urged against this navigation, have already been obviated; and those that remain, do not seem to be well-founded, or of great importance. It may be said, that many estates will be divided by the canal: but, as in several parts it will be

carried through uncultivated commons, and lands that want draining: as a full compensation will be paid for the ground that is cut through; and as the farms will be again connected, by bridges and fords, at suitable distances; it is presumed no inconveniencies will proceed from this circumstance, which are not amply counter-balanced by the many advantages that have been before pointed out, and must evidently arise to every farm through which it may pass.

Nor must we here omit the trite objection of the dishonesty of watermen, that they will pilfer fruit and poultry in their passage. But, certainly, this class of travellers may be ranked, in point of honesty, with the common carriers; and as one man and a boy will be sufficient to attend the conveyance of twenty tons of goods along the canal, which by land would require the attendance of ten persons, the number of these dangerous visitors will be greatly decreased.

The only remaining objection, that has occurred to us, is, that by an inland navigation, between the ports of Liverpool and Hull, the coasting trade, that great nursery for seamen, will be diminished. To which may be answered, that, in the first place, there is little or none of that trade between those two ports. Secondly, that as this inland navigation will give an opportunity for a more easy conveyance of the products of the interior parts of the country to the neighbouring ports, which may from thence be conveyed, by sea, to distant parts of the kingdom, from whence other products and commodities may be returned; the coasting trade must hereby be greatly promoted. And lastly, as this navigation will contribute to increase the produce of our farms, will benefit our present manufactures, and occasion the establishment of new ones, it must, of course, enlarge the amount of our exports; and, instead of lessening, have a direct tendency to augment the quantity of our shipping, and the number of our seamen.

It must also be observed, that when the other parts of this great design are executed, and the principal ports and manufacturing towns of the kingdom come to have a reciprocal inland communication by water, then, though the coasting trade may be diminished, the export trade will not only be inceptibly enlarged, but the internal national commerce be carried on with much more ease and dispatch; less exposed to expensive and hazardous delays; and perfectly secure, in time of war, from the depredations of an enemy.

How far these favourable circumstances must contribute to enhance the value of our lands; to promote the wealth, strength, and splendor of this nation; and to confirm, and perpetuate, the peculiar blessings and privileges of its inhabitants; is referred to the imagination of every intelligent reader.—The prospect is delightful!—Patriot minds will dwell upon it with pleasure, and be employed in projecting schemes to realize it, in its whole extent.—But our present attention must be confined to one part of the general design, and, no doubt, many advantages to be expected from the navigable canal, now under consideration, will occur to the reader, that have escaped our notice: those that have been pointed out are, however, very numerous and extensive.

To have the means of conveyance so greatly facilitated; the price of carriage so much diminished; old manufactures encouraged; new ones established; estates greatly improved; plenty widely diffused; and the country, in general, rendered still more affluent, populous, and secure; are considerations of such weight, as cannot fail to interest all benevolent and public-spirited persons, in the success of this important undertaking.

A I R.

The air of this county in general is more serene than that of any other maritime county in England; so that the inhabitants are strong and healthy, except near the fens and sea-shore, where the sulphureous and saline effluvia, which, on the approach of storms are extremely fitid, produce fevers, scurvy, consumptions, rheumatisms,

tisms, and dropsies. There also certain tracts in the more inland parts of the county, which the inhabitants call mosses, that are moist and unwholsome.

SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The soil of Lancashire, on the west side, generally yields great plenty of wheat and barley; and though the hilly tracts on the east side are for the most part stoney and barren, yet the bottom of those hills produce excellent oats. The land in some places bears very good hemp, and the pasture is so rich, that both oxen and cows are of a larger size here than in any other county in England; their horns also are wider and bigger. In this county are mines of lead, iron and copper, of antimony, black-lead and lapis calaminaris; also quarries of stone for building. Here is likewise great plenty of coal, and a particular kind, called cannel, or candle-coal, which is chiefly found in the manor of Haigh, near Wigan, a large market-town of this county. This coal will not only make a much clearer fire than pit coal, but will bear a good polish, and when polished, looks like black marble; so that candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, and other toys, are made of it. In some of the coal-pits are found alum, brimstone, and green vitriol.

The mosses, or morasses of this county are generally distinguished into three kinds, the white, the grey, and the black; all which being drained bear good corn. They also yield turf for fuel, and marle to manure the ground; trees are sometimes found burned in these mosses, and the people are obliged to make use of poles and spits, to discover where they lie. These trees, when dug up, serve likewise for firing, and burn like a torch; which is supposed by some to be owing to the bituminous stratum in which they lie; but by others to the turpentine which they contain; being generally of the fir kind.

This county has great plenty and variety of fish. Upon the sea coasts are found cod-fish, flounders, plaise, and turbot; the sea dog, inle fish, and sheath fish, are taken upon the sands near Liverpool; sturgeon is caught near Warrington, and along the whole coast are found green-baks, mallots, soles, sand-eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, the eckrim torculars, wilks and perriwinckles, rabbit-fish and pap-fish; and such abundance of muscles, that the husbandmen manure their land with them.

Almost all the rivers of Lancashire abound with fish; the Mersey in particular with sparlings and smelts; the Ribble, with flounders and plaise; the Lon with the best of salmon; and the Wire is famous for a large sort of muscles, called Hambleton-hookings; because they are dragged from their beds with hooks; in them pearls of a considerable size are very often found. The Irk, a small river that falls into the Mersey, is remarkable for eels so very fat, that few people can eat them; the fatness of these fish is imputed to their feeding upon the grease and oil, which is pressed by a number of water mills upon this stream, out of the woollen cloths, that are milled in them.

There are also several lakes in this county which abound with fish, particularly Keningston-Meer, about five miles from Winander Meer, in Westmoreland, which produce very fine chars, and other fish.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Lancashire.

At Kabers, near Lancaster, the soil is chiefly clay, but they have some light loam and some sand; lets at an average for seventeen shillings an acre. Farms from ten pounds to seventy pounds a year.

- Their course,
1. Fallow
 2. Barley
 3. Oats
 4. Fallow
 5. Wheat
 6. Beans
 7. Oats

About Cockeram they break up and sow;

1. Pease
2. Barley
3. Oats.

For wheat they plough three times, sow three bushels and a half, often in February and March, and get about twenty-six in return. For barley they stir three times, sow three bushels about May day, and gain thirty in return. They give but one ploughing for oats, sow six bushels, and gain forty in return. They stir but once for beans, sow four bushels, broad cast, the beginning of March, and reckon the average produce at thirty-six bushels. For pease they plough but once, sow three bushels, at the time with beans; the crop thirty bushels. For rye they plough thrice, sow three bushels, and gain four quarters in return.

But few turneps cultivated: the method is to plough twice for them, never hoe; the average value eight pounds: use them for beasts and sheep.

For potatoes they plough three, dung the land well, and dibble them in eight or ten inches square; they afterwards weed them by hand: the crop from one hundred to two hundred bushels, at from one shilling to one shilling and four-pence a bushel: they sow wheat after them, and get very fine crops, much superior to their common ones.

As to manures, marle is the grand one, which is found under all this country, and generally within sixteen or twenty inches of the surface; it lies in beds, many of them of a vast depth, the bottoms of some pits not being found: it is white, and as soft and soapy as butter. They lay about an hundred two horse cart loads to an acre, but some farmers less on to lays and stubbles. It lasts a good improvement for twenty years; costs about four pounds ten shillings an acre. Their hay they stack in houses.

Good grafs lets for twenty-six shillings an acre; is used chiefly for dairying; one acre and a quarter they reckon enough for a cow in summer, and one acre to four sheep. They marle a good deal, and find it a good improvement, making the grafs fatten well, and excellent for milk. Their breed of cattle the long horned. They reckon the profit of a cow at four pounds, and a middling one to yield six gallons of milk a day. The winter food straw and hay, of the latter an acre and a quarter: keep about a pig to two cows; and reckon a dairy maid to ten or twelve. The summer joist is thirty shillings; keep them in winter in the house.

Their swine they fat to four pounds ten shillings, or five pounds value.

Their flocks of sheep rise from twenty to four hundred, having some commons in the neighbourhood; and reckon the profit at seven shillings and six-pence, or eight shillings a head: keep them all the year on the commons: their fleeces weigh, at a medium, three pounds.

In tillage they account six horses necessary for fifty acres of arable land; use six in a plough, and do an acre a day. The annual expence per horse four pounds fifteen shillings. None of them cut straw into chaff. The time of breaking up their stubbles for a fallow is Candlemas; plough generally four or five inches deep. The hire of a cart and three horses is four shillings and six-pence a day.

They reckon one hundred and fifty pounds necessary for hiring and stocking a farm of fifty pounds a year.

Price of LABOUR.

- In harvest, 1 s. and board.
 In hay time, ditto,
 In winter, 6 d. and ditto.
 Reaping wheat, 6 s. 6 d.
 ———barley, 6 s.
 ———oats, 5 s.
 ———beans, 6 s.
 Mowing grafs, 2 s. and ale.
 Ditching, 6 d. to 8 d. per rood.
 First man's wages, 9 l.
 Next ditto, 5 l.

Boy of ten or twelve years, 40s.

A dairy maid, 3l.

Other ditto, 40s. to 50s.

Women *per* day in harvest, 8d. and board.

In hay time, 6d. and ditto.

In winter, 4d. and ditto.

They reckon the value of a man's board, washing, and lodging, three shillings and six-pence a week.

Around Garstang are several variations which deserve noting. The soils are clay, black moory, on clay, and light loam; which left on an average at seventeen shillings an acre. Farms from ten to one hundred and fifty pounds a year. Their course,

1. Fallow

2. Wheat

3. Beans

4. Barley

5. Oats, and then left to graze itself, and they assert very gravely that the grass was excellent: they plough thrice for wheat, sow three bushels a fortnight before Michaelmas, and reckon thirty-five bushels the average produce. For barley they stir from one to four times, sow three bushels *per* acre the end of April; and gain thirty bushels an acre. For oats they plough but once, sow seven bushels an acre in March, and gain on an average forty-five bushels. They stir but once for beans, sow four bushels and a half, broad cast, both under furrow, and above, the end of February or beginning of March; never hoe them: they gain thirty bushels. They sow neither pease nor rye, and scarce any turneps. Clover with both barley and oats; and generally mow it for hay.

For potatoes they dig all the land nine inches deep, and then dung it well; dibble in the sets nine inches asunder; reckon a peck to set a perch of twenty-one feet: they hand-weed them, and gain upon an average three bushels and a half *per* perch, or four hundred and fifty bushels *per* acre; after them they sow corn of all sorts, and get great crops.

Marle is their principal manure, both white, black, blue, sandy, and some shell marle. They sometimes find perfect cockle and periwinkle shells, nine yards deep, in beds of marle. The surface is from one to four feet of thickness above it: twenty-three square yards marles an acre. It is quite soft and soapy. The land will be for ever the better for it: it does best on light soils. The marle husbandry here is to plough three years, and let it lie three. They find a second, and even a third marling, to answer well: the average expence about four pounds *per* acre.

Lime they also use: lay fifty windles *per* acre, at one shilling and four-pence *per* windle; and sometimes up to eighty and a hundred; the expence to five pounds and six pence ten shillings *per* acre; it lasts generally four or five years in great heart; but, with very good management, for twenty years.

Good grass lets from thirty shillings to thirty-five an acre; they use it chiefly for cows, and reckon an acre and a quarter sufficient for the summer feed of a cow, and four sheep to the acre. They manure their pastures with both marle and lime. The breed of their cattle long horned. And it will not here be amiss to remark, that Lancashire is famous for this long horned breed, so that cows, which produced by bred bulls (and they are very curious in their breed) will sell at very high prices, up to twenty and thirty pounds a cow, if they promise well for producing good bulls, which sometimes sell for one or two hundred pounds a bull.

They fat their oxen to forty and sixty stone.

Their swine, in common, to twenty stone: some in particular, to thirty.

They reckon the product of a cow from three pounds ten shillings to four pounds. Keep scarce any swine the more upon account of their dairies. Feed their cows in winter upon straw and hay; and reckon an acre of the latter necessary. The summer expence from twenty shillings to thirty shillings. Keep them in both field and house in the winter.

Their flocks of sheep rise from twenty to two hundred; they calculate the profit at four or five shillings, keep

them in both winter and spring on the commons: the mean weight *per* fleece three pounds.

They reckon twelve or thirteen horses necessary for the management of one hundred acres of arable land. Use four in a plough, and do an acre a day. The annual expence of keeping horses is five pounds ten shillings each. The summer expence is from thirty shillings to fifty shillings, and three shillings and six-pence a week. They break up their stubbles for a fallow in March; plough in general six inches deep. The price *per* acre eight shillings. Know nothing of chopping straw for chaff. Hire of a cart, three horses and a driver, four shillings a day.

In the stocking of farms, five hundred pounds is necessary to stock a grazing one of one hundred and fifty pounds a year; but two hundred is sufficient for the common ones of one hundred a year.

Land sells at from thirty to forty years purchase.

Price of LABOUR.

In harvest, 1s. a day and board.

In hay-time, 10d. and ditto.

In winter, 6d. and ditto.

Reaping wheat, 6s.

— barley, 5s. 6d.

— oats, 5s. 6d.

— beans, 7s. to 8s. 6d.

Ditching, 3d. to 5d.

First man's wages, 10l.

Next ditto, 7l.

Boy of ten or twelve years, 38s.

Dairy maid, 3l. 10s.

Other ditto, 3l.

Women *per* day, in harvest, 6d. and board.

In hay-time, 5d. and ditto.

In winter, 4d. and ditto.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of this county are woollen cloth, cottons and tickens.

MARKET TOWNS, &c.

The market towns are Warrington, Newton, Prescot, Liverpool, Ormskirk, Wigan, Bolton, Manchester, Rochdale, Bury, Haslingden, Blackburn, Charley, Preston, Ecclestone, Kirkham, Poulton, Garstang, Lancaster, Hawkehead, Cartmel, Ulverston, Dalton, Hornby, Clithero, Coln, and Burnley.

We entered this county by crossing the river Mersee, at Warrington, a tolerable large, neat, old built, populous, and rich town, one hundred and eighty-two miles distant from London. Here is a fine stone bridge over the Mersee, and a charity school, where twenty-four poor boys are taught and clothed, out of an estate given by Peter Leigh, Esq. Some of the boys are taught grammar till they are old enough for apprenticeship: at which time they have a bible, common-prayer book, and a suit of cloaths given them. This town is chiefly inhabited by reputable tradesmen; and the manufactures of sail-cloth, and facking, are very considerable here. The first is spun by women and girls, who earn about two pence a day. It is then bleached; which is done by men who earn ten shillings a week; after bleaching, it is wound by women, whose earnings are two shillings and six-pence a week: next, it is warped by men, who earn seven shillings a week; and then starched; the earnings, ten shillings and six-pence a week. The last operation is the weaving, in which the men earn nine shillings, the women five shillings, and the boys three shillings and six-pence a week.

The spinners, who are women, in the facking branch earn six shillings a week; then it is wound on bobbins by women and children, whose earnings are four-pence a day; then the starchers take it; they earn six-shillings a week; after which it is wove by men at nine shillings a week. The sail-cloth employs about three hundred

weavers, and the facking one hundred and fifty; and they reckon twenty spinners, and two or three other hands to every weaver.

During the war the fail-cloth branch was very brisk, grew a little faint upon the peace, but is now, and has been for some time, pretty well recovered, though not so good as in the war. The facking manufacture was better also in the war; but is always brisk.

The spinners never stand still for want of work; they always have it if they please; but weavers are sometimes idle for want of yarn, which, considering the number of poor in the neighbourhood, the spinners living chiefly, in Cheshire, is melancholy to think of.

Here is a small pin-manufactory, which employs two or three hundred children, who earn from one shilling to two shillings a week.

Another of shoes for exportation; that employs four or five hundred men, who earn nine shilling a week.

Upon the whole these manufactures are very advantageous, as they employ above eleven thousand hands.

Besides those already mentioned, there is another very considerable one in the neighbourhood for that sort of linen called huckaback; of which, it is said, five hundred pounds worth, or more, is sold every week.

There are likewise in this town, copper works carried on, the proprietor of which has built a very elegant house for his own residence.

Warrington is famous for malt, which is brought here to such perfection, that the ale brewed from it is said to be no ways inferior to that of Derby, or any the most noted ales in England.

As this town lies in the great road to Carlisle and Scotland, it has always been judged a pass of the utmost importance in the time of war, and therefore the forces of George I. took special care to secure it during the rebellion in Scotland, and the north of England.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. July the eighteenth, St. Andrew, and November the thirtieth, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth.

Winwick, not far north of Warrington, is thought to have been the *cair-guntin* of the ancient Britons, and appears to have been the favorite mansion of Oswald, king of Northumberland, by the following lines, in old barbarous characters, in the church of this place:

*Hic locus, Oswalde, quondam placuit, tibi valde,
Northanubrorum fueras Rex, nunquæ Polorum
Regna tenes, loco passus Marcella vocato.*

At the bridge end, near Warrington, there was a priory of Augustine friars, founded before the year 1379.

Leaving Warrington we continued our journey to Prescot, and in our way passed through Newton, an ancient borough, by prescription, one hundred and eighty-seven miles from London, governed by a steward, bailiff and burgesses. Here is a charity school, founded in the year 1707, by one Hornby, a yeoman of this place, and endowed with two thousand pounds; where children are taught to read, write, and cast accounts; and are allowed a dinner every school day; and there are ten boys, and as many girls, lodged in a neighbouring hospital, where they are provided with all sorts of necessaries, till they are fourteen years of age. This town formerly had a market, but it has been dissolved for many years, and is now remarkable only for the above mentioned charity, for sending two members to parliament, who are returned by the steward of the lord of the manor; and for two annual fairs, viz. May the seventeenth, and August the twelfth, for horses, black cattle, and toys.

Prescot is a pretty large town, but far from being a populous one. It is one hundred and ninety miles distant from London, but remarkable only for having a weekly market on Tuesday; and three annual fairs, viz. June the twelfth, All Saints, and November the first, for horses and toys.

We next entered Liverpool, Litherpool, or Lirpool, by the Saxons called Lireppole, as is supposed, from the waters of the Mersee, spreading themselves here like a pool, or fen. This town was incorporated by king John, and had its privileges confirmed by several suc-

ceeding kings: it is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen without limitation, two bailiffs, and forty common-council men, of whom the mayor is one; the burgesses are above fifteen hundred. The freemen of this town are also free of Bristol in England, and Waterford and Wexford in Ireland.

Liverpool is a large, populous, and neat town, one hundred and eighty-three miles from London; it has three handsome parish churches, and several meeting-houses; one of the three churches, which has been lately built, is one of the finest in England. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and is a structure that does credit to the town. It stands in the center of a square; so that it may be viewed to very great advantage; but though handsome in several respects, yet it will by no means stand the test of critical examination. The cupola is by no means striking; it does not rise in a bold stile; its being ribbed into an octagon, is disadvantageous; nor is there simplicity enough in the lantern. There is, besides, a great heaviness in the breadth of the space between the capitals of the pillars and the cornice. Within there is a central circular area of forty feet diameter, inclosed by pillars of the Ionic order. There is much lightness, and a simple elegance in it that is pleasing: but all is hurt by the absurdity of the square cornices above the pillars, which project so much as to be quite disgusting. This church was raised at the expence of the parish, and cost twelve thousand pounds. The new building of this town, which are daily increasing, are of brick, and very handsome, like the new buildings at London, but not so high: the streets are spacious, and there is a fine town-house, standing upon twelve stone pillars, and under it was the Exchange; but on the 14th of September, 1749, the first stone was laid of a new Exchange, and an Assembly-room, which are now compleated, and is a quadrangular building surrounding a court, which is inclosed by a double row of Tuscan pillars, and over them another of Corinthian ones; but the area is so small that it has more the appearance of a well than the court of an edifice. In this building is the assembly-room, sixty-five feet by twenty-five, handsomely fitted up; but the music-gallery at one end, is by far too small, and might rather be termed a large shelf; a blunder too frequently met with in the generality of assembly-rooms. The card room is preposterous; a narrow slip of about eleven feet wide; so that Lilliputian card tables must be made on purpose for the room, or no passage remain around them for spectators. From the cupola on the top of the structure is a very fine view of the town. Here is a free school, which is a large beautiful structure, and was formerly a chapel: and there are several alms-houses for sailors widows, and old people; a work-house for employing the poor; and a charity-school, where fifty boys and twelve girls are taught, fed, clothed, and lodged, by contributions.

This is not a very ancient town; but it is the most flourishing in these parts, and is a rival even to Bristol, the second port in England: within the last fifty years its customs are increased ten fold, and its houses three times as many as they then were. Most of the inhabitants are merchants, and trade to all foreign parts, except Turkey, Greenland, and the East-Indies. It shares the trade of Ireland and Wales with Bristol. As Bristol trades chiefly to the south and west parts of Ireland, this town has all the trade on the east and north shores. As Bristol has the trade of south Wales, Liverpool has great part of that of north Wales: as Bristol has the south-west counties of England, Liverpool has all the north counties, besides its trade to Cheshire and Staffordshire, by the navigation of the Mersee, the Weaver and the Dan. The merchants of Liverpool are also concerned with those of Londonderry in the fishery on the north coast of Ireland; and Liverpool is the most convenient and most frequented passage to that kingdom from London.

The river Mersee, at full sea, is here above two miles over, and is crossed by a ferry; but when the boat comes to the side of the town, the passengers are brought on shore on the shoulders of men, who wade knee-deep in the mud for that purpose. Ships of any burden may come up with their full loading, and ride

before

before the town, which is quite open and unfortified; but the harbour is defended on the south side by a castle founded by king John, and on the west by a strong tower.

There is a wet dock, with iron flood-gates, at the east end of the town, made by act of parliament in the reign of queen Anne, that will hold eighty or a hundred sail of ships. But the entrance of this dock from the open harbour was at first so narrow, that vessels could not safely go in or out. An act of parliament was therefore passed in the year 1738, for enlarging it, for erecting a pier in the harbour, on the north and south sides of the entrance, and for putting up a sufficient number of lamps to lighten it.

This and many other noble improvements are now carried into execution; one very fine new dock, of a circular form, is finished, and defended by a pier, all excellently well faced with stone, and perfectly secure from storms. Out of this is an entrance into another, called the New Dock, now executing, of a large size, capable of containing several hundred sail, and faced in the same manner all round with large stone: out of this is to be a passage into another very capacious one, called the Dry Pier, and this again leads into two others, called the Old and South Docks, and likewise has an entrance by the river from the sea: into this, likewise, open three very noble docks for building, admirably contrived.

These three, Dry Pier, and Old and South Docks, are totally surrounded by the town; so that ships of four, five, six hundred, and some of nine hundred tons burthen, lay their broad sides to the quays, and goods are hoisted out of them, even into many of the warehouses of the merchants. The docks, therefore, at this time, are the glory of Liverpool, and are undoubtedly much superior to any mercantile ones in Britain. The custom-house adjoining, is not only a commodious, but an elegant structure.

The Mersey is navigable for ships of burthen as high as Warrington, and also up the river Weaver, which is called the South Channel; but little is sent either way, except rock salt and Cheshire cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off for the west and south parts of England.

Part of this town is supplied with fresh water, from springs about four miles off; and is conveyed by pipes, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in the reign of queen Anne.

There is a manufacture of porcelane at this place, which employs many hands; the men earn in it, from seven shillings to ten shillings a week. Likewise a stocking manufactory, in which they earn from seven shillings to nine. Also two glass-houses, in which the earnings are nine or ten shillings a week. The inhabitants of this town are supposed to amount to near forty-thousand persons.

Liverpool sends two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Saturday; and two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-fifth of July, and the eleventh of November, for horses and horned cattle.

In the neighbourhood of this town are frequent horse-races, on a five mile course, the finest, for the length, in England; and a little out of the town is a very pretty new walk, spread on one side with small plantations, and looking on the other, down on the town and river. A coffee-house, and other buildings are erected upon it. This is lately done, and must be acknowledged a good improvement.

In the year 1611, several Saxon coins were dug up at Little-Crosby, near Liverpool.

From hence we passed unto Ormskirk, a handsome town, with a good inland trade, one hundred and ninety miles from London. This place contains nothing remarkable. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whit-Monday, and September the eighth, for horned cattle and horses.

In the neighbourhood of this town lies Latham, anciently the seat of lord Latham; to which belongs a very large estate, and a fine park. Latham-house is noted for having been gallantly defended in the civil wars

by a woman, the lady Charlotte, countess of Derby, who held it to the last extremity against the parliament forces, which could never reduce her to capitulate, but kept the place gloriously, till the arrival of prince Rupert, who relieved her. It was, however, destroyed in a second siege; sold out of the Latham family; and is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Bootle, who has built a magnificent house.

There are several excellent springs of chalybeat waters in this county; the most remarkable of which is at Latham, called Maudlin's-Well, which has performed many remarkable cures. It was walled in and covered at the expence of Charles, late earl of Derby. Though this spring is not near the sea, nor any salt rivers, yet it used to throw up marine shells in great quantities, till mill-stones were laid upon it, which now prevent that inconveniency. This spring would be more frequented if there were better accommodations around it. It is said to be impregnated with vitriol, sulphur, and oker mixed with iron, lapis scissilis, and a marine salt united with a better purging salt.

About this place, likewise, is found a bituminous earth, which yields a scent much like the oil of amber; and an oil may be extracted from it, little inferior to that of amber, in its most valuable qualities. The country people cut it into pieces, and burn it instead of candles.

There is a remarkable spring of salt water at Barton, near Ormskirk; a quart of which will produce eight ounces of salt, though a quart of sea water will yield but an ounce and a half.

At Barfceugh, near Ormskirk, Robert Fitz Henry, lord of Latham, in the time of Richard I. founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Nicholas; which, at the time of the dissolution, had a prior of five religious, and forty-eight servants, whose yearly revenues were valued at one hundred and twenty two pounds, five shillings and seven pence.

We next came to Wigan, or Wiggin, a neat well built town, pleasantly situated near the source of the Dowgles, in the post road to Lancaster, one hundred and ninety five miles from London.

King Henry I. erected it into a corporation, and by charters of queen Elizabeth, and king Charles II. it is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, and a sword and mace bearer. It has a stately church, one of the best endowed in the county; and the rector of it is always lord of the manor. This town is famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding; and likewise for its pit coal and iron works, and is inhabited chiefly by brasiers, pewterers, dyers and weavers.

Wigan returns two members to parliament; has two weekly markets, held on Mondays and Fridays; and three annual fairs, viz. October the thirteenth, Holy Thursday, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and June the twenty-seventh, for horses and black cattle.

At Ancliff, about two miles from this place, there is a curious phenomenon, called the Burning Well, the water of which is cold, and entirely void of scent, yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues out with it, that upon applying a candle to it, the top of the water is covered with a flame, like that of burning spirits, which lasts several hours, and emits so fierce a heat, that meat may be boiled over it: but this water being taken out of the well, will not emit a sufficient quantity of vapour to catch fire.

On the west side of Wigan, at a place called Holland in the chapel of St. Thomas, the martyr, there was a college or chantry, consisting of a dean, and twelve secular priests, who were changed in the year 1319, by Walter, bishop of Litchfield, at the request of Robert Holland, then patron, into a prior and Benedictine monks. About the time of the suppression, here were five religious, and twenty-six servants, whose annual revenue was valued at sixty-one pounds, three shillings and four pence.

From this place we proceeded to Bolton, remarkable only for its mineral water, and for being the staple of divers sorts of cotton cloth, called fustians, especially the

the Augsburg and Milan fustians, which are brought to its market and fairs from all parts of the country. This town is two hundred and thirty seven miles from London; has a weekly market on Monday; and two annual fairs, viz. July the nineteenth, and October the twenty second, for hories, horned cattle and cheefe.

Manchester, the next town we visited, is the ancient Mancunium, or Manutium, by both which names it is mentioned in different copies of Antoninus's Itinerary. Some have supposed this name to have been originally derived from Main; which, in the ancient British language, signifies a rock, or stone, and might have been applied to this town, from its situation on a stony hill, and near a famous quarry called Colyhurst. It stands near the conflux of the rivers Irk and Irwell, about three miles from the Mersee, and one hundred and sixty-five miles from London, and is much improved during this and the last century. Though it is not a corporation, nor sends members to parliament, yet as an inland town, it has perhaps the best trade of any in these northern parts, and surpasses all the towns hereabouts in buildings and numbers of people, manufactures, and its trade, and in its college. It had formerly a market for woollens, which, by act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. was transferred to Chester. The woollen manufactures, called Manchester cottons, are the most famous for all sorts of broad and narrow cloths, and are much improved by some inventions of spinning and knitting, which, with the variety of other manufactures known by the name of Manchester goods, as kerseys, flannels, and broad cloth, enrich not only the town, but the whole parish, and render the people industrious. Above a hundred years ago there were reckoned near twenty thousand communicants in this town and parish; since which time the inhabitants are much more numerous in proportion to the increase of their trade: a new parish is erected, and a new church built in it, dedicated to St. Ann, and the town has been much improved by the building of a very handsome street of stately houses, at the end of which the said church was erected by the contribution of the inhabitants and others, pursuant to an act of parliament of the seventh of queen Anne. The collegiate church, which was built in 1422, is also a very large, beautiful, and stately edifice, with a choir, remarkable for its neat and curious carved work, and a famous clock that shews the age of the moon. The three most remarkable foundations here are a college, hospital, and a public school. Thomas de la Ware, rector of St. Mary's church, succeeding his brother, the Lord de la Ware, both in the title and estate, not only built its market-place, but founded a college here in 1421, consisting of one master or keeper, eight fellow-chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers, in honour of St. Mary, St. Denis of France, and St. George of England. The family, being by his late brother's death like to be extinct, the pope allowed the rector to marry, on condition of his founding a college for a warden, and such fellows as the bishops of Durham and Litchfield should think fit, which he accordingly did. This foundation being dissolved by Edward VI. the lands and revenues of it were seized by the king, and demised to the earl of Derby, who made a purchase of the college-house, and some of the lands. Queen Mary refounded the college, and restored most of the lands and revenues; only the college itself, and some of the revenues, remained still in the hands of the earl of Derby. It was also founded anew by queen Elizabeth, by the name of Christ's-College, in Manchester, consisting of one warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four singing men, and four choristers: the number being lessened, because the revenues were lessened, by the avarice and foul practices of Thomas Herle, the warden, and his fellows, who sold, or made such long leases of the revenues, as could never yet be totally retrieved. It was last of all re-established by king Charles I. with the same name, and the statutes for it were drawn up by archbishop Laud.

The king, by an act of parliament passed in 1729, is impowered to be visitor of this collegiate church, whenever the warden of it happens to be bishop of Chester.

The hospital was founded by Humphry Cheetham, Esq; and incorporated by king Charles II. for the maintenance of forty poor boys out of this town and parish, and other neighbouring parishes: but 'tis enlarged since to the number of sixty, by the governors of the said hospital, to be taken in between the age of six and ten, and there maintained with meat, drink, lodging, and cloaths, to the age of fourteen, and then to be bound apprentices to some honest trade or calling, at the charge of the said hospital. For the maintenance hereof, he endowed it with four hundred and twenty pounds a year; which was improved to five hundred and seventeen pounds, eight shillings and four pence *per ann.* in 1695, by the good management of the governors, who laid out one thousand eight hundred and twenty five pounds in the purchase of lands, which was saved out of the yearly income, over and above the maintenance of the poor children, and others belonging to the said hospital, wherein near seventy persons are annually provided for. The founder also erected a library in the hospital, and settled one hundred and sixteen pounds a year on it to buy books for ever, and to support a library-keeper. There is also a large school for the hospital boys, where they are taught every day to read, write, &c.

The public school was founded Anno 1519, by Dr. Oldham, bishop of Exeter, who bought the ground on which it stands, and took a lease of the mills there for sixty years, of the Lord de la Ware. Hugh Bexwich and his sister having afterwards purchased another estate of the Lord de la Ware, and the mills upon Irk, left them in perpetuity to the said free-school for ever; which revenues have been very much improved by the fees of the scholars, and of the exhibitions yearly allowed to the maintenance of such scholars at the university, as the warden of the school and the upper master shall think fit; and they have since for some years past added a third master, and erected a new school in him at the end of the other.

Besides these public benefactions, several other considerable sums of money and valuable lands have been left to the poor of this town. Here were above twenty years ago two charity-schools, for forty boys each, and six or seven hundred pounds in bank, for setting up another.

As the Hague, in Holland, is deservedly called the most magnificent village in Europe, Manchester may, with equal propriety, be stiled the greatest mere village in England, for 'tis not so much as a town, strictly speaking, the highest magistrate being a constable, or headborough; yet 'tis more populous than York, Norwich, or most cities in England, and as large as two or three of the lesser ones put together. For the people here, including those in the suburbs on the other side of the river, are reckoned at not less than fifty thousand; which is ten times the number of people that Preston has, and 'tis said to return more money in one month than that does in fifteen. Here is not only a spacious market-place, but a modern exchange.

Its new church was finished about the year 1723, by subscription. The old church, which is very large, has three rows of neat pillars. Here is an ancient, but firm stone bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceeding high; because, as the river comes from the mountainous part of the country, it rises sometimes four or five yards in one night, and falls next day as suddenly. For the space of three miles above the town, it has no less than sixty miles upon it. The weavers have looms here that work twenty-four laces at a time; an invention for which they are obliged to the Dutch.

The following is a more particular account of the present state of the manufactures at Manchester, and therefore cannot be disagreeable to the reader.

The Manchester manufactures are divided into four branches,

- The fustian
- The check
- The hat
- The worsted small wares.

All these are subdivided into numerous branches, of distinct and separate work. In that of fustians are thirteen.

- No. 1. Corded dimities
2. Velvets
3. Ververets
4. Thicksets
5. Pillows
6. Quilts
7. Petticoats
8. Draw-boys
9. Diapers
10. Herringbones
11. Jeans
12. Jeanets
13. Counterpanes.

These goods are worked up of cotton alone, of flax and cotton, and of Hamborough yarn. All sorts of cotton are used, but chiefly the West Indian. These branches employ men, women, and children.

In the branch No. 1. Men earn from 3*s.* to 8*s.* a week.

- Women the same.
No children employed in it.
2. Men from 5*s.* to 10*s.*
Neither women or children.
3. and 4. Men from 5*s.* to 10*s.* average 5*s.* 6*d.*
Women as much,
Children 3*s.*
5. Men from 4*s.* to 5*s.*
Women the same.
Children 2*s.* 6*d.*
6. and 7. Men from 6*s.* to 12*s.*
Neither women or children.
8. Men, at an average, 6*s.* but a boy paid out of it.
No women.
9. Men from from 4*s.* to 6*s.*
Women as much.
No children.
10. All children, 1*s.* 6*d.*
11. Men from 4*s.* to 10*s.*
No women or children.
12. Women 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Children the same.
13. Men from 3*s.* to 7*s.*
Neither women or children.

These branches of manufacture work both for exportation and home consumption: many low priced goods they make for North America, and many fine ones for the West Indies. The whole business was exceedingly brisk during the war, and very bad after the peace; but now are pretty good again, though not equal to what they were during the war. All the revolutions of late in the North American affairs are felt severely by this branch. It was never known in this branch that poor people applied for work but could not get it, except in the stagnation caused by the stamp act.

We enquired the effects of high or low prices of provisions, and found, that in the former the manufacturers were industrious, and their families easy and happy; but that in times of low prices the latter starved; for half the time of the father was spent at the ale-house. That both for the good of the masters, and the working people, high prices were far more advantageous than low ones: and the highest that were ever known much better than the lowest.

All in general may constantly have work that will; and the employment is very regular: the master manufacturers not staying for orders before the people are set to work, but keep, on the contrary, a great many hands in pay, in expectation of the spring orders.

The principal sub-divisions of the check branch are the following.

- No. 1. Handkerchiefs.
2. Bed ticking.
3. Cotton hollands.
4. Gowns.
5. Furniture checks.
6. Silk and cotton gingham.
7. Souffees.

8. Damask.

9. African goods, in imitation of the East Indian.

These branches employ both men, women, and children; their earnings as follow.

- No. 1. Men 7*s.*
Women 7*s.*
Children 2*s.* to 5*s.*
2. Men 6*s.* to 10*s.*
Neither women or children.
3. Men 7*s.*
Women 7*s.*
Children a few, 2*s.* to 5*s.*
4. Men 8*s.*
Neither women or children.
5. Men 7*s.*
Women 7*s.*
No children.
6. Men 7*s.* 6*d.*
Neither women or children.
7. Men 7*s.* 6*d.*
Neither women or children.
8. Men 7*s.* 6*d.*
Neither women or children.
9. Men from 6*s.* to 9*s.*
Women the same.
No children.

Most of these articles have many preparers; among others.

- Dyers at 7*s.* 6*d.*
Bleachers 6*s.* 6*d.*
Finishers 7*s.* 6*d.*

The check branch, like the fustian, works both for exportation and home consumption, but vastly more for the former than the latter. During the war the demand was extremely brisk; very dull upon the peace, but lately has arisen greatly, though not equal to the war; and the interruptions caused by the convulsions in America, very severely felt by every workman in this branch: none ever offered for work but they at once had it, except upon the regulations of the colonies cutting off their trade with the Spaniards, and the stamp act. The last advices received from America have had a similar effect, for many hands were paid off in consequence of them.

In the hat branch the principal subdivisions are,

1. Preparers.
2. Makers.
3. Finishers.
4. Liners.
5. Trimmers.

They employ both men, women, and children, whose earnings are somewhat various.

- No. 1. No men.
Women, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*
No children.
2. Men 7*s.* 6*d.*
No women.
Children, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*
3. Men, 12*s.*
No women.
Children, 7*s.* 6*d.*
4. No men.
Women, 4*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*
Children, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*
5. No men.
Women, 4*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*
Children, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*

This branch works chiefly for exportation; during the war it was surprizingly brisk; after the peace quite low; lately it has been middling.

In the branch of small wares are numerous little articles; but the earnings in general run as follow:

- Men from 5*s.* to 12*s.*
Women from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*
Children, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*

The number of spinners employed in and out of Manchester is immense; they reckon thirty thousand souls in that town; and fifty thousand manufacturers employed out of it.

Cotton spinners earn,
Women, 2s. to 5s.

Girls from six to twelve years, 1s. to 1s. 6d.

In general all these branches find, that their best friend is high prices of provisions: we were particular in our enquiries on this head, and found the sentiment universal: the manufacturers themselves, as well as their families, are in such times better clothed, better fed, happier, and in easier circumstances than when prices are low; for at such times they never worked six days in a week; numbers not five, nor even four; the idle time spent at alehouses, or at receptacles of low diversion: the remainder of their time of little value; for it is a known fact, that a man who sticks to his loom regularly, will perform his work much better, and do more of it, than one who idles away half his time, and especially in drunkenness.

The master manufacturers of Manchester wish that prices might always be high enough to enforce a general industry; to keep the hands employed six days for a week's work; as they find that even one idle day, in the chance of it's being a drunken one, damages all the other five, or rather the work of them. But at the same time they are sensible, that provisions may be too high, and that the poor may suffer in spite of the utmost industry; the line of separation is too delicate to attempt the drawing: but it is well known by every master manufacturer at Manchester, that the workmen who are industrious, rather more so than the common run of their brethren, have never been in want in the highest of the late high prices. Large families in this place are no incumbrance; all are set to work.

America takes three-fourths of all the manufactures of Manchester.

Manchester was a Roman station, called, as we have before observed, Mancunium; and there are still many monuments of antiquity to be seen in and about the town. In a neighbouring park, at the conflux of the Meldock and Irwell, are the marks of an old square fort, which the inhabitants thereabout call Mancastrle; and which, for that reason, some have supposed to have been the ancient Mancunium: but the compass of it being too small for a town, it may more reasonably be thought a Roman station. Mr. Camden saw a stone here with the following inscription, \odot CANDIDI TIDES XX. — — III.—A draught of another stone was sent him, inscribed thus: COHO. I. FRISIN. \odot MASAVANIO P—XXIII. which stones, he thinks, may have been erected to the memory of two centurians, who had given proofs of their fidelity to the emperors their masters. And in the year 1612, a stone was dug up with this inscription; FORTVNÆ. CONSERVATRICI L. SENECIANIVS MARTIVS \odot LEG. VI. VICT. which seems to have been an altar, dedicated to Fortune, by L. Senecianius Martius, the third governor, or commander in the sixth legion, which was stationed at York when Severus was there.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Monday, St. Matthew, September the twenty first, and November the sixth, for horses, black cattle, cloth and bedding.

Continuing our journey from Manchester, we arrived at Rochdale. This town derives its name from its situation in a valley, on a small river that falls into the Irwell, called the Roch. This valley lies at the bottom of a ridge of hills, called Blackstone-edge, so high that they are sometimes covered with snow in the month of August. This is a pretty large and populous town, one hundred and seventy five miles from London, and is of late very much improved in the woollen manufacture.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. May the fourteenth, Whitfun-Tuesday, and November the seventh for horses, horned cattle, and woollen cloths.

We next passed through Bury, situated on the river Irwell, one hundred and eighty three miles from London. The trade of this town is very considerable, particularly in the fustian manufacture; and likewise in the coarse goods called halfthicks and kerseys. Many Roman coins, both of silver and copper, have been dug up in this place.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. March the fifth; May the third, Thursday but one after Whit-Sunday, and September the eighteenth, for horses, black cattle, and woollen cloth.

Haslington is an obscure town, situated at the bottom of some mountains, on the east side of this county, one hundred seventy eight miles from London. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. May the eighth, July the first, and October the tenth, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

Blackburn, or Blackbourn, was so called from its standing on the bank of the Bourn, or river Darwen, which is remarkable for the blackness of its waters. This town is one hundred and fifty four miles from London, and has nothing in particular to distinguish it, except a weekly market on Monday, and three annual fairs, viz. May the twenty first, September the thirtieth, for toys and small wares, and October the twenty-first, for horses, horned cattle and toys.

Charley is a little inconsiderable town, one hundred and fifty four miles from London, remarkable only for a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. May the fifth, August the twentieth, for horned cattle, and September the fifth for toys and small wares.

Having passed through these small towns we came at length to Preston, or Priest-town, so called from its having been inhabited by a great number of religious. It is situated on a delightful eminence on the bank of the Ribble, two hundred and eleven miles from London; and for its beauty and extent, may be compared to some cities. It was first incorporated by king Henry II. and had privileges, and large immunities granted and confirmed by several of his successors. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, seventeen common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. This town is said to have risen out of the ruins of Ribchester, anciently a very considerable city in this neighbourhood, though now a village. Preston is plentifully supplied with fish, coal, and other commodities, by means of the Ribble, over which here is a stone-bridge. It is in general a pleasant retirement; many of the streets are handsome and well inhabited; and by being the residence for the officers belonging to the chancery of the county palatine, is rendered a very gay place, and is by its neighbours termed Proud Preston. Here is a charity school for twenty-eight boys, and another for as many girls; and on the neighbouring common there are frequent horse races. This town is rendered remarkable by the defeat of duke Hamilton near it, in the year 1648, when he came to rescue king Charles I. from his imprisonment; and likewise for the defeat of the English rebels who took arms against king George I. on the twelfth of November 1715, on the very day that, by a remarkable interruption of providence, Scots rebels were routed at Dumblain.

On the north-west side of this town, there was a college of Grey friars, founded by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, son to king Henry III.

Here was also an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the mastership of which was in the gift of the king.

Preston sends two members to parliament; has three weekly markets held Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and four annual fairs, viz. First Saturday after Epiphany, January the sixth, chiefly for horses; March the twenty-seventh, for horses and horned cattle; and September the seventh, for coarse cloaths and small wares. Besides the foregoing fairs, there is held every twentieth year, a guild, or jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month; to which resort persons of the first rank, from all parts, London itself not excepted. The last guild was in the year 1762.

At Lanridge, north-east of this town, there was an hospital and brethren, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and Jesus Christ.

Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, having given the advowson of the parish church of Whalley, near Preston, to the White monks of Stanlaw in Cheshire, they procured the same to be appropriated to them; upon which, in the year 1296, they removed their abbey hither, and

encreased

encreased the number of their religious to sixty. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the suppression had revenues to the yearly value of three hundred and twenty one pounds, nine shillings and one penny.

Warine Bussell having given the church and tithes of Penwortham, near Preston, with several other estates in this county, to the abbey of Evesham, a very considerable market town of Worcestershire, in the time of William the Conqueror, a priory was erected soon after, in which were placed several Benedictine monks from Evesham. This priory was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and rated at twenty nine pounds, eighteen shillings and seven pence *per annum*.

Eccleston is noted only for being a market town. It is situated on the Charnock, one hundred and ninety two miles from London, and has a weekly market on Saturday; but no annual fairs.

Kirkham, the next town we entered, stands on the north side of the æstuary of the Ribble, one hundred and ninety one miles from London. It has a free grammar school, well endowed by Mr. Colbron, a citizen of London, in the year 1674, with three masters, one of whom must be in holy orders, and preach a lecture once a month in the mother church, or in some chapel in the parish.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. June the twenty-fourth, for horses and black cattle; and October the eighteenth, for toys and small ware.

In many parts on the coast, near this town, the inhabitants gather great heaps of sand together; which, after having lain some time, they put into troughs full of holes at bottom, pour water on it, and boil the lees into white salt.

Not many years ago, in draining Merton-lake, near Kirkham, which was several miles in circumference, and situated on the south side of the mouth of the Ribble, there were found sunk at the bottom of it, eight canoes, somewhat resembling those made use of by the Indians in America, in which, it is supposed, the ancient Britons used to fish upon this lake.

Poulton is conveniently situated for trade, near the mouth of the river Wire; and is noted for a good pearl fishery. It is two hundred and twelve miles from London; has a weekly market on Monday, and three annual fairs, viz. February the second for horned cattle; May the third, and July the twenty-fifth, for horned cattle, and small wares.

Garstang is situated in the past road between Preston and Lancaster, two hundred and twenty-two miles from London, has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle; July the twenty-first, and December the third, for black cattle, wool and cloth.

Leaving Garstang, we continued our journey to Lancaster, the county town, by some called Loncaster, or Longcaster. The name of this town is derived from the river Lon, or Lun, upon the southbank of which it stands. It is an ancient, neat handsome town, two hundred and thirty two miles from London; and governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgessees, twelve common burgessees, a town clerk, and two serjeants at mace. King John confirmed to the burgessees all the liberties he had granted to those of the city of Bristol; and king Edward III. granted to the mayor and bailiffs, that pleas and sessions should be held here, and no where else in the county. In the shire-hall, above the bench, are the king's arms, with W. M. above; and below it the following inscription: "Let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream."

On a hill close to the town there is a fine strong, but not ancient, castle, where the county assizes are held, and where also is the county gaol. On the top of this castle there is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a beautiful, and extensive prospect of the adjacent country, and the sea. There has been within these few years, an handsome square of neat buildings, erected near the castle, which

are a great addition to the town. They are well inhabited, and the situation delightful and pleasant; having on one side a fine prospect of the adjoining meadows and the river, and on the other a view of the port. Here is only one church; but it is a noble edifice, and stands on the summit of the castle hill. Here is likewise a custom-house, and a fine stone bridge of five arches over the Lon; but the port is so choaked with sand, that it will not admit ships of any considerable burden. It is, notwithstanding, a very populous thriving corporation, and carries on a prodigious trade to America in hardware and woollen manufactures, in vessels of about seventy tons burden; but the country round is so thinly peopled on account of the barrenness of the soil, that it cannot take off the quantity of sugars imported.

Lancaster is the ancient Longovicum, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, where the Roman lieutenant of Britain kept a company in garrison, called the Longovici. Several utensils used in sacrifice, and a variety of Roman coins, have been dug up here; and near the church, on the steepest side of the hill, hangs a piece of an old Roman wall, now called Werywell. The ancient town was not exactly upon the same spot where the present one now stands; for in the year 1322, the old Longovicum being destroyed by the Scots, Lancaster was built nearer the river.

In the year 1094, earl Roger, of Poitiers, gave the church of St. Mary in this town, with some lands here, to the abbey of St. Martin de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy; upon which a prior and five Benedictine monks from thence were placed at Lancaster; who, with three priests, two clerks, and servants, formed a small monastery, subordinate to that foreign house, which was endowed with the yearly revenue of about eighty pounds. After the dissolution of the alien priories, this, with the lands belonging to it, was annexed, by King Henry V. to the abbey of Sion, in Middlesex.

Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, for a master, chaplain, and nine poor persons, of which three were to be lepers, founded by king John, while he was earl of Morton; which was afterwards annexed to the nunnery of Seton, in Cumberland, by Henry, duke of Lancaster, about the thirtieth of Edward III.

There was also an house of Dominican or Black friars in this town, founded by Sir Hugh Harrington, about the forty-fourth of king Henry III. and near the bridge in this town, there was a Franciscan convent; but we are not acquainted with any particulars concerning it.

Lancaster returns two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. May the first, for cattle, cheese and pedlary; July the 5th, for the above commodities and wool; and October the tenth, for wool and cheese.

A colony of Cistercian monks were fixed for some time at Wierdale, a dismal and solitary tract, south-east of Lancaster; but about the year 1188, they removed over to Ireland, and founded the abbey of Wythney, in that kingdom.

There was formerly a priory at Cockerham, a little south-east of Lancaster.

We next arrived at Hawkehead, situated on the west side of Winander-Meer, in a woody promontory, called Fourness, in the most northern part of the county, two hundred and fifty-six miles from London. Dr. Gibson is of opinion, that Fourness should be written Furness, or Fournage; and that the name is derived from the many furnaces which were anciently in this place, as the rents and services at this day paid for them, under the name of Bloom-Smithy rents, still testify. Here is a free grammar school, endowed by Edwin Sends, an archbishop of Canterbury, who was born near it.

At the south extremity of the promontory of Fourness, lies a long island before it, like a rampart, called the isle of Walney, formed by a small arm of the sea. This island was formerly defended by a castle, called Peele, or Pile-castle, and sometimes the Pile of Fuldrey. The shell of this castle is still standing upon a rock near the south end of the isle of Walney.

In the year 1127, Stephen, then earl of Morton and Boloigne, afterwards, king of England, founded an abbey at Fourness, in a village then called Bekangefgill. It was of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the dissolution with eight hundred and five pounds, sixteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*. The ruins of this abbey are still to be seen upon the promontory of Fourness.

Hawkehead has a good weekly market on Monday, for provisions and woollen commodities, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, for pedlary, and horned cattle; and St. Matthew, September the twenty-first, for pedlary.

At Conisheved, not far from this town, Gabriel Pennington, in the time of Henry II. and by the encouragement of William of Lancaster, baron of Kendal, who was a great benefactor, built an hospital and prior of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; which priory consisted of a prior, seven religious, and forty-eight servants, and was valued upon the dissolution at one hundred and twenty-four pounds, two shillings and one penny *per annum*.

From hence, continuing our tour, we came to Carmel situated among some hills called Cartmel Fells, one hundred and ninety-two miles from London. It stands on a point of land between two bays of the sea, one formed by the æstuary of the river Ken, from Westmoreland, and the other by the conflux of several small rivers from Westmoreland and Cumberland, which here fall into the Irish sea. The conflux of these rivers have thrown up three sands, one called Kenesand, denominated from the river Ken, another called Dudden Sand, from a river of the same name, and the third on the like account called Leven Sand. These several sands, though very dangerous, both by reason of the tides, which are quicker or slower, according as the winds blow more or less from the sea; and on account of the many quicksands, which are chiefly occasioned by much rainy weather, are nevertheless frequently passed by travellers, as being the shortest way to several places they may be bound to; upon this account, there is a guide on horseback appointed to each sand, for the direction of such persons as shall have occasion to pass over; and each of these three guides has a salary paid him by the government. William Marefchall the elder, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1188, founded a priory in this town of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and about the time of the dissolution contained ten religious, and thirty-eight servants, whose revenues were valued at one hundred and twenty-four pounds, two shillings and one penny *per annum*. Here is a church which is built in form of a cathedral; a harbour for boats; a good weekly market on Monday for corn, sheep, and fish, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Monday, and the first Tuesday after October the twenty-third, for pedlary.

At Wrayholm tower, on the south side of Carmel, was discovered, not long since, a medicinal spring of brackish water, which is since much drank every summer by persons troubled with worms, the stone, gout, itch, and several other distempers.

Ulverston, the next town through which we passed, is situated on the west side of the large bay that runs up through this county, two hundred and thirty-nine miles from London; remarkable only for a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday after October the twenty-third, for pedlary.

Dalton, two hundred miles from London, is likewise remarkable for nothing but a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. June the sixth, for horned cattle; and October the twenty-third, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary.

Many uncommon birds have been observed near this town, and other parts on the coast of this county; particularly the sea-crow, distinguished by its blue body, its black head and wings, and by its feeding upon muscles; the puffin; the asper, which is a species of sea eagle; the sparring fisher; the cormorant; the curlew-

hulp; the razor-bill, a bird like a water-wagtail, fond of a red colour, and called by Dr. Leigh, in his Natural History of this county, the copped-wren; besides these there are red-shanks; perrs; swans; the tropic-bird; king's-fisher, and hey-bough.

At Kirby, north of Dalton, there happened formerly such a violent eruption of water, as carried down whole houses before it, and swept away fragments of rocks of such a magnitude, that many teams of oxen could not move them.

At Cockerfand, near Dalton, there was first an hermitage, and then an hospital, for several infirm brethren, under the government of a prior, dedicated to St. Mary, and subordinate to the abbey of Leicester, the chief town of the county of that name, supposed to have been founded, or at least chiefly endowed by William of Lancaster, in the time of Henry II. About the year 1190, it was changed into an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, to which there seems to have been united another abbey of the same order, which Theobald, brother to Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, some few years after, built, or designed to build, at Pyling. The abbey of Cockerfand, about the time of the dissolution, consisted of twenty two religious, and fifty-seven servants, and was then found to be worth two hundred and twenty-eight pounds, five shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

We next came to Hornby, situated on the river Lon, at the extremity of the county, next to Westmoreland, two hundred and thirty miles from London. It contains nothing worthy of notice but the remains of an ancient castle, beautifully situated on a hill, round the bottom of which runs a river called the Winning.

There formerly was an hospital, or cell, in this town, for a prior, and three Premonstratensian canons, belonging to the abbey of Croxton, on the borders of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. It was founded by one of the ancestors of Sir Thomas Stanley, lord Monteagle; to whom this priory, as a part of Croxton-Abbey, was granted by king Henry VIII. It was dedicated to St. Wilfred, and endowed at the dissolution, with land to the yearly amount of twenty-six pounds.

Hornby has a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair, July the thirtieth, for horned cattle and horses.

From hence we came to Clithero, situated with its ancient castle on the river Ribble, not far from its source, at the bottom of a very high hill, called Pendle-Hill, two hundred and seven miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, but has several charters from king Henry II. and is governed by two bailiffs; one called the Out-bailiff, chose by such gentlemen as have borough-houses, but do not live in the town; and the other called the In-bailiff, who resides in the town. On an adjacent moor are frequent horse-races.

This town sends two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. July the twenty-first, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth; March the twenty-fourth, the fourth Saturday after St. Michael, September the twenty-ninth, and December the seventh, for the above mentioned articles and horses.

Leaving this place we continued our journey to Coln. This town, from the many coins, both of copper and silver that have been cast up by the plough, appears to have been very ancient, if not a Roman station. It is situated near Pendle-Hill, on the opposite side to Clithero, one hundred and ninety-nine miles from London.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. May the twelfth, and October the tenth, for black cattle, sheep and woollen cloth.

Burnley derives its name from Bourn river, and Lay, a field. It is a small inconsiderable town; but situated in a very healthy air, upon the bourn or river called Great Calder, one hundred and fifty-three miles from London. Several Roman coins have been dug up here, dated in the time of the consuls.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and five annual fairs, viz. March the sixth, Easter Eve, May the thirteenth, July the tenth, and October the eleventh, for horses, black cattle and sheep.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Lancashire.

Lancashire asphodel, or bastard-English asphodel; called, by Label, maiden-hair, because the women hereabout used to colour their hair with the flower of it. *Alphodelus Lancastriæ verus*, Ger. Found in mosses and boggy grounds, in many parts of this county.

The least tway-blade. *Bifolium minimum*. Observed among the heath upon Pendle-hill.

Wild heart-cherry-tree, commonly called the merry-tree. *Carascus sylvestris fructa minimo cordiforme*, P. B. Found about Bury and Manchester.

Small sea-scurvy-grass, with a cornered leaf. *Cocklearia marina folia anguloso parvo*, D. Lawson. Found in the isle of Walney.

Jagged fleabane-mullet, or harsh-fleabane. *Gonyza helenitis foliis laciniatis*. Found plentifully in the ditches about Pillin moss.

Prickley samphire, or fear-parsnip. *Crithmum spinosum*, Ger. Observed at Roofbeck, in Low Fournels.

Sea buglafs. *Echium marinum*, P. B. Found in great plenty in the isle of Walney, over against Bigger.

Small jagged yellow rocket of the Isle of Man. *Ervea monensis laciniata lutea*, Cat. Found between Marth-Grange, and the Isle of Walney.

Bloody cranes-bill, with a variegated flower. *Geranium hæmatedes Lancastrense flore eleganter striato*. Found in a sandy soil near the sea shore, in the Isle of Walney.

Hares-tail-rush. *Juncus alpinus cum eunda leporina*, J. B. Found plentifully upon the mosses in this county.

Purple goats-beard. *Rosmarinum purpureum*, P. B. Found on the banks of the river Chalder.

Tormentil, with a round root, and square leaves. *Tormentilla quadrifolia radice rotunda*. Found near Wigan, in this county.

Elder, with jagged leaves. *Sambucus foliis laciniatis*. Found in a hedge near Manchester.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Lancashire.

This county sends fourteen members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two representatives for each of the following boroughs, Lancaster, Preston, Newton, Wigan, Clithero, and Liverpool.



D E R B Y S H I R E.

THIS county, which lies in the middle of England, inclining a little northward, is bounded by Nottinghamshire, and a part of Leicestershire on the east; by another part of Leicestershire on the south; by Staffordshire, and part of Cheshire on the west; and by Yorkshire on the north. It is of a triangular form, measuring from south to north about forty miles; in breadth upon the north side, about thirty, and on the south side it is no more than six: its circumference is about one hundred and thirty miles. It is divided into six hundreds; in which are one hundred and six parishes, eleven market towns, five hundred villages, about two hundred and twelve thousand houses, and one hundred twenty seven thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry; and Wirksworth, the most central town in the county, is one hundred and eighteen miles from London.

The ancient inhabitants of Derbyshire, in common with those of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, were by the Romans called Coritahi; but whence the name was derived is not known. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, these counties were all included in the kingdom of the Mercians; and the inhabitants of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, from their situation on the north side of the river Trent, were stiled Mercii Aquilonos, or the Northern Mercians.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county, are the Derwent, the Dove, and the Erwash. The Derwent rises in a rocky, mountainous, and barren tract of country, in the north-west part of this county, which the Saxons called Peakland; that is, on an eminence; and is now called the Peak of Derby; thence it runs south-east, through a soil which gives the water a blackish colour, quite croses the country, dividing it nearly into equal parts; and about eight miles south-east of the town of Derby it falls into the Trent, a large river which rises in Staffordshire, and runs through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York.

The Dove is said to derive its name from the glossy blue or purple colour of its water, which resembles the colour of the bird of the same name. This river also rises in the Peak of Derby, and running south-east divides this county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, a few miles north of Burton upon Trent, a considerable market town of Staffordshire. This river sometimes swells in the space of twelve hours, to such a height, that it carries away whole flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle; and returns as suddenly to its natural channel. These inundations are occasioned by shots of water, which this river frequently receives in its course through so mountainous a country. This river is remarkably famous for producing a fish called graylings, and for trouts, which are esteemed the best in England.

The Erwash separates the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and falls into the Trent, four or five miles north-east of the place where the Derwent empties itself into that river.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Derbyshire.

The principal inland navigation in this county is the river Trent, which runs through part of this shire, and has water sufficient for craft of considerable burden to the extremity of Derbyshire.

The Derwent, which falls into the Trent soon after it enters this country, is navigable to Derby, and proves of very great service to the county; as a communication is thereby opened with the port of Hull, and other places on the Trent, and also with several other towns in this and the adjacent county.

We have already, in our surveys of Staffordshire and Cheshire, given some account of the canal intended to join the Trent with the Mersee; to which we shall only add, that several miles of this canal are already finished in Cheshire and Derbyshire; but the greatest part is from Armitage, through Hanfacre, Bromley, Fradley, Alrewas, and to the river Trent. At Armitage the canal goes through an exceeding fine rock of free-stone, which is used in building locks, &c. The locks are seventy feet long; some are finished, and others in great forwardness. Ten road bridges are completed, and bricks, and other materials provided for many more. The number of men usually employed is about six hundred. The company have come to a resolution to finish the two extremes, viz. from Shutborough to the Trent, and from Harecastle to the Mersee, first, as they will, when perfected, yield an immediate profit to the company. At the same time the works at Harecastle will be prosecuted with all expedition.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The two parts into which the river Derwent divides this county are very different, as well with respect to the air as the soil, except just on the banks of the river, where the soil is on both sides remarkably fertile. In the eastern division, the air is healthy, and its temperature agreeable. The soil is every where fruitful, and therefore well cultivated, producing grain of almost every kind, in great abundance; particularly barley. But in the western division the air is in general sharper, the weather more variable, and storms of wind and rain more frequent. The face of the country is rude and mountainous, and the soil, except in the vallies, is rocky and sterile; the hills, however, afford pasture for sheep; which, in this county, are very numerous. Along the banks of the Dove this county is remarkably fertile, which is generally ascribed to the frequent overflowings of this river, especially in the spring, and leaving upon the ground a prolific slime, which it brings from the beds of lime among which it rises.

The western part of this country, notwithstanding its barrenness, is yet as profitable to the inhabitants as the eastern, for it produces great quantities of the best lead; also antimony, mill-stones, and grind-stones; besides marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal spar, green and white vitriol, alum, pit-coal, and iron.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of Derbyshire.

The husbandry, like the soil of the county, is various. The soil is a sandy gravel in many parts of Derbyshire; and such land lets from six to twelve shillings an acre. Their course of crops is

1. Fallow,
2. Barley,
3. Beans,
4. Wheat.

For the latter they plough but once; sow three bushels. For barley they plough four times; sow four bushels on an acre, and reap about twenty bushels on a medium, and reckon the average produce four bushels. They stir the land but once for oats, sow four bushels, and gain about four quarters in return.

In their clay lands they sow a considerable quantity of beans, plough but once for them, sow four bushels, and reckon eighteen bushels the average produce. They sow but few turnips; but their culture is to plough four or five times for them; hoe them once; sometimes, and value an acre at thirty shillings.

Price of LABOUR.

In hay-time and harvest 1 s. a day, and board.
 In winter 1 s. and beer.
 Reaping wheat, from 3 s. to 4 s. 6 d. per acre.
 Mowing corn 1 s. 6 d.
 Mowing grafs 1 s.
 Hoeing turneps 5 s.
 Threshing 9 d. the five bushels.
 Threshing spring corn, 1 s. 6 d. the quarter.

T R A D E.

The chief commodities of this county are lead, antimony, mill-stones, grind-stones, marble, alabaster, alum, pit-coal, and iron: with these articles, and with malt and ale, of which great quantities are made in Derbyshire, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures in this county are silk stockings, &c. and a patent has been lately obtained for a machine for making ribbed hose. Here is also a manufacture of porcelain, where excellent figures and other ornamental pieces are produced.

MARKET TOWNS, &c.

The market towns are, Chapel in the Frith, Tideswell, Bakewell, Winster, Worksworth, Ashborne, Derby, Alfreton, Chesterfield, Balsover, Dronfield.

We entered the county near its north-west extremity, and repaired to Chapel in the Frith, situated in a hundred called the High Peak, about one hundred and forty nine miles north west of London, which is too inconsiderable ever to have been particularly described. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and eleven annual fairs, viz. Thursday before Old Candlemas, February the thirteenth, March the twenty-ninth, Thursday before Easter, April the thirtieth, Holy-Thursday, three weeks after Holy-Thursday, for cattle; July the seventh, for wool; Thursday before August the twenty-fourth, for cheese and sheep; Thursday after September the twenty-ninth, and Thursday before November the eleventh, for cattle.

Tideswall, or Tideswell, probably derived its name from a well, or spring, at the bottom of a hill near it, which constantly ebbs and flows with the tide of the sea. It is one hundred and forty-six miles distant from London; has a free school; a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. May the third, for cattle; First Wednesday in September, and October the eighteenth, for sheep and cattle.

We now visited the several remarkable curiosities, generally called the Seven Wonders of the Peak.

The first is the magnificent palace of the duke of Devonshire, called Chatsworth house, and which we shall describe in the course of our survey.

In our tour to view the wonders of the Peak, we passed by Bakewell, which lies in a deep valley, and appears from the hill we went over, to be a considerable town, having a large church and lofty spire. We passed by another rich and pleasant valley, called Maunsel Dale, when descending the hill we came to a village, called Ashford: here we visited a famous marble quarry, about half a mile off, belonging to a very ingenious gentleman, whose name is Watson. He has erected a water-mill of his own invention near the quarry, where the marble is at once saw'd out and polished; the mechanism of which mill is worth a traveller's observation, the whole work being of so simple and easy a construction, and answers every purpose so well, that a slight de-

scription of it may not be unacceptable. In the beam which runs cross the roof of the mill, a mortice is cut, into which is inserted perpendicularly a piece of wood, fastened in the mortice with an iron pin, so that it may move backward and forward like the pendulum of a clock: at one end, a large block of marble being fixed in a proper pit; a number of saws (answerable to the thickness of the block) being fixed to this pendulum, are employed to cut it into so many slabs as the thickness of the block will allow: at the other end of the machine, the slabs of marble, already sawed, are laid flat; and the same motion of the pendulum draws a polisher over their surface; at the same time a small cog-wheel moves the slab sideways, that the whole surface may be polished alike. Before the slabs are brought hither for polishing, they are laid under a large horizontal shaft, where the surfaces are ground smooth from the saw. The marble of this quarry is black, but bears so fine a polish; that in the great room at Edinfor inn, we observed a large slab placed in a gilt frame, over a chimney-piece; which is by many mistaken for looking glass. We were shewn several slabs and chimney-pieces of different coloured marble, the produce of other parts of the Peak; all finely wrought and polished, and some marble tables inlaid with lucid petrifications, which are both rich and beautiful. Mr. Watson likewise shewed us several vases and urns fit for ornaments of grand rooms, made of the different coloured marbles and petrifications; all of curious workmanship.

After viewing this repository of curiosities, we returned, and ascending the hills, looked round in vain for a bush or tree, the mountains appearing quite barren; or, fertile in nothing but stone; of which a good use is made: for as the vallies are full of corn, or fine pasture, the inhabitants make inclosures with the stone, called hedges; which are seen for many miles round from the tops of the hills, and appear like the ruins of old fortifications. Proceeding further over the hills, we discovered several lead-works; and observing some people labouring at one of them, we thought proper to pay it a visit. On entering a kind of shed, we perceived a large hole like the mouth of a well, where the ore is drawn up; for which purpose, a large wheel or shaft is worked by horses, in a round wooden building, which they call a cupola, adjoining to the shed; the entrance into the mine is at a considerable distance in the side of the hill, to which our curiosity did not lead us. The ore, when drawn up, appears like a heap of dirt and stones mixed together; this the poor people, women and children, put into tubs; and washing the dirt away, they pick out the stones, and with great pains of searching and sifting, find a little ore, which is laid by in separate parcels, according to its different value, this seems very hard labour; and the poor women told us, they must work very briskly at it to earn a groat a day.

From hence we passed through a village inhabited by those poor people, consisting of about a hundred cottages; not built like a street, but scattered in an irregular manner, forming indeed a most romantic scene. The inhabitants appeared so poor and wretched, the land about them so barren and stony, so unsheltered from wind and weather, and so removed from the comforts and even necessaries of life; that reflecting on the difference of condition between the people here, and those who with equal industry live in rich and populous cities, affected me with pity for their hard lot! yet it is possible, the wants and anxieties of these may be fewer and less than those; and health and contentment may compensate and make ample amends for what we might otherwise account a desolate and unhappy state of mere existence. The boundary of true felicity in this life, is to be content in the station which providence has allotted us; and however we may judge of happiness in others, measuring them by our own desires, we shall be sure to err: God is just and equal in all his ways; and,

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
 The hard inhabitant contends is right.

We travelled on without any thing to attract our particular attention, except the dreary mountains, at great distances round about us, peeping their bald heads over

one another, till we came to a view of Mam Torr, a mountain higher than the rest; and only notable to us, for the side next us being steep, and seemingly of loose earth. What is wonderful of it, according to the report of our guide, is, that notwithstanding the earth, accompanied sometimes with huge stones, is continually tumbling down, yet the mountain never seems to diminish.

Leaving Mam Torr to the north, and coming at length to the summit of a hill, we saw Castleton in a deep valley beneath us: at this place we, with great care of our footsteps, ventured directly down to Castleton, which would be a tolerable looking place, were it not for the poverty of the inhabitants. We soon found a guide ready with candles to conduct us to the horrid cavern, called the Devil's Arse; or, as the inhabitants more politely phrase it, Peak's Hole. It luckily happened, that another company, consisting of seven gentlemen and ladies, were just arrived with the like curiosity to explore the dark abyss: we readily agreed to join our companies, in order both to lighten the expence, and cheer up one another's spirits; for courage is best exerted in concert, and especially where ladies bear a part in the adventure.

The cave lies behind the town, about a quarter of a mile from the inn. On approaching it, and before we could see the entrance, we came to the foot of the mountain, which is divided with a sort of clift, from whence it is said to take its name. Walking about a hundred yards on level ground, the hill rises sharply on each side, forming almost a circle round us; the front is a ragged perpendicular rock of amazing height, with here and there a few shrubs and bushes, fitly inhabited by kites, daws, and screech-owls. On the top, and at the utmost verge of the rock, stands a castle, from which the town takes its name. We could obtain no account either when or wherefore this castle was built, its situation not being calculated for either offence, defence, or safety; but its antiquity and situation add to the horrible solemnity of the place. On our left-hand we saw another precipice beneath us, with a running water, not resembling the purling rills and silver streams, the haunts of fighting nymphs and love-sick swains, as described by the poets; but a brook, black and dismal as Styx or Acheron. We viewed this brook and the impending rock with awe and astonishment; till our attention at length was taken off, and turned to the entrance of the cavern; the sight of which, occasioned one of our company, an Oxford scholar, to break forth, "Oh! how tremendous!" and I could hardly help contrasting good old Jacob's words, and crying out, "How dreadful is this place! surely this is no other than the habitation of devils, and this is the gate of hell!" And indeed no one could have thought otherwise, who had been brought suddenly to the place, and seen how we were attended by infernal hags, and imps of darkness. Of these we had near a hundred, with lighted candles and wretched countenances, standing ready to conduct us into the cavern, which we are now to describe.

The extreme top of the arch is about forty feet high, and the width at bottom about double the height; it appears to be the work of chance or nature, and not to have had the hand of any human architect in its formation, though the sweep of the arch is not altogether irregular, but something in the gothic taste. When we were entered with our myrmidons, we saw on each side divers huts, and women busy at their spinning-wheels before their doors; in the middle a packthread-spinner's ground, where divers men and boys were at work. Passing by them about a hundred yards, the roof declines and comes within about three feet of the ground, which obliged us to stoop very low to get through; but after creeping sideways about twelve or fourteen yards, the roof rises again, and advances to such a height, that we could not discern the top with all the lights we had. At about fourscore yards farther, the roof declines again lower than before; and here we arrived at the first river, as it is called, but it seems rather a standing lake of water, which continues under the low part of the rock to the opening on the other side. Farther than this,

few travellers care to go: nay, that unbelieving philosopher, Hobbs, declares, none can or ever did go farther; and treats all accounts to the contrary as fiction. We shall quote a few lines from the translation of his poem, where he describes the entrance of the cave to the river:

Making our entrance with confused lights,
Two rocks, with crooked backs, drove from our sight
The beams of day, and bending down below,
On all-four force us through their arch to go;
Until at length the slow and humble source
Of a dark river crossing, stopp'd our course.
"Thus far we went, beyond it none can have
"The least admittance."

To this we shall subjoin Mr. Cotton's account of this river:

————— to a silent brook at last you come;
And there the rock its bosom bows so low,
That few adventurers further press to go;
For, who will pass, in double dangers bound,
Rising he breaks his skull, he's stooping drown'd:
Thrice I the pass attempted with desire,
And thrice I did ingloriously retire.

Having got to the place before my company, I turned round to look for them; but a sight so uncouth and dismal I never beheld before: they had just reared themselves upright from the first mentioned rock, and as they came forward, looked like a grand infernal funeral procession. In the front marched a gentleman in black, with a candle in each hand; after him three ladies, each with one hand on a woman's shoulder, and in the other a light; in like manner came the rest, attended by a multitude of lights on each side, directing their feet over the wet sand, slippery rocks, and loose stones. Thus they marched forward with slow and solemn pace, their heads reclining on their breasts; not as a mark of sorrow, but to mark their foot-steps: When they were arrived at the brink of the river, an old man, of venerable aspect, appeared in the character of Charon, to know who would be ferried over. The company looked silently on each other; but none seemed prepared for a voyage to the other world: at length our coachman determined to venture; and therefore informed the old gentleman, that he was ready to go with him; accordingly the boat was dragged to the shore, which was not like one of the boats of this world, being indeed no other than an oval tub or cooler, about six feet long, four wide, and one deep; and for the better accommodation of travellers, the bottom was strewed with straw. Into this our man got, and extending himself on his back, took leave of his friends, and was fairly launched off. The boatman jumped into the river; and wading up to his middle, towed his fare to the rock, and shoving the boat under it, we immediately lost sight of him.

When the honest driver had thus made his exit, great part of the cavalcade returned back in the same solemn pomp they came hither; for my own part I could not be satisfied to return without attempting the passage: but as the boat, which was now returned for another freight, appeared too shallow to support my weight, I enquired if there was no other way of pervading this horrible dungeon, and was shewn at the brink of the river, a dirty hole, full of loose stones, and not bigger than an oven's mouth; through this place, I was informed, those who did not chuse to go by water, might travel by land; not on foot, but on their hands and knees, crawling sideways, like as you may have seen crabs by the sea-side, among the crevices of rocks.

I was left to my choice; and therefore casting myself forward, I tried how the dirty rough pavement would agree with the temper of my hands. Being thus prone, I at once concluded it best to foot it away on my hands and knees, which I did till I came to about the middle of the chasm, and there I found my back rub against the rock, while my waistcoat buttons grazed along the rough stones at bottom; being encouraged by a person before me, who told me I had but a little farther to go, I scrambled on to the end; nor indeed was the whole way above eight or ten yards.

Being fairly got through, and helped upon my feet, by some kind of Christian devils I found attending, I lift up my eyes and beheld afar off, through the dark region, a company, surrounded with glittering stars, of what might be mistaken for celestial beings, whether cherubims or seraphims, could not be judged at that distance; but immediately they tuned their shrill throats, and chanted a divine hymn most melodiously; the concert was very agreeable and musical, to which the echo resounding through the high and hollow vault did not a little contribute; it seemed something like that which Milton describes at the raising Pandæmonium,

the found

Of dulcet symphonies, and voices sweet.

If my astonishment was great at seeing the mouth of the cavern, judge what it must be when I had got thus far, and seeing what I now saw. Indeed my spirits were fluttered, and in great confusion; the scene was so new, and so unexpected, that I was at a loss to guess, whether I had awoken in that undiscovered country, "from whose bourn no traveller returns;" or whether I was not now in a dream: all about me was total blackness, except the few glimmering lights that attended me, and at a great height and distance others like twinkling stars; betwixt us a vast abrupt, an empty void, or gulph of horrid darkness. However, after wiping my face, which was plentifully bedewed with sweat, notwithstanding the striking coldness and dampness of the place, I was informed by the guide, that those apparitions I had seen in the air, were no other than a collection of about a dozen lads of the town with candles in their hands; that what I heard was a Christmas carol; that the place they were in, was the highest part of the cavern, and called the Chancel, to which they clambered over the rocks; that its perpendicular height was about thirty yards, and the distance about fifty; that it was their custom to entertain subterranean adventurers with those cantations; for which they would expect some gratuity at our return.

Leaving them, we marched forward till we came to the second river, over which there was no bridge, nor the convenience of a ferry-boat; and therefore no other way of crossing it, than by wading, or being carried over on the guide's back. As I found myself too hot for wading, and the alternative might have subjected me to being soufed over head and ears, the bottom being full of large, loose, and slippery stones, I thought it time to suspend any further curiosity, and began to consider how I should get back again, there being no other way out than that we entered in by.

When we got back to the hole of the rock, the guide desired me to stand still awhile and compose myself, and when I crept through not to be in a hurry: I took his advice, and found the way less difficult than at first. One observation let me make here; which is, that after a sudden and heavy rain, the river rises to a considerable height, so as to prevent any passage under the rock; and if such an accident had happened while I was there, it would have been impossible to come out till the waters were abated, which might not have been for several days. I was informed of this when we came back; had I known it sooner, I should scarcely have been so foolhardy, it being now a very showry season. Mr. Cotton, who ventured farther in this cavern, according to his own account, than any man before him, takes notice of this in the following manner:

But soon I felt a new access of pain,
Now I was here, how to get back again;
For if the water should six inches swell,
'Twould render all retreat impossible.

Thus my ignorance encouraged me to encounter an adventure I should otherwise have shuddered at the thoughts of; but

Unseen the danger, we escape the dread.

Having viewed this subterraneous cavern, we were conducted by our guide back over the same hill we came down; when turning westward we passed within sight of the town of Tidswell, famous for containing the fourth wonder of the peak, which is a well (from whence the town takes its name) that ebbs and flows at uncertain seasons; for which reason we thought it not

not worth our while to dance attendance to its incon-
stancy. We therefore bore away more to the right-hand for Elden-Hole, the fifth wonder: when we came within a mile and a half of it, we dismounted, as there was no road for a carriage, the hills being full of large stones, sticking out of the ground like the grey weathers on Marlborough Downs.

We found Elden-Hole surrounded with a stone wall to prevent cattle from tumbling into it; the wall appears to be new raised; and seeing the farmer just by it, who holds the land, he informed us he had lost two fat oxen down the hole, within the last two years; for which reason, he said, he had walled it round. With the farmer's assistance, who pulled down some of the stones, we gained admittance, and soon perceived the wonder we came in search of. Mr. Hobbs calls it (in contradistinction to the last wonder we saw) *obscuræ conscia virgo figuræ*. We could see nothing remarkable but its being a huge gap or chasm in the earth, probably the effect of an earthquake; it appears to be entirely rock; the length of it is about five yards, and the width in the widest part three yards; the top of it is somewhat higher than the surface of the earth, and the mouth very jagged and uneven. It seems to be prodigiously deep, because 'tis wonderous dark. Mr. Cotton describes this at a very terrible place to behold:

Steep, black, and full of horror, that who dare
Look down into the chasm, I must declare,
If he betray no fear, is certainly
A better Christian, or a worse, than I.

It was not to us so horrible. We got the farmer to throw down some great stones as big as he could lift; in their passage we saw them strike the rock, and bound from side to side, till we lost sight of them, and could hear the sound sometime after, which, as the stone descended, decreased gradually, till it ended in a murmur. We could not learn that the depth was ever known. Mr. Cotton, who fathomed it, gives the following account of his experiment:

How deep this gulph does travel under-ground,
Tho' there have been attempts, was never found;
But I myself, with half the Peak surrounded,
Eight hundred fourscore and four yards have sounded;
And tho' of these, fourscore return'd back wet,
The plummet drew, and found no bottom yet.

This part of the country is called Peak Forest, and is, perhaps, the only forest in England, that has hardly scarce a bush or tree in it.

The next place we visited was Poole's-Hole, the sixth wonder of the Peak: it is about half a mile from Buxton; there are a few straggling cottages about it, inhabited by poor people, whose livelihood is gained by shewing strangers the place; but as we came early, we were not much crowded with them; however, three or four women soon got candles and shewed us the way. This cave lies at the bottom of a hill called Coitmois, but the entrance into it is very different from the former; for this is almost hid among bushes and brambles, and so very low, we were obliged to creep with our hands on the ground to get in. After we were entered we found it lofty enough, for in many places we could not see the roof. Peak's-Hole is very cold and damp; but this is extremely so; and the continual dropping of water upon us made it very unpleasant and troublesome: this water being mixed with some kind of petrifying juices from the rock, which is of lime stone, has formed abundance of odd shapes, which the country people have given names to. Over the entrance we were shewn Poole's bed-chamber; on the right-hand, his kitchen; and a little further on, his saddle, which is a large piece of petrified matter joined to the native rock, and is somewhat in the shape of a pack-saddle; beyond that, we were directed to his chair, pendulous from the roof; and just by it a sitch of bacon, hanging in the same manner, and both looked as if they would tumble upon our heads. Besides these, we were shewn a lion and an ape, 'squire Cotton's haycock, &c. all of the same materials, and as much like what they are said to represent, as they are like any thing else. We asked our guide who this Poole was? she told us he was a great robber, that

used to harbour in this cave many years ago; she could not tell in what king's reign.

We were now got about two hundred yards into the cave, still clambering up rocks so wet and slippery, that we really thought there was danger of falling and breaking our limbs, for the rocks are very steep and ragged, and on our left-hand a frightful precipice where we could see no bottom. As we were still ascending, we asked how far it was to the queen of Scot's pillar, which is reckoned the most curious thing here, it being (according to account) a petrified column of considerable height, spangled with glittering spar or ore, and transparent; though we have since learnt, the curiosity has been considerably magnified; the woman informed us it was about as far again as we had already come, and higher up all the way; that from thence we should descend about as far again, being about half a mile in length, and then come back through the bottom, which would be easier walking. We asked our companions whether they chose to go forward or return back. Their curiosity seemed satisfied as well as ours, and they chose the latter; so we faced about, and got out again as clean as we could. At the mouth of the cave, divers females were attending with basons of water and clean towels; we washed our hands, paid the fees of the place, and bought a few of their natural curiosities; among which were some small chrystal stones of an oblong figure, naturally squared, and which runs to a fine point at each end; these are called Derbyshire diamonds, and are found on the peaks, not by digging, but in mole-hills, where they are cast up.

Buxton-Well is the seventh wonder of the Peak; famous for a hot and cold spring within a few feet of each other. This place was formerly called St. Ann's-Well, where many miraculous cures were said to be performed. It lies at the bottom of the dirty village of Buxton, a small village not far from the head of the river Wye. The public baths are at a public inn; which, by way of preeminence, is dignified and distinguished by the name of The Hall, built by the duke of Devonshire. It is a large commodious house, and a great deal of good company resort to it in summer-time, and stay a month or two for the benefit of bathing, or the pleasure of the country for air and exercise: there is plenty of grouse or moor-game for gentlemen that love shooting; and trout and grayling for those who like fishing; in short, there is no want of diversions, and the manner of living is easy and not expensive. They are accommodated with a good assembly-room, in which the company dine and sup together; after supper they generally have a ball. The well is about a stone-cast from the house, crosses a dirty lane; which is covered with a handsome building to shelter it from the splash of the road, being the section of a rotunda; the inside of which is paved with brick, and the well steened round with stone. A young female attends to dip the water, which is not so warm as that of Bristol, much less than that of Bath. The walks are adjoining the well, and are contained in a field of about an acre, almost circular; bounded on one side by a pretty river; on the other, by the above dirty lane. The walks are not of grass or gravel, but of pure natural earth, strewed over with fine ashes, to prevent the soil from sticking to the ladies shoes. On the side next the river, stands a large temple, dedicated to the goddess Cloacina; in the middle, a mount is cast up and planted with trees and shrubs.

The water possesses an intermediate degree of heat, between those of Bath and Bristol; and is the principal calcarious water, described by Dr. Short; who informs us, that if five-eighths of a quart of boiling water be added to three pints of river water in the summer, it will give the exact heat of Buxton water in that season. It has a sweet and pleasant taste, and when cooled, weighs eight or ten grains in a pint less than river water. Its nature approaches nearer to that of Bristol than Bath, and it may be safely used both inwardly and outwardly in cases where Bath-waters are hurtful. It has relaxing, diluting, sweetening and attenuating qualities, and opens obstructions of the smallest vessels. It cools the

parts that are too hot, gently warms those that are cold, and dries up those that are moist. It is not followed with sweating, but rather with coldness; and is good in consumptions, for hot scorbutic humours, and all fluxions and bleedings, as well as hypochondrical and hysterical cases. It is also of great use both externally and internally, in the regular gout, in rheumatic and scorbutic pains, in vomiting of blood, and in inordinate fluxes of the piles, as well as in other bleedings. It is proper in an inflammation of the liver, and in heat and obstructions of the kidneys; in all which cases it has been found successful even by external use. Internally it is good in a diabetes, in bloody urine from a weakness in the urinary passages, in a bilious cholick, in want of appetite, in cold stomachs from hard drinking, especially spirituous liquors, and in an atrophy, from a sharpness of blood, occasioned by free drinking at improper times of the day. To these may be added, contraction and stiffness of the vessels, especially in old age; cramps, convulsions, the dry asthma without a fever or quick pulse, barrenness from various cases, and also a gonorrhœa. It likewise cures St. Anthony's fire, ring-worms, scabs, the itch, morphew, nodes, chalky swelling, and all hard, callous tumours, and old strains and withering of the parts; in all which last cases bathing is chiefly to be used. Buxton is seated four miles from the three shire stones, five west of Tideswell, and thirty-two north-west of Derby.

We have already in our account of Tideswell, mentioned a reciprocating well. This well is one of the wonders of the Peak, and therefore merits here a more particular description. It is about three feet deep, and three feet wide, and the water at certain periods of time, sinks and rises with a gurgling noise, two thirds of the perpendicular height of the well. Many conjectures have been formed to account for this phenomenon. Some have thought, that the aqueduct there is a stone standing in equilibrio, and occasions the rise and fall of the water by its vibrations backwards and forwards. But it is as difficult to conceive what should occasion these vibrations at uncertain periods, as what should produce the rise and fall of the water. Others imagine that these irregular ebbings and flowings, as well as the gurgling noise, are occasioned by air, which agitates, or presses the water from its subterraneous cavities: but they do not tell us what can be supposed to move the air. Others have imagined the spring to be occasionally supplied from the overflowing of some subterraneous body of water, lying on a higher level. But perhaps the whole is owing to a subterraneous syphon; which, when full to the bend, discharges a quantity of water; which, added to that always issuing from the spring, causes the well to rise, till the water in the basin of the syphon is sunk below the aperture of the leg, where the syphon ceases to act, and consequently the well sinks, till the basin is again full: and by thus discharging a greater and less quantity at different periods of time, occasions the flux and reflux, or flowing and ebbing of the well.

At a village in these parts, called Birchover, is a large rock, on which are two logan, or rocking stones. One of them is twelve feet high, and thirty-six feet in circumference, yet so equally poised upon a point, that it may be easily moved with the finger. We have described several of these stones in our survey of Cornwall.

At the bottom of several mountains in this county, there are cavities, called by the inhabitants Swallows, from their swallowing up several streams which never afterwards re-appeared. But some say that the subterraneous rivers in the Devil's Arse, and other rapid springs that issue out of the mountains near Castleton, a town six miles north-east of Buxton, are formed from the conflux of waters in these cavities.

Burgh, a little village near Castleton, was frequented by the Romans, as appears from a causeway leading from it to the baths of Buxton, and thence called Bath-gate; it being evident from several remains of antiquity, that the Romans were well acquainted with these baths. It must also be observed, that Lucan, and other Roman writers, mention them. Here are still the remains of a Roman wall,

wall cemented, with red Roman plaster, near one of the springs called St. Anne's Well; where also may be seen the ruins of an ancient bath and its dimensions.

At Spittle, a village in Peak, near Castleton, there was an hospital founded before the twelfth year of Edward III. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The mastership was in the gift of the crown, and valued on the dissolution at forty shillings *per annum*.

From hence we proceeded on our journey to Bakewell, by the Saxons called Baddeconpell, and supposed to have taken its name from baths and springs of hot water near it, now called Baxton-Wells, Bade or Raden, in the German language signifying a well. It stands on a small river called the Wye, near its conflux with the Derwent; and is thought to have been a Roman town, from an altar which was dug up here some years ago, in the grounds belonging to Haddon-House, cut in a rough kind of stone, such as the house is built with, and bearing the following inscription: DEO MARTI BRACIACÆ OSITTIVS CÆCILIAN. PRÆFECT. TRO.——V. S. Two or three other altars have likewise been found near this place, but without any inscription. Bakewell is a large, good town, and though it has but one church, has seven chapels, that are exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. Its chief trade, which is very considerable, is in lead.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and six annual fairs, viz. Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, August the eighteenth, for cattle and horses; Monday after October the tenth, for ditto; and Monday after November the twenty-second, for horses and cattle.

Near Bradwall, a village in the High Peak, about seven or eight miles north-west of Bakewell, a substance resembling a tooth was dug up; which, though one fourth of it was broken off, measured thirteen inches and a half round, and weighed near four pounds; and among other substances, supposed to be bones, there was a skull which held seven pecks of corn. It is somewhat remarkable, that if the skull was intire, there should be any doubt whether it belonged to man or brute; yet we are told these supposed bones were thought by some to have belonged to an elephant, and by others to a man; it has, however, been judiciously determined by later writers, that they are not bones, but formed of that genius of spars called the *stalactitæ*, by the dropping of water from the roofs of some subterranean caverns.

At a small distance from Bakewell is the village of Wardlow, where some people, making a turnpike road, took out of an adjoining field an heap of stones that had lain there time immemorial, and which plainly appeared to be a work of art; when, to their great surprize, they found that seventeen persons or more had been interred there in a circular range. The bodies appeared to have been lain upon the surface of the ground, upon long flat stones, and their heads and breasts protected from the incumbent weight of stone, afterwards heaped over them, by small walls made round each, with a flat stone over the top, and two of them were walled up, and covered from head to foot in the form of a long chest. Upon removing the rubbish, many bones were found undecayed. The heap of stones that covered them was thirty-two yards in diameter, and about five feet high, and the stones, of which the coffins or tombs were composed, appeared to have been taken from a stone quarry, about a quarter of a mile distant. A part of the circle was vacant, which was probably occasioned by that part being destroyed before the people were aware that it contained any thing remarkable, as several bones and teeth were found there.

Some lands in this county were anciently held by a tenure for destroying wolves; and at Wormhill, a small village near Bakewell, are certain lands, which to this day retain the name of Wolvehunt, which they originally acquired by being held under this tenure.

South-west of Bakewell stands Winster, the next town we passed through: it is situated near some rich mines of lead, one hundred and thirty-three miles from London, has a weekly market on Saturday, but no annual fairs.

Leaving this place we come to Wirksworth, or

Wirksworth, a large and much frequented town, the chief of an hundred of the same name in the Peak; one hundred and eighteen miles from London. The Peakails, as they are commonly called, are a rude, boorish kind of people; but bold, daring, and even desperate in their searches under ground; for which reason they are frequently employed by our engineers in the wars to carry on the sap, when they lay siege to strong fortified places. Here is a handsome church, a free school, an alms house, and the largest market for lead in England; for at a small distance from the town, at Creich, a village to the eastward of it, and on the east side of the Derwent, are the furnaces for smelting this mettle. These furnaces are built on the hills east of the town, and on that part of them which lies exposed to the west winds. They burn wood in them, and generally wait for a west wind before they begin to smelt; for the fumes, which are extremely noxious, are by this means carried directly from the town; and though it has been thought by some persons, that if they had been built west of the town, and worked with the wind at east, the fumes would have been equally blown from the town; yet the east situation was certainly greatly to be preferred, because it is found by experience, that the wind blows longer from the west quarter than from any other. At the smelting-mills they melt down the lead ore, and run it into a mold, whence it becomes what they call pigs. The bellows are kept in continual motion by running water.

The produce of the mines in this hundred is very considerable. The king claims the thirteenth penny as a duty, for which the proprietors compound at the rate of one thousand pounds a year: and it is said that the tythe of Wirksworth alone has been worth as much yearly to the rector of the parish.

There is a remarkable court kept in this town, called the Barmoot, for judging controversies among the miners, and adjusting subterranean quarrels and disputes. It consists of a master and twenty-four jurors, who, when any person has found a vein of ore in another's land, except it is in orchards or gardens, assign two meres of ground in a pipe, as they term it, and a flat; the former being twenty-nine yards long, and the latter fourteen yards square, appointing to the finder one mere, and the other to the owner of the land, besides, certain fees and perquisites, for the passage of carts, the use of timber and other conveniences. This court not only prescribes the works under ground, but is likewise judge of all their little quarrels.

When any miner has found a vein of ore, he uses the following method to ascertain his property; he thrusts into the ground a number of small forked sticks of about a foot long, at certain distances, where the vein runs crooked, each stick marked with the initial letters of the miner's name, and those they call possessions; so that no person dare move these marks, or dig across or into other veins, under a severe penalty.

Wirksworth has a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. Shrove-Tuesday, May the first, and September the third, for horned cattle.

Near this town there are two springs, one hot, and the other cold, not two feet distant from each other.

We next visited Ashborn, or Ashborne, situated on the east side of the river Dove, and on the borders of Staffordshire, one hundred and eight miles north-west from London, and ten from Derby. It stands in a rich soil and carries on a considerable traffic in cheese, great quantities of which it sends both up and down the Trent.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and seven annual fairs, viz. February the thirteenth, for horses of all kinds, and black cattle. April the third, May the twenty-first, July the fifth, for horses, and wool. August sixteenth, for horses and black cattle; October the twentieth, and November twenty-ninth, for horned cattle, cart horses and others; the fairs for horses begin three or four days before the fair day. If the twenty-ninth of November falls on a Sunday, then the fair is kept on the Saturday before for the rule is, to keep it on St. Andrew's eve.

At Yeveley, a few miles south of Ashborne, there was an hermitage which Ralph Le Fun, in the reign of king Richard the first, gave, with all its revenues, to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John at Jerusalem whereupon it became a preceptory to that order, and was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist. Its revenues upon the dissolution were valued at ninety-three pounds, three shillings, and four-pence per annum.

Derby, which was the next place we visited, is a large populous town, situate on the western banks of the Derwent, one hundred and twenty-two miles from London. It is watered on the south by a small stream called Merton brook, which a little to the eastward of the town falls into the Derwent. There are nine bridges over this brook, and a large stone bridge of five arches, over the Derwent. Upon this structure is a dye-house, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and founded by some of the kings or queens of England, tho' neither the person nor revenues are known.

While the Danes continued masters of this county, they made the town of Derby their principal residence; till Ethelfleda, a princess of the Mercians, took it by surprize, and put all the Danes she found in it to the sword. It is thought there was formerly a castle in the south east quarter of this town, because there is a hill in that part called Cow-castle-hill, and a street leading to St. Peter's church, which, in ancient deeds, is called Castle-gate, though not the least vestiges of a castle are now to be found.

In the reign of Edward the confessor, which began in the year 1042, there were one hundred and forty three burgeses in the town of Derby; but this place was so reduced in the reign of William the conqueror, who ascended the throne in 1066, that the burgeses amounted to no more than one hundred; and these at the feast of St. Martin were obliged to pay twelve sheaves, or forty shocks of corn to the king. It was afterwards incorporated by king Charles I. and is governed by a mayor, a high-steward, nine aldermen, a recorder, a town-clerk, fourteen brethren and fourteen common-council-men. The town is large, well-built, and populous; contains five parish churches and several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations. Among the churches, that of All-saints is the most remarkable; and appears from an inscription to have been originally built in the reign of queen Mary, by the contributions of the batchelors and maidens of the town; but no part of the old structure is now standing except the tower, a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture, one hundred and twenty-eight feet high. The church has been rebuilt in a very elegant manner, not many years since. It was originally a free collegiate chapel, and besides the master or rector, who was the dean of Lincoln, had seven prebendaries; but at the suppression the whole revenues of the church amounted to no more than thirty-nine pounds twelve shillings *per annum*. Near this church there is an hospital for eight poor men and four women, founded by a countess of Devonshire.

The market-place is a handsome square, adorned with genteel buildings; an elegant market-house, and town-hall, in which the assizes are held; the latter is a large and beautiful structure. Some of the streets are narrow, and composed of old timber houses; but the other parts of the town are decorated with new buildings which make a noble appearance; many of the gentlemen who have estates in the Peak generally residing here. Frequent horse-races are frequently held near this town, on a piece of ground called the Row Ditches.

In this town was a cell of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. James, but belonging to the abbey of Bermondsey in Southwark, near London, to which abbey this church was given, by one Waththeof, before the year 1140; for in that year king Stephen confirmed the grant. It was protected as a poor hospital, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Henry III. and in the next reign reckoned among the alien priories; but it continued till the general dissolution, when the king was considered as founder, and the yearly revenues amounted to about ten pounds.

In digging near the place where the chapel of this re-

ligious house formerly stood, a stone coffin was discovered, and in it a body of prodigious size, but tumbled into dust with the first motion. The coffin was hollowed in the shape of a human body; but it is not known to whom it belonged, or how long the corps had been buried.

Here was also an hospital for leprous persons, called Maison de Dieu, or the House of God, under the government of a master, as old as the time of king Henry II.

Here was likewise an hospital of royal foundation for leprous brethren. It was governed by a master, whose place was in the gift of the crown.

A little below the bridge over the Derwent, is a beautiful island formed by that river. It is said to be artificial, and to have been raised at a very great expence; but however that be it is beautifully planted, and forms an elegant garden. Opposite to this island is a very extensive building, containing, a curious machine for making orgazine or thrown silk, erected in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, by the late Sir Thomas Lambe, alderman of London, who, at the hazard of his life, had brought this machine from Italy, where this sort of silk was imported to England. This engine has 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which are all worked by one water-wheel fixed on the outside of the house, and turned by the stream of the Derwent, three times round in a minute. By every turn of this water-wheel, the machine twists 73,726 yards of silk, so that in twenty-four hours, it will twist 318,496,320 yards. Any single wheel or movement of this complicated machine, may be stopped without impeding the rest; and the whole is governed by one regulator. There have been three or four hundred hands constantly employed, most of whom were women and children, whose business was to tie the threads that broke. The house, which contains this mill, is a large, handsome structure, built with brick, five or six stories high, and of very great extent; yet the whole of it is at once equally warmed by a fire-engine, contrived for that purpose. The machine was esteemed of such importance by the legislature, that on the expiration of the patent, which Sir Thomas had obtained for the sole use of it, during fourteen years, the parliament granted him 14,000 l. as a farther recompence for the great hazard he ran, and the expence he had incurred by introducing and directing it, on condition that he should suffer a perfect model of it to be taken, in order to secure and perpetuate the invention; which was accordingly done, and this model is now kept in the Record-office, in the Tower of London. However, great care was taken, during Sir Thomas's life, to prevent any one examining the engine itself too nearly; by which means it continued the only engine of the kind in Great-Britain till after his death; when it being publicly exposed to sale, by order of his widow, several plans were taken of it, and other engines of the same kind were soon after erected in different parts of the kingdom.

Derby sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Friday, and eight annual fairs, viz. January the twenty-fifth, and on Wednesday in the assize week, for cheese; Friday in Easter week, Friday after May-day, Friday in Whitfun-week, and July the twenty-fifth, for horned cattle; September twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, for cheese; and on the Friday before Michaelmas-Day, for black cattle.

The old Roman city, Derventio, now called Little Chester, is situated on the river Derwent, about a mile below Derby. Dr. Stukely traced the track of the wall quite round, and in some places saw under ground the foundation of it in the pastures. Within the walls are the foundations of houses; and in the fields, round what is called the Castle, you may see the track of the streets laid with gravel, particularly in a dry summer, when the grass over them is very bare. Several wells are found, some of which are square, and curbed with good stone. And here abundance of Roman coins of gold, silver, and brass, have been dug up. There have also been found earthen pipes, the remains of aqueducts, and various other antiquities. Towards the river they have dug

dug up human bones, brass, rings, and the like. There was a bridge over the river, and its foundations may be still felt with a staff.

St. Helen's, near Derby, was a monastery of canons regular of St. Augustine. To this house, Hugh the priest, dean of Derby, gave to the prior Albinus, and the canons there, which he held in little Derby, for the erecting a church, and an habitation for them; together with divers lands of his patrimony. It was valued, at the dissolution, at two hundred and forty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

Repton, a small town situated near the conflux of the Trent and Dove, about nine miles south-west of Derby, was called by the Romans, Repandum. It was formerly a large town, and the burial place of several of the Mercian kings. A noble monastery for religious persons of both sexes was founded at this place about the year 658, under the government of an abbeys; but this structure being destroyed by the Danes, Maud, widow to Ranulph, the second earl of Chester, founded near the same spot, about the year 1172, a priory of black canons, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary. At the general dissolution of religious houses, it was endowed with annual revenues to the amount of one hundred and sixteen pounds, eight shillings and six pence.

At Griefley church, about four or five miles south of Repton, there was a small priory of canons, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William, son of Nigell de Greifly, in the reign of Henry I. dedicated to St. Mary and St. George, and endowed at the general dissolution with an annual revenue of thirty-one pounds, six shillings.

At Dale Abbey, Depe-Dale, or Stanley-Park, a little to the east of Derby, was founded by Radulphus, son of Germundus, on account of an admonition to a baker in Derby; who thereupon left all he had, and became a hermit. Serlo de Grendon, son-in-law to the said Radulphus, built a magnificent church and monastery here, wherein he placed canons from the cell at Calke, and procured several privileges from Rome; but being remiss in divine offices, for fear of being removed, they resigned, and returned from whence they came. Then they had six canons from Topholon, who were recalled on the same account. After this William Grendon, son of Serlo de Grendon, settled the town and park of Stanley Depedale, and lands in Okebrook, upon this house; and nine canons from New-House, in Lincolnshire; and the heirs of the said William confirmed the gifts of their ancestors, to the canons of Stanley-park; all which, with other possessions, were confirmed to them by king Henry III. in the nineteenth year of his reign. The present owners are the earls of Stamford and Chesterfield. The annual value, at the dissolution, was one hundred and forty-four pounds, twelve shillings. A great part of the walls are still standing.

At Calkey-abbey, a small village near Derby, Maud, countess of Chester, founded a monastery of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Giles, before the year 1161; but she afterwards caused most of the canons to be removed to the priory of Repton, to which the monastery continued a cell till the dissolution.

At King's Mead, a village near Derby, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded about the year 1160, and dedicated to St. Mary de Pratis, or St. Mary of the Meadones. Henry II. granted and confirmed to the nuns, twenty-seven acres of land, in his forest of the Peak, with large commonage in that forest; and Henry III. granted to the prioress and nuns, an augmentation of an hundred shillings *per annum*, to be paid by the bailiffs of Nottingham. At the suppression, the annual revenues amounted to three hundred and eighteen pounds, sixteen shillings and two-pence.

At Bradhall, near Derby, was a house of Hermit friars, which was in being in the reign of Henry III. after which it became a small priory, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and thus it continued till the dissolution, when the annual revenues amounted to thirteen pounds and eight-pence.

At Lokay, near Derby, was an hospital of the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and subject to a religious house in France; to which they annually paid a rent of twenty pounds; but a war breaking out with France, it was seized, and given by Edward III. to King's College, in Cambridge.

At Stanley, a village on the north side of Balslover; and at Quarndon, another small village near Derby, there are Chalybeat springs, of the same kind with those at Tunbridge, in Kent, and the Scarborough Spaw, in Yorkshire. At Quarndon there is also a cold bath, and great numbers of people resort thither, at the proper seasons, to drink the waters.

At Kedleston, a small town near Derby, is a well, said to be of singular virtue in healing old ulcers, and the leprosy.

At Kedleston, near Derby, lord Scarfdale has erected an elegant palace, and fitted up the whole in a most superb manner. When we visited this beautiful structure, the following pictures were placed in the apartments; but these are only a small part of this nobleman's collection.

In the Dining-Room.

Dead Game and Dogs: an excellent picture, in high preservation, by *Snyders*.

A Landscape, with a public house, and figures, by *Teadon*.

An Historical Piece, by *Zuccarelli*.

Birds, by *Barlow*.

Two Landscapes, by *Zuccarelli*.

Still Life: a fawn, peacock, &c. by *Snyders*.

The Saloon

Terminates in a grand dome at top, finished like the Pantheon.

An old man with a flapped hat and ruff, by *Rembrandt*.

Bacchus and Ariadne, a capital picture, by *Luca Giordano*.

Landscape with Figures, by *Tempesta*.

Figures and Cattle, by *Bassan*.

Joseph interpreting Paroah's Dream, by *Rembrandt*, in his best manner.

Bacchus and Ariadne, two single figures, by *Guido*.

Holy Family, by *Raphael*.

Adam and Eve, by *Dominico Fetti*.

Landscape, by *Claude Lorrain*.

Marcus dead, by *Paul Veronese*.

Coriolanus, *Ditto*.

Orlando rescuing Armida, by *Caracci*.

A Sleeping Cupid, by *Guido*.

The Flight into Egypt, by *Polemburg*.

Holy Family, by *Carlo Maratti*.

Andromache, by *Guido*.

Landscape, by *Wilson*.

Landscape, with rocks and asses, by *Berghen*.

Another by *Dieft*.

Leaving Derby, we proceed to the northward, till we reached Matlock, a village situated on the banks of the Derwent ten miles from Derby, and famous for its medicinal waters.

Matlock-bath is a most beautiful place; happy in its situation, for those who love a peaceful solitude, or would divide their time betwixt that and agreeable society: it seems calculated in the due medium between the gay flutter and extravagance of Bath and Tunbridge, and the dull, dirty, lifeless aspect of Buxton and Epfom; abounding with every thing that tends to health and rational pleasure: further than this it has nothing to boast; and beyond this, happiness is sought for in vain.

Matlock-bath consists of one uniform range of buildings; except an out-house of handsome lodging rooms, nearly adjoining, and the stables, which are out of sight of the house. In the first part of the building are two baths; one for gentlemen, the other for ladies; the entrance and dressing-rooms are quite distinct; the ladies bath is arched with stone about ten feet above the surface of the water, which makes the place cool, and

tenders it impervious to every eye but their own: over the bath are the lodging-rooms, for the convenience of those who most constantly bathe. Beyond the Bath, on the ground-floor, is a range of rooms, each capable of entertaining a dozen people; at the further end is a large kitchen a servants-hall. In the middle of the building, is a grand stair-case, fronting the top of which, is the music-room; on the right-hand is the assembly-room, which is large and commodious, having a passage out on the side of the hill, which rises to a great height, and shelters the back-part of the house. As the company who come to this place, are, for the time being, one family, they breakfast, dine, and sup together in this room. On the left-hand of the music-room are bed-chambers, and others on the floor above.

Before the front of the house runs a spacious terras; from whence a few steps bring you down to a level grass-plot, convenient for the company to walk or play at bowls on, as they like best; and at the edge of the green is built a dwarf-wall, beyond which descends a rocky shelf to the river Darwent, which is here very wide and rapid, and runs with a murmuring noise, greatly increased by the repercussion of the sound from the high rocks that over-hang it; the highest of them, called Matlock-Torr, has been one hundred and twenty-three yards in perpendicular height, being ten yards higher than the top of St. Paul's. On one side of the house is a grove of lofty trees, on the other a delightful shady lawn, called The Lovers Walk. In short, the whole place is surrounded with agreeable landscapes, fine woods, pleasant walks, high rocks, steep hills, and romantic views; which, together with the constant rolling of the Darwent streams, render it a perfect paradise.

Towards evening we strolled by the river side, about a mile, to a pretty house at the foot of a rock, called The Boat-house; we found the landlord a facetious fellow; who, after drinking to better acquaintance, grew very sociable, shewed us his garden, the wall of which, he told us, is one solid block of marble, and, for ought he knew, was a mile thick: we found it, on enquiry, to be a vein of grey marble; and that at some distance is a quarry from whence it is hewn: he afterwards shewed us his house, and a neat assembly-room, where company from the Bath frequently come to drink tea, and have a concert; there being a handsome orchestra furnished with a harpsichord, and divers other instruments: sometimes the company go in the pleasure-boat on the river, and have a concert of french horns, &c. which must make fine harmony among these rocks.

About seven we returned back to the Bath, where we found sufficient amusement till supper-time, by observing the different employments of the company. Some were loitering on the terras, some frolicking on the green, some sauntering in the grove, and some amusing themselves in the lovers walk. In the great room some ladies were employed at their needle, while others were as busy at cards: but we observed this difference; that those who were at work had the happiest flow of spirits, and were the cheerfullest of the company. About a quarter before eight, a servant rang a great hand-bell on the terras, which we found was notice to the company that supper was ready; about ten minutes after he rang again, which was to inform them supper was serving up. We sat together at one table, and the company being seated, a band of music played for some time: the supper, which was plain, and plentiful, being ended, the bell was a third time rung, on which the company arose, and formed themselves into parties, some to cards, and some to country-dancing; while others retire to enjoy the more rational amusement of instructive conversation.

What makes Matlock-bath still more agreeable, is, that besides the place being pleasant, and the people who resort to it polite, there are no extravagant charges annexed; the company pay nothing for lodging or bathing, let them stay ever so long or short a time; and the ordinary expences are three shillings a day for meals, including tea in the afternoon: and

though there is neither master nor mistress of the house, there is found the most courteous and complaisant behaviour from the attendants, and the whole business is conducted with the utmost politeness, decency, and oeconomy. The reason of its being thus managed, by servants, we were informed is, that the Bath rooms, house, &c. being new erections, and rendered so compleat at a great expence, by the subscription of divers gentlemen round the country, who are now proprietors; at first they could not let it any rate, nor since at the rate they set upon it; for having tasted the profits, and finding their dividends amount to more than by any rent that had been offered, they chuse to continue it to themselves in the manner it is.

The water of Matlock-bath is not so hot as that of Bristol; but it is very clear, and emits no steam except in a cold morning, or in the winter season. It is lighter than common water; and a gallon of it, upon evaporation, yields forty grains of sediment, whereof thirty grains are salt, consisting of nitre and sea-salt, and the remainder is a white rough alkaline earth; that it may be properly called a calcarious water. It nearly agrees with that of Bristol, with regard to the quantity of earth it contains, and is more powerful in sweetening the blood and humours, than that of Buxton. The virtues are nearly the same as the waters of Buxton and Bristol, both for external and internal use. They are proper to cure gleans, the fluor albus, the cancer, and the king's evil, both by bathing and drinking. Bathing is proper for rheumatisms, the scurvy, itch and scabs; hectic ulcers are relieved both by outward and inward use; internally it is good in an atrophy, from an hectic fever, where the blood is thin and sharp, the motion quick, and the vessels weak. It is also successfully used in spitting of blood, bloody urine, bloody stools, and frequent bleedings at the nose; it likewise cures the diabetes, and a bilious cholic.

Leaving Matlock we proceeded on our tour and came next to Alfreton, which is thought to have been anciently called Alfred's Town, from its having been originally built by king Alfred. It is one hundred and thirty-five miles north-west of London, and remarkable only for its ale; which, though very strong, is extremely pleasant.

Here is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair, held July the thirtieth, for horses and horned cattle.

Chesterfield, the next town we entered, is the chief of a hundred in the north-east part of this county, called Scarsdale-hundred, one hundred and sixteen miles north-west from London. It is pleasantly situated, in a fruitful soil, on the side of a hill, between two rivulets, called the Ibber and Rather. This town was made a free borough by king John, and had formerly a monastery, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Cross, which was valued, at the dissolution, at no more than nineteen pounds a year. It had also an ancient hospital for lepers, in the reign of king Richard I. dedicated to St. Leonard; but we do not find by whom it was founded, nor its revenues at the dissolution. The houses of this town are, for the most part, built of rough stone, and covered with slate. The market-place is spacious, and a market-house has been lately erected. It has a large, handsome church; but the spire being built with timber, and covered with lead, is warped by the weather, from its perpendicular direction. It has a free-school, which is said to be the most considerable in the north of England; it sending many students to the universities, especially to Cambridge. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen; and the sessions for the peace are held here for the northern division of the county.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday which is well supplied with corn, lead, malt, leather, stockings, blankets, and bedding; commodities, in which the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, not only with the neighbouring towns, the Peak, the city of Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool, but with Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and London. It has also eight annual fairs, viz. on January the twenty-fifth,

fifth, February the twenty-eighth, April the third, May the fourth, and July the fourth, for cattle, horses, and pedlars goods; on September the twenty-fifth, for cheese, onions, and pedlars goods; and on November the twenty-fifth, for cattle, sheep and pedlary.

At Beauchief, a village on the borders of Yorkshire, north-west of Chesterfield, there was an abbey of Premonstratensians founded in the year 1183, by Robert, Fitz Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, who being one of the four knights concerned in the murder of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, erected this abbey as an expiation of that fact, and dedicated it to him by the name of Thomas the Martyr. It was valued upon the dissolution at the yearly income of one hundred and twenty-six pounds, three shillings and four-pence.

In passing from Chesterfield to Balfover, we visited Chatworth-house, a noble seat belonging to the duke of Devonshire, and reckoned the first wonder of the Peak. The road leading to it from Chesterfield, is over hills, that seem to be piled upon one another, like Pelion upon Offa. The trees here are as scarce as churches; for there is hardly any thing to be seen but stones sticking out of the earth, from three to seven feet high; and from five to fifteen feet in breadth. These are called Peak-stones, and serve to make mill-stones. There is a high hill, in the same road, from the top of which may be seen, in a clear day, Lincoln-minster, which is at least forty miles distant. From this hill there is a descent to Chatworth-park, which is prodigious rough all the way; so that no vehicle can pass it without danger, and even foot travellers must step down carefully from stone to stone. Chatworth-house is large, lofty, and built with hewn stone, of a square form, and the roof is flat, and surrounded with a handsome ballustrade. The windows are lofty, and glazed with plate glass; each square being two feet broad, and the sashes seventeen feet high. The glass is ground with a bevil edge, and the frames double gilt. In short, the external parts of the building and ornaments make altogether a most magnificent appearance. It is seated in a fertile and delightful valley, enriched by a variety of native beauties, while the dreary wildness of the country around adds to the charms of this delightful spot, and gives it the air of enchantment. The river here, for a while, puts on a smooth aspect, and glides gently by, as unwilling to leave so enchanting a spot. Between it and the house is a venerable walk of trees, which, says Dr. Stukeley, still retain the name of the Philosopher Hobbs, who frequently studied under its shade. Noble iron gates and ballustrades expose to view the front of the house and court, and are terminated at the corners next the road with two large stone pedestals of attic work, curiously adorned with trophies of war, and utensils of all the sciences, cut in basso relievo. The face of the building is Ionic, the whole being a square of a single order, but every side of a different model. The stone is of an excellent sort, veined like marble, hewn out of the neighbouring quarries, and tumbled down the adjacent hill; and is introduced into the work in very large blocks, finely jointed.

Before the west front is a stone bridge over the Derwent, on which is a tower built by the countess of Shrewsbury. There is also an island in the river, in which is a building like a castle, which seen from the house has a good effect.

On entering the court-yard, which is on the north-side, there is an ascent to the house by a few steps. The hall, which is extremely lofty, has the doors, chimnies, windows, stair-cases, stairs, &c. of marble. This room is finely adorned with paintings of the Roman history, by the celebrated Varrío; particularly a curious representation of the murder of Cæsar, in the capital, and of the resurrection of our Lord. At the farther end of the hall are two flights of stairs, fourteen feet wide, and each landing-place is formed of a single stone, fourteen feet square. These stairs winding round meet and form a gallery at the top, adorned with iron balustrades of excellent workmanship richly gilt. In the centre between the stairs is a fine arched door-case,

which leads to the lower rooms and offices. The whole, viewed from the entrance, appears extremely picturesque.

Having ascended the stair-case, you have a fine view of the picture just mentioned, it being then level to the eye. From thence you enter the grand apartments. At one end of the gallery is the duke's closet, finely ornamented with Indian paintings. The great state-room is richly furnished and truly magnificent: the ceiling and walls are adorned with curious paintings, and from the former hang two large chandeliers of silver gilt. Two other rooms are, according to their several purposes, equally magnificent, and nobly furnished; that called the Queen of Scots apartment, is decorated with fine old tapestry and landscapes. On one ceiling is a painting, with emblematical figures, to commemorate the crushing of the rebellion in 1715. The Bath-room is all of marble curiously wrought. The chapel is prodigiously rich, without being gaudy, the altar end, and the floor, are of marble, the seats and gallery are of cedar, and the rest of the wall embellished with painting, by Varrío, representing several of our Saviour's miracles, not in a glaring manner, but in stone colours, with the pillars heightened by streaks of blue and gold, resembling Lapis Lazuli.

The pictures are few in number, and not remarkable for their beauty.

Some of them are,

Christ in the Garden, by *Gennari*.

Judith, by *Guido*. Much damaged.

Cupid, by *Correggio*.

Venus and Cupids, by *Gennari*.

Several Portraits, by *Vandyke*, &c.

Among the rest;

The first Earl of Devonshire in his robes, ascribed to *Mytens*. Mr. Walpole thinks it to be of *Paul Vansomer*; and says it is equal to the pencil of *Vandyke*, and one of the finest single figures he has seen.

A sleeping Cupid, by *Gennari*.

The Flight into Egypt, from the School of *Caracci*.

A *Salvator Rosa*.

An original drawing, by *Hans Holbein*, of the two Kings Henry VII. and VIII. as large as life; it is in black chalk and heightened. The architecture is rich, and parts of the picture are in a good stile.

A particular picture, said to be *General Monke*, his Child, and his Mistress. The man in armour undoubtedly resembles *Monke*, but the whole piece has the air of a Holy Family, by *Dobson*.

Towards the north-east of the garden rises a very high mountain, thick planted with different kinds of trees, whose heads appearing one above another, with leaves of various green, form a most beautiful hanging wood of prodigious height. On the summit of this mountain northward stands the summer-house, which appears over the tops of the trees like the old tower of a country church, and sets off that part of the prospect to great advantage. Due east from the house is the grand cascade, which falls, for about a furlong, down a very easy and regular slope betwixt two woods. At the upper end of the cascade is an hexagon temple about thirty feet high; on three sides of which, next the cascade, are the figures of *Flora*, *Ceres*, and *Pomona*, with their emblems or symbols. From the top of the temple issues a flood of water, which covering with roaring waves, the whole dome falls down with great rapidity and noise like a cataract; from the symbols of the figures likewise spout various kinds of fountains; and before the front of the temple two jets arise in the form of fans. Afterwards the whole of this water rushes down the cascade, and has a most grand effect. To see the torrent rolling down, and covering the temple like a sheet, the fountains gushing up with expanded arms to meet it, and altogether come tumbling down the headlong rough cascade, appears very amazing. At the bottom of the cascade lie a great number of loose irregular stones, among which the water runs, and is immediately lost.

From thence, turning southward, you walk along an avenue, through a grove of tall pines, which brings you

you to a kind of wilderness, in the middle of which a fountain rises on a pedestal, about five feet high, and spouting regularly round the top forms a bell, and appears like a large glass punch bowl inverted; from many places, among the trees, other fountains issue in curve lines, which they call a battery. These play on the punch bowl, and as fast as they break it in pieces, it joins and mends itself again. At a small distance is the representation of a weeping willow, the leaves of which continually drop with water, and the limbs and smaller branches send forth a great number of fountains. There is here likewise a very fine piece of water, in which are several statues representing Neptune, the Nereids, and sea-horses.

We have already mentioned the desolate and dreary moor near the house; this contains a large body of water, which is not only a common drain for all the country round, but supplies all the reservoirs, canals, cascades, and other water works, in the above garden, to which it is conducted by pipes.

Upon the hills, beyond the garden, is a park, where are some statues, and other curiosities; but even these hills are overlooked by a high rocky mountain, from which the view of the palace, and the numberless beauties of this smiling view breaks upon the traveller like the effect of enchantment.

This palace was built by William, the first duke of Devonshire: but it ought not to be omitted, that in the house first erected there by Sir William Cavendish of Suffolk, Mary queen of Scots remained a prisoner nineteen years, under the care of the countess of Shrewsbury, Sir William's widow; in memory of which one of the new apartments is called the Queen of Scots. Marshal Tallard, the French general, whom the duke of Marlborough took prisoner at the battle of Hockstet, was also entertained here for some days; and on his taking leave of the duke, politely said, that when he returned to France, and reckoned up the days of his captivity in England, he should leave out those he had spent at Chatsworth.

Balfover, the place we next visited, stands on the borders of Nottinghamshire, one hundred and forty-two miles from London. The town is pretty large, and the houses tolerably well built; but it is principally remarkable for its castle, which is now an elegant modern structure; which, from its lofty situation, has an agreeable appearance at a distance. The roof is decorated with turrets; one of which has a stone staircase leading to the top, and seems to have been part of the old castle. The battlements on the top are both beautiful and regular. This structure has an elegant gallery, seventy-two yards in length, and seven yards four inches in breadth, within the walls. The original builder of this castle is not known; but it is thought

to have been a strong garrison of the Danes, there being still two large trenches. Here is a weekly market on Friday; but no annual fair.

Dronfield, the next town we passed through, is situated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, one hundred and twenty-four miles north-west of London, and four miles west of Balfover. The air of this place is remarkably wholesome; the natives commonly live to a very great age, and the neighbouring gentry resort much to it; in consequence of which here are a number of handsome buildings. Here is a charity school, and a free grammar school; the latter was founded in the year 1567, by H. Fareshaw, Esq; a native of this place, who was remembrancer in the exchequer to queen Elizabeth.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. January the tenth, April, the fourteenth, and July the fifteenth, for sheep and cattle; and September the first, for cheese.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Derbyshire.

Small fine-leaved mountain chickweed, with a milk-white flower, *Alsine pusilla pulchro flore, folio tenuissimo nostras albo pusilla caryophylloides flore albo pulchello*. Found plentifully in the mountainous parts of this county; about Worksworth and elsewhere.

Common rounded-leaved scurvy-grass, or garden scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia rotundifolia*, Ger. Found on the mountains at Castleton, in the Peak, about the great subterraneous vault or hole.

Golden dock, *Lapathum folio acuto, flore aureo*, C. B. *Anthoxanthon* J. B. In the meadows by the road-side leading to Swarfton bridge, which in winter-time in floods are over-flown by the Trent.

Giant throat-wort, *Trachelium majus belgarum*, Park. In the mountainous pasture-fields by the hedge-sides, &c. plentifully, as well in this county as in Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Nottinghamshire.

Pansies or hearts ease *Viola tricolor*, Ger. *tricolor major* & *vulgaris*, Park. In the mountains among the corn, and upon the mud-walls and fences of stone.

Pansies, with a large yellow flower, *Viola montana lutea grandiflora nostras*. In the mountainous pastures of the Peak, in several places, principally where the soil is moist and boggy.

Red whorts or bilberries, *Vitis idea semper virens fructu rubro*, J. B. In the mountains of the Peak plentifully.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Derbyshire sends four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for the town of Derby.

Y O R K S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Durham and Westmoreland; on the south, by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire; on the west, by Lancashire and Cheshire; and on the east, by the German ocean. It is by much the largest county in England, and extends in length one hundred and fourteen miles, in breadth eighty, and three hundred and sixty miles in circumference. It is divided into three parcels, or ridings, each of which is as large as an ordinary county. This large county is divided into twenty-six wapentakes, or hundreds; of which the West Riding contains ten, the East Riding four, and the North Riding twelve. It is subdivided into five hundred and sixty-three parishes; in which are one city, fifty-four market towns, two thousand three hundred and thirty villages, about one hundred six thousand one hundred and fifty houses, and five hundred thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is also divided into three lesser shires, viz. Richmondshire, Allertonshire, and Howdenshire; to which some add Hollamshire; and these are subdivided into other partitions, as Craven, Cleeve-land, Marshland, Holderness, &c. It lies in the province and diocese of York, except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester.

R I V E R S.

Yorkshire is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure, the Swale, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, the Ribble, and the Tees.

The name Don, or Done, is supposed to be a variation of the British word Dan, which signifies a deep channel, such as this river runs in. It rises near the borders of Cheshire, not far from Barnesley, a market town, and running south-east to Sheffield, another market town, it directs its course north-east through Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, all market towns, and falls into the Aire at Snath, another market town.

The Calder rises in Lancashire, and running eastward, falls into the Aire, about five miles north-east of the market town called Wakefield.

The name of the Aire is supposed to be a small variation of the British word Ara, which signifies slow or gentle, and might well be applied to this river, which scarce appears to have any motion. It rises at the bottom of a high hill, called Pennigent, near Settle, a market town, not far from the borders of Lancashire, and running east by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snath, three market towns, and being joined by the Don and the Calder, falls into the Ouse, not far from Snath.

The Wharfe, or Wherfe, is so called by a variation of the Saxon name Guerth, which is derived from the British word Guer, swift, on account of the rapidity of its stream. It rises in a wild stony tract, called Craven-hills, north of Pennigent-hill, and running almost parallel to the river Aire, and passing through Wetherby, and Tadcaster, two market towns, falls into the river Ouse, south-east of Tadcaster.

The Nidd rises also among the Craven-hills, and running nearly parallel to the Wharfe, and passing by Ripley and Knaresborough, two market towns, falls into the Swale, a few miles east of Knaresborough.

The Ure, Eare, Yore, or York, rises in a mountainous tract on the borders of Westmoreland, not far west of Askrig, a market town, and running south-east, and passing by Midlam, Masham, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, all market towns, joins the Swale, near Burrowbridge.

The name of the Swale is said to be ancient British Saxon, and to signify swiftness. It rises near the spring

of the Ure, and runs with a rapid stream south-east; through a tract of country to which it gives the name of Swaledale, to Richmond, a considerable borough town, near which it falls, with great violence, down some rocks, and forms a cataract: from hence it continues its course south-east, and being joined by the Ure, and other rivers, the united stream is called the Ure, until it arrives at the city of York; where, receiving a small stream called the Ouse, it takes that name, and running eastward falls into the Humber, not far from Howden, a market town.

The Derwent rises not far from Whitby, a market town upon the coast of the German ocean, and running south by Malton, a borough town, falls into the Ouse near Howden.

The Hull rises in a wild part of the county, called York Wold, near Kilham, a market-town, and running south by Beverley, a borough-town, falls into the Humber at Kingston upon Hull, another very considerable borough-town of this county.

The Humber is supposed to derive its name from the British word Aber, which signifies the mouth of a river, because all the rivers already mentioned fall into it, together with the Trent in Lincolnshire. It is indeed an æstuary of many rivers, and the largest in Britain. It is called the Humber, from the conflux of the Ouse and Trent to its mouth, where it falls into the German ocean, east of Patrington, a market-town. The Humber, being properly an arm of the sea, regularly ebbs and flows; and at ebb, in discharging its own waters, together with those of the ocean, it flows with prodigious rapidity and roaring noise. This reflux is called the Hygre, and is dangerous to such sailors as are not acquainted with it.

The Ribble rises among the Craven Hills, and running south by Settle and Gisborn, two market-towns, passes into Lancashire, not far south of Gisborn.

The Tees separates this county from the bishopric of Durham, and will be described among the rivers of that county.

The less considerable rivers of Yorkshire are the Washbrook, the Cook, the Rother, the Idle, the Went, the Hebden, the Hyde, the Kebeck, the Dent, the Revel, the Gret, and the Foulness.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Yorkshire.

The river Ouse is navigable to Abborough, and vessels of seventy tons burden come up to the city of York; small boats pass up to Rippon, and might be extended farther at no great expence.

The Derwent is navigable to New-Melton, where it is joined by the river Rye, and several other small streams, which water these parts of the county.

The river Hull is navigable considerably above Beverley; but that town standing some distance from the river, had anciently a channel of six furlongs in length from the river to the town, for the convenience of boats and barges; this channel was by act of parliament, in the year 1727, rendered both deeper and wider, in order to admit of vessels of a larger burden.

The Wharfe is navigable a considerable distance above its influx with the Ouse; and large boats pass up to Wetherby, and it might be extended much farther.

The Aire is navigable to Leeds, and small boats pass much farther.

The Calder, which falls into the Aire about five miles below Wakefield, is navigable to Halifax. The navigation of this river has lately been considerably extended, and greatly improved by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton.

The Don is navigable to Sheffield, and the works has been greatly improved within these few years, and rendered more serviceable to the county in general.

These inland navigations are of the utmost service to this large shire, where so many manufactures are carried on with great advantage to the nation in general, and to this county in particular.

R I D I N G S.

As the air, soil, and productions of this spacious county differ in the several districts of it, it is necessary to anticipate its general division into three parts, called Ridings. The name Riding is no more than a corruption of the antient Saxon name Thrithing, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the division into ridings, though now peculiar to Yorkshire, was before the conquest common to several other countries in the north of England. The Ridings of this county, each of which is as large as most shires, are distinguished by the appellations of the West-Riding; East-Riding, and North-Riding.

The WEST-RIDING, or Western Part of this County.

This Riding or division, is separated by the Ouse from the East-Riding, which is its Eastern boundary; the North-Riding is its boundary to the north; the northern parts of Lancashire and Cheshire bound it on the west and south-west; and Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire on the south and south-east.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of the West-Riding is sharper but healthier than in either of the other two Ridings. The soil on the western side of this division is hilly and stony, and consequently not very fruitful, but the intermediate vallies afford plenty of good meadow and pasture ground; and on the side of the Riding next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley though not in such abundance as oats, which are cultivated with success in the most barren parts of this district. This Riding is famous for fine horses, goats, and other cattle. Here are some native trees which are seldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the chesnut. This riding abounds with parks and chaces, and contains many mines of pit-coal and jet. At Tadcaster, a market town, there is a lime quarry; and at Sherborne a sort of stone is dug up, which when first taken out of the ground is soft, but by being exposed to the weather becomes hard and durable. In many parts of this Riding there are likewise mines of stone of a blueish colour, which will cleave like cornish-slate: the mine lies deep, and requires great labour to dig it up; but being calcined, is made into alum by various percolations and boilings, of which a particular description will be given in the sequel.

This Riding is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams like those of Westphalia. Its chief manufactures are cloth, and iron wares.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of the WEST-RIDING.

The country between Sheffield and Barnsley is fine; it abounds with the beauties of landscape, and has a pleasing variety. The soil is in general good, and the crops the same.

Farms run from twenty pounds to eighty pounds, and the rent of land from fourteen shillings to twenty shillings, an acre. Their course of crops,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Clover
4. Wheat

This is very bad husbandry. Another is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Oats

They plough five times for wheat, sow ten pecks, and

reckon the mean produce at twenty bushels. For barley they give five tilths, sow three and an half bushels, and get on an average four quarters. For oats they stir but once, sow five bushels, and get in return four quarters. For pease they likewise give but one earth, sow three bushels, and reckon the medium at twenty. They plough but once for beans, sow them broad-cast three and an half bushels, never hoe them, and reap about thirty. For turnips they stir five times, hoe them once or twice, value an acre at about forty shillings, and use them for sheep, and stall-feeding bullocks. They drain their lands with much attention, being in many places of a wet springing nature. They cut them from two to six feet deep, according as the springs are found which damage the land; the price is about one shilling a perch; but this relates only to good farmers, who copy it from the Marquis of Rockingham. They lay a considerable quantity of lime upon their lands, about four quarters an acre, and do it for all sorts of crops. Their yard manure they never mix with earth, lay it on wheat and turnip land. They sow some rye, plough for it five times, sow two bushels, and reap on a medium thirty.

They use three and four horses in a plough, at length, and do an acre a day. They let their cows at 45s. for twenty weeks in summer. The particulars of a farm:

70 Acres in all
25 Ditto grafs
45 Arable
£. 50 Rent
24 Acres of wheat
18 Spring corn
4 Turnips
4 Horses
6 Cows
8 Oxen
3 Servants
1 Labourer

Price of LABOUR.

In harvest, 1s. a day, and board.

In hay-time, 1s. a day and board, for mowing.

In winter, 1s.

Reaping wheat, 4s. 6d. and 5s.

Mowing grafs, 1s. 6d.

Hoeing turnips, 4s. and 2s. the second,

Ditching, 2s. for 28 yards the acre.

Threshing wheat, 8d. the load of three bushels.

Barley, 1s. a quarter.

Oats, 8d. ditto.

The country from Leeds to Tadcaster is fine, and to Winnmoor, a strong blue clay soil with noble crops on it. About Kiddel, land inclosed lets at about eight shillings or nine shillings an acre; it is generally limestone with a covering of various sorts, but chiefly clay: farms from ten pound to one hundred and fifty pound a year; the course

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or barley
3. Oats
4. Barley, &c.

They plough three or four times for wheat, sow three bushels, and gain in return eighteen or twenty. For barley they plough five times, sow four bushels, and reckon the medium produce at four quarters. They stir but once for oats, sow better than four bushels, and reap from three to eight quarters. For pease, they likewise stir but once, sow three bushels, and gain from eight to twenty. They give but one earth for beans, sow four bushels broad-cast, never hoe them, and reap from twelve to forty bushels. They reckon their soil in general too heavy for turnips, but plough five, six, or seven times, hoe once; value them at from thirty-five shillings to fifty shillings an acre, and use them for sheep and oxen. Clover they sow on wheat and barley, and get at one mowing on good land near three loads of hay an acre. Mr. Rooks, from whom we have this account, has introduced the husbandry of seeding the clover; he mows it for hay, or feeds the first crop, and lets

lets the second stand for seed, gets from four to twelve bushels *per acre*: they manure with rape dust, lay three quarters *per acre* on wheat, and four on barley, costs them thirteen shillings and six-pence a quarter, besides carriage of nine miles. They use two horses double, in their light lands; in their strong, four oxen and one horse, or two oxen and two horses; oxen reckoned best for ploughing.

The Marquis of Rockingham has, to his immortal honour, made prodigious improvements in husbandry, by introducing the methods practised in every county, remarkable for their agriculture, and by that means changed the whole face of the adjacent country, and inspired the farmers with a desire of excelling in that useful art.

The two general divisions of the soil in the neighbourhood of Wentworth-house, small tracts excepted, are into clay and loam; the former is strong and rich, but wet; the latter light enough for turnips, and rich enough for wheat, which has been often remarked, as the criterion of excellent land; the general average rent is about eight shillings an acre. The farms are all small, rising in general from twenty pounds to sixty pounds a year.—The courses of crops are chiefly these. On the light loams,

1. Turneps
2. Barley
3. Clover one year
4. Wheat
5. Barley

On the clays,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans
4. Wheat

And

1. Fallow
2. Barley
3. Clover
4. Wheat

For wheat on a fallow, they plough four or five times, sow nine pecks and an half, and reap, at an average, three quarters on clay land, and three quarters six bushels on their loams.

But one earth for wheat, on clover land.

A fallow for barley consists of four stirrings on clay; but on turnip land they plough and sow. Three bushels of seed used; and the average crop on all land about five quarters. For oats they plough but once, sow four bushels, and gain at a medium, in return, about four quarters and an half, but on fresh land, six or seven quarters.

Pease are not a common crop, but when sown they plough for them but once; sow three bushels and an half, use the common rouncival, and get twenty-four bushels an acre, at an average. For rye, they plough four or five times, sow nine pecks, and gain in return twenty-four bushels. Their culture of turnips is from four to six earths; hoeing, through the attention and example of the Marquis of Rockingham, is coming into practice, inasmuch that many farmers now hoe their crops, who formerly had scarce any notion of it. Perhaps a quarter or a third of the crops are now hoed: they reckoned the medium value of crops not hoed at twenty shillings an acre, and of those that are hoed, at forty shillings: a most striking proof of the excellency of the practice. They use them both for sheep and beasts, generally draw them, and feed on pastures; sometimes in sheds, and reckon that a middling acre of hoed turnips will fat two beasts, of fifty stone each; that is finish their fattening, if half fat by grafs. They give both hay and straw with them. Of rape they sow very little; generally on fresh land, and feed it off with sheep, sowing wheat after it.

Clover they sow with barley, chiefly for mowing; they cut it twice, and get three tons of hay at the two mowings: they find no crop whatever to answer better, but some land begins to grow tired of it, the culture having been common these forty years. The wheat they find better after that which is mown, than that which is fed.

The management of their manure chiefly consists in

the foddering their farm-yards with the straw of the crop; the excellent custom of cutting stubble for that purpose is almost unknown among them. In the spring they lead the dung on to a hill, some few, in imitation of his lordship, turn it over, but it is not common; they lay it upon turnip land, and wheat fallow. Lime is much used on turnips and wheat fallows. They lay a chaldron an acre, which costs them seven shillings, besides the leading, all together twelve shillings by the time on the land. To carry a chaldron twelve miles they reckon worth twenty shillings.

Pigeon dung they lay on all sorts of land, a chaldron *per acre*, which they value at thirty shillings. In the neighbourhood of Sheffield, bones are a very common manure; they lay a chaldron *per acre* on grafs, and find them excellent.

Some malt-dust is used, of which they lay a chaldron *per acre*.

Soap ashes are a favourite manure for grafs lands, and some are laid on a fallow for turnips, three chaldrons *per acre* at eight shillings *per chaldron*; they are reckoned to last three or four years.

Coal-ashes they likewise lay on their grafs lands, five or six chaldron *per acre*; cost one shilling and sixpence *per chaldron*.

Rape-dust they generally use with lime, but not mixed; five quarters of lime and fifteen bushels of rape dust to an acre. It is an excellent manure, but declining in use, on account of the high price, being got up to thirteen shillings a quarter. Soot they get for fourpence a bushel, lay it on grafs and barley, a chaldron to the acre; it lasts one or two crops.

Respecting the tillage of this neighbourhood; they reckon six horses necessary for the culture of sixty acres of arable land; in ploughing, at strong work, they use four at length, but afterwards only two-a-breast; and do three rood or an acre a day. Their allowance of corn consists only of half a peck of oats each horse *per day* in seed-time; the price of joisting from May-day to Michaelmas is thirty-five shillings and they reckon their teams to cost them yearly, upon the whole, (shoeing included) seven pounds ten shillings a horse. Their oxen they winter in common upon straw; but, when they work, upon hay: horses for tillage, they reckon best.

The price *per acre* for ploughing is five shillings.

Sheffield, the first town we visited in this county, is situated on a rising ground on the borders of Derbyshire, one hundred and forty miles from London, and is the chief of a district called Hallamshire. It has been famous for many hundred years, for cutlery wares and iron-works, particularly files and knives or whittles, for which it was celebrated by Chaucer; who, speaking of the accoutrements of his miller, says,

“A Sheffield whittle bare he in his hose.”

The cutlers here are incorporated by the stile of the Cutlers of Hallamshire, and enjoy many privileges. They are denominated Master-cutlers, and are said to be six hundred in number; each of whom gives a particular stamp to his wares. The corporation choose a master and other officers yearly; and it is computed that they do not employ less than forty-thousand men in the iron manufacture.

The great branches carried on here are the plating work, the cutlery, the lead-works, and the silk-mill.

In the plated work some hundreds of hands are employed; the men's pay extends from nine shillings a week to sixty pounds a year. In works of curiosity, it must be supposed that dexterous hands are paid very great wages. Girls earn four shillings and sixpence, and five shillings a week; some even to nine shillings. No men are employed that earn less than nine shillings. Their day's work, including the hours of cessation, is thirteen.

In the cutlery branch are several subdivisions, such as razor, knife, scissar, lancets, fleams, &c. &c. Among these the grinders make the greatest earnings; eighteen, nineteen, and twenty shillings a week, are common among them; but this height of wages is owing in a great measure to the danger of the employment; for the

the grindstones turn with such amazing velocity, that by the mere force of motion they now and then fly in pieces, and kill the men at work on them. These accidents used to be more common than they are at present; but of late years they have invented a method of chaining down an iron over the stone on which the men work in such a manner, that in case of the above-mentioned accidents, the pieces of the stone can only fly forwards, and not upwards; and yet men by the force of the breaking have been thrown back in a surprizing manner, and their hands struck off by shivers of the stone. The mechanism of these grinding wheels is very curious; many grindstones are turned by a set of wheels which all receive their motion from one water-wheel, increasing in velocity from the first movement to the last, which is astonishing; in the finishing wheels it is so great, that the eye cannot perceive the least motion. In the other branches of the cutlery, workmen earn from one shilling and six-pence and two shillings, to ten shillings and six-pence a day. The first are common wages, and the last easily earned by the polishers of the razors. Surprizing wages for any manual performances! all the hands in these branches have constant employment.

Here is likewise a silk mill, a copy from the famous one at Derby, which employs one hundred and fifty-two hands, chiefly women and children; the women earn five or six shillings a week by the pound; girls at first are paid but one shilling, or one shilling and two-pence a week, but rise gradually higher, till they arrive at the same wages as the women. It would be propesterous to attempt a description of this immense mechanism; but it is highly worthy of observation, that all the motions of this complicated system are set at work by one water-wheel, which communicates motion to others, and they to many different ones, until many thousand wheels and powers are set at work from the original simple one. They use Bengal, China, Turkey, Piedmont and American raw silk; the Italian costs them thirty-five shillings a pound, but the American only twenty shillings. It is a good silk, though not equal to the Piedmont. This mill works up one hundred and fifty pound of raw silk a week all the year round, or seven thousand eight hundred *per annum*. The erection of the whole building, with all the mechanism it contains, cost about seven thousand pounds.

Sheffield is allowed to be as far superior to Birmingham in cutlery wares and files, as Birmingham is to Sheffield in locks, hinges, nails and polished steel. Here are several iron mines, and some of alum; and a fine stone bridge over the river Don.

This is a very ancient, large and populous town; but the streets are remarkably narrow. The houses are built with stone, but by the constant smoke of the forges look dark and black. The parish church is a handsome spacious edifice in the form of a cross, and has a fine high spire. It was built in the reign of king Henry I. and upon a petition of the inhabitants to queen Mary, representing that the parish was too large and populous for the vicar to serve it, without assistants, she incorporated twelve of the principal inhabitants, and their successors for ever, by the stile of the twelve capital burgesses of Sheffield, empowering them to elect three priests to assist the vicar; and for that purpose endowed them with certain lands and rents belonging to the crown. The parish church having been found too small to accommodate the number of parishioners, a chapel of ease was lately erected by the towns-people assisted by the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood; and consecrated by the name of St. Paul; there are, besides this, two other chapels, one at Attercliffe, and the other at Ecclesale, two hamlets in this parish, in which chapels service is performed by two of the priests above-mentioned, while the third in his turn assists the vicar in the parish church. There are several ancient monuments in this church of the family of the Talbots earls of Shrewsbury, whose possessions in this and the next county were formerly very considerable, particularly those of George earl of Shrewsbury, who died in the year 1538. George, his grandson, who died in 1590,

and Gilbert his son, who founded the stately hospital, in this town which he endowed with 200*l. per annum*. his great grand-father above-mentioned likewise left 200*l.* a year for ever to the poor of the parish.

The gift of the hospital is perpetuated by the following inscription over the gate:

The Hospital of the Right Honourable Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, erected and settled by the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Norwich, Earl Marshal of England, great grandson of the said Earl, in pursuance of his last will and testament, Anno 1678.

King James the first founded a grammar school in this town, and appointed thirteen school burgesses, to manage the revenue, and nominate the master and usher. Here are besides two charity schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for the same number of girls. There was formerly a very fine castle here, built by Henry III. with a noble mansion-house, the seat of the dukes of Norfolk, in which Mary queen of Scots was prisoner fifteen or sixteen years. After the death of king Charles the first, it was destroyed with divers others by order of parliament.

The lord of the manor has a prison here, and holds a court every three weeks. The first mill for turning grind-stones in England were erected in this town.

Sheffield has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and November the twenty-sixth, for cattle and horses.

Near Sheffield is a park, where, in the last century, an oak was cut down which had above ten thousand feet of board in it; and in the same park another was felled, the trunk of which was so large, that two men on horse-back, one on each side the tree, as it lay along the ground, could not see the crowns of each other's hats.

There are still to be seen the remains of a Roman fortification between Sheffield and Rotherham. Here is likewise the famous trench, by some called Devil's bank, by others Danes Bank; it extends five miles in length, and in some places goes by the name of Kemp Bank, but in others Temple's Bank.

At Ecklesfield, near Sheffield, was an alien priory of benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Wandragsilus, in the diocese of Roan in Normandy.

From Sheffield we proceeded to Rotherham, so called from its situation near the bank of the Rother, at its confluence with the Don, over which here is a fine stone bridge. It is a neat handsome town, one hundred and sixty-one miles from London. Here is a church which is a fair stone building in the form of a cathedral, with an handsome spire steeple; and a charity school for forty-two boys. Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham archbishop of York, who was a native of this place, in the year 1481 founded a college here on the bridge, dedicated to our Saviour, consisting of a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three masters, one for grammar, one for music, and another for writing; and endowed with revenues, which upon the suppression were valued at eighty-eight pounds twelve shillings *per annum*. This college has long since been converted into an alms-house.

Rotherham is famous for its iron works, of which it contains one very large one, belonging to Mr. Walker, and one or two smaller. Near the town are two collieries, out of which the iron ore is dug, as well as the coals to work it with; these collieries and works employ together near five hundred hands. The ore is here worked into metal, and then into bar iron, and the bars sent into Sheffield to be worked, and to all parts of the country; this is one branch of their business. Another is the foundery, to which they run the ore into meral pigs, and then cast it into all sorts of boilers, pans, plough-shares, &c. &c. &c. The forge-men work by weight, and earn from eight shillings to twenty shillings a week, but twelve or fourteen shillings the average; the foundery men are paid by the week, from seven to ten shillings. No boys are employed younger than fourteen, such from three to four shillings a week. In the collieries, the men earn from seven to nine shillings a week. There are few women employed; and only in piling old bits of scrap iron (which are brought

to Rotherham by way of Hull from Holland, London, &c.) into the form of small pyramids, upon round pieces of stone, after which they are set into the furnace till they become of a malleable heat; and are then worked over again.

Besides the iron manufactory, they have a pottery, in which is made the white, cream-coloured (Staffordshire) and tortoise-shell earthen-ware. It employs about two or three and twenty men, and forty boys; the men are paid nine shillings a week for day-work, but much is done by the piece, in which case they all earn more, up to fifteen shillings a week. Boys of nine or ten years old have two shillings, and two shillings and sixpence a week. There is also a very large quantity of lime burnt in this town, which constantly employs about twenty hands, that earn at a medium nine shillings a week.

Rotherham has a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Monday, for horned cattle, and sheep; and December the first, for cattle and horses.

In the neighbourhood of Rotherham, is Wentworth-castle, the seat of the earl of Stafford. The new front to the lawn is one of the most beautiful in the world. It is surprizingly light and elegant; the portico, supported by six pillars of the Corinthian order, is exceedingly elegant; the triangular cornice inclosing the arms, as light as possible; the ballustrade gives a fine effect to the whole building, which is exceeded by few in lightness, unity of parts, and that pleasing simplicity which must strike every beholder.

The hall is forty by forty, the ceiling supported by very handsome Corinthian pillars; and divided into compartments by cornices elegantly worked and gilt; the divisions painted in a very pleasing manner. On the left hand you enter an anti-chamber, twenty feet square; then a bed-chamber of the same size, and thirdly a drawing room of the like dimension; the pier glass is large, but the frame rather in a heavy stile. Over the chimney is some carving by Gibbons.

The other side of the hall opens into a drawing room, forty by twenty-five. The chimney-piece exceedingly elegant; the cornice surrounds a plate of Siena marble, upon which is a beautiful festoon of flowers in white; it is supported by two pillars of Siena wreathed with white, than which nothing can have a better effect. The door-cases are very elegantly carved and gilt. Here are three fine slabs, one of Egyptian granate, and two of Siena marble; also several pictures.

Carlo Maratt. David with Goliath's head, supped by this master; fine.

Salvator Rosa. Two cattle pieces, exceedingly fine, and in a more finished and agreeable stile, than what is commonly seen of this master.

Guido. Diana, copied from this master; the naked body is painted well, but the arms in the blue drapery very ill done; it is not at first sight clear, whether the figure has a right arm or not.

Paulo Mattea. Abraham.

Dining-room, twenty-five by thirty. Here is found the great Earl of Strafford, by *Vandyke*; the expression of the countenance and the painting of the hands very fine.

Going up-stairs, you enter the gallery, which is one of the most beautiful rooms in England. It is one hundred and eighty feet long by twenty-four broad, and thirty high. It is in three divisions; a large one in the center, and a small one at each end; the division is by very magnificent pillars of marble, with gilt capitals. In the spaces between these pillars and the wall, are statues,

Apollo,
An Egyptian Priestess,
Bacchus, and
Ceres.

This noble gallery is designed and used as a rendezvous-room, and an admirable one it is; one end is furnished for music, and the other with a billiard-table. This is the stile which such rooms should always be regulated in. At each end is a very elegant Venetian window, contrived (like several others in the house) to

admit the air by sliding down the pannel under the center part of it. The cornices of the end-divisions are of marble, richly ornamented. Here are several valuable pictures.

Borgognone. Two battle pieces.

Vandyke. Charles I. in the Isle of Wight; very fine.

Bassan. Wisemen's Offerings.

Carlo Maratt: Himself, and Turkish lady kept by him; the lady is beautiful and graceful: Carlo had a better taste than Rubens.

Titian. Miracle by St. Paul; group and colouring very fine.

Carlo Maratt. Christ in the garden, and the bloody issue cured; very fine.

Michael Angelo. Two sharpers cheating a gentleman at cards; very fine. Vision of St. John; the colouring and attitude bad.

Lord Strafford's library is a good room, thirty by twenty, and the book-cases handsomely disposed.

Her ladyship's dressing-room is extremely elegant, about twenty-five feet square, hung with blue India paper; the cornice, ceiling and ornaments, all extremely pretty; the toilette boxes of gold, and very handsome.

Her ladyship's reading closet is excessively elegant, hung with a painted satin, and the ceiling in Mosaics festooned with honey-suckles; the cornice of glass painted with flowers. It is a sweet little room, and must please every spectator. On the other side of the dressing-room is a bird closet, in which are many cages of singing birds: the bed-chamber twenty-five square, is very handsome; and the whole apartment pleasingly complete.

But Wentworth-castle is more famous for the beauties of the ornamented environs, than for that of the house, though the front is superior to many. The water and the woods adjoining, are sketched with great taste. The first extends through the park in a meandering course, and wherever it is viewed, the terminations are no where seen, having every where the effect of a real and very beautiful river; the groves of oaks fill up the bends of the stream in the most elegant manner. Here advancing thick to the very banks of the water; there appearing at a distance, breaking away to a few scattered trees in some spots, and in others joining their branches into the most solemn brownness. The water, in many places, is seen from the house between the trees of several scattered clumps most picturesquely; in others it is quite lost behind hills, and breaks every where upon the view in a stile that cannot be too much admired.

The shrubbery that adjoins the house is disposed with the utmost elegance. The waving slopes dotted with firs, pines, &c. are excessively pretty, and the temple is fixed at so beautiful a spot, as to command the sweet landscape of the park, and the rich prospect of the adjacent country, which rises in a bold manner, and presents an admirable view of cultivated hills.

Winding up the hill among the plantations and woods which are laid out in an agreeable taste, we came to the bowling green which is thickly encompassed with evergreens; retired and beautiful with a very light and pretty Chinese temple on one side of it; and from thence cross a dark walk catching a most beautiful view of a bank of distant wood. The next object is a statue of Ceres in a retired spot, the arcade appearing with a good effect; and through the three divisions of it, the distant prospect is seen very finely. The lawn which leads up to the castle is elegant; there is a chump of firs on one side of it; through which the distant prospect is seen, and the above-mentioned statue of Ceres, caught in the hollow of a dark grove, with the most picturesque elegance; and is one among the few instances of statues being employed in gardens with real taste. From the platform of grass within the castle walls (in the center of which is a statue of the late earl who built it) over the battlements, you behold a surprizing prospect on which ever side you look; but the view which pleased us best, is that opposite the entrance, where you look down upon a valley which is extensive, finely bounded

by rising cultivated hills, and very complete in being commanded at a single look notwithstanding its vast variety.

Within the menagery at the bottom of the park, is a most pleasing shrubbery extremely sequestered, cool, shady, and agreeably contrasted to that by the house from which so much distant prospect is beheld; the latter is what may be called fine; but the former is pleasingly agreeable. We proceeded through the menagery (which is pretty well stocked with pheasants, &c.) to the bottom of the shrubbery, where is an alcove in a sequestered situation; in front of it the body of a large oak is seen at the end of a walk in a pleasing stile; but on approaching it, three more are caught in the same manner, which from uniformity in such merely rural and natural objects displeases at the very first sight. This shrubbery, or rather plantation, is spread over two fine slopes, the valley between which is a long winding hollow dale, exquisitely beautiful; the banks are thickly covered with great numbers of very fine oaks, whose noble branches in some places almost join over the grass lawn, which winds through this elegant valley; at the upper end is a gothic temple, over a little grot, which forms an arch, and together have a most pleasing effect; on a near view, this temple is found a light, airy, and elegant building. Behind it is a water sweetly situated; surrounded by hanging wood in a beautiful manner, an island in it prettily planted; and the bank on the left side rising elegantly from the water, and scattered with fine oaks. From the seat of the river God, the view into the park is pretty, congenial with the spot, and the temple caught in a proper stile.

Near this town stands Sandbeck, a noble seat of the earl of Scarborough; which, when the beautiful lawn before the house, and the extent of the adjoining woods, remarkable for the improvements of art, as well as for the bigness and flourishing state of the trees, are considered, may vie with most seats, in respect to situation.

Not far from hence are the ruins of Roch, or Roch-abbey, hid by a steep woody cliff, towards the south, and by large rocks towards the north, and north-east: the north and south-west sides of these ruins are bounded by two large woods: the circumference of that on the south-west, called Kings-Wood, is about a mile and a half, and that on the north-west, called from a large farm on one side of it, Grange-Wood, is about four or five miles. To the east is a large bed of water, which is the collection of a rivulet that runs amongst the ruins: the banks on each side this water are steep, and delightfully clothed with trees of various sorts, interspersed with several peeping rocks and ruins. Under one of the rocks is the mouth of a cavern, which it is said had formerly a communication under ground with the monastery in Tickhill-Castle, about two miles distant; but that the passage is now stopped by the falling in of the earth. Several traditional stories are almost universally told, and believed by a number of the inhabitants hereabout, of ridiculous pranks which have been played by several goblins and ghosts in this cave and about the abbey. One side of the nef of the building, from north to south, under the middle tower, and some old pillars and arches are all that are now left, except several small fragments which are dispersed for above half a mile round, great part having been carried away at different times, to repair adjacent churches, or build gentlemen's seats; but particular care was taken by the late earl of Scarborough, to preserve what remains. These ruins, among which large trees are now grown up, and the contiguous borders from a picture inexpressibly charming, especially when viewed with the lights and shadows they receive from a western sun; and its retired situation free from every noise, except the murmur of a limpid rivulet, together with the vestiges of sepulchral monuments, and the gloomy shades of those venerable greens, ivy and yew, which creep up, and luxuriantly branch out and mix with the beautiful whiteness of the rocks; gives such a solemnity to this scene, as strikes an awful reverence in the beholder, and inspires a contemplative pleasant melancholy. This abbey was found-

ed by Richard de Builli, and Richard Fitz-Tuivils, in 1147, and dedicated by them to the Virgin Mary, with yearly revenues of two hundred and twenty-four pounds. The stone of which this abbey is built, was dug out of the famous quarry near adjoining, and well known to the masons by the name of Bach-Abbey-stone, which whiteness and beauty in every respect is not to be equalled.

Another object worthy of notice is the tower and spire of the church of Laughton, in this neighbourhood; which, for delicacy and justness of proportion, is not excelled by any other gothic piece of the kind. It is somewhat surprising, that so elegant and ornamental a structure, superior by far to all others round it, should have been bestowed upon a village church.

This edifice stands upon a very high hill, which at a distance greatly resembles that at Harrow, in the county of Middlesex. The height of the steeple to the weathercock is one hundred and ninety-five feet, and by its situation rendered the most conspicuous in every point of view of any perhaps in the whole kingdom, being seen from many places at the distance of forty, fifty, and sixty miles. It has a peculiar beauty when viewed in the diagonal line, the pinnacles at the corners of the tower being joined by the arches to the spire, as are others above them, which break its out-lines, and give at the same time an elegant diminution; but time has so greatly injured it, that, without considerable repairs, it will not stand many years longer.

The duke of Leeds, whose seat at Kiveton is worth a stranger's attention, has cut a vista through the woods of his park, to take this steeple into his view. You enter first the hall, which is fifty feet by thirty, painted by Sir James Thornhill. Around it are several antique statues, some of which are very finely executed.

Cupid.

Lucretia; the drapery admirably light and fine; and the air of the head beautiful.

Hercules.

Venus.

Paris.

Diana. Her drapery good, but the folds rather too small.

In the anti-room, among other pictures are, *Holbein*. Portrait of the earl of Worcester. Lord Cecil. The hands and face very fine.

Vandyke. Marquis of Montrose inimitably fine; the features and countenance noble, and the attitude easy and elegant.

King and Queen of Bohemia.

Drawing-room, twenty-four square.

Bed-chamber.

Closet. A music-piece by *Titian*. The drapery pretty.

Dining-room, thirty-six by twenty-five.

Rubens. The four parts of the world. The figures are those of Rubens, a pure fleshy female, but the beasts surprizingly fine; the panther equal to any thing ever painted, and the crocodile admirably done. The groupe vile.

Titian. The four Evangelists; heavy and inexpressive, but the diffusion of light good, the air of the heads is fine, and the hands very well executed.

Paul Veronese. Marriage of Cana. A strange groupe; the drapery very bad; nor is there any propriety of action: the expression is however strong.

Solomon receiving his wisdom. The figure of Solomon is that of a sleeping clown. The attitude of the Deity in the air, and the expression of his countenance are fine: the colours bad.

David and Nathan, by the same master, but unknown. The colours and manner the same.

Reynolds. The late Duchefs of Leeds; a most sweet attitude and exquisite eyes.

Drawing-room, twenty-five square.

Vandyke. Earl of Strafford; fine.

Rubens. Sea goddesses; the figures, attitudes and colours are not pleasing.

Ditto. Venus and Cupid. By no means agreeable.

Schalken. Old woman with a candle. The expression of the light strong and fine.

Bassan.

Bassan. The creation.

The landscapes: fine.

Adoration of the shepherds; ditto,

Lucretia and Tarquin; the picture of an old hag, pulling a letcher by the nose.

Carlo Marrat. Virgin and child.

Wife men's offerings. Figure of the Virgin, good.

Holbein. Erasmus and Sir Thomas More; very fine.

Ostend. A man reading a paper. The minute expression strong.

Vandyke. Earl of Derby; fine.

On the right of the hall is the stair-case, painted by *Le Guere*, thirty-two square by sixty high.

The saloon fifty-four by thirty-four; here are the following antiques.

Nero. The head and attitude very fine.

Paris.

Venus and Cupid. The head, and turn of the neck exquisite; and the attitude elegant.

Cleopatra. Nothing can be finer than this drapery; the turn of the head is good, but the attitude wants expression.

The pictures are,

Guido. Death of St. Sebastian; fine. The colours, naked, and lights expressive.

Titian. Ditto tying to a tree; fine colouring, but no expression.

The vestibule, twenty-three square.

Canaletti. Six views of Venice; of a fine and blooming brilliancy.

Poussin. Landscape; fine. The figures excellent, the hills and trees noble, but the sky appears to be of too deep a blue.

Rubens. His family.

Ancona. Two views of Rome; the architecture fine.

Dressing room, twenty-five by twenty-one.

Titian. Philip the second of Spain: exceeding fine; the same as at Devonshire House.

Bed-chamber, twenty-three by twenty-one.

Closet.

Vandyke. King Charles on horse-back. The horse by *Wootton*; fine.

Dressing-room, twenty-five by twenty-four.

Bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty-two.

Closet. A nun, the drapery excellent.

A landscape; a waterfall, good.

Bed-chamber, thirty-four by twenty-four.

Portrait of the Duke of Florence and Machiavel; excellent.

Drawing-room, thirty-three by thirty-one.

Bartolomeo. Armida and Rinaldo.

Titian. Figure of a man and a woman.

Danae and the golden shower, the colours are pretty good, but the drawing appears to be bad.

Other pictures not hung in order, are,

Holbein. Alderman Hewet; very fine.

Vandyke. Earl of Strafford, and his secretary.

Earl of Arundel.

David with Goliath's head.

Titian. Himself at music. The colours, drapery and attitude fine, but the diffusion of light quite unnatural.

Bassan. Landscape.

Titian. Lot and his daughters; vile.

Portrait of the Duke of Newburgh; very fine.

Having viewed Kiveton house, we directed our way to Tickhall, or Tickhill, an ancient town, one hundred and forty nine miles from London. It appears to have been a place of considerable note in the time of the Saxons, and to have taken its name from a mount or hill here, which remains to this day, and is by Camden called Moles Edita. It gives name to an honour of a very extensive jurisdiction, and to which a great many manors owe suit and service. This honour has been vested in the crown ever since the reign of king Henry IV. and is leased out to a subject. Here is a large handsome church, a charity school, and an hospital.

On the hills above-mentioned are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built before the

conquest; in it was a royal free chapel, or collegiate church, founded by queen Eleanor, wife to king Henry II. and given by king John to the canons of the cathedral church of Roan, in Normandy. It was afterwards granted to the prior and convent of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire; and lastly to the abbot and convent of St. Peter, at Westminster. The ruins of this castle are surrounded with a wide and deep moat, and a wall about five feet high; and on the north-east side is an immense mount, with a round tower on the top of it. About the center of the space, within the walls, is an house; which, from its great number of apartments, and the paintings of saints and crucifixes on the walls, plainly denotes its having been a religious house.

On the west side of this town was an house of Austin friars in the beginning of the reign of king Edward I. and before the year 1225, here was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard; and likewise another in the year 1326, in a marsh land near this town.

Tickhill has a weekly market on Saturday; but no annual fair.

While we continued in these parts we visited Wentworth-house, the seat of the marquis of Rockingham, situated in the midst of a most beautiful country, and in a park that is one of the most exquisite spots in the world. It consists of an irregular quadrangle, inclosing three courts, with two grand fronts. The principal one to the park extends in a line upwards of six hundred feet, forming a center and two wings. Nothing in architecture can be finer than this center, which extends nineteen windows. In the middle, a most noble portico projects twenty feet, and is sixty long in the area; six magnificent Corinthian pillars support it in front, and one at each end. This portico is lightness and elegance itself; the projection is bold, and when viewed afloat from one side, admits the light through the pillars at the ends, which has a most happy effect, and adds surprizingly to the lightness of the edifice. The bases of the pillars rest on pedestals, in a line upon the rustics, which by some critics has been objected to, by asserting that the pedestal of a column ought to be fixed on the ground alone; but without enquiring into the propriety of such strict rules, it may be remarked that the effect of breaking them, is a beauty; for as it is always necessary to inclose the area of the portico with a ballustrade, when there are no pedestals, the shafts of the pillars are cut by it, which hurts the beauty of their proportion, and has in general a bad effect. But in this portico, the ballustrade extending from pedestal to pedestal, the shafts are seen complete, and the unity of the view not in the least destroyed. The timpanum is excellently proportioned; at the points are three very light statues; the cornice, the arms, and the capitals of the pillars admirably executed. A ballustrade crowns the rest of the front, at each end a statue, and between them a vase; the whole uniting to form a center at once pleasing and magnificent; in which lightness vies with grandeur, and simplicity with elegance.

The rustic floor consists of a very large arcade, and two suites of rooms. In the the arcade is a fine group in statuary, containing three figures as large as life, in which one of gigantic stature is getting the better of two others; the sculpture is Foggini; the upper parts of the two lower figures are finely executed; the turn of the backs, and the expression of the countenances, good; the forced struggling attitude of the hinder one very great, especially that of pushing his hand against the body of his antagonist. On the left of this arcade is the common apartment; first, a supping-room, thirty by twenty-two, and fourteen high; a drawing-room, thirty-three by twenty-five; anti-room to the dining-room, and the dining-room, thirty-six by twenty-five. On the other side, offices for the steward, butlers, &c. Upon this floor are an immense number of rooms of all sorts; and among others a great many admirable good apartments, of anti-room, dressing-room, bed-chamber, furnished with great elegance in velvets, damasks, &c. and gilt and carved ornaments.

Upon the principal floor you enter first the grand hall, which is, beyond all comparison, the finest room in England;

England; the justness of the proportions such as must strike every eye with the most agreeable surprize on entering it. It is sixty feet square, and forty high; a gallery ten feet wide is carried round the whole, which leaves the area a cube of forty feet; this circumstance gives it an elegance and a magnificence unmatched in any other hall. The gallery is supported by eighteen most noble Ionic fluted pillars, incrusted with a paste, representing in the most natural manner several marbles. The shafts are of Siena, and so admirably imitated as not to be distinguished from reality by the most experienced and most scrutinizing eye; the bases pedestals, the capitals of white marble, and the square of the bases of verd antique. Nothing can have a more beautiful effect than these pillars; those only on one side of the room are yet completed; but the most skilful hands from Italy are kept constantly employed in finishing this noble design. Between the pillars are eight niches in the wall for statues, which are ready to be placed when the pillars, walls, and niches are finished for receiving them. Over these niches are very elegant reliefs in pannels, from the designs of Mr. Stewart. Above the gallery are eighteen Corinthian pilasters, which are also to be incrusted with the imitation of marbles. Between the shafts are pannels struck in stucco, and between the capitals festoons in the same, in a stile which cannot fail of pleasing the most cultivated taste. The ceiling is of compartments in stucco, simply magnificent, and admirably executed. His lordship designs a floor in compartments answerable to the ceiling, of the same workmanship as the columns.—To the left of this noble hall is a grand suite of apartments; containing,

First, a supper-room, forty feet by twenty-two. The ceiling compartments in stucco; the center a plain large oblong; at each end a square, in which is a most elegant relief, representing two angels supporting an urned cup of flowers resting on the head of an eagle; the divisions on each side containing scrolls; the whole exceedingly elegant. The chimney-piece very handsome, the frieze containing the Rockingham supporters, with a plain shield, in white marble, finely polished; the columns festooned in the same.

Second, a drawing-room thirty-five, by twenty-three. The ceiling coved in stucco; the center an oval in oblong, with medallions in the corners of the square cut by the oval, inclosed in wreaths of laurel surrounded by scrolls; the cove rising to it struck in small octagon compartments, chequered by little squares, extremely elegant. The cornice, frieze, and architrave of the wainscot beautifully carved; nothing more elegant of the kind than the scroll of carving on the frieze. The chimney-piece of white marble, polished; the cornice supported by figures of captives, in the same; on the frieze, festoons of fruit and flowers; on each side a vase, on which are four small but elegant figures in relief, something in the attitude of the hours in the Aurora of Guido.

Third, a dining-room forty feet square; the ceiling of stucco; in the center a large octagon; around it eight divisions, within four of which are reliefs of boys supporting a shield, inclosing a head in a blaze, by a wreath of fruit; over it a basket of flowers on a shell inverted; and under it an eagle spreading its wings. In the other division are rays in circles of fret-work. The design of the whole in a most just and elegant taste. The chimney-piece large and handsome, of white polished marble; above it architectural ornaments; a cornice, &c. supported by Corinthian pillars; the whole finely carved, and surrounding a space left for a picture. In the walls of the room are pannels in stucco, of a bold and spirited design, and like the ceiling, exceedingly well executed. Over the doors are six historical reliefs; in the center on each side a large frame-work for a picture, by which are pannels, inclosing in wreaths four medallions;

Theocritus,
Hector,
Agamemnon,
Hyacinthus.

On one side the chimney-piece, in the same stile,
Hamilcar;
And on the other,
Triolus.

Returning to the grand hall, you enter from the other side another suite.

First, an anti-room thirty by twenty; the ceiling finely finished in stucco.

Secondly, the grand drawing-room, thirty-six square; ceiling the same.

Third, a dressing-room thirty by twenty-five; by the ceiling coved in stucco; the center an oval cut in a square, elegantly decorated; the cove rising to it mosaic'd in small squares, designed with great taste.

Fourth, the state bed-chamber, twenty-five square ceiling of stucco, and elegant.

Fifth, another dressing-room, sixteen square, communicating with the passage which runs behind this suite of apartments.

At the other end of the house behind the great dining-room is the India apartment, a bed-chamber fifteen square, with a dressing-room the same; the chimney-piece extremely elegant; pillars of Siena marble.

From the other corner of the hall on the right-hand you enter by a large passage; the gallery, or common rendezvous room one hundred and thirty feet by eighteen, hung with India paper; a most useful and agreeable room. To the right, this opens into the new damask apartment, consisting of a bed-chamber and two dressing-rooms, one of the latter twenty-seven feet by eighteen, the ceiling compartments in stucco: the chimney-piece surprizingly elegant; a border of Siena marble, surrounded by compartments of a black marble ground, inlaid with flowers, fruit, and birds of marble in their natural colours; most exquisitely finished. The bed-chamber, twenty-seven by fifteen, the ceiling very well designed and executed in stucco; the other dressing-room (both open into the gallery) twenty-eight by eighteen; a coved ceiling stuccoed in compartments extremely neat; the chimney-piece pilasters of Siena, with white polished capitals supporting the cornice of white and Siena marble; the whole very elegant: over it a copy, from Vandyke, of Charles the First's Queen, by Lady Fitzwilliams, exceedingly well done; the face, hair, and drapery excellent.—Here is one of the most curious cabinets in England; it is in architectural divisions of a center and two wings, on a basement story of drawers; a cornice finely wrought of ebony, the frieze of ivory, and the architecture tortoise-shell, supported by Corinthian fluted pillars of tortoise-shell and ebony carved in reliefs, the capitals and bases gilt. The entrance of the building rustics in tortoise-shell, the divisions in ivory. By looking in the center on either side, is a deception of perspective; the design is very elegant, and the workmanship excellent.

On the other side of the gallery, you open into a blue damask dressing-room, twenty-five by twenty-four; here are two pictures by Mr. West, which seems to be in his happiest manner; Diana and Endymion, and Cymon and Iphigene. In the first, the most striking peculiarity is the light, all issuing from the crescent of Diana; this is something of the *Concetto*, but the execution is fine; the diffusion spirited and natural. The turn of her neck and naked arm is very beautiful; all the colours are fine and brilliant; and the general harmony very pleasing. In the other piece, the naked bosom of Iphigene is fine, and the turn of her head inimitable. Cymon's figure is good, his attitude easy and natural; the colours are glowing, and consequently pleasing. Besides these pieces, here is likewise a large portrait of the late King on horseback; it is a good one, the attitude very natural. Likewise a small relief in alabaster of a Cupid in a car, drawn by panthers: his attitude very pleasing.—Next is the chintz bed-chamber, twenty-four by twenty.

After this comes the yellow damask apartment. The dressing-room eighteen square; and the bed-chamber twenty-five by eighteen. Upon a cabinet in this room is a small Venus in white marble; fine, delicate, and pleasing; the drapery under her breast beautiful.

The red and white apartment, nineteen square; and a dressing-room twenty by nineteen. Then into the last apartment on this side, very elegantly furnished, twenty by eighteen, and twenty-two by twenty.

The library sixty by twenty, and nobly furnished; among other particulars are the engravings of antiques found in Herculaneum.

Besides this very magnificent work, there are in this library a vast number of books of prints, architecture and medals; of the last, his lordship has one of the greatest collections in England.

From the library is a direct communication, on one side with the preceding rooms, and on the other with the crimson velvet apartment; consisting of, first, an anti-room, painted in obscura in blue, in a very neat taste, twenty-three feet square; this opens into the bed-chamber of the same dimensions, the ornaments of the bed, the glass frames, &c. &c. of gilt carving well executed; then the dressing-room twenty-three by fifteen.

The Attic story consists of complete sets of apartments, of bed-chamber and dressing-room; including those of lord and lady Rockingham, which are four dressing-rooms and a bed-chamber. In his lordship's anti-room hangs the famous picture of the earl of Strafford, and his secretary, by Vandyke; and incomparably fine it is. Also the portrait of an old servant, by Stubbs; which appears to be most excellently done. The strong expression of the face is worthy the pencil of Rembrandt himself. The rooms on this floor are all spacious, many of thirty-six by thirty, thirty by twenty-five, &c. &c. in general well proportioned, and the furniture rich and elegant. Upon the whole, much superior to the common stile of Attic apartments.

In respect of convenience, the connection of the apartments throughout the house is excellently contrived. For the grand suite of rooms on the left of the hall has a roomy passage behind it, which communicates with the offices by back stairs, and with the library and apartments adjoining by passages. To the right of the hall the same convenience is found, for one of its doors opens into the great stair-case, landing-place and passage, which runs behind the grand apartment and opens into the second dressing-room; so that there is a double way through all this suite, to the state bed-chamber; either through the great rooms to the first dressing-room, and then into the bed-chamber; or on the other side through the second dressing-room; and an immediate communication between these apartments and the stair-case, which leads down to the rustic floor, and up to the Attic story. All these apartments are nearly contiguous to each other, and yet you may enter almost any one of the rooms without going through another. The disposition of the other apartments is not inferior.

The passage before-mentioned, or rather vestibule which connects the hall and the apartments to the right of it, likewise opens into the gallery, which as a rendezvous room is excellently situated; for to the right it opens into both the dressing-rooms of the blue damask apartment; and on the left through the green damask dressing-room to the library and apartments adjoining, and by several large, handsome, and well-lighted passages to other apartments and stair-cases, which communicate with the offices, so that on every side there is a communication between all the apartments, and yet without making one a passage-room to another; which is excellently contrived.

But the park and environs of Wentworth house, are, if any thing, more noble than the edifice itself; for which way soever you approach, very magnificent woods, spreading waters, and elegant temples break upon the eye at every angle. But there is so great a variety in the points of view, that it is impossible to lead you a regular tour of the whole without manifest confusion; we shall therefore take the parts distinctly, and so pass from one to the other.

Many of the objects are viewed to the greatest advantage by taking the principal entrance from Rotherham; this approach, his lordship is at present laying out; much of the road, &c. is done, and when com-

pleted it will be a continued landscape, as beautiful as can be conceived. At the very entrance of the park, the prospect is delicious. In front you look full upon a noble range of hills, dales, lakes and woods, the house magnificently situated in the center of the whole. The eye naturally falls into the valley before you, through which the water winds in a noble stile. On the opposite side, is a vast sweep of rising slopes, finely scattered with trees, up to the house, which is here seen distinctly, and stands in the point of grandeur from whence it seems to command all the surrounding country. The woods stretching away above, below, and to the right and left with inconceivable magnificence; from the pyramid on one side, which rises from the bosom of a great wood, quite around to your left hand, where they join one of above an hundred acres hanging on the side of a vast hill, and forming altogether an amphitheatrical prospect, the beauties of which are much easier imagined than described. In one place the rustic temple crowns the point of a waving hill, and in another the Ionic one appears with a lightness that decorates the surrounding groves. The situation of the house is no where better seen than from this point, for, in some places near, it appears to stand too low; but the contrary is manifest from hence, for the front-sweep of country forms the slope of a gradually rising hill, in the middle of which is the house, up to it is a fine bold rise. If it was on the highest of the ground, all the magnificence of the plantations which stretch away beyond it, would be lost, and those on each side take the appearance of right lines, stiffly pointing to the edifice. But this remark is almost general, for I scarce know a situation, in which the principal building should be on the highest ground.

Descending from hence towards the wood beneath you, hanging towards the valley, and through which the road leads, before it enters another view breaks upon the eye, which cannot but delight it. First, the water winding through the valley in a very beautiful manner; on the other side, a fine slope rising to the rustic temple, most elegantly backed with a dark spreading wood. To the right a vast range of plantations, covering a whole sweep of hill, and near the summit the pyramid raising its bold head from a dark bosom of surrounding wood. The effect truly great.—In the center of the view, in a gradual opening among the hills, appears the house; the situation wonderfully elegant. Turning a little to the left, several woods, which from other points are seen distinct, here appear to join, and form a vast body of noble oaks, rising from the very edge of the water to the summit of the hills, on the left of the house. The Ionic temple at the end most happily placed, in a spot from whence it throws an elegance over every landscape.

The road then entering, winds through the wood before mentioned. This wood is cut into winding walks, of which there is a great variety; in one part of it, on a small hill of shaven grass, is a neat house for repasts in hot weather. The dining-room is thirty-two feet by sixteen, very neatly fitted up; the chimney-pieces of white marble of an elegant simplicity; the bow-window remarkably light and airy. Adjoining is a little drawing-room hung with India paper, and a large closet with book-cases; beneath are a kitchen and other offices. From hence a walk winds to the aviary, which is a little light Chinese building of a very pleasing design; it is stocked with Canary and other foreign birds, which are kept alive in winter by means of hot walls at the back of the building; the front is open net-work in compartments. In another part of the wood is an octagon temple in a small lawn; and the walk winds in another place over a bridge of rock-work, which is thrown over a small water thickly surrounded with trees.

Upon coming out of this wood the objects all receive a variation at once; the plantations bear in different directions, but continue their noble appearance; for your eye rises over a prodigious fine bank of wood to the Ionic temple, which here seems dropt by the hand of Grace in the very spot where Taste herself would wish it to be seen.

The road from hence is to wind over the hill, and take a slanting course down to that part of the water where the octagon temple is situated; a very elegant little building, sweetly situated in the valley, commanding the bends of shore among the adjoining groves, and the hanging woods which crown the surrounding hills. Not far from this temple, a magnificent bridge is to be thrown over the water, and the road then to be traced through another wood, which is full of an immense number of the most venerable oaks in England; one of which is nineteen feet in circumference; and a great many of them near as large, with noble stems of a majestic height. After this it will gain an oblique view of the grand front of the house, and wind up to it in such a line, that the feet may never travel in a direction that the eye has before commanded.

Another noble approach from which this exquisite park is seen to great advantage, is the lower entrance from Rotherham, where the new porter's lodge is building. From hence the pyramid is seen upon the right, rising from a noble sweep of wood. In front the rustic temple just shews its head above a spreading plantation in a picturesque manner. On the left, along the valley, winds the lake in that waving line, which art uses to imitate the most elegant touches of nature. It is broke by bold projecting clumps of wood upon the banks, through which the water is in some places seen with a most charming elegance. At a distance upon the banks of this noble water, which is upwards of two hundred yards wide, is seen the octagon temple, in a situation fixed with such taste as to leave little for the imagination to supply. On the other side of the water, you look upon a great extent of park, scattered with trees in the most beautiful manner imaginable, crowned with two vast woods, which here appear as one; and on every side fine prospects of cultivated hills spreading one beyond another.—This approach crosses towards the lodge, where is a small but very neat room of prints on blue paper, and furnished with an harpichord, for varying the scene of the most elegant of all amusements. The view from the windows is full upon the water, then the hills rising boldly from the shore, and terminated with a magnificent range of woods. The road winds from hence around the hill on which the rustic temple stands, and breaks at once upon the house, in a manner not only strikingly judicious in itself, but finely contrasted to the other approaches from which it is gradually seen. A part of this design was the cutting away a large part of that hill, which projected too much before the front of the house; a vast design but not yet completed, although his lordship has already moved from it upwards of one hundred and forty thousand square yards of earth. An immense work, which required the spirit of a Rockingham to undertake.

The pyramid and temples are finely scattered over the scene, and give it just the air of liveness which is consistent with the grandeur of the extent. This view is perhaps the most beautiful in Yorkshire; for the house, park, and woods form a circular connected landscape, more elegantly beautiful than the brightest paintings of Zuccarelli; and more noble than the grandest of Poussin's ideas; while the surrounding country exhibits Arcadian scenes smiling with cultivation, and endless in variety.

Having often mentioned the pyramid, it is requisite to add, that it is a triangular tower, about two hundred feet high, which was built on the summit of a very fine hill, at a distance from the house. There is a winding stair-case up it, and from the top a most astonishing prospect around the whole country breaks at once upon the spectator. The house, and all its surrounding hills, woods, waters, temples, &c. are viewed at one glance, and around them an amazing tract of cultivated inclosures. A view scarcely to be exceeded. The following inscription is engraven over the entrance.

1748.

“ This pyramidal building was erected by his MAJESTY'S most dutiful subject, Thomas, Marquis of Rockingham, &c. in grateful respect to the preserver of our religion, laws, and liberties, KING GEORGE THE SECOND, who, by the blessing of God, having sub-

dued a most unnatural rebellion in Britain, anno 1746, maintains the balance of power and settles a just and honourable peace in Europe.”

1748.

Near it is a small but very neat room, looking down upon a beautiful valley, and over a fine and extensive prospect, where lady Rockingham sometimes drinks tea.

At no great distance from the pyramid is the arch, another building, which was raised as an object to decorate the view from the Ionic temple.

In a village called Cuckhold's Haven, near this town, there now grows, or very lately did grow, a yew tree, the stem of which is straight and smooth, to the height of about ten feet; the branches rise one above another, in circles of such exact dimensions, that they appear to be the effect of art. The shoots of each year are exactly conformable one to another, and so thick, that the birds can scarce find an entrance. Its colour is remarkably bright and vivid; which, together with its uncommon figure, gives it at some distance the appearance of a fine artificial tuft of green velvet.

We next entered Bautre, situated upon the bank of the river Idle, one hundred and forty seven miles from London. It stands in the great post road from London to Scotland, and is on that account well furnished with inns. The river Idle being navigable from Derbyshire to this town, renders it the center of all the exportation of this part of the country, particularly for heavy goods, which are brought down hither from all the adjacent countries, such as lead, mill-stones, and grind-stones, from Derbyshire; and wrought iron, and edged tools of all sorts from Sheffield.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and November the twenty-second, for cattle and horses.

Leaving this place we passed on to Doncaster, in the road from London to York, one hundred and fifty-five miles from London. It derives its name from its situation on the river Don, or Dan; and from an old castle here which is now in ruins, by the Saxons was called Donacester, a castle upon the river Don. It is a very ancient Roman town, and was stiled both in the Itinerary and the Notitia Danum, and the Britons named it Caerdaun. There it was that the lieutenant of the Crispinian horse, under the governor of Britain, was quartered. About the year seven hundred and sixty it was burnt down to the ground by lightning, and so entirely buried in its own ruins that it is even at this time scarcely recovered. It is however at present a noble, large, spacious and populous town; and is a corporation governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, and a common council. King James II. granted them a new charter, which was with great pomp brought to the town-hall in the year 1685, attended by a procession of three-hundred horsemen. Here are two fine lofty stone bridges over the river, Don, besides a long causeway beyond them, the waters of the river being dangerous to passengers when they swell over its banks, as is sometimes the case. Here is but one church, but it is large and neat, and its tower of admirable workmanship; in it are the monuments of two remarkable benefactors to the town; one, of Thomas Ellis, who had been five times mayor, and founded an hospital which he richly endowed; and the other of Robert Byrk, known by the name of the Famous Man of Doncaster, who gave a place called Rosling-Wood, to the poor: on his tomb-stone is the following remarkable epitaph.

“ Howe, Howe, who is here,

“ I, Robin of Doncastere,

“ And Margaret my feare.

“ That I spent, that I had,

“ That I gave, that I have,

“ That I left, that I lost.

“ A. D. 1597.

“ Quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this world did reign
“ Threescore years and seven, but lived not ane.”

At one end of this town is a remarkable ancient column, called a cross, which bears the following Norman inscription:

+ ICEST

† ICEST: EST LA CRIVICE: OTE: D.

TILLAKI: ALME: DEV: EN: FACE: MERCI: AM

In the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. here was an hospital for sick and leprous persons, dedicated to St. James; which, before the general suppression, degenerated to a free chapel, with a chantry in it. During the reign of the same king here was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Here was likewise a house of Grey friars, before the year 1315; but when or by whom founded does not appear.

The celebrated sailor Sir Martin Frobisher, was born in this town. He was the first Englishman, who, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, discovered the north passage to China and Cathai, and found some streights, which he called after his own name, and a foreland, which he named after the queen. Some of his ship's company brought home with them a few black stones, out of which it was said some refiners extracted gold; which encouraged Frobisher to load his ship with the same sort of stones, when he visited those parts in a subsequent voyage; but they were found fit for nothing more than to mend the high-ways.

Doncaster has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. April the fifth, August the fifth, November the twenty-sixth, and Monday before Old Candlemas-day: all for horses, black cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

In the neighbourhood of Doncaster, on the river Don, are the remains of Conisburg-castle, to which Hengist, the Saxon, is said to have retired after having been routed by Aurelius Ambrosius, the Briton; and here, in revenge for the barbarous murder of the British nobility in cold blood at Stonehenge in Wiltshire, he put him to death. Before the gate is a mound of earth said to be the grave of Hengist.

Near these ancient ruins is a church belonging to the village of Conisburg, and in the church-yard a stone of black marble, engraved with antique figures; one of which represents a man with a target encountering a small winged serpent; another, a man on horseback curiously cut; and a third, another man bearing a target. This stone is cut into the form of a coffin, and is doubtless a very ancient monument. This town is also famous for its situation. It stands upon an eminence, having in its neighbourhood six large market towns; one hundred and twenty villages; many large woods of oak, some containing an hundred acres, and others having beautiful walks cut through them; six iron furnaces; many mines of coal and iron, and quarries of stone; nine large stone bridges; forty water-mills; six seats of noblemen, and sixty of gentlemen; fifteen parks, and two navigable rivers.

At a small distance from Conisburg, on the river Don, is a place called Temple-borough. It is a Roman fortification, the north-east corner of which is washed away by the river. The area is about two hundred paces long; exclusive of the mount, or keep. On one side is a large, deep, open ditch; but on the other it is covered with large trees.

At Hampall, north-west of Doncaster, William de Clarefair, and Avicia de Tany, his wife, founded, about the year 1170, a priory for fourteen or fifteen Cistercian nuns, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution its annual revenues amounted to only thirteen pounds, five shillings, and four-pence.

At Sprotborough, south-west of Doncaster, was an hospital dedicated to St. Edmund, before the year 1363. It continued till the general suppression, when its annual revenues amounted to nine pounds, thirteen shillings, and eleven-pence.

Leaving Doncaster we continued our journey to Barnesley, a small market town situated on the side of a hill, one hundred and seventy-five miles from London. It is well built of stone, and is often called Black Barnesley; but whether from the smoke of the manufactories of wire, steel, and iron ware, carried on here, or from the moors in its neighbourhood exhibiting a black aspect, is uncertain.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. the Wednesday before the twenty-eighth of February, and May the twelfth, for black cattle and hogs; and October the tenth, for cattle, cheese, and goose pies.

Pontefract, or Pomfret, the next town we visited, is an ancient place, situated near the banks of the Aire, and its conflux with the Calder, one hundred sixty-nine miles from London. It is a large well-built town, about a mile in length; but smaller than formerly. It was incorporated by Richard III. and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, who are in the commission of the peace, and burgeses without limitation: the mayor, who is also a justice of the peace, is chosen annually by the burgeses.

Here are the remains of an ancient castle, built originally by Ilbert de Lacy, the ruins of which shew it was once a very noble pile of building. One of the round towers is still entire, and near it are winding stairs which descend into several vaults and subterraneous passages. In this castle, and in the town of Pontefract, great quantities of blood have been spilt in different ages. Here Henry the Great, earl of Lancaster, who was lord of the castle, and whose ancestors had beautified, enlarged and fortified it, was here beheaded by order of his nephew, Edward II. Here Richard II. was murdered; and, according to tradition, in or near the tower, which is still standing: and here Anthony, earl of Rivers, and Sir Richard Gray, the former uncle, and the latter brother-in-law, to Edward V. were beheaded by that cruel tyrant Richard III. During the civil wars, a company of Veteran soldiers took this castle by surprize for the king, and desperately defended it to the last extremity; but being at length obliged to surrender the castle, five of them, disdaining to be made prisoners, attempted to cut their way through the besiegers camp, where three of them perished in the noble though unequal contest.

The parish church, which stands near the castle, was remarkable large, and finely decorated; but received so much damage in the civil wars, that a part, and even that no more than the shell, is left standing. It is a handsome Gothic building in the form of a cross, having a tower in the center. This tower was formerly crowned with a magnificent lanthorn, enriched with carved work: but it was so much damaged by a cannon shot, during the siege of the castle, that it was soon after blown down, and soon after the surrender of the castle, the parliament granted a thousand pounds, to be raised by the fall of the materials of the castle, to the town of Pontefract, towards repairing their public place of worship. Part of this grant was probably applied for erecting a plain octagon building upon the tower, and which finishes the whole in a manner not disagreeable, though far inferior to the former. In the north-west corner of the tower, are two circular flights of stairs, winding about the same center, with separate entrances below, and distinct landing places above. The inhabitants still continue to bury in the church-yard, but divine service is performed in a chapel adjoining to the market place, which is very spacious; the town-hall is at the bottom of the market-place. Here is a charity school for twenty-four boys, and twelve girls.

Pontefract had both a college and an hospital, soon after the conquest. In the castle already mentioned Ilbert de Lacy founded a chapel, and dedicated it to St. Clement. It was afterwards made collegiate, consisted of a dean, and three prebendaries, and was considered as a royal free chapel at the time of the dissolution.

Here was a Cluniac priory founded, in the time of William Rufus, by Robert de Lacy. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and its annual revenues at the dissolution amounted to three hundred and thirty seven pounds, fourteen shillings and eight pence.

The same Robert Lacey founded here, in the time of Henry I. an hospital, which he dedicated to St. Nicholas. At the time of the suppression a chaplain and thirteen poor persons resided in this hospital, and the annual revenues amounted to ninety-seven pounds, thirteen shillings and ten-pence.

Edmund La cy, earl of Lincoln, who died in 1257, founded a priory of Carmelites, or White friars, in this town.

Here was also a house of Black friars before the year 1266, said to have been foundrd by one Simon Piper.

Here was likewise a lazar-house, built about the year 1286, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

In the eighth year of Edward III. one William de Tabouret obtained the king's licence to found an hospital here for a chaplain. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

About the year 1385, Sir Robert Knolles, and Constance his wife founded here a college or chauntry for a master and six chaplains or fellows, and an alms-house adjoining to it, for a master, two chaplains, and thirteen men and women. This foundation was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed at the suppression with yearly revenues amounting to two hundred pounds, five shillings.

Pontefract sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and several annual fairs, viz. St. Andrew's fair, on the first Saturday in December; Twenty-day fair, the first Saturday after the twentieth day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after February the thirteenth. St. Gile's fair, the first Saturday after September the twelfth; and all the other moveable fairs, viz. Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, and Trinity-Sunday, to be held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs will always be held on the Saturday next after York fortnight fairs as usual. The shew for horses, formerly called Palm-Sunday shew, will always for the future begin on the fifth of February.

Methley, the seat of lord Mexborough, about six miles from this town, is fitted up and furnished in so rich a manner, as to attract the attention of travellers. The ground-floor consists of a vestibule, a dining-room, and a drawing-room; the first thirty-seven by twenty-seven, with a large bow window; the second thirty-seven by twenty-five, hung with crimson damask, the ornaments carved and gilt: the ceiling in compartments, ornamented in green, gold, and white. The chimney-piece very handsome, the cornice, &c. of white marble, the frieze of Siena, with white scrolls on it; and supported by Ionic pillars of Siena: the door and window cases of white and gold; the cornice of the same, and the frieze green and gold, very elegant. The frames of the glasses, fettees, chairs, &c. carved and richly gilt.

Upon the first floor are three apartments: the green velvet bed-chamber, nineteen by eighteen. The chimney-piece, Corinthian pillars of Siena marble, with gilt capitals. The crimson damask room, twenty-three by eighteen; the ceiling white and gold in compartments, with festoons of gilding in them in a light and elegant taste; the chimney-piece white and Siena marble; in the center, doves in bas-relief, very fine. The ornaments of the bed gilt carving; and the window curtains covered with scrolls of the same in an elegant taste: adjoining, a small dressing-room, the ceiling gilt scrolls on a lead white, light and pleasing. The chintz-room, twenty-five by eighteen, the ceiling in compartments with slight scrolls of gilding, in a very pretty taste. Here are two large and very fine India figures, above a yard high, in glass-cases. A dressing-room, eighteen by twelve, neatly as well as richly fitted up. We should remark in general, that the articles of carving and gilding are done throughout the house with much elegance; the doors, door-cases, window-frames, pannels, &c. are ornamented in this manner; the ceilings are in general very elegantly executed, the scrolls of gilding, not crowded, but light and neat as well as rich, and the furniture equally well chose.

From Methley, we went to Temple Newtham, the seat of Lord Irwin; whose collection of pictures is not only capital, but very numerous. The following are those which struck us the most. We cannot add the masters, as the person who shews the house, knows neither the subject, or painter of scarce any; a circumstance to be regretted, when a catalogue is so easily written for the information of the curious traveller; one advantage

however attends it, which is the certainty, that one's remarks are mere feelings, and never the praise or censure which the world attaches to names.

In the breakfast room, thirty-two by twenty-seven, are, A Baichanalian-piece: The attitude of the naked woman, in the front ground, fine; and the figures well designed.

An Astrologer. Very fine.

In the crimson damask bed-chamber.

Present Dutchies of Grafton; a portrait. The very first sight of this picture will extort from you,

"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye:

"In every gesture, dignity and love."

The whole figure excellent. The attitude astonishingly spirited and elegant; the air of the head, the beauty of the face and hair, inimitable. An exquisite piece.

Landscape with figures. The woman in white, good; the water very bad.

In the dressing-room.

Large Landscapes. Very fine.

Dead Game. excellent.

Landscape. We apprehend by *Bassan*. Strong but ugly expression.

Sea-piece. Fine.

In the green dressing-room.

Landscape. Rocks, and every thing green.

A storm. Fine.

A large battle-piece. Strong expression; supposed by *Borgognone*.

Group of horsemen, with rocks. The wild manner of *Salvator Rosa*.

Lot and his daughters. Colours and attitudes very fine.

Battle-piece. Spirited.

Ditto. Ditto.

Sleeping woman; satyrs, &c. Good: In the style of *Rubens*.

Landscape. Middling.

In the blue damask dressing-room.

Boys. Charity and her three children introduced; the brilliancy of the colours exceeding fine; the boys very well done.

Cephalus and Procris. Fine.

Two battle-pieces. Round ones; amazingly spirited.

Two pieces of dead game. Inimitable.

Two small pieces on copper. In one a decollation by a female figure, with a cymeter in her hand: perhaps *Holophernes*. The colours and finishing exquisite.

Landscape. A water-fall; very fine.

Group of boys. Inimitable.

Sea-piece.

Two small pictures, groups of horsemen. Very fine: the spirited manner of *Salvator* and *Borgognone*.

A calm. Pretty.

A large landscape. Rocks and trees dark, but expressive.

In the gallery, a very fine room, one hundred and eight by twenty eight, are

Two large battle-pieces. Exceeding fine.

Landscape under one of the above, a calm evening:

Very fine; the boor on an ass, exquisitely done; colours, expression, attitude, and cattle excellent.

Ditto. Its companion. The figures, rocks, and broken trees admirable.

Group of horsemen on a bridge. The lights strong; and the expression spirited.

Its Companion. Ditto.

Storm among rocks; and the companion. Surprizing expression.

Fruit. Excellently done.

A baptism. Very fine colours.

Descent from the Cross. This is in the style of *Albert Durer*: The minute expression resulting from high finishing, amazing; but the draperies (except the gauze linen) dreadful.

Battle at sea. Very fine.

Two rocks with figures. Very wild and dark, but nobly touched: If they are not by *Salvator*, they are worthy of him.

- Large piece of birds. Spirited; the colours excellent.
 Two large pieces, a storm among rocks, and a raging torrent. A wild and very noble expression.
 Holy family. In the stile of *Carlo Marratt*; the boy admirably fine. Her countenance good, but the draperies heavy and disgusting.
 Large landscape. In a dark stile; but the light through the trees, and on the woman very fine: the general blueish cast unnatural.
 Hunting the wild-boar. Strong expression.
 Two pieces of fruit, &c. Very fine.
 Two landscapes. In the stile of *Poussin*.
 Landscape with rocks and buildings. The tree on the left side, exquisite: the keeping fine.
 Its companion. Trees and buildings excellent.
 Prometheus. Great.
 A large ship-wreck. Amazingly spirited in the figures; and a general horror nobly expressed.
 A water-fall. Its companion: the figures, trees, and general wildness, exceedingly fine.
 A landscape; under ditto. Admirably fine. The general effect of the clear obscure: the calm majesty of the scene; the spirit of the figures, architecture, &c. incomparable: worthy the pencil of *Poussin*.
 Portrait of a Scotch lord. Excellent expression.
 Ditto of Mr. Scarborough. Good.
 Ditto of a man writing. Great expression; in the manner of *Rembrandt*.
 Fruit-shop. Excellent.
 Jane Shore. The minute expression of the naked, and the gauze drapery is astonishingly fine. The finishing of the breasts and limbs, surprizing.
 Europa. It seems in the stile of *Rubens*; fine. The colours excellent.
 A supper. The lights, and ugly expression, fine: it is in the manner of *Schalken*.
 Moses striking the rock. The colours bad; the group, and figures quite Dutch.
 Shadrech, Meshach, and Abednego. Prodigious fine.
 Two boys heads. Amazingly fine; the turn, attitude, and expression great.
 Two pieces of horses. Fine.
 Portrait of the Earl of Holland. Admirable.
 Holy Family. A large picture in the stile of *Rubens*. Nothing can be finer than the boys; the principal one is inimitable; the head and face of the Virgin very fine, but somewhat too elegant for *Rubens*. A very capital picture.
 Two small battles.
 A dead Christ. Amazingly fine.
 Two sea-pieces. Fine.
 Architecture. An arch and a landscape through it. The arch fine.
 A priest holding a crucifix. Excellent.
 Joseph and our Saviour. Fine; something in the manner of *Carlo Marratt*.
 Rachel, Joseph and Benjamin. Fine, but unpleasing.
 Architecture and figures. Exceedingly fine.
 Christ praying in the garden. The colouring and attitude inimitable; but the lights unnaturally diffused: should suppose it of the school of *Carrach*.
 Its companion. A figure praying; vile drapery; but the rest fine.
 Lord Irwin. Very good.
 A group of dancing boys: finished with a glow and brilliancy, beyond expression. The attitudes exquisite: the colours astonishingly fine; the landscape beautiful; but the lights strangely diffused.
 Diana, in two pieces. Clumsy as ever *Rubens* painted.
 Portrait of Sir Arthur Ingram. Good; but a wretched attitude.
 A fruit-piece. Fine.
 A small picture of many figures. It somewhat resembles the manner both of *Borgognone* and *Bassan*; fine.
 Its companion, a woman reading. Quite Dutch ideas, figures and drapery.
 Cattle-piece; (over the library door). Fine.
- Architecture; (under the large sea-piece). Very fine and bold.
 The library is a very handsome room, divided by Corinthian pillars. It is twenty-four square. In the chapel is an altar-piece, somewhat curious: a last supper. The figure of Christ has the countenance of a clown; the group is wretched; one of the apostles is in a tye-wig, and another's hair would do exceedingly well for a bag.
 At Byron, the seat of Sir John Ramsden, are several pictures, which will give no slight entertainment to those who are fond of painting: among others here are, in the dining-room, thirty-six by twenty-five.
Rubens. Boys, with a festoon of fruit by *Snyders*. Most capital; nothing can be finer than the attitudes and sweet expression of the boys. The group is sketched with all imaginable elegance. The faces and hair incomparable.
 Spaniels on the scent. An admirable spirit in the attitudes of the dogs. The partridge in the air very fine.
 A water-fall with rocks. Amazingly fine. The foam of the water incomparable; the rock nobly majestic; the colours excellent; the figures fine and well placed; their attitudes striking; and the general keeping and brilliancy very pleasing. I should suppose it by *Poussin*.
 Water-fowl. Fine.
 A Musician. It is *Titian* in that character; said at Kiveton (where is another) to be by himself. The colours and attitudes are good; the diffusion of light bad.
 An hunting-piece. The spirit of the dogs excellently caught; the colouring is likewise good. But the figures are thrown into a corner, as if they had nothing to do with the sport; but cattle was the painter's forte.
 In the drawing-room, thirty by sixteen.
 A large landscape. Cattle going over a bridge; incomparably fine: the colours very lively, without being tawdry. The general brilliancy excellent. The tree amazingly fine: the cattle good: the figures elegantly grouped: the bridge, water, &c. inimitable. It may be called, *La belle Nature*.—Perhaps by *Zuccarelli*.—Under it.
 Dead game. The partridge very natural.
 Landscape. A glowing heat; very fine: the finishing exquisite; light through the trees, fine.
 Fruit with a tankard, &c. Very well done.
 A fox with a dead fowl. Excellent.
 A dead hare, &c. fine. The greyhound's head good; but not curiosity enough in his nose.
 Two landscapes. (Over the doors) Fine. The figures elegantly grouped: that of the lake and trees very pleasing.
 A large battle. Great fire and spirit.
 Two small landscapes. Colours admirable; the rocks and forest sublimely grand.
 Butterflies and leaves. Exceedingly well finished.
 A Nativity. Very graceful and pleasing; the Virgin's countenance fine, and her attitude easy and natural. If the hands are any rule to judge by, I should suppose this piece by *Parmegiano*.
 A Venetian Prospect. Brilliant and fine. It is in *Canaletti's* manner.
 Two pieces, companions; one of fruit-women: the colours very good. The other, A woman milking a goat, &c. fine; but not so brilliant. But the cattle very well done.
 Marchioness of Rockingham (over the chimney.) The attitude elegant, and drapery good.
 Two Heads; Oliver Cromwell, and another, its companion.
 Castleford, near Pontefract, appears to have been the *Legiolium*, or *Legitium*, of the Romans, and stands upon a Roman military way that runs from Doncaster to Aberworth. Vast quantities of Roman coins have, at different times, been dug up here, and are called by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, Saracens heads.
 From Ferry-bridge, within a mile of Pontefract, extends

tends a large stone causeway, about a mile in length, to a village called Brotherton, whither Margaret, wife of king Edward I. was forced to retire as she was hunting, and was delivered of a son, called from the village, Thomas of Brotherton; this son was afterwards created earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England. Not far from the church is a piece of ground of twenty acres, surrounded with a trench, and a wall, where, as tradition informs us, stood the house in which the queen was delivered; and the tenants are obliged by tenure to keep it surrounded by a wall of stone.

We arrived next at Snath, a small inconsiderable town, one hundred and seventy five miles from London; but by means of the navigation of the rivers Aire and Don, near the conflux of which it stands, is rendered a town of good trade. Here was anciently a small Benedictine priory, subordinate to the convent at Selby, founded by Girard, archbishop of York, about the year 1106.

Here is a weekly market held on Friday, and three annual fairs, viz. the first Friday in April, August the tenth, for cattle, horses and pedlary; and the first Friday in September for cattle and horses.

At Drax, north-east of Snath, William Paynell, in the time of Henry I. founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and valued upon the dissolution at one hundred and four pounds, fourteen shillings, and nine-pence *per annum*.

North-west of this town, at a place called Temple Hurst, Ralph de Hastings, in 1152, founded a preceptory of Knights Templers.

Thorn, the next town through which we passed, is situated upon the river Don, one hundred and sixty-one miles from London, and contains nothing worthy of note except having a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, which last three days each, viz. the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after June the eleventh, and the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after October the eleventh, for black cattle, horses and pedlary.

At a small distance to the north-east of Thorn, lies a moorish and fenny tract of country called Marshland, surrounded by the Don, the Idle, the Ouse and other rivers, in which are frequently dug up great quantities of fir and oak trees. Their depth under ground is from one to two yards: the roots are found in various directions, from which some of the trees seem to have been cut off, others broken, and others burnt. In the last century large canals were made for draining this spot of ground, in digging which were found gates, ladders, hammers, shoes, and other such things; together with the entire body of a man, at the bottom of a turf-pit, about four yards deep; his hair and nails not decayed. Here were also found several Roman coins; and from these circumstances, and the subterraneous wood before-mentioned, it conjectured that this, and other such places, were anciently forests, in which the Britons had taken refuge, and which were on that account cut down and burnt by the Romans.

From Snath we passed on to Selby, a populous town situated on the river Ouse, one hundred and seventy two miles from London. It is a place of considerable trade; on which account several merchants make it their residence. Here is a handsome church; but in 1690, part of it, with half of its beautiful steeple, suddenly fell down; it has, however, long since been rebuilt. Here is a charity-school; and one Mr. Rayner some years ago left one hundred pounds for teaching the children. This town is remarkable for having been the birth place of king Henry I. on which account 'tis said, his father, William the Conqueror, in the year 1069, founded a noble abbey here for Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary and St. German, and rated, upon the suppression, at seven hundred and twenty-nine pounds, twelve shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

Selby has a weekly market on Monday, and three annual fairs, viz. Easter Tuesday, June the twenty-second, and October the tenth, for cattle, wool, tin and copper ware.

We next proceeded to Sherborne, a populous town, about half a mile in length, and one hundred and se-

venty-six miles from London. It is supposed to have derived its name from the clearness of the rivulet which runs by it, or rather from Scire, a division, it being situated on a brook, on the borders of the Elmet. King Athelstan gave it to the see of York, whose bishops had formerly a palace here. In the year 1645, a battle was fought here between the forces of king Charles I. and the Parliament.

Robert Hungate, Esq. a most zealous protestant, founded an hospital or school in this town, for twenty-four poor orphans, who are allowed each five pounds a year for their maintenance, in lodging, board, and cloathing, from seven to fifteen years of age, and then according to their respective genius's are put out apprentices, or sent to the university; the provision made for the whole of this charity, including the maintenance of the hospital, and the allowance of forty marks a year for four poor scholars at St. John's College Cambridge, amounts to two hundred and fifty pounds a year.

There is a Roman way very high raised from hence to Aberford. Here is a good harbour for barges at the conflux of the Wherfe and Ouse; and this place is remarkable for having plenty of cherries.

In the year 1131 here was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

Sherborn has a weekly market on Friday; and an annual fair, held October the sixth for flax and hories.

We next proceeded on our way to Aberforth, or Aburford, a small inconsiderable town, two hundred and ten miles from London, situated on the great Roman causeway; which, between this and Castleford-bridge, appears as intire as at its first making, though near one thousand six hundred years ago; under the town runs the river Cock, and near it is still to be seen the foundation of an old castle, called by the inhabitants Castle Cary. This town is famous for nothing but a manufacture of pins.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs, viz. the last Wednesday in April, the last Wednesday in May, the last Wednesday in October, and the Wednesday after October the eighteenth, for horses, black cattle and sheep.

At Hedley, north of Aberforth, Ypolitus de Bram, in the reign of king Henry I. founded a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the monastery of the trinity at York.

From Aberforth we continued our journey to Tadcaster, advantageously situated for the reception of travellers on the south side of the river Wherfe, where the road from Chester, and that from Cambridge to York meet. It is an ancient town, one hundred and eighty-two miles from London; and is generally supposed to be the Calcaria of the Romans; several Roman coins have been dug up here, the marks of a trench are still visible round the town, and here is the platform of an old castle, or fort, out of the ruins of which, about one hundred and forty years ago, a fine stone bridge was rebuilt over the neighbouring river Wherfe. Some, however, are of opinion that Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, was the Roman Calcaria: it stands upon the military way that runs through Holensford; and many Roman coins, urns, and other remains of Roman antiquity, have been dug up at this place. The name Calcaria is derived from the lime-stone soil in this neighbourhood, which the Romans called Calx.

Dr. Oglethorp, bishop of Carlisle, who, for want of a protestant archbishop, set the crown on the head of queen Elizabeth, but was afterwards deprived of his bishoprick for adhering to popery, founded a free school, and hospital here, dedicated to Jesus Christ, called the school and hospital of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ of Tadcaster, and endowed the school with forty pounds a year, and the hospital, with revenues for twelve poor people, each to have one shilling a week.

In the civil wars this town was seized for the parliament, but abandoned again on the approach of a superior force. Here was a monastery about the year 655, of which we have no particular account.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, but no annual fair.

At Nun-Appleton, east of Tadcaster, Adelis, or Alice de St. Quintino, about the end of the reign of king Stephen, founded a Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. Here was a prioress and thirteen or fourteen nuns, who, at the time of the dissolution, were possessed of revenues to the amount of seven-three pounds, nine shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

North of Tadcaster at a place called Helagh-park, was an hermitage, which was converted to a monastery of regular canons, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist by Bertram Haget, before the year 1203. About the time of the dissolution, here were fourteen cannons, who had revenues to the value of seventy-two pounds, ten shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

Leeds, the next town we visited, is so called by a variation of the word Loyder, generally supposed to have been derived from Lead, which signifies a people or nation, and might possibly be applied to this place, from its having been populous in the time of the Saxons. Others however suppose the original derivation of the name Leeds to have come from the British word Llwydd, a pleasant situation.

This town is situated on the north side of the river Aire; over which it has a magnificent stone-bridge extending to the suburbs, which are very large. It is a spacious, wealthy, populous and flourishing town, one hundred and eighty one miles from London, and was incorporated by king Charles I. under a chief alderman, nine burgesses, and twenty assistants; but at present it is governed under a charter of king Charles II. by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four assistants. Here are three churches, one of which only, dedicated to St. Peter, is parochial; this is a spacious, strong, venerable and very ancient pile, built in the form of a cathedral, with a tower rising from the middle with eight bells in it; the walls are of free stone, and the roof, which is almost entirely covered with lead, supported by three rows of solid Gothic pillars. In the inside, the ceiling is adorned with fine painting, the subject of which is the delivering of the law to Moses, beautifully executed in fresco by Parmentiere, who voluntarily gave this specimen of his art, in gratitude for the encouragement he had met with here. The other church, called St. John's, was built in the year 1634, at the charge of John Harrison, Esq. a native of this town, who likewise endowed it with eighty pounds a year, and ten pounds to keep it in repair; and near it erected a house for the minister. The third was built a few years ago; and is an elegant structure, with a spire steeple, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the year 1691, a presbyterian meeting-house was built here, which is called the New Chapel. In the town and suburbs are several others; but this is allowed to be the best meeting-house in the north of England. Here is a free-school built by Mr. Harrison above-mentioned, to which Mr. Lawson, mayor of the town, in 1669, added a library. The same benevolent gentleman, Mr. Harrison, likewise founded an hospital here for the relief of such poor persons who bore the character of having been honest and industrious; and endowed it with eighty pounds a year, besides ten pounds for a master to read prayers: he likewise erected a stately market-cross, and the streets called New-street, the rents of which he appropriated to pious uses. In the year 1699, alderman Sykes of this town, built a work-house of free-stone, where poor children are taught to mix wool, and perform other easy parts of that manufacture; and part of the same building has been used many years as an hospital for aged poor. Here are besides three alms-houses, built by Mr. Lancelot Iveson, who was mayor of the town in the year 1695, and two charity-schools, in which an hundred boys are taught, maintained and decently clothed in blue. There is a house in this town, which, from being the first brick building erected in it, is called Red-hall. It was built by Mr. Metcalf, an alderman of Leeds, and in it king Charles I. had an apartment, still known by the name of the King's Cham-

ber. At the west end of the town formerly stood a castle, wherein king Richard II. was imprisoned before he was conveyed to Pontefract. This castle was besieged by king Stephen on his march into Scotland, but when it was demolished does not appear. There was also a park, of which the name is still kept up, though it has been long since turned into inclosures.

Here are two magnificent halls, both built about the year 1714; one for white cloths, supported by pillars and arches, which form a quadrangle like the Royal Exchange, with an handsome cupola, and a bell on the top, to give notice when the market for these sort of goods begin. The other is the guild or moot hall, the front of which is built likewise on arches, with rustic coins and tabling; where in a nich is placed a fine white marble statue of queen Anne, executed by Mr. Carpenter at the expence of alderman Milner.

Leeds has been long famous for the woolen manufacture, which its merchants, and those of York, and Hull, ship off for Holland, Hamburgh, and the north. The cloth market was formerly kept on the bridge; at which time there was a custom practised by the innkeepers, of giving the clothiers a refreshment, which they called the bridge-end, or brig-shot, and consisted of a pot of good ale, a noggin of pottage, and a trencher of roast or boiled meat, which cost no more than six-pence. The trade being now considerably increased, the market is kept in a long street, called Bridge-street, or Bridgate; where, every market day in the morning, numbers of tressels are ranged and covered with boards, which form a temporary counter; and upon the ringing of the market bell, which is done at six o'clock in the summer, and seven in the winter, the clothiers, who are by this time assembled in the inns, bring out their cloth. When the bell ceases, the chapmen enter the market, where they match their patterns, and treat for the cloth in as few words as possible, and those spoken in a low voice; by which means all noise and disturbance is prevented, one dealer does not interrupt another, the greatest good order and regularity is preserved, and twenty-thousand pounds worth of cloth is frequently bought up in an hours time.

If a merchant has bidden a clothier a price, and he will not take it, he may go after him to his house, and tell him he has considered of it, and is willing to let him have the cloth; but they are not to make any new agreement for it, as that would be removing the market from the street, to the merchant's house.

At half an hour after eight o'clock the bell rings a second time, upon which the clothiers and their chapmen retire with their tressels, and make room for the linen-draper, hard-ware-men, shoe-makers, fruiterers, and other trades: at the same time the shambles are well furnished with all sorts of fish and flesh, and five hundred horse loads of apples have been bought up here in a day. This place trades not only in these commodities, to York, Hull, and Wakefield, by the river Aire, but likewise furnishes the city of York with coals.

The principal manufacture is of broad cloths, from one shilling and eight pence to twelve shillings a yard; but chiefly of four shillings and six-pence, or five shillings. Good hands might earn at this branch half a guinea a week the whole year round, if fully employed; but as that is not at present the case, they do not get above eight shillings. A boy of thirteen or fourteen years of age earns about four shillings a week; some women earn as much by weaving as the men. What they call offal work, which is the inferior branches, such as picking, rinting, &c. are paid one penny an hour.

But besides this manufacture of broad cloth, there are some shalloons, and large quantities of stuffs made at Leeds, particularly Scotch camlets, grograms, burdets, some calimancoes, &c. The weavers earn from five to twelve shillings a week; boys of thirteen or fourteen, five shillings a week; but they cannot work in bad weather. Dressers earn, from one to three shillings a day, but are not fully employed. The women by weaving stuffs, earn three shillings and six-pence, or four shillings a week. Wool-combers, from six-shillings to twelve shillings a week. The spinning trade is constant,

constant, and the women earn about two shillings and six-pence, or three shillings a week; girls of thirteen or fourteen, one shilling and eight pence a week: a boy of eight or nine, has two-pence half-penny a day; and of six years old, a penny.

Leeds is famous for some medicinal springs; one of which, called St. Peter's-well, is remarkable cold, and has proved very beneficial in rheumatisms, rickets, and other complaints; and another, called Eyebright-well, has frequently been found useful in disorders of the eyes.

Leeds has two weekly markets held on Tuesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. July the tenth, for horses and hardware; and November the eighth, for cattle, horses and hard-ware.

At Temple-Newfom, south-east of Leeds, William de Villiers, in the reign of king Henry II. founded a preceptory of Knights Templars.

In a wood called the wood of Elmet, not far from Leeds, there was a monastery about the year 730; and to the east of this town, at a place called Widkirk, is a church, dedicated to St. Mary, in which William, earl of Warren, Ralph Lisle, and William, his son, in the time of Henry I. placed some Black canons, who were subordinate to the priory of Nestle, and at the suppression had revenues to the amount of forty-seven pounds and four-pence *per annum*.

At Barn-ldfweek, not far from Settle, Henry de Lacy, in the year 1147, placed a convent of Cistercian monks from Fountain; but this place proving inconvenient for them, in five or six years afterwards, they were removed to Kirkstall, north of Leeds, where, in the year 1152, they erected a fine abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the dissolution with yearly revenues worth three hundred and twenty-nine pounds, two shillings and eleven-pence.

Having viewed Leeds, we continued our journey, and next arrived at Wakefield, a large, well-built, populous town, which, though no corporation, is said to contain more inhabitants than the city of York. It is situated on the river Calder, in a fruitful soil, one hundred and seventy-two miles from London; and consists of three great streets, which meet in a center near the church, which is a very large and lofty gothic structure. The body of it was repaired in the year 1724, but the spire, which is one of the most lofty in the county, remains in its original state. This church is endowed, by lady Campden, with eighty pounds a year for a weekly lecture; and here is a charity school for sixty three children, supported by the inhabitants, the boys of which have yearly, at Christmas, coats and caps. A spacious market place might be erected here, where the three capital streets meet; but at present here is only a small area round the market cross, which is a very elegant building, being an open colonade of the Doric order, supported by a dome, to which you ascend by an open circular flight of stairs, in the center of the building, which brings you to a room that receives light from a turret on the top. This might with propriety be called the town-hall, all business being transacted here. Here is a handsome stone bridge over the Calder, from which you have an agreeable view to the south-east, where, by the side of the river, rises a hill covered with wood, at about the distance of a mile; this joins to an open moor or common, called Heath-moor, upon which are several gentlemens seats very pleasantly situated. Upon the bridge stands a chapel, erected by king Edward IV. in memory of his father, Richard, duke of York, who was slain near this place. This chapel is ten yards long, and six broad, and though very much decayed by time, it appears to have been wrought in a very curious manner; it is now used as a warehouse for goods. A little above the bridge is a wash, or dam, over which the water rolling, forms a beautiful natural cascade of a considerable length.

Wakefield has been long famous for that branch of the woollen manufacture which is called the dressing trade. The cloths come to this town to be dyed, &c. and go through their last hands. The men earn, from six shillings a week, in winter, to fourteen; boys till

they are fourteen or fifteen, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings a week. Around the town are many collieries; the men employed in them earn, from ten to twelve shillings a week.

This town has two weekly markets, held on Thursday and Friday; and four annual fairs, viz. July the fourth and fifth, a two day fair, the first for horses and hard-ware, and the last for toys, &c. November the eleventh and twelfth, a two day fair likewise, the first for horses and black cattle, and the last for toys, &c. If either of these days fall on a Sunday, the fair is held on the Saturday before. In the neighbourhood of this town are annual horse-races.

In the year 1697, were found at Lingwell-gate, not far from Wakefield, certain moulds or impressions upon clay, invented for the purpose of counterfeiting the Roman coin. This place is supposed to have been originally called Lingwell, from some intrenchments called Vallum by the Romans, which might have been thrown up here by the Lingones, who are known to have been quartered at Ilkely, near Skipton, which was the Olicana of the Romans, and not far from this place.

Olicana was rebuilt by Virius Lupus, legate and pro-prætor of Britain, in the time of the emperor Severus, as appears by the following inscription upon a stone dug up here: *IM. SEVERUS AVG. ET ANTONIVS CÆS. DESTINATVS RESTITVERVNT, CVRANTE VIRIO LAPO LEG. EORVM. P. R. P. R.*

That the second cohort of the Ligones were quartered in this town, appears from an inscription on an altar found here, and dedicated by the captain of that band to Verbeia, supposed to be the goddess of the river Wherfe. The inscription is as follows: *VERBEIAE SACRVM CLODIVS FRONTO PRÆS. COH. II. LINGON.*

Here is a church, in the well of which is a stone, with an imperfect Roman inscription. In this church is a figure cut in stone of Sir Adam Middleton, who lived in the reign of king Edward I. and in the church-yard, and in some other part of the town, are Roman stone pillars, some of which have gravens and inscriptions.

At Nostell, south-east of Wakefield, were a church, and house of poor hermits, dedicated to St. James. And here Robert de Lacy, in the time of William Rufus, founded a monastery, dedicated to St. Oswald, in which were placed regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, who had revenues valued upon the suppression at four hundred and ninety two pounds, eighteen shillings and two pence *per annum*.

At Newland, near Wakefield, king John founded a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, which was valued upon the dissolution at two hundred and twenty three pounds, nineteen shillings and seven pence *per annum*.

Our next visit was to Huthersfield, or Hotherfield, situated on the bank of the river Calder, one hundred sixty-five miles from London. It is famous for a manufacture of woollen cloth; but contains nothing else remarkable.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair held May the twenty-fourth, for lean horned cattle and horses.

At Almondbury, near this town, are the ruins of a Roman work, consisting of some remains of a stone castle and ramparts, with a triple fortification, still visible, and generally supposed to have been the Cambanum of the Romans.

About three miles from Huthersfield, at a place called Kirklees, is a funeral monument of the famous outlaw Robin Hood, who lived in the reign of king Richard I, with the following inscription:

Here undernead dis flaid stean
Lais Robert, earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arier ver ar hie fa geud,
An piple kauld im Robin Heud.
Sick utlawz hi an is men
Vil England niver fi agen.

Obiit 24, Kal. Decembris, 1247.

Reynerus Flandrensis, in the time of Henry II. founded a Cistercian nunnery here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the dissolution with no more than

than thirteen pounds, five shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

From Hutherfield, we passed on to Halifax, so called by a very trifling variation of its ancient name Halig-fax, which, in the old English language, signifies holy-hair; it was originally called Horton, and its name is said to have been changed to Halig-fax by the following incident. A secular priest of this village being violently enamoured of a young woman, his passion at length deprived him of his reason, and unfortunately meeting her in a retired place, he murdered her, horribly mangled her body, and cut off her head. The head being afterwards, for what reason does not appear, hung up upon a yew tree, was soon regarded with a superstitious veneration, and frequently visited in pilgrimage; but at length rotting away, the devotion of the vulgar was transferred to the tree, and so many branches were continually torn off, and carried away as relics, that it was in time reduced to a bare trunk: this trunk succeeded to the honours of the tree, as the tree had succeeded to those of the head, and the devotees, who still visited it, conceived a notion, that the small fibres in the rind between the body and bark of the tree, were in reality the very hairs of the young woman's head; a miracle now became a new object of devotion, and the resort of pilgrims was greater than ever; so that in a short time, from a small village rose a considerable town, and acquired the new name of Halig-fax.

This town stands near the river Calder, on the gentle descent of a hill, one hundred and ninety miles from London. It is reckoned the most populous, if not the largest parish in England; and so long ago as the reign of queen Elizabeth, was able to send out twelve thousand men to join her forces against the rebels, under the earl of Westmoreland. Here is a stately, venerable old church, in which are many extraordinary monuments, most of them very ancient. Here are likewise twelve chapels, and, besides these, sixteen meeting-houses, most of which have bells and burial grounds belonging to them. Here is a good hospital, founded and endowed in the year 1642, by Nathaniel Waterhouse, Esq; for twelve old people; and a work-house for twenty children, the overseer whereof has a salary of forty-five pounds a year; and the same gentleman left a salary to the preachers of the twelve chapelries. Mr. Crowther, a clothier, also left ten pounds a year for ever to the poor; and twenty pounds a year to the free-school here, called queen Elizabeth's school.

The extraordinary industry, spirit and ingenuity of the inhabitants in the manufacture of cloth, particularly kerseys and shalloons, has rendered Halifax one of the most flourishing towns in England. It has been computed that one hundred thousand pieces of shalloon are made in a year in this town alone; and that one dealer has traded by commission for sixty-thousand pounds *per annum*, to Holland and Hamburg, in the article of kerseys alone. It is a general observation, that the inhabitants of Halifax are so employed in the woollen manufacture, that they scarce sow more corn than will keep their poultry; and that they feed very few oxen or sheep.

At the first erecting of the woollen manufacture in these parts, which was in the reign of Henry VII. it was so common a practice to steal the cloths as they lay out all night upon tenters, that a bye-law, called the Halifax was made to prevent them. By this law the magistrates of Halifax were empowered to pass and execute sentence of death on all such criminals as came within either of these three cases, so as to make it *furtum manifestum*.

First, Hand-habened, that is, when they were taken in the fact of stealing.

Secondly, Back-beroned, that is, when the cloth stolen was found upon them.

Thirdly, Confessioned, that is, when they owned the fact.

The crime must likewise have been committed, and the criminal apprehended, within the liberties of the forest of Hardwick; and the value of the things stolen

exceed in value thirteen-pence half-penny. On such charge the person suspected was carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who summoned the frithburghers of the several towns in the liberties of the forest of Hardwick: by these he was either acquitted or convicted; and if convicted was executed in the space of a week, by severing his head from his body, in the manner following. Near the town was an engine, in the form of a very high gallows; in the two perpendicular posts were grooves, where a heavy piece of timber, with a sharp ax fixed in it, was made to slide up and down with great ease, by means of a pully and a cord. On the day of execution, the convict was conveyed to the gallows, and his neck placed on a block directly under the ax, which was drawn up to the top of the gallows, and fixed by fastening one end of the rope on which it was suspended to a pin in one of the perpendicular posts. The pin being removed, upon a signal for execution, set the rope at liberty, upon which the ax fell down with great force and velocity, and cut off the criminal's head. This engine was used at Halifax till the year 1620, when it was removed; but the basis on which it stood is to be seen here to this day.

This law partly gave occasion to a common litaney, or cant of the beggars and vagrants of these parts, where they frequently say,

“ From Hell, Hull, and Halifax,
Good Lord deliver us!”

The reason ascribed for Hull's being so tremendous to beggars, is the rigid discipline they meet with in that town, where all foreign poor are whipped out, and those belonging to the town are set to work.

This town is noted for having been the birth-place of John of Halifax, or de Sacro Bisco, the chief mathematician of the age in which he lived, who was buried at the public expence of the university of Paris; and likewise of the celebrated Dr. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury.

Halifax has a weekly market on Saturday, which is thronged by prodigious numbers of people who come to sell their manufactures, and purchase provisions. It has also an annual fair, which is held on the twenty-fourth of June for horses.

In the year 1705, some gallons of Roman copper coins was dug up at Clifton, a village on the south-east of Halifax, among which were some of the emperor Quintillus, who reigned only seventeen days. And in a stone quarry at St. Yeadon, south of Otley, was found in 1762, an urn of curious workmanship, filled with burnt bones and ashes.

At Staneland, near Halifax, several Roman coins have been dug up. In 1678, a very considerable quantity of these coins was found at Sowerby, not far from Staneland. At Gretland near Sowerby was found a votive altar, which from an inscription on it, seems to have been dedicated to the tutelar god of the capital of the Brigantes. On one side is DVI BRIG. ET NVM. GG. T. AVR. AVRELIANVS DD. PRO SE ET SVIS. S.M.A. G.S. and on the other ANTONINO III. ET GET COSS. And at Ealand, east of Halifax, several bricks have been found inscribed COH. IIII. BRE.

Leaving Halifax we pursued our journey to Bradforth or Bradford, another town eminent for the woollen manufacture, one hundred and eighty-three miles from London. It was garrisoned for the parliament in the civil war, but retaken for king Charles I. Here is a church in which a lecture was founded and endowed with forty pounds a year by Mr. Peter Sunderland. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. March the fourteenth and fifteenth; June the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth for black cattle and household furniture; and December the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second for hogs.

Gisborn, the next place we visited, is situated on the borders of Lancashire, one hundred and eighty-nine miles from London: but contains nothing remarkable, except a weekly market on Monday, and seven annual fairs, viz. Easter-Monday; Monday fortnight after Easter; Monday month after Easter; Saturday after

Monday month from Easter, for horned cattle: Monday five weeks after Easter for pedlary; and September the eighteenth and nineteenth for black cattle and pedlary.

There was indeed formerly a priory of Augustine canons founded in this town by Robert de Bruce, in the year 1129, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with yearly revenues valued upon the dissolution at six hundred and twenty-eight pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence.

Leaving Gisborn we passed on to Skipton, situated in the midst of that mountainous tract called Craven, near the bank of the Aire, two hundred and twenty-one miles from London. It is a pretty large well-built town; has a handsome church and a grammar-school; to which and the church library, one Mr. Petit, who had been principal of Bernard's Inn, London, gave a valuable collection of books. Here is also a school in which church musick is taught by the parish clerk. One Robert Montgomery, a native of Scotland, who at the age of one hundred and twenty-six years went about begging, lived many years in this town.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and ten annual fairs, viz. March twenty-three, for black cattle and sheep; Palm-Sunday eve, for horses; Easter-eve, for black cattle and sheep; first Tuesday after Easter, second Tuesday after ditto, and third Tuesday after ditto, for horned cattle; Whitfun-eve, for linen cloth and mercery; August the fifth, for horses and cloth; November the twentieth, for horned cattle; and November the twenty-second for horses, cloth and pedlary.

At Emmeley, near Skipton, William Mifetunes, and Cecelia de Romeli his wife, founded before the year 1120, a monastery, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert, but about thirty years after this foundation, the religious were translated by their daughter Alice de Romeli, to Bolton, in the neighbourhood of Gisborn, where they continued till the general dissolution, when their yearly revenues were rated at two hundred and twelve pounds, three shillings and fourpence.

At Selley, not far from Skipton, the third William de Piercy, in the year 1147, built a Cistercian abbey, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. About the time of the general suppression, was endowed with estates to the amount of one hundred and forty-seven pounds, three shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

At Bolton, near Skipton, was a house of Carmelite friars.

We passed from Skipton to Settle, a pretty town situated in the road from York to Lancaster, two hundred miles from London; but has nothing remarkable except a weekly market on Thursday, and several annual fairs, viz. Tuesday before Palm-Sunday; Thursday before Good-Friday; and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle; April the twenty-six, for sheep; August eighteen, a three day fair; and first Tuesday after October twenty-seven, for black cattle, sheep, lambs, leather, wool, &c.

About half a mile from Settle, at a village called Gilefwick, is one of the most remarkable curiosities in this county. It is a reciprocating spring, which frequently ebbs and flows three times in one hour, when the water sinks and rises two feet.

Rippon the next town we stopped at, is an ancient borough town, which formerly made three returns of members to parliament; but lost that privilege, and was restored to it in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. It was incorporated by king James the first, and is governed under a charter of James the second, by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four assistants and other officers.

Before the conquest, and some time after it, this place was governed by elders, and a chief magistrate called a wakeman, or watchman, from the great diligence required of them while in their office.

Rippon is a large, well built, pleasant, populous town, six furlongs in length, and situated between the river Ure and a small stream called the Skell, one hundred and ninety miles from London. Over the Ure here are two

stone bridges, one of which consists of thirteen or fourteen arches.

Camden says this town was indebted to religion for its greatness. It is certain here was a famous monastery built by Wilfrid archbishop of York, in the first ages of christianity; but this pious gift of the bishop was destroyed some years after; for the Danes invading Yorkshire, rifled and burnt it to the ground, together with the whole town of Rippon. It afterwards flourished again as a monastery: but that with the rest of the religious houses being suppressed in the reign of king Henry VIII. the church only was preserved, to which king Athelstan granted the privileges of a sanctuary, which he extended a mile round the church; and whoever broke those rights, were to forfeit both life and estate; for the church, not only the church, but the whole town, was to be walled round, and the king was to refuse admittance to any who should be driven out of the town, and the king was to be walled round.

And in the year 1147, the third William de Piercy, in the year 1147, built a Cistercian abbey, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. About the time of the general suppression, was endowed with estates to the amount of one hundred and forty-seven pounds, three shillings and ten-pence *per annum*. At this time the whole being demolished except the church, the revenues were seized by King Henry VIII. so that nothing remained for the support of an officiating clergyman, till King James I. having the case represented to him by his queen, founded in the church a dean and seven prebendaries, besides petty canons, singing-men and choristers; and endowed it with revenues for their support. The dean of this church has no place in the convocation of the province of York, but the chapter sends a proctor to it. It is both parochial and collegiate; and is a venerable Gothic building, firm, strong and plain; there being no imagery of statues to be seen about it; there are three spire steeples on it, which may be viewed at a great distance: On one side this ancient edifice stands a small college for the singing-men, founded by one of the archbishops of York. On the other side is a great mount of earth, called Hilsaw, thrown up, it is said, by the Danes; and in the church-yard lies a plain grave-stone, over the remains of a generous benefactor, who gave two thousand pounds to pious uses; yet has no other epitaph than the following:

*Hic jacet Zacharias Jepson, cujus etas fuit 49.
Per paucas annos tantum vixit.*

Here lies Zachary Jepson, whose age was 49 years:
A very short period for so worthy a person.

In the times of popery this church was famous for a piece of priestcraft practised in it, by which the canons got much money. In the church was a freight passage which led to a close vaulted room; this passage was so contrived that none could pass through it but such as were favoured. The passage was called St. Wilfrid's needle, and was used to prove the chastity of any woman suspected of incontinence. If she bribed the priest, she

passed through it, and was reputed chaste; but if the priest was not satisfied, she stuck in the passage.

In the year 1318 this town was plundered by the Scots, when many of the inhabitants retiring into the church, so annoyed them, that after a stay of three days, they agreed for one thousand marks to spare the town from burning; which the inhabitants accordingly paid them and they departed; but they returned again the following year, when because the inhabitants could not raise the same sum, they fired the town and church, and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. In 1322 a synod was held here; and in the reign of Charles I. a treaty was made in this town, between his commissioners and the Scots.

I should have before observed, that in the year 1660, the great steeple of the church was blown down, which by its fall broke down the chancel, the only place where the people could assemble for divine worship, and much shattered the rest of the fabrick; but the inhabitants, in the reign of king Charles II. obtained a brief for its repair.

The market-place of Rippon, is esteemed the finest square of the kind in England; and is adorned with an obelisk, erected not many years ago, by John Aislaby, Esq.

This town formerly carried on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture; which it has now totally lost: it is still however a staple for wool; and is at present famous for a manufacture of the best spurs in England.

In the year 1695 was found here a considerable number of Saxon coins, particularly those brass ones called *sticca's*, of which there were eight to a penny; and that they were the coin of a later race of the kings of Deira, or rather the Subreguli, after Egbert had reduced it to be part of his monarchy.

Before the fourth year of the reign of king John, here was an hospital, built by one of the archbishops of York, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. At the time of the suppression, it had yearly revenues to the amount of ten pound fourteen shillings and four-pence.

Rippon sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Thursday; and seven annual fairs, viz. Thursday after January the twenty fourth, Thursday after March the twenty first, for horses, black cattle and leather. May the twelfth and thirteenth, for horses and sheep. First Thursday in June, for black cattle, horses, sheep and leather. Holy Thursday, first Thursday after August the twenty second, and November the twenty-second, for horses and sheep.

In the neighbourhood of this town, are two famous seats belonging to Mr. Aislaby, one called Studley, and the other Hackfall.

Studley Park is situated in the midst of an agreeable country, about four miles from Rippon. The house is a very good one, and contains several spacious apartments well fitted up. But the pleasure-grounds are chiefly considered.

The first object we were shewn to, is the banqueting-house; a handsome apartment, containing a well-proportioned room for dining, and a sleeping one with a sofa within a screen of very light elegant carving. In the former is a statue of Venus of Medicis. At one corner of the lawn, in front of this building, stands an Ionic dome temple in ruins, from which the views are various and pleasing; there are two of water, partly surrounded with wood; another up to a Gothic tower, upon a fine rising ground; a fourth down upon a basin of water, with a portico on the banks; besides others.

Advancing up the hill to the right, we came to a bench which looked down upon a double cascade, one falling to appearance from out of a cavern of rock, in a just taste, into a canal, which forms a little beneath you another fall, and then is lost, to the left, behind wood.

Winding yet further to the right, and crossing a woody vale, we mounted a little hill, with a tent on the summit, in a very picturesque and agreeable situation; for you look down on a fine winding lake, which floats the valley, surrounded by a noble bold shore of

wood rising from its very banks. In one part of it a green seat is seen, and an arch in another.

From this hill we were next conducted to Fountaine's abbey, an exceeding fine ruin adjoining, and in sight of his grounds, lately purchased by Mr. Aislaby.

Returning from the abbey, you wind in the valley on the banks of the lake, at the bottom of the tent-hill; the spot is exceedingly beautiful; that hill, a cone of rising wood, is exquisitely pretty.

From hence the walk arises upon the edge of the surrounding hills, which are covered with wood; and through the trees you catch many obscure views that are truly picturesque. You look down through them to the right upon the lake, in a most pleasing manner, and catch a beautiful view of the abbey. After this you command a river, winding around the tent-hill, covered with trees, and all incircled by a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods; the river meandering towards the abbey, which is seen to infinite advantage.

Your next view is from the green seat, where the same noble ruin appears in a varied situation. You here look down on the water, in front of the tent-hill; and catch to the left, at the top of a range of hanging woods, the arch before mentioned. This view is very fine.

Next we came to the white bench, from which the landscape is different from any of the preceding; it is a fine hollow of wood. Here are seen two statues.

Further on, from a bench in a dark walk, an obelisk in the opposite wood is seen with a very good effect. This walk leads to the Gothic tower, a very neat elegant building, commanding a various and very beautiful view. You look full upon a noble bank of wood, finely diversified with objects. To the left you see a tower, rising out of hanging wood; next to that a building, peeping over trees in a pleasing stile; over this the ruined dome temple, in the very point of taste, most exquisitely situated; sweetly pleasing and picturesque. In another part of the wood, the obelisk, with a fine front and back ground of wood. Besides these objects, you see, at the same time, a small building, almost beneath you, on the bank of the lake; the house and plantations adjoining in the park; the Roman monument and Chinese temple, two buildings among other plantations in the park; a small spot in the opposite walks, called the Dial Lawn; with several other objects that throw a great variety over the scene, and render it upon the whole truly beautiful and picturesque.

Driving from hence through the park, the riding leads by the edge of a vast woody precipice, which bounds a winding valley with a rapid stream in it; the views of which, among steep of wood and romantic precipices, have a noble effect. The river forms two cascades that enliven the scenes very beautifully.

Upon the edge of this bank of wood stands the Roman monument, the model of that erected to the Horatii and Curiatii; you look down from it into a winding valley, at a considerable depth, through which the river takes its bending course; at one end, it is lost most beautifully in the hanging woods; and at the other under a wall of rocks. At your feet it forms another cascade, which has a fine effect. In front you command hanging woods, which give an air of majesty to the whole scene; and through them, in one place, catch the Gothic tower.

Leaving this spot, which is so truly beautiful, the riding leads on the edge of more precipices finely romantic. You look down on the river in the vale below, through the hanging wood, in a noble stile. The next point of view is the Chinese temple, which stands on a circular projection of the high ground into the valley, which is here seen in great perfection; the river winds through it, and forms a cascade. But the principal object from hence is the glorious range of wood, which covers the opposite hills, and presents a magnificence to the eye that is very noble. Melow's tower is seen at a distance upon a hill; and to the right the Gothic one, picturesquely situated in surrounding woods. Upon the whole, the scene from this spot is equally beautiful, romantic, and sublime.

Following the riding through the park from hence towards

towards the house, the scenes totally change, and that with an effect which is very advantageous; for, losing these rocky steep and hollows of wood, in which the objects are all near, and fully viewed in the bird's-eye, landscape stile, you rise to the command of a vast prospect of distant country. The town of Rippon and its minster is seen in the center of a finely cultivated and well peopled vale, scattered with villages, houses, and other objects, in a very pleasing manner. This contrast closes the scene, and operates not only from its intrinsic beauty, but from being various to the numerous landscapes, which, in another stile, decorate the country passed.

Studley, upon the whole, must please every person that views it: the fine deep glens of woods, the winding stream falling in cascades, and surrounded with noble amphitheatres of wood; the picturesque views, at a distance of Fountains's abbey; the principal scenes viewed from the Gothic tower; the tent-hill vale, and water adjoining, with some other touches before described, are naturally romantic, picturesque, and beautiful.

Hackfall, seven miles from Studley, is laid out in a different stile; greatly worth the trouble of any traveller's going many miles out of his way to view it.

Entering the woods, the first point of view we came to was a little white building, by way of a seat, on the point of a round projecting hill; you look down upon a rapid stream, through scattered trees which fringe the slope; the effect very picturesque: to the right is an opening among the trees, which lets in a most beautiful view of a fine range of hanging woods, which unite to form a gloomy hollow. Behind, through another opening in the adjoining trees, you look upon a fine bend of the river; Massam steeple, and part of the town, appearing over some wood that hangs to the water; nothing can be more sweetly picturesque: for the spot whereon the building stands, being shaded with trees, and dark, the brightness of the sheet of water has the effect of an elegantly natural clear obscure; and the buildings seeming to rise from branches of wood hanging on the stream, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene: a gentleman's white house, a little on one side, is an object which improves the landscape.—Another view from this spot, is to the left; a fine curve of the river, under a bank of hanging wood, scar'd with bare rocks.

From hence the riding winds on the banks of the river, and passing a picturesque dropping spring, rises up some slopes, to an open octagon bench, from whence the views are truly elegant. To the right you look upon a bold shrubby hill, which has an air of grandeur that is striking: there is a building by way of object, raised upon it, that is called an arch, or a ruin, almost hanging over a dell of wood; the river peeping in one spot in a pleasing manner, and the murmur over the rocks in its bed, fills the ear, and gives room for the imagination to play: nothing raises such ideal pictures as the noise of a river foaming among rocks, but hid by wood; the romantic steep, and torrents, receive a heightening from the fancy, which would be half dissipated by viewing the reality. To the left a bend of the river is seen fringed with hanging woods; and above them distant prospects.

Winding from this spot through the grove, we come next to a rustic stone temple, by the side of a basin, with the stump of a jet d'eau in the middle of it. It is in a small area, a hollow in the hanging woods, retired, and naturally beautiful: a little gushing fall of water from the bank into the basin is picturesque, and worthy of an irriguous meandering course, over moss and pebbles: an opening in the front of this spot lets in a view of a scar of rock, in the middle of a fine bank of wood.

Walking round the circular lawn, an opening to the left displays a most glorious hollow of hanging groves, on one side of which is seen the white seat first mentioned: this view is very noble.—A little farther you catch a prodigious fine rounding hill of wood, and the shore of the river, which winds at its feet; it has a magnificent appearance.

Advancing a little further, through a winding walk, you come to a grotto, from which the scene is beautifully picturesque. You look astant upon a natural cascade, which falls in gradual sheets above forty feet, in the midst of a hanging wood; it is quite surrounded by the trees, and seems to gush forth by enchantment: the water is clear and transparent, and throws a moving lustre to the eye, inexpressibly elegant; for the picturesque motion of the water, in its fall, pleases not only from its genuine beauty, but from the peculiar happiness of its situation, viewed from a woody retired spot, wherein the contrast sets off each object.

But those touches of reality, which exceed the utmost efforts of painting, thicken upon us; for leaving this elegant spot, we presently come to another, from whence we see a most beautiful natural cascade, gushing to appearance out of a cavern in the rock, sweetly overhung with thick wood, and falling from one bit of rock to another, till it loses itself among the adjoining woods.

From hence you move to a bench, where you are again most exquisitely entertained by the same cascade, viewed in a different direction, with the addition of its trickling at your feet over the grass, beautifully scattered with trees: Through them, in front, a fine opening over a most noble hollow of hanging woods. To the right you look down through another opening among the trees (so natural as to give a most elegant effect) and catch the river running rapidly over the rocks; most exquisitely picturesque: nothing can exceed the taste, variety, and beauty of this bewitching landscape.

Following the winding course of the walk, we came next to Fisher's Hall, a small octagon room, built of a petrified substance, upon a beautiful little swelling hill, in the middle of a fine romantic hollow, surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of hanging woods. This is the outline of the picture, which is in itself noble; but the filling up of the canvas adds a colouring more than equal to the pencil of a Claud.

The little hill on which this building is placed, is covered with a thicket of trees, so that you view every object by varying your position either full, or in obscura, which makes all picturesque. The river gives a noble bend at your feet, imbanked by glorious hanging woods; the white building, first mentioned, peeping from among them in one spot, and a fine scar of rock in another. Under the seat, the stream is rapid, raging over rocks, and winding away under walls of them, covered with hills of wood; a noble range, magnificently great. To the right of these objects, the other hills appear in a fine stile, one in particular covered with shrubby wood, projects in a magnificent sweep that cannot but strike the spectator with some degree of awe. All the surrounding hills appear from hence in very fine waves, rearing their woody tops, one beyond another, in a stile truly great.

Besides these objects, which partake so much of the sublime, here are others of the most genuine and native beauty. From one side of this building, you have a most exquisitely pleasing landscape, consisting of two cascades, divided by a projecting grove of trees. That to the right pours down from one cleft of the rock to the other, for a considerable space, most admirably overhung with the spreading branches of the adjoining thick wood, which rises in noble sweeps around it; gloomy with the brownness of the shade, and exquisitely contrasting the transparent brightness of the water.

The other cascade likewise falls down an irregular bed of rock, but not in such strong breaks as the former; it is seen in the bosom of a fine wood, which fringes a rising hill, upon the top of which is a building.

Winding from this inimitable scene down to the river's side, and following it, you come to a romantic spot under a fine range of impending rocks, with shrubby wood growing out of their clefts, and a few goats browsing on their very edges—the effect noble. From hence you look back on the preceding scenes, which in general appear like a fine hollow of surrounding woods. Fisher's-hall, a beautiful little hill, the building elegantly

gantly overhung with a tuft of trees; a most happy spot.

Pursuing this road a little further (though without the bounds of the ornamented grounds) you rise with the hill, and have a noble view of the river broken into three picturesque sheets of water, divided by scattered woods, and the banks ornamented by a straggling village beyond; between the hills a distant prospect is seen; the whole truly beautiful.

Returning, we took the walk that leads by Fisher's-hall, and winds up the hill to the left. The first point you come to, is a bench overhung with trees, from which, at your feet, you look down upon a beautiful cascade, gushing out of a rock under a thicket of trees; exquisite; and to the right, at a little distance, another, but different. This scene is sequestered, and will naturally tempt the spectator to stop, to admire the mild but pleasing beauties of the spot.

The walk winds from hence up the hill by the side of a continued cascade, the water falling in small sheets from rock to rock in a more agreeable stile; on one side a thick wood, and on the other a rocky bank, fringed with shrubs. This leads to Kent's seat, an alcove, from which the landscape is in the pure stile of ornamented nature. If you suppose art to appear, it is the *simplex munditiis* of design.—In front, at the distance of a few yards, is a double cascade; the water gushes from a dark spot, half rock, half wood, and falling on a bed of rock, has but a short course before it falls a second time into the rill beforementioned, which winds over a bed of stone at your feet; these parts of the scenery are surrounded by a little amphitheatre of thick wood, and form upon the whole a most beautiful picture; it may not be admired by those who are fond only of the great, but to such as are pleased with the soft tints of nature's pencil, with the mild glow of Vernet as well as the majesty of Poussin, this landscape will yield pure enjoyment. Nor is this all; for turning your eye a little to the left, you catch through a small, and, to appearance, purely natural opening in the trees, a sweet view of a fine scoop of hanging woods; and beyond a distant prospect, one of the most complete bird's-eye landscapes in the world.

Continuing this walk, you mount to the top of the hill, and there arrive at a spot called Mowbray Point. The building (called the Ruin) has a little area before it, from which you command a prodigious prospect. You look directly down on an exceeding fine winding valley, the river appearing in different sheets of water, and the roar of its rapidity heard distinctly, though so far beneath. This valley bends round a bold projecting promontory of high land; the hanging banks of which, like all the others, are covered with thick plantations, forming upon the whole a most glorious hollow of pendent woods. At the bottom, besides the river, you see Fisher's-hall in a very picturesque situation; and, at the top of the opposite projecting hill, a most beautiful pasture, so truly elegant as to decorate the whole scene. The distant prospect has a most noble variety; to the right, it is unbounded except by the horizon; in front, you look upon the extent of Hambleton hills at the distance of about twenty miles; and to the left you have inclosures distinctly seen for many miles. The whole vale before you is finely scattered with towns, villages, churches, seats, &c. York-minster is seen distinctly at the distance of forty miles; Rosebury Topping, in Cleveland, as far another way. In front you view the scar in Hambleton hills, called the White Mare, the town of Thirsk almost under it, and Northalerton to the right. In the building are two neatly-furnished apartments, one for dining, and the other by way of drawing room.

From hence we proceeded on our tour to Burrow-bridge, or Burrowbridge, a borough and post town, about three furlongs in length, and as many in breadth, two hundred and nine miles from London. It derives its name from a stately stone bridge over the river Ure, which has no more than five arches, but those are near forty feet, and the center one much wider and lofty in proportion. At the ends of the bridge there are high causeways carried on of stone, to keep in the water,

which, notwithstanding this precaution, sometimes overflows. In a battle which was fought here between king Edward II. and his barons, as Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, was passing over this bridge, a foldier, who lay hid under it, killed him, by thrusting a spear or pike through a chink of it into his body. From this circumstance there is great reason to believe, with Camden, that this was formerly a wooden bridge. This town is governed by a bailiff, and first sent members to parliament in the first year of the reign of queen Mary I. Its chief support is a manufacture of hard-ware, which is so considerable, that it is computed no less than seven or eight thousand pounds is laid out here yearly in this commodity. Some years ago was dug here a stone, with an imperfect sepulchral inscription.

Burrowbridge sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. April the twenty-seventh, for black cattle and sheep; June the twenty-second, for horned cattle, sheep, and hard-ware; and October the twenty-third, for black cattle and sheep.

Near this town are three stones of an immense size, in the form of pyramids, very rough and unpolished, called the Devil's bolts, a name they received from the country people, who, being unable to account for the means by which they could be placed there, concluded they were shot by the devil at some cities hereabout, by which means they were destroyed. The general opinion with regard to them is, that they have been a Roman trophy; though some suppose that they were British deities. They stand in a straight line, and were formerly four in number, but one was removed about the beginning of this century, in hopes of finding money under it. It is the belief of several men of learning, that these stones are not natural, but an artificial compound of fine sand, lime, and vitriol; as also of an oily unctuous matter. There were cisterns of this kind at Rome, which Pliny tells us were made of sand and hot lime, so very compact and firm, that it was difficult to distinguish them from real stone.

Not far from Burrowbridge stands Fountain monastery, delightfully situated, in a fruitful soil, wherein are veins of lead. It had its original from twelve monks of York; who, affecting a more rigid and strict course of life, left their cloisters, and, after having endured great hardships, were settled here by Thurstan, archbishop of York, who founded it for that purpose, in the year 1132, after the Cistercian order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the dissolution with nine hundred and ninety-eight pounds, six shillings and eightpence *per annum*.

At the gate of the monastery was an hospital for the relief of the poor in the neighbourhood, and for travellers, as early as the reign of king Richard II.

At Kirkby-Overblowes, near Burrowbridge, there was a collegiate church, with a provost and four chaplains.

We next proceeded to Aldborough, or Oldborough, situated on the bank of the river Ure, one hundred and sixty-eight miles from London. The name of this town plainly proves it to have been an ancient borough, though now so greatly reduced as scarcely to merit being called a village. Here is a good church; but neither market, fair, or any thing else worthy of notice, except the remains of antiquity found in it.

It was the *Isurium Brigantum* of the Romans; and derived the name *Isurium*, in all probability, from the Ure, being situated, as I have before observed, upon the banks of that river. It was a considerable city in the time of the Romans, and undoubtedly a place of great strength; for, by the ruins of the walls, it appears that they were four yards thick, and built upon a foundation of large pebbles, laid on a bed of blue clay, about five yards deep; they formed a compleat square, and included sixty acres of ground. It is generally believed that this city was destroyed by the Danes; and from the soil, which is black, it appears to have been burnt; what further adds to this belief is, that, upon digging the ground, bones are frequently turned up half burnt, with other black ashes. Few places have afforded a

more considerable variety of Roman antiquities. Here have been discovered the fragments of Roman aqueducts cut in great stones, and covered with Roman tiles. In the time of Charles I. a vault was discovered here, which leads, it is thought, to the river, and is supposed to have a repository of the dead. Vast quantities of Roman coins, some few of silver, but most of them brass, have been found in this place; particularly those of Constantine the Great, Augustus Cæsar, Claudius, and down to the Antonines. Small Roman heads of brass have sometimes been met with; and pieces of gold coin, with chains of the same metal, have formerly been found. Here have likewise been found, about twenty little polished signets, variously engraved with the figures of men, birds and beasts; in particular, one had a horse on it, and a stem of laurel, from which shot five branches; another, a Roman sitting, with a sacrificing vessel in one hand, and resting his other on a spear; a third, a Roman, thought to be Pellas, with a spear in one hand, wearing a helmet and a shield on the back, or on the other arm; and under that something which bore the resemblance of a quiver hanging to the tree; a fourth of a purple colour, with a Roman head, like Severus or Antonine; a fifth bore the head of Jupiter Ammon; a sixth, an eagle with a civic crown in its bill; and a seventh, a winged victory crowning a trophy. Urns, and other vessels of red earth, wrought with a variety of figures, knots and flowers, have been dug up here; together with several pavements of mosaic work, consisting of small stones about a quarter of an inch square, with a border of stones, about four times as big. A lump of earth, and a Cothuræ, or Petulum Laconicum, used by the Roman soldiers, when on their marches, for clearing of water, by passing it into several concavities made therein.

Near the church of this town was dug up a rough stone, on which is cut the figure of the god Pan, still to be seen in the wall of the vestry room of the church; and on the south-side of this place there appears to have been a camp, containing about two acres of ground, in which Roman coins have frequently been found.

Within these few years has been observed a Mosaic pavement of a different form and beauty, discovered on digging the foundation of an house, and which is now about two feet from the level of the street.

At the door of the college is another tessellated pavement of a different form from the other; and though not more than three yards from it, is a foot nearer the surface of the street. The former is composed of white and black squares, with a border of red; but the stones of this are of smaller squares, and the colour of them, white, yellow, red and blue.

Not long since, more pavements of this kind were discovered, on an eminence at a small distance from hence, called Borough-hill; as also the foundation of a considerable building; two bases of pillars of some regular order; large stones of the girt kind, with joints for cramping; sacrificing vessels; flues for conveyance of smoke, or warm air; bones and horns of beasts, mostly stags; an ivory needle; and a copper Roman stylus: from all which it may reasonably be supposed, that a temple formerly stood in this place.

Thus, having viewed the remains of this ancient city, we proceeded on our journey, and arrived next at Ripley, situated near the river Nidd, over which it has a bridge, one hundred and eighty-three miles from London. It consists chiefly of one street, about three furlongs in length, and is noted for its plentiful production of liquorice; but is more particularly famous for having been the birth-place of Sir George Ripley, the eminent chymist and canon of Bridlington; who, after travelling to Italy, and twenty years study to find out the Philosopher's Stone, is said to have discovered it anno 1470, by which means he was enabled to give the knights of Rhodes one hundred thousand pounds a year to support their wars against the Turks. It is likewise pretended there is a record of this in the island of Malta; a circumstance which demands an equal

share of credit with the former part of the story. Here is a pretty good charity-school; a weekly market held on Monday; and an annual fair, which holds three days, viz. August the twenty-fifth, and the two following days, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen.

Leaving Ripley, we passed on to Knareborough, or Gnareburgh, an ancient borough, by prescription one hundred and seventy-five miles from London; and governed by a bailiff. It is almost surrounded by the river Nidd, which issues from the bottom of Craven-hill; it is about four furlongs in length, formerly had a castle situated on a craggy rock, from whence it derived its name; but has been long since destroyed. This town is rendered famous by some medicinal springs which were formerly much frequented. They are four in number, situated almost close to each other, yet of qualities totally different. The first, distinguished by the name of the Sweet Spaw, or Vitrioline Well, is in a forest called Knareborough-forest, about three miles from the town. It was discovered in the year 1620, by one Mr. Slingby; and is acknowledged to be a sovereign remedy in several disorders. The second is called the Stinking Spaw, or the Sulphur Well, from its strong sulphureous foetid smell. It is generally used by bathing in rheumatic and paralytic cases; and is drank in dropical, splenetic, scorbutic, and arthritic disorders. The third bears the name of St. Mungah's, or Mungo's Well, from Mungo, a Scottish saint, who was once greatly revered in these parts. It is about four miles distant from the town, and is used as a cold bath. The fourth spring is in the town, and is with great propriety called the Dropping Well, because the water drops from a spongy porous rock, into a stone basin underneath. It is the most famous petrifying well in England; the ground which receives it, before it unites in the well, is, for twelve yards long, become a solid rock. From the well it runs into the Nidd, where the spring-water has formed a rock, that stretches some yards into the river.

In the reign of king Henry III. Robert Flower founded a priory in this town; of the sect of friars of the Holy Trinity, endowed at the dissolution with thirty-five pounds, ten shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Knareborough sends two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Wednesday, and six annual fairs, viz. first Wednesday after January the twenty-fourth, first Wednesday after March the twelfth, May the sixth, first Wednesday after August the twelfth, first Monday after October the tenth, and the eighteenth, for black cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

The neighbouring fields are noted for liquorice, and a soft yellow marle, which proves an excellent manure.

About the beginning of this century, was found in the forest a large medal, inscribed as follows; J O. KENDAL RHODI TVREPELLERIVS. REV. TEMPORE OBSIDIONES TVREHORVM. MCCCCLXXX. †.

Near this place is a cell, called St. Robert's-chapel, hewn out of a rock. Part of the rock is formed into an altar, in which are cut the figures of three heads, designed, as is supposed, for an emblem of the Holy Trinity.

This cell was the hermitage of Robert, the founder of a religious sect called the Robertines; and here he died in the year 1216.

At Allerton Mauleverer, near Knareborough, Richard Mauleverer founded an Alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Marmonstier, at Tours in France; the revenues of which, upon the suppression of Alien-priories, were given by king Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.

At Ribstane, near Knareborough, Robert, lord Ros, about the beginning of the reign of king John, founded a commandry of Knights Templars; which, upon the suppression of that order, became part of the possessions of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was endowed upon the general dissolution, with a yearly revenue, valued at two hundred and seven pounds, nine shillings and seven-pence.

Otley, the next town we visited, is situated under a cliff, called Chevin, on the south side of the river Wherfe, one hundred and seventy-five miles from London.

don. This spot is reckoned the most delightful in England, the only thing for which the town is remarkable.

In the time of king Edward II. here was an hospital for lepers, of which there is no particular account remaining.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. August the first, and November the fifteenth, for black cattle, and household goods.

At Cookridge, near Otley, several Roman coins have been dug up; and upon a moor, near a village called Addle, in the neighbourhood of this place, were discovered, in the year 1702, the ruins of a Roman town, consisting of a large stone aqueduct, several urns, statues, and sepulchral monuments, and in the neighbourhood a Roman urn very entire, with a single rampart.

From hence we came to Wetherby, a well-built good trading town, one hundred and seventy-eight miles from London, agreeably situated on the river Wharfe, over which it has a noble bridge; above it the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling in a grand sheet of water over an high dam erected for the conveniency of the mills, where they not only grind corn, but press great quantities of oil from rape-seed, and rasp logwood for the use of the clothiers and dyers in the manufacturing parts of the country. This town lying on the great north road from London to Edinburgh, is well furnished with inns, for the accommodation of travellers.

Here is a small charity, a good weekly market, particularly for corn, held on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, August the fifth, and November the twenty-second, for horses, sheep and hogs.

In the neighbourhood of this town is a noble and beautiful seat, built by the late lord Bingley. It has the advantage of a most agreeable situation, in a fine country, over which it commands a most extensive prospect, embellished with a distinct view of the magnificent cathedral of York, from the hall door. The gardens are curious and large, with great numbers of delightful vistas cut through the adjacent woods, which are adorned with variety of fountains, statues and temples; and, in short, it may truly be said, that nature and art seem to vie with each other in this enchanting spot.

At Helemsford, near Wetherby, the remains of a Roman military way are still visible.

At Syrenthwate, east of Wetherby, Bertram Haget, in the year 1160, founded a nunnery of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, on the suppression, with sixty pounds, nine shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

The EAST-RIDING.

This riding, which is the smallest of the three, is bounded on the North and West by the Derwent and the Ouse; on the south, by the Humber; and on the east, by the German ocean. Its rivers are the Ouse, Derwent, Faulwy, or Fowlness, Shelfleet, and Hull, a particular account of which we have given in our general description of Yorkshire.

The air of this Riding, on account of the neighbourhood of the German ocean, and the great æstuary of the Humber, is less pure and healthy than that of the other two; yet, on the hilly parts, towards the north-west, in a large tract called the York Woulds, the air is but little affected by either of these waters; the soil, however, in general, is dry, sandy, and barren; yet the sea-coast and vallies are fruitful, and the Woulds produce some corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horses, and sheep; and the wool of the sheep is esteemed equal to any in England. This division yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and alum stones; and the inhabitants are well furnished with sea and river fish. Its principal manufacture is cloth.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of the EAST-RIDING.

The soil between York and Resby is of two sorts, clay and sand; the former is a strong fertile soil, which yields good crops of all sorts of corn; and the

sand is mostly of a dark colour, rich, not shewing any of the signs of poor or barren land; for the spontaneous growths are large and vigorous, such as whins in the uncultivated parts and natural grasses; even the pastures on this sand yield very tolerable crops of hay and feed; and the hedge-wood is strong and luxuriant. Some of the fields, indeed, have a lighter-coloured and a thinner sand, that is not so rich, but none in which the spontaneous growth does not shew a large portion of nourishment. The crops of corn on these sands were tolerably good, that is, as good as they could be with bad husbandry.

The mean rent (tythe-free) of Stillingfleet, is about fourteen shillings an acre; but if the adjoining country is included, it is not above ten shillings.

Their course of crops,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Barley, &c.
4. Beans

And 1. Turneps

2. Barley
3. Oats, pease or beans

About Selby, many farmers pursue the following:

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Clover
4. Wheat

At Fuforth and Nabourn,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or rye
3. Barley
4. Pease or beans

For wheat they plough four times, sow three bushels, and reap at a medium three quarters. They stir three times for barley, sow three bushels, and reap the same quantity as of wheat. For oats they plough once or twice, sow five bushels, and reckon four quarters the mean produce. They likewise give but one earth for beans, sow five bushels broad-cast, and reckon the mean crop two quarters and a half, or three; they never hoe. It is asserted, that Edward Smith, of Cawcod, once had ten quarters of beans *per acre*, in the broad-cast way, from five bushels of seed, and without any hoeing, which is almost incredible for an after-crop. They sow a few turneps, plough for them four or five times, never hoe them, feed them off the land with sheep and beasts, and reckon the mean value *per acre* at about twenty-seven shillings. We walked over several of their crops, and found them prodigiously thick of plants and weeds, all promiscuous. They plough three or four times for rye, sow two bushels and a half, and reap, at an average, three quarters; they sow it chiefly on their sands, as they find wheat on that soil very apt to be mildewed.

Tassels for dressing cloth have been cultivated in their richest clays to good advantage. They give the land a year's fallow, weed the crop by hand once, at the expence of seven, eight, or ten shillings *per acre*. It remains three years. They are sold by the thousand, and are reckoned very profitable, but supposed to exhaust the land greatly. Here are likewise many potatoes cultivated, but more about Fuforth and Nabourn; the method is the same in all; they give a winter fallow for them, plant sixteen bushels on an acre in rows two feet asunder, and the plants one foot, plough between them two or three times, and hand-weed the same at five shillings an acre; eighty bushels they reckon a middling crop; the price, one shilling a bushel.

Their pastures they lay down with corn, twelve pounds weight of white clover, and one quarter of hay-seeds, and sometimes four bushels of rib-grass. They always lay them down, or rather up, in broad high ridges, by which means there is always a breadth of about two yards in the furrows that is good for naught, quite poisoned with water.

They have better ideas of manuring, than of most other parts of husbandry; they lay large quantities of lime on their lands with good advantage; the quantity from two to three chaldrons, sometimes one and an half, and ten loads of dung. It costs them eight shillings

lings a chaldron, and one shilling and two-pence carriage; it is generally laid for wheat or barley, and lasts three years. Paring and burning is practised among them; the paring costs ten pence *per* acre; the burning, five shillings; and the spreading, one shilling and two-pence. They have no flocks of sheep large enough for folding.

Some clover is sown among their barley; they leave it on the ground but one year; always mow it once, and sometimes twice; get one and an half, or two ton of hay at two mowings.

They reckon the product of a cow at, from three pounds, to four pounds ten shillings. Upon a medium, two firkins of butter *per* cow, at twenty-five shillings. Cheese about one third in value of the butter, besides calf and pigs. Their method of feeding calves and weaning them is extraordinary; for they never let any suck above ten days or a fortnight, whether for killing or weaning, but in general only two or three days for weaning, after which they are fed with skim-milk; and numbers of oxen, even of sixty, seventy, or a hundred stone, are weaned almost as soon as born in this cheap manner, which, in the south of England, would be thought impossible. A middling cow, in the height of the summer's feed, will give about four gallons of milk *per* day.

The tillage is done all by horses, two or three in a plough abreast, and the general quantity done in a journey is an acre. The price of ploughing, if hired, is three shillings and six-pence *per* acre the first stirring, and two shillings and six-pence the rest.

They reckon that three hundred pounds is sufficient to stock a farm of one hundred pounds a year, half grass and half arable; and two hundred pounds for the same, all arable; which sums are very low, and would never allow of any spirited culture.

Price of L A B O U R.

In hay-time and harvest, 1 s. 6 d. a day, and board.
 In winter, 8 d. and ditto.
 After Candlemas, 1 s. and ditto.
 Reaping wheat, barley or oats, 6 s. *per* acre.
 Mowing barley, &c. and binding into sheaves, 3 s. 6 d.
 Mowing grass, 2 s.
 Making ditto into hay, 1 s.
 Ditching, new, the ditch four feet wide, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ deep, 8 d. or 9 d. the rood of seven yards.
 Repairing ditto, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ditto.
 Threshing wheat, 2 s. a quarter.
 ——— barley, 1 s.
 ——— oats, 10 d.
 ——— beans, 1 s.
 Making faggots, 1 s. a load of sixty.
 Servants wages; a head man, 10 l. 10 s. to 12 l.
 A ploughing lad, 8 l.
 A dairymaid, 5 l.
 A common maid, 4 l. 4 s.
 Women and children earn, by spinning, 4 d. a day.
 Some only 1 d.

From Beverley to Driffeld is an open wold country, cultivated in a very different manner. About the latter, the soil is chiefly clay; lets at about ten shillings an acre. Farms, from thirty pounds to one hundred and twenty. Their course is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or barley
3. Pease or beans
4. Oats.

They plough four times for wheat, sow two bushels and a peck, and reap at an average twenty-four. For barley they give five ploughings, sow three bushels, and gain in return about three quarters and an half. They plough but one for oats, sow four bushels, and do not get a crop of above two quarters. Beans they give but one stirring for, sow four bushels broad-cast, never hoe them; the crop three quarters and an half; use them for hogs and horses.

They stir once for pease, sow three bushels, and gain in return about three quarters. They have very few

turnips, but plough five times for them; hoe them once, and value an acre of good ones at three pounds. They use them only for sheep. Clover they sow with oats, mow it for hay twice, and get three loads an-acre; and after it, sow barley.

Their manuring consists of their farm-yard-dung, which they carry out and lay in heaps, but do not stir it over, or mix it with any thing; and folding their sheep, which they do on the pea-land for wheat.

Good grass lets at twenty shillings an acre: they have very good dairies. They reckon that an acre will not maintain a cow. The product *per* head they value at five pounds. A good one gives in the best season two gallons of milk *per* day. Their winter food is straw, when dry; and at other times clover hay: the calves they let suck only two or three days. The joist of a cow, through summer, is thirty-two shillings and six-pence.

Their flocks of sheep are from three hundred to five hundred; the folding they reckon the chief profit of them, which they carry on from May to Martinmas. They keep them all winter in the field, their turnips being too trifling to mention. The weight of wool *per* sheep is about three pounds and an half.

In their tillage, they use six oxen and eight horses, for one hundred and twenty acres of arable land; four horses in a plough abreast, and do from one acre to one and an half a day. The expence of keeping horses, they can give but little account of; for their oats they give only in the straw, but reckon the amount about six pounds a year. Their joist in summer is forty-five shillings.—The food of their working oxen in winter is little besides straw; they reckon both them and horses absolutely necessary.—The price *per* acre of ploughing, is two shillings and six-pence.

They reckon four hundred and fifty pounds necessary to take a farm of one hundred pounds a year, half grass and half arable. Lands sell at forty years purchase.

Price of L A B O U R.

In harvest, 9 s. a week and board.
 In hay-time, 7 s. and ditto.
 In winter, 6 s. or 7 s.
 All work by the day.
 Headman's wages, from 12 l. to 15 l.
 Ploughman's ditto, 8 l. or 9 l.
 Boy of ten years old, 1 l. 15 s.
 Dairy-maid, 4 l. 10 s. to 5 l.
 Other ditto, 4 l.
 Women *per* week, in harvest, 5 s. and board.
 In hay-time, 7 d. a day.

Between Driffeld and Burlington, the country is various, but chiefly open wolds; in them the soil is indifferent, and lets from two shillings, to seven shillings and six-pence *per* acre; but in the inclosures it is much dearer. That town is a little sea-port, which is supported by a slight trade that maintains ten or a dozen ships, and by the resort of some company to the quay for bathing.

We entered this Riding near York; but that city standing on a point where the boundaries of the three Ridings meet, and being also a county of itself, belongs properly to neither Riding. The name York is a corruption or contraction of the Saxon names Euor-thie and Eofor-thie, which were derived from Eboracum, the Roman or British name of this city, which is by some supposed to have been given it from Ebrancus, a British king, who is said to have been its founder; but the most general opinion is, that it was called Eboracum from the river Ure, which, in conjunction with the rivers already mentioned, runs through it from north to south.

This having been the capital city of the Brigantes, is by Ptolemy called Brigantium; but is more generally known among the Roman writers by the name Eboracum. That it was a Roman colony, appears from the testimony of both Ptolemy and Antoninus, as well as from the following inscription upon a stone that was dug up here. M. VEREC—VIR COL EBORII M Q MORT

MORT CIVIS BITVRIX CVBFS HÆC SIBI VIVVS FECIT.

From the following inscription upon the reverse of the emperor Severus's coins, it appears, that the sixth legion, called Victrix, which was sent from Germany into Britain by the emperor Hadrian, was in garrison here: COL. EBORACVM LEG. VI. VICTRIX.

It also appears, that the ninth legion resided in this city, from the following inscription upon a funeral monument found here, which had been erected in memory of the standard-bearer of that legion. L. DVCCIVS L. VO T. RVFINVS VIENSIGN. LEG VIII. AN. XXIX. H. S. E.

Here also was found a Roman brick, inscribed as follows: LEG. IX. VIC. and a stone altar or monument, dedicated to the genius of the place, with this inscription: GENIO LOCI FELICITER.

In 1638 an altar was found here, inscribed thus: I. O. M. DIS DEABVSQVE HOSPITALIBVS PENATIBVSQ. OB CONSERVATAM SALVTEM SVAM SVORVMQ. P. AEL. MARCIANVS PRÆF. COH. ARAM. SAC. F. N C D.

The emperor Severus resided a considerable time in this city; and dying here, his ashes were carried from hence in a golden urn to Rome. Constantius Chlorus also died at York; and here his son, Constantine the Great, was, upon his father's decease, declared emperor by the Roman soldiery.

It is said, that in a vault belonging to a little chapel here, in which Constantius was thought to have been buried, a lamp was found burning, about the time of the dissolution of monasteries;

There passed no less than three Roman military ways through this city: Bellona had a temple in it; and here are still to be seen some remains of Roman buildings, particularly an arch at a place called Micklegate Bar, several parts of the city walls, and a multangular tower, near a place called the Mint-yard.

Without a place called Botham Bar in this city, was the burying place of the Romans, after the custom of burying the dead, instead of burning them, had been introduced among that people: and several remains of antiquity have been discovered here, particularly an earthen vessel or urn, on one side of which was the figure of a woman's head, as large as the life, with some strokes of a pencil in red paint, very fresh, about the hair, eye-brows, and neck. This vessel is supposed to have been made of Halifax clay, and is preserved in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.

Here was also discovered a vault of Roman bricks, like those in which the urns were usually deposited. It was arched with bricks, each about two feet square, and proportionably thick, and paved with bricks, about eight inches square, and two inches thick. It was of sufficient capacity to hold two bodies, but nothing was found in it except the bottom of a Roman coffin, consisting of several fragments of a reddish clay, something coarser than that of which the urns were usually made.

In this burying ground was also found a Roman shuttle, three inches and a half in breadth; the wool it carried must have been very fine, because the hollow into which it was received is at most but a quarter of an inch wide. It is supposed to have been used in weaving the asbestinum, or incombustible linen, in which the dead bodies were wrapped before they were burnt, in order to preserve the ashes. Here also were found two urns of a blue grey colour; and two vessels of red clay. The urns contained burnt bones and ashes; and the largest of the two red clay vessels has a spiral thread in the inside, like the nut of a screw. It is about a foot long, four inches broad, and the bore wider at one end than at the other. The smallest red vessel is a kind of lacrymatory, into which the friends of the deceased were wont to shed their tears. Here also was found a lead coffin seven feet long, inclosed in a strong coffin of oak planks, within which was the entire skeleton of a human body.

In digging the foundation of a large house, not long since built, in Micklegate above-mentioned, the workmen went much below any former foundation that could be observed on this spot; and at the depth of ten feet came to a stone, which, upon taking it up, appeared to

have figures on it, but miserably defaced. This drawing, says Dr. Stukely, is a sculpture of Mithras, sacrificing a bull. He has on the Persian mantle, called candys, and the Phrygian bonnet, called tiara. He represents the Archimagus, performing the great annual sacrifice at the spring equinox; according to the patriarchal usage.

These ceremonies to Mithras were generally celebrated in the cave of a rock: therefore this sculpture was found so deep in the earth.

There is commonly a figure on each side of him, habited in the same manner, standing cross-legged: the one holds a torch up, the other down. Here is only the latter; the other is imperfect.

Underneath is the figure of an horse; intimating the Sun's course; for, in the time when the old patriarchal customs became profane, and deenerated into idolatry, they made Mithras to be Apollo, or the Sun. Whence these sculptures had a number of symbols; relating to the solar circuit of the year through the twelve zodiacal constellations. The two figures attending on the Archimagus are inferior officers to him. There is a mystery in their standing cross-legged, like our effigies of croifaders in churches; and it means the same thing: for the cross was one part of the Mithriac ceremonies. These two, by the different attitude of their torches, represent Day and Night, as Mithras represents the Sun. The figure imperfectly drawn, at the tail of the horse, may be a genius twisted round with a snake; which means the vitality imparted to all things by the solar power.

The other figures are officiating priests, dressed in a symbolic manner, to imitate the Sun's influence, and annual motion.

The Romans became extremely fond of the Mithriac ceremonies: whence this sculpture was placed in the imperial city of York. There is an image of Mithras at Chester, and no doubt many more in Britain.

St. Jerom, in his epistle to Læta, writes: "A few years ago your cousin Gracchus, a person of patrician quality, when he was Prefect of the city, destroyed, broke, and burnt, the cave of Mithras." This was at Rome, about the year 378. Not long after, we may well imagine, the Roman Prefect of York followed his example, and demolished the subterranean temple in Micklegate; where this sculpture of him was found.

The city of York is surrounded by a strong wall, kept in good repair, in which are four gates, and five posterns. It is a county of itself, extending over all the Wapentake, called Ainsty, and is governed by a mayor, who is styled Lord; as at London, a recorder, twelve aldermen in commission of the peace, two sheriffs, twenty-four prime common-council men, eight chamberlains, seventy-two common-council men, a town-clerk, sword-bearer, and common-serjeant; and the mayor and aldermen have conservation of the rivers Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, within certain limits of each.

This city has given title to the second prince of the blood royal, and the two citizens they return to parliament have a privilege of taking their places in the House of Commons, next the citizens of London, upon what is called the Privy Counsellor's bench; a privilege, which, if neglected to be claimed, ought to be made known, as it appertains to the citizens of London and York only, and is by those of London exercised the first day of the meeting of every new parliament.

The situation of York is in a plain on both sides the river Ouse. It was formerly very populous, and had a great trade; but has declined since the Reformation, and the disuse of the court of president of the north. In the time of Henry V. there were forty-one parishes, seventeen chapels, sixteen hospitals, and nine abbeys; besides the cathedral; but now there are only seventeen churches in use.

The present support of the city is chiefly owing to the gentry, who make it their winter residence; as there is great plenty of provisions of all kinds, to furnish an elegant table at a moderate expence, so that the altar, which was found there, with a Roman inscription, is applicable to the present circumstances of the place, DIS

DEABVSQVE HOSPITALIBVS. And as the inhabitants abound with the conveniences of life, they likewise partake of its diversions, there being plays, assemblies, music-meetings, or some entertainments, every night in the week.

The public edifices which most deserve mention, I shall now take notice of; and first, of the bridge over the Ouse. It consists of five arches: the diameter of the middle arch, which was the largest in the kingdom, before that at Blenheim-house was built, is eighty-one feet, and its height fifty-one feet. The reason it was built so wide, was on occasion of an accident which once happened to it, when, upon a sudden thaw, which occasioned a great flood, a prodigious weight of ice drove down two arches of the old bridge, by which twelve houses were demolished, and several persons drowned.

The great council-chamber for this city, near which the records are kept, as also the exchequer and courts of the sheriffs, and, beneath them, the two city prisons for debtors and felons, are all upon this bridge.

The castle, which stands at the confluence of the Ouse, and the Fosse, was built by William the Conqueror, anno 1069; and though the face it now wears, and the use made of it, are so different from that which was the primitive state of this fortress, yet, in its present disguise, it brought to my memory that tragical scene of bloodshed perpetrated within its walls, upon the eleventh of March 1189; which being to be met with in very few historians, I shall give a brief account of it.

The Jews, from their first introduction into England, growing immensely rich by traffick, never failed to become the objects of envy and hatred, both to prince and people, and the slightest pretences were always eagerly laid hold of, to plunder them; so that, on every new accession or turn of affairs, they were forced to compound for their safety, by large presents to the prince.

At the accession of Richard I. though that prince gave them no disturbance, yet he issued out an order, that no Jew should be present at the ceremony of his coronation, either at church, or at dinner.

However, the chief of the Jews, from all parts, being summoned to London by their brethren there, in order to agree upon a rich gift to the new king, to obtain his favour and protection, many of them, notwithstanding the injunction, had the curiosity to see the ceremony; and being discovered among the croud by the guards, they were beat, abused, and some of them killed.

The people hereupon, being possessed with a notion, that the king had given orders that the Jews should be destroyed, began a massacre of them in London, and plundered and burnt their houses, and in them many of their wives and children.

And though the king immediately ordered a proclamation to stop these proceedings, yet the example at London was followed at Norwich, Lynn, and Stamford, and with still greater fury at York, notwithstanding the king, at his departure to the Holy Land, left orders for the protection of the Jews, and the punishment of such as should molest them; for, being inflamed by a wicked priest, certain bloody wretches, who had resolved upon the destruction of the Jews, and to enrich themselves with their pillage, set fire to a part of the city of York; and, while the citizens were busy in extinguishing the flames, broke into the house of a principal Jew, who had been murdered at London, and whose wife had strengthened it for her defence; and, murdering the whole family, and all who had taken refuge there, burnt the house to the ground.

The Jews hereupon, in the utmost terror, got leave to convey all their wealth into the castle, and obtained shelter there for their own persons, and for their wives and children, except some few, who were sacrificed to the rage of the populace, who burnt all the houses of the Jews throughout the city.

It unluckily happened, that the governor of the castle having business in the town, the poor Jews, being afraid he went out to agree upon delivering them up to their enemies, refused him admittance into it; which incensing him, he applied to the high sheriff, who, raising the Posse Comitatus, besieged the castle, and reduced the

Jews to so great extremity, that, being refused mercy, though they offered to buy it at the expence of immense sums, they took the dreadful advice of one of their rabbis, come lately among them from abroad; and first, having burnt all their rich goods, and so damnified even their plate, that their barbarous enemies could not be much the better for their spoils, they set fire to all the towers of the castle, and fell each man to cutting of the throats of his own family, till they had destroyed all who came into this dreadful scheme of their rabbi's, who, in the last place, followed the advice he had given.

In the mean time, the fire of the castle increasing, a number of unhappy Jews, who would not come into this bloody action, (in vain endeavouring to extinguish it) from the walls besought the mercy of the besiegers, acquainting them with what had happened; and threw over the dead bodies of their brethren, in confirmation of the truth of what they said; and offering to become Christians, had hopes given them of their lives: but no sooner did their merciless enemies gain admittance, than they butchered every one of the Jews, calling aloud for baptism, in hope of escaping their worse than paganish cruelty.

Not satisfied with this, these barbarous robbers, as well as murderers, ran next to the cathedral, where were deposited the bonds and other securities of the money owing to the Jews by the Christians, broke open the chests, and destroyed them all.

There were five hundred men who took shelter in the castle, besides women and children. So that the whole number of Jews thus miserably slaughtered, must be between one thousand and one thousand five hundred, besides those who were massacred in the city.

We must do this justice to the king, who was then in the Holy Land, that, as soon as he heard of this unparalleled proceeding, he was highly incensed; and sent orders to the bishop of Ely, his chancellor and regent, to go down in person to York, and execute strict justice, without favour or affection, on all offenders. The bishop came to the city, but the chief authors of the riot had fled to Scotland. However, the citizens were laid under a great fine, and the sheriff and governor of the castle were removed from their places, and committed to prison; and the soldiers concerned in the fray were punished, and turned out of service; but not one man, either then or afterwards, was executed for the unheard-of villainy.

The strength of this castle has been often experienced in times of war, and becomes famous in history, upon account of several memorable events. We hope, for the future, there will never be occasion to make any other use of it, than to the same necessary purpose to which it is now converted, namely, a prison; but a prison, the most stately and complete of any in the whole kingdom, if not in Europe. The present edifice was erected in the year 1701. In the left wing of the building is a handsome chapel, neatly adorned with suitable furniture, and an allowance of forty pounds a year is settled upon a minister, for performing divine service, and preaching to the prisoners weekly; and such of the debtors as attend at sermons, are allowed each a large loaf of fine bread. The justices of the peace take great care, that the gaol shall be kept as neat within-side as it is noble without. The felons are allowed straw, and their beds are now raised from the ground: and there is an infirmary apart from the common prison, to which the sick are conveyed, and a surgeon has an appointed salary to attend them.

The castle-yard is larger than the areas of the Fleet or King's Bench in London; and the situation is so high, pleasant, and airy, that it is surprising any prisoners should remove themselves by *Habeas Corpus* to either of those prisons, unless it be with a view of purchasing the liberty of the rules, because here they are never permitted to go without the walls. Strangers, who visit the inside of it, seldom depart, without making a trifling purchase of some of the small manufactures the prisoners work up for subsistence.

The next building we come to is the assembly-room, for the entertainment of the nobility and gentry, who

reside at York during the races. It was designed by the Earl of Burlington. That part which is the Egyptian hall, taken from a draught of Palladio, is in length one hundred and twenty-three feet, forty broad, and rather more in height. This hall communicates with the common ball-room, in length sixty-six feet, in height and breadth twenty-two feet, besides other rooms for cards and tea; all richly decorated and illuminated with magnificent lustres. The front to the street is an exceeding fine piece of architecture; but the Egyptian hall, if you except the banqueting-house at Whitehall, may undoubtedly claim the preference of any other room in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The expence of this edifice, amounting to several thousand pounds, was defrayed by subscriptions, chiefly among the nobility and gentry of the county, who contributed, some fifty pounds, and none less than twenty-five pounds.

In the year 1728, a very handsome mansion-house was erected for the Lord-Mayor: the basement is a rustic arcade, which supports an Ionic order, with a pediment in it. There is a large room the length of the front, forty-nine feet by twenty-nine, so that this city has had the honour to begin a precedent, for the city of London to copy after.

Some writers have related, that Lucius, a British king, founded the see of an archbishop in this city, and that here was a succession of three or four archbishops in the time of the Britons: but this account is generally thought to be fabulous, and it is more probable, that the metropolitical church of York owes its origin to Edwin king of the Northumbers, who, upon his conversion to christianity, in the year 627, constituted Paulinus an archbishop, and built here a small wooden church, which, sometime afterwards he began to rebuild of stone. The first stone building was finished by king Oswald and archbishop Wilfrid; but that building being burnt down in 741, was afterwards rebuilt; it was again burnt down in 1069, and rebuilt by Thomas, the first archbishop, who constituted the several dignities and prebends, and made it a regular chapter. In the year 1187, this cathedral was a third time destroyed by fire, together with St. Mary's monastery. The monastery soon recovered its former splendor, but the cathedral lay neglected till the reign of Edward the 1st. when it was begun to be rebuilt, by John Roman, the treasurer of the church, and finished in the beautiful manner it now appears, by the contributions of the Percys, the Vevafors, and other neighbouring gentry, and of several of the archbishops, particularly Thoresby, a cardinal, who, in the year 1361, laid the first stone of the new choir, to which, at sixteen payments, he gave so many hundred pounds, besides lesser sums, towards carrying on that work.

This magnificent structure may challenge the pre-eminence of all other Gothic churches, not only in this kingdom, but throughout Europe.

The city of Lincoln indeed contends with this of York for a preference to its cathedral; and as this is a point in which both cities are very tenacious, I will distinguish the particulars wherein each of them have the advantage over the other.

In the first place, then, Lincoln cathedral has greatly the advantage of York, in the height of its situation; and by different accounts given by several authors, of the dimensions of both churches, it appears Lincoln exceeds York in length; from east to west, either fourteen, or eleven, or three feet and an half: in the middle cross or transept from north to south, five feet; in the outward breadth of the west end, by the addition of two chapels, as at St. Paul's, London, fifty-three feet; in the height of the west towers and spires, seventy two feet; and of the middle tower, including the pinnacles, seventy-five feet.

York exceeds Lincoln in the breadth of its middle nef, and side isles, within-side, twenty-six feet; in the height of the middle nef to its canopy, seventeen feet; and in the inside height of the middle lantern, sixty-four feet and an half.

The breadth of the west end of Lincoln will not the least avail in this dispute, as it has so many egregious defects, not to say absurdities. The two steeples are

crowded together, instead of being placed at the extremities of the front, which by that means would have had an appearance much more grand. They rise up above the body of the church, as if behind a screen, without the least affinity to any part of the building below. Their ornaments are but mean, and the leaden spires upon them still meaner. The whole front, extending in a straight line, wants boldness when viewed at some distance; and there is such an expansion of solid wall, without windows, or any sort of aperture, as gives an heaviness throughout. The cloistered work, or niches for images, which is the chief ornamental part of Gothic structures, is disposed with a shameful disregard to every thing like design: in one place, crowded with needless profusion; in another, wanted to fill up, where now there is nothing but a naked and dead space; and in the ornaments the fancy is so irregularly varied, that all kind of connection and harmony is destroyed, so that the building to appearance has the same effect, as if it were pieces of different structures patched up together.

The plan of the church is very irregular, the middle transept from north to south having no isles on the west side, to answer those on the east. The upper transept, or double cross, can never be considered as a beautiful addition, especially since this, and the eastern parts beyond, are surrounded with chapels and vestries erected without uniformity, and the windows of the church are meanly small, crowded, and out of proportion.

'Tis to be observed, there is a great resemblance between the ground-plat of Lincoln, and that of Canterbury; and the one was certainly built after the model of the other.

The only defect objected to York, is, that the middle tower or lantern wants height, and that the cross or transept, from north to south, is built in a different stile and manner from the rest of the cathedral. Both these must be admitted to be faults; but, by the way, the middle lantern is as lofty as the celebrated towers of Canterbury and Gloucester, exclusive of their pinnacles, though not sufficiently high in proportion to its breadth, being seventy feet square, or to the height of the church. They have a tradition in this city, that a wooden spire was once intended to have been raised upon this tower; which in that case would have exceeded the height of Salisbury steeple, as the present battlements are higher by six feet, and of a larger square than the present tower at Salisbury.

The only amendment that can be made, would be to pull down the bell-turret at one corner, and to raise the battlements about twenty feet, piercing them through with proper ornaments; and carry four pinnacles above them, about twenty feet more.

However, this building has two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other Gothic edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the nef and side isles of the church, and of all the arches and windows, come very near, if not agree with, the dimensions laid down by the established rules of Roman architecture; that the span of the roof, from east to west, rises very near equal to the modern proportion; the excessive height of the roofs being the chief blemishes in most cathedrals, as may be seen at Lincoln, Salisbury, Westminster, and particularly Winchester.

The plan of the whole church is uniform, as well as the superstructure, especially from east to west: the windows are of a size and distance proper to the magnitude of the structure, and are admirable for their workmanship; neither is it crowded and encumbered on the outside by its buttresses, but every part is enriched with ornaments, which receive an additional beauty from the colour of the stone, as it retains almost its original whiteness.

Thus far what I have said of this building in general was necessary, in comparing it with Lincoln. I will now take some notice of its several parts distinctly, both with-inside and without, beginning first at the outside.

The west end, which is one hundred and twenty-four feet in breadth, shews a grandeur inexpressible; this front contains two uniform towers, diminished by several contractions

contractions, all cloistered for imagery, and enriched with other ornaments. In the south tower hangs a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight.

Between these towers, over the principal entrance into the church, is a large window, whose tracery in masons work is of a figure so beautiful, that it cannot be equalled any where. The several windows in the towers are large, and their tracery and ornament well fancied.

The south entrance is ascended by several courses of steps, and tradition assures us, there was once as great an ascent to the west door. Here a remarkable spiral turret is erected on the middle of the pediment, and called the Fidler's Turret, from an image of a fidler on the top. Over the door is a dial both horary and solar, on each side of which two images strike the quarters on two bells.

In viewing the building from this part eastward, we easily discerned it to be much newer than that westward, though conformable to it.

The east front is exceeding noble, and has the finest window in the world.

The north side is the same as the south: only a wall is built to prevent night-walkers, and other disorderly persons, from nesting and intriguing in the obscure corners of the buttresses.

The lantern steeple, is ornamented in a fine taste, wanting nothing but a better finishing at the top: it has eight windows, two on each side, to give light within; these windows from top to bottom are forty-five feet high.

We now entered the inside, at the west door, opening into the middle nef of the church, under the largest gothic arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two towers. The nef is the most spacious of any in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome; it exceeds the dimensions of the nef of St. Paul's cathedral four feet six inches in width, and eleven feet in height; and that of Westminster-Abbey, sixteen feet six inches in breadth; but its height is two feet less. This is an instance of what I took notice of before, with regard to the justness of the proportion of York cathedral; and at the same time shews the extravagance of that of Westminster-Abbey, in this particular. The canopy at top is enriched with curious knots of carving.

From thence we proceeded under the middle lantern, to a stone screen, that parts the choir from the body of the church, adorned with curious workmanship, among which are placed the statutes of the British kings, from the Conquest to Henry VI.

Over the entrance into the choir stands the organ, having a double front; it had before been removed from thence by king Charles I. to one side, opposite to the bishop's throne. The reason his majesty gave for doing it, was, That it spoiled the prospect of the fine east windows from the body of the church.

The choir is adorned with antient wood-work carved, and set up with clusters of knotted pinacles of different heights. The ascent from the body of the church, through the choir to the altar, is by a gradation of a sixteen steps. The altar has lately received a considerable improvement as to its situation, and the whole church in its beauty, by taking away a large wooden screen, which almost obstructed the view of the east window. By this means it was carried one arch farther back, to a stone screen of excellent gothic architecture; which now not only shews a beauty in itself, before hid, but opens a view to one of the noblest lights in the world, both for masonry and glazing; which is the aforementioned east window.

This window is thirty feet nine inches broad, and seventy-five feet high: the upper-part is a piece of fine tracery, but, not so beautiful as that at the west end. Below the tracery are one hundred and seventeen partitions, wherein is represented, in fine painted glass, most of the history of the Bible. This window was glazed in 1405, by one John Thornton, glazier, of Coventry; who received, for his own work, four shillings a week; and contracted to finish the whole in three years.

In a circular window, at the south end of the church, is another fine piece of masonry, in the form of a wheel, called the Marigold Window, from its painted glass, which resembles the colour of that flower. The north end has five noble lights; each constitute one large window, and reach almost from top to bottom. There is a tradition, that five maiden sisters were at the expence of these lights. The painting of the glass represents a kind of embroidery, or mosaic needle-work; which might perhaps give occasion to the story.

We ought not to omit mentioning, that all the windows of the church, except one or two, are adorned with painted glass, representing the sacred history, and the portraitures of eminent persons. This painting was preserved at the time of the civil wars, by the Lord Fairfax, general of the parliament's army, who, at the request of the gentry and citizens of York, placed a guard of soldiers about the church for that purpose.

The body of the church has been lately new-paved, the plan of which was drawn by that ingenious architect Mr. Kent, under the direction of the earl of Burlington: the figure is mosaic, and properly adapted to a Gothic building.

The monuments in this church are numerous, many of them very antient, and several very magnificent; but, to enumerate them distinctly, would take up more room than we can spare.

After taking this view of the cathedral, we were conducted into the Chapter-house; a building which, for a Gothic piece, disdains to allow an equal in the universe, and well deserves the encomium bestowed upon it, as is said, by a great traveller, in an old monkish verse inscribed on the wall, in golden letters, as follows:

Ut rosa phlos phlorum, sic est domus ista domorum.

"As shines the rose above all meaner flow'rs,

"So, above common piles, this building tow'rs."

'Tis an octagon of sixty-three feet diameter. The height to the middle knot of the roof is sixty-seven feet ten inches, unsupported by any pillars, and intirely dependent upon one pin geometrically placed in the center. The whole roof has been richly painted, and the knots of carved work gilt; but is now defaced and sullied by time. Over the roof is a spire of timber-work, covered with lead, admired as a masterly piece of work in the carpenter's art. The eight squares of the octagon have each a window beautifully adorned, and embellished with painted glass.

The next place we saw was the vestry-room; its dimensions forty-four feet by twenty-two; wherein are kept several antiquities, particularly the famous horn so called, made of an elephant's tooth; which is indeed the greatest piece of antiquity the church can exhibit, and to which they ought to pay an high veneration, on account of the benefit they reap from the act that it witnessed to. The account Camden gives of it, is; "That Ulphus the son of Toraldus, who governed in the west parts of Deira, by reason of a difference likely to happen betwixt his eldest son and his youngest, about his lordship, when he was dead, presently took this course: Without delay, he went to York, and taking the horn, wherein he was wont to drink, with him, he filled it with wine; and, kneeling before the altar, bestowed upon God, and the blessed St. Peter, all his lands."

The lands are still called de Terra Ulphi. The horn was imagined to have been quite lost; but Thomas lord Fairfax was the occasion of its being preserved. Where it had lain, or where he got it, is uncertain; but, stripped of its golden ornaments, it was restored by his successor. The chapter thought fit to decorate it anew, and bestowed the following inscription to the memory of the restorer upon it:

CORNV HOC VLPHVS IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE
DEIRÆ PRINCEPS, VNA CVM OMNIBVS TERRIS
ET REDITIBVS SVIS, OLIM DONAVIT.
AMISSVM, VEL ABREPTVM,
HENRICVS DOM. FAIRFAX DEMVII RESTITVIT.
DEC. ET CAPIT. DE NOVO ORNAVIT,
A. D. M.DC.LXXV.

Ulphus, *Prince of the West Part of Deira, formerly dedicated this Horn, together with all his Lands and Revenues. Being lost or stolen, Henry Lord Fairfax at length recovered it; and the Dean and Chapter repaired it, in the Year 1675.*

To this cathedral belong an archbishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, four arch-deacons, twenty-eight prebendaries, a sub-chanter, five priest-vicars, seven lay-clerks, six choristers, four vergers, with other officers and servants.

We will now conclude our account of this noble pile of building, with the character given of it (as Mr. Camden informs us) by Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II. "It is, says he, famous for its magnificence and workmanship, all the world over, but especially for a fine lightsome chapel, with shining walls, and small thin wasted pillars quite round.

The south side of the church is enriched by a library, to which Archbishop Matthew's widow was a great benefactress. A bishop was her father, and an archbishop her father-in-law; she had four bishops for her brethren, and an archbishop for her second husband.

The bishop had a palace in the minister-yard, where great hospitality was wont to be kept; but it has long since been leased out.

In the archbishop's register and prerogative office, is a noble repository of antient ecclesiastic records, bearing date ninety-three years earlier than any at Lambeth or Canterbury.

The church of All-Saints in the Pavement in York is a beautiful old church, with a Gothic steeple of exquisite workmanship. Upon the tower is a fine lantern (with pinnacles of a considerable height) not much unlike that of Boston in Lincolnshire.

St. Margaret's church has one of the most extraordinary porches I ever saw. It is a most sumptuous and elaborate piece of Gothic architecture, with our Saviour on the cross on the top of it; but what seems still more surprising is, that they say it did not originally belong to the church, but was brought hither from the dissolved hospital of St. Nicolas.

St. Mary's in Castle-gate is admired for a pyramidal steeple; as Christ's church is for a very fine modern one.

In the month of August 1738, a subscription was set on foot for an infirmary in this city, like those begun at London, Winchester, &c. And this excellent charity has found much encouragement and support here.

The other most remarkable buildings are, the Guild-hall, well worthy observation; it is larger and in other respects superior to that of London. Near it is the statue of king Edgar, who rebuilt the city; and St. Anthony's-Hell, which is a large handsome edifice; and in it are rooms large enough to hold most of the inferior tradesmen of the city.

The market-house is in the street called the Pavement, a curious piece of architecture, supported by twelve pillars of the Tuscan order; and there is another for Thursday's market, not unlike the exchange at Chester.

The city of York stands upon more ground, perhaps, than any in England, except London and Norwich; but then the buildings are not so close as at Bristol or Durham, nor is it so populous as either Bristol or Norwich. But as York is full of gentry, and persons of distinction, so they have houses proportioned to their quality, which makes the city lie so far extended on both sides of the river.

While we were here, we took one day's time to see the fatal field, called Marston-moor, where prince Rupert, a third time, by his excess of valour, and defect of conduct, lost the royal army, and had a victory wrested out of his hands, after he had all the advantage he could desire.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Allan earl of Richmond gave a church in this city, dedicated to St. Olave, with four acres of land to build offices on, to a religious society that had been driven hither from Whitby. But that church being too small, king William Rufus, about the year 1088, laid the foundation of a church dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed the

monastery with possessions, which being increased by other benefactions, were valued, upon the dissolution, at two thousand and eighty-five pounds, one shilling and five-pence *per annum*.

In the west part of this city was a church dedicated to the Trinity, in which, anciently, were canons, endowed with lands; but these being dispersed, Ralph Painell, in 1089, gave it to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin Marmonstier, at Tours in France, upon which it became a cell to that abbey; but it was afterwards made denison, and valued, upon the dissolution, at one hundred and sixty-nine pounds, nine shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

The Culdees, or secular canons, belonging to the cathedral church of this city, in the time of William the Conqueror, founded, near the westward of the church, an hospital for the reception and entertainment of poor people. But king William Rufus erected a larger and more convenient building for this charity, in the place now called the Mint-yard; and so increased its revenues, that he is generally reckoned the founder. This hospital was called St. Peter's, till the time of king Stephen, who erected a large church within the precincts of it, which he dedicated to St. Leonard; after which the hospital went generally by the name of that Saint. At the time of the dissolution here were maintained a master, thirteen brethren, four secular priests, eight sisters, thirty choristers, two school-masters, two hundred and six beadmen, and six servants; with lands and rents amounting to five hundred pounds, eleven shillings and one penny *per annum*.

About two furlongs without the city walls, on the west side, archbishop Thurstan, in 1130, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Clement, and valued, upon the dissolution, at fifty seven pounds, seven shillings and nine-pence a year.

In or near the city, there was an hospital for leprous persons, as ancient as the time of Maud the empress. It consisted of a warden, and several brothers and sisters, and had yearly revenues, valued upon the suppression at twenty-nine pounds, eighteen-shillings and eight pence.

In the year 1200, Hugh Mordac founded in this city a priory for twelve canons of the order of St. Sempringham dedicated to that saint, and valued, upon the dissolution, at fifty-seven pounds, five shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

About the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. a convent of Black friars settled in this city, through the bounty of Bryan Stapleton, Esq.

Near the castle of York was a house of Franciscan, or Grey friars, founded in the time of king Henry III. by the king and the city of York.

Here was a convent of White friars, founded in 1255, by lord Vesey, and lord Percy.

In 1274, there was in this city an hospital dedicated to St. Giles.

Within the close of the cathedral here was a college of thirty-six vicars-choral, called the Bedern, under the direction of a warden or keeper. This place was given them by William de Lanum, some time canon of this church; and they were fixed here by archbishop Walter Gray, about the year 1252. They had a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity; but their house was called St. Peter's college, and was endowed, upon the dissolution, with two hundred and thirty-six pounds, nineteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

Here was an house of Grey friars, of the order of St. Augustine, as early as the year 1278, said to have been founded by the lord Scroop.

About the year 1314, Robert Pickering, dean of York, founded here a large chantry of six priests, which he afterwards turned into an hospital for a master and brethren. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at thirty-seven pounds *per annum*.

In 1391 here was an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr; and mention is made of another hospital here in 1399.

In the north-east part of the city was an hospital called

called St. Anthony's hospital, founded about the year 1440, by Sir John Langton.

In 1451, here was a society of chaplains, or regular curates, called the house of the priests of Peseholme.

In 1460, archbishop George Nevill, and his brother Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, founded a college for twenty-three chantry priests belonging to the cathedral, to have their lodgings and commons together. It was dedicated to St. William, formerly archbishop of York, and had yearly revenues, valued, upon the suppression, at twenty-two pounds, twelve shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Here was an hospital founded before the year 1481, by John Gisburgh precentor of York, for two chaplains. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued, upon the suppression, at nine pounds, six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

In this city was an hospital before the year 1481, called the House of God: and here was another hospital near Laithorpgate, founded by — Bigot.

In York Would, after very rainy seasons, water frequently gushes out of the earth, and rises to a considerable height. These jets the inhabitants of the country call vipsies or gipsies, and believe them to be the forerunner of a famine, or some other public calamity. To account for these phenomena, it is supposed that the rain water being received, and collected in large basons or caverns in the hills in this mountainous tract, finds a vent below, towards the bottom of the hills; but that this vent not being large enough for the water to issue as fast as it gathers above, it is forced up in jets or spouts, upon the principle of artificial fountains; and after springs and summers so wet as to produce these spouts, a scarcity of corn has frequently happened throughout the kingdom; so that the notion of these spouts being prognostics of a famine, is better founded than many others of the same kind.

The city of York sends two members to parliament; has two weekly markets held Thursday and Saturday; and several annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Monday, July the tenth, August the twelfth, and every first Thursday in the year. Besides this there are two shews for horses; the summer shew is on Monday in the York-race week; and the winter shew on Monday the first whole week before Christmas.

Audley, on the river Derwent, north-east of York, appears to have been the Derventio of Antoninus, and the Petuaria of Ptolemy. The name Derventio was, no doubt, derived from the situation of the place on the bank of the Derwent, which was also called Derventio by the Romans. The captain of the company of Dervetienfes, under the general of Britain, was quartered here: this was a royal village in the time of the Saxons; the ruins of an old castle was still visible in this place, and here have been found some remains of Roman antiquity.

At a place formerly called Glamanho, near the city of York, Siward, earl of Northumberland, is said to have built a monastery before the year 1055.

At Risby, in the neighbourhood of York, lies the seat of Mr. Ellerker. The house, which is a large quadrangle, with three fronts, is situated on the brow of a rising ground, and overlooks to the south and west, a fine inequality of soil well spread with an old growth of wood; a winding valley runs before the south front, at the distance of two or three hundred yards, the banks of which are fringed with thorn-trees. To the north is a large lawn, surrounded with plantations; to the north-west, but unseen from the house, is a middling sized park, all hill, dale and wood, exceedingly beautiful; and near the house to the east, are several groves of young timber.

Howden, the next place we visited, is situated near the north bank of the river Ouse, one hundred and seventy-three miles from London. The lands round the town are very low, so that the whole neighbourhood, together with the town itself, are sometimes laid under water by the river overflowing its banks. Here is a church, which was formerly collegiate, with a very

tall steeple, erected by Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, who flourished in the fourteenth century, for a place of security to the inhabitants against the inundations of the Ouse. The church which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was made collegiate in the year 1226, by Robert, bishop of Durham, and had five prebends and six vicars, besides chantry-priests. Near the church is a palace belonging to the bishop of Durham, who is possessed of several estates in and about this town, together with a temporal jurisdiction. The river Ouse, on which Howden is situated, and which, three miles below, falls into the Derwent, was made navigable by an act of parliament passed in the first year of the reign of queen Anne.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. the second Tuesday in January; Thursday before the twenty-fifth of March; second Tuesday in July; and October the second, for horses, cattle, &c.

The river Ouse appears to have been the Abus of Ptolemy; and near Metham, not far from Howden, upon the bank of that river, has been discovered a Roman pottery, where Roman urns, and other earthen vessels were made.

At Ellretton, north of Howden, William Fitz-Peter founded, about the year 1212, a priory of canons of the Sempringham order, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Laurence. At the dissolution its annual revenues amounted to sixty-two pounds, eight shillings and ten-pence.

At Hemingburgh, west of Howden, is a church dedicated to St. Mary, which was made collegiate in the year 1426, by the prior and convent of Durham, for a provost or warden, three prebendaries, six vicars, and six clerks. Upon the suppression, its revenues amounted to eighty-four pounds, five shillings and eleven-pence *per annum*.

Leaving the town and neighbourhood of Howden, we passed to Kingston upon Hull, commonly called Hull, by contraction. It was called Kingston, or King's-town, from its having been founded by king Edward I. and Kingston upon Hull, from its situation on the river Hull.

The town is situated at the mouth of the river, one hundred and sixty-nine miles from London. The advantages of this situation struck king Edward I. as he was hunting in the neighbourhood, after his return from the defeat of the Scots in the year 1296. Upon which he granted several privileges and immunities to those who would build and settle here, erected a manor-hall himself, and deepened the harbour. It held out against king Charles I. who went in person to demand it, and was told by the governor, Sir John Hotham, "That he kept it for the parliament."

It was first incorporated by Edward I. but Henry VI. made it a town and county incorporate of itself, and under the charter of that prince it is still governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, a water-bailiff, a sheriff, a town-clerk, and a sword and mace bearers. It is said that this town has a power of giving judgment on life, though it does not now exert that privilege. The mayor had two swords given him, one by king Richard II. and the other by king Henry VIII. though only one sword is carried before him. He had also a cap of maintenance, and an ear of lignum vitæ given him, which is an ensign of his jurisdiction, as admiral within the liberties of the Humber. In the reign of Henry VIII. this town was, by an act of parliament erected into an harbour, and by another passed in the reign of William III. it was enabled to build work-houses and houses of correction.

This town is situated so low, that by cutting the Humber banks, the country may be laid under water for five miles round. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, where it is not defended by the river Humber, and is fortified by a castle, a citadel, and a block-house.

Hull is a large, and, in general, a close built town, though some of the streets are wide and handsome; and all of them, down to the narrowest alley, excellently paved.

paved and perfectly clean. The houses in general are well built, but there are few large ones. It is exceedingly populous, being said to contain twenty-four thousand souls.

Among the public buildings in this town are the Trinity-house, the new theatre, and the assembly-room.

The Trinity-house is a very antient establishment for the maintenance of captains widows: There is nothing striking in the building, except a modern sea-piece in one of the rooms, representing the sea-fight between Sir Edward Hawke and the French fleet off Quiberon-bay, by D. Serres. It is a good picture; the smoke in a variety of colours and expressions, the clouds, and the clear obscure of the whole, are pleasing. In one of the passages is the effigy of a man in a boat, who was taken up at sea, alive, but died three days after. The following is the inscription:

“ Andrew Barker, one of the masters of this house, upon his voyage from Greenland, Anno Domini 1613, took up this boat and a man in it, of which this is the effigy; the coat, badge, oars, and dart, the same.”

The boat is only eighteen inches broad and ten feet long, covered over so as just to admit the man to sit in it, and joins round his waist; it is amazing it should live a single day at sea.

This corporation maintains thirty sisters, the widows of seamen. They have a government by twelve elder brethren, and six assistants. Out of the twelve, they chuse annually two wardens, but the whole eighteen vote in electing them, and two stewards. These have a power of deciding disputes between the masters of ships and their crew, in matters relating to sea affairs; and with this limitation, that their judgment be not contrary to the laws of the land; but such great difference is paid to it, that in trials at law in such affairs, they are often called on to give their opinion.

The next building worthy a particular observation, is the new theatre. It is well contrived, and handsome, contains a small orchestra, a pit, and three ranges of boxes, and galleries; but the ballustrade fronts of the boxes being lead colour, has not a good effect; they had better have been pannelled, unless carved and gilt; another great disadvantage is, that the stage had not half a sufficiency of extent in the front of the house.

The assembly-room, which is the other building deserving attention, is elegant and well contrived; it is fifty feet by twenty seven, and twenty-five high; the card-room, thirty-two feet by twenty, is parallel with it, so that at the entrance you see through the doors of each, upon a large handsome pier glass at the farther side of the latter, catching the principle glass lustres in a proper manner; of these there are eight in the assembly room, and one in the card room. The former of these is walled with a most disagreeable red clouded coloured stone, which destroys the beauty of the room; it is ornamented with Ionic pilasters. The music gallery is a coved recess on one side, the front of which being parallel with the side of the room, the proportions are not damaged by it, nor has it that vile effect so disgusting in projecting galleries.

Here are only two churches, Trinity and Stullary's; the former is very large; but the pillars remarkably small. The altar piece, by Parmentier, is esteemed very fine.

The other church is thought to have been once larger than it is at present. King Henry VIII. used it as his chapel royal; during which time he ordered the steeple to be pulled down, because it stood opposite to the palace where he resided; but the inhabitants afterwards rebuilt it at their own expence.

Here are several meeting houses, and a free-school, founded by John Alcock, bishop of Worcester, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, with a hall over it for the merchants of the town. Here is, likewise, a charity school, in which a great number of poor children are taught and maintained; and in the year 1714, it appeared that this charity had, in less than ten years, provided for fifty boys and thirty girls.

Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, in the year

1584, founded here an hospital, called God's House, and likewise the chapel on the north side of it; but both were pulled down in the late civil wars, and rebuilt, and the house enlarged in 1673. To the east of this chapel a new hospital was afterwards built for the better reception of the poor belonging to the other house, which was too small to contain them altogether with the master and his family.

Here was likewise a priory of the Carthusian order, for thirteen monks, founded by the above-mentioned earl of Suffolk, in the reign of Edward III. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Thomas of Canterbury; and endowed, on the suppression, with one hundred and seventy-four pounds, eighteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

The same earl, in the year 1384, founded an hospital here for thirteen poor men, and as many poor women. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and had revenues valued, on the suppression, at thirty-two pounds, nineteen shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

In the reign of king Edward I. here was a priory of White-Friars; and also a house of Black-Friars.

In the eighteenth year of king Edward III. John Kingston founded an hospital in this town for thirteen poor men, and the like number of women.

At the west end of the church-yard, was a handsome row of buildings, for lodging the priests of Hull; and near it was an hospital, both founded by John Grigge, mayor of Hull.

Mr. Skinner, another mayor, left a fund for the distribution of eight dozen of bread for ever on the first Sunday of every month; and Mr. George Crowle, who was twice mayor of the town, as well as representative in parliament, erected an hospital here during his life-time, in the year 1661, and had the following inscription placed over the door.

*Du dum tempus habes tibi propria sit manus Hæres,
Auferet hoc nemo quod dabis ipse Deo.*

In the year 1621, an exchange was built here; and in 1674, a building called Greenland-house, at the charge of the merchants who traded to Greenland for stock fish; but that fishery being neglected, Greenland-house is now converted into a stone-house for corn, and other goods. Here is likewise a custom-house and wooll-hall.

This town has a good old stone bridge over the hall consisting of fourteen arches; and a good harbour was made here by king Edward I. or king Richard II.

Hull has not only the most considerable inland traffic of any port in England, but a foreign trade superior to any in the kingdom, excepting the ports of London, Bristol and Yarmouth; the customs here being computed at between thirty and forty thousand pounds a year. The inland trade of this place is rendered so very considerable by the many large rivers that fall into the Humber, not far distant from it; for by means of these rivers it trades not only to every part of Yorkshire, but to Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Warwickshire, the heavy goods of which counties are brought hither, and exported to Holland, Hamburgh, France, Spain, the Baltic and other parts of Europe; and for which are returned, iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Russia linen and yarn, besides wine, oil, fruit, and many other commodities. By these rivers also, such a quantity of corn is brought hither, that Hull exports more corn than London. The trade of Hull with London, especially for corn, lead, and butter, and with Holland and France in times of peace, not only for these commodities, but for cloth, kerseys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, and other towns of Yorkshire, is so considerable as not only to employ ships but fleets, the Hull fleets to London being generally from fifty to sixty sail, and in time of war frequently a hundred sail or more; so that more business is done in this port, in proportion to its extent, than in any other part of Europe.

This town is remarkable in history for a repulse that king Charles I. met with here from Sir John Hotham,

the governor, when he came to demand the magazine of arms and ammunition that was designed for the army against the Scots, which, upon the peace, was brought back and laid up here. Sir John told the king that he held the town for the parliament, and that he could not admit him into it, unless he came singly and unarmed. This answer so provoked his majesty, that he turned away, and declared him a traitor; but next year Sir John and his son leaving the parliament party, formed a design to deliver up the place to the king; which being discovered, they were both beheaded upon Tower-hill.

Here are two weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two annual marts, granted by king Charles II. which hold five days each; the first on the twenty-first of July, and the second on the twenty-first of December.

At Ferriby, near Hull, lord Euface Vesey founded a priory of Knights Templars, which, upon the suppression of that order, seems to have become a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, and to have continued in their possession till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues were valued at sixty pounds, one shilling and two-pence.

At Sutton, north-east of Hull, there appears to have been a house of White friars in the time of Edward I. but we have no account of its foundation, nor by what accident it was abolished.

Sutton had also a free chapel dedicated to St. James, in which John Sutton settled and endowed a chantry of six priests. The parish church also was once a college, and valued, upon the dissolution, at thirteen pounds, eighteen shillings and eight-pence, *per annum*. Here was likewise an hospital, valued, upon the dissolution, at seven pounds, eighteen shillings and four-pence *per annum*.

At Cottingham, north-west of Hull, Thomas lord Wake, of Lyddel, founded, in the fifteenth year of Edward II. a monastery of Augustine friars, who the same year removed to a neighbouring hamlet called Newton. This monastery was dedicated to the nativity of our Saviour, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the exaltation of the cross. At the time of the general dissolution it had eleven or twelve Black canons, and was endowed with annual revenues to the amount of one hundred pounds, three shillings and three-pence.

At Cottingham, not far from Hull is a beautiful pleasure-ground, belonging to Mr. Watson. It consists of shrubberies, with winding walks, and the imitation of a winding river through the whole. The grass-plot in front of the house, surrounded with ever-greens and shrubs, with a Gothic bench on one side, is very pretty, and the clumps to the water's edge well disposed. Hence passing by a bridge, you follow the water through a pasture ground, surrounded with walks and benches. The banks are closely shaven, the bends of them natural, and quite in the stile of a natural river. About the middle of the field it divides and forms a small island, which contains two or three clumps of shrubs, and forms a very great ornament to the place; the walk afterwards leads to the other serpentine ones round the field, which is laid out in an excellent taste.

Beverley, the next place we visited, is a large, populous town, one hundred and seventy-nine miles distant from London. It is a corporate and borough town, under the government of a mayor, alderman, &c. It takes its name from the great number of beavers, with which that river abounded. It had formerly a considerable trade, by means of a creek, or cut, commonly called Beverley-beck, of old, made from the town to the river Hull, which runs into the Humber, for the passage of ships and boats, keels, wherries, hoys, &c. to and from the said town; and as it had likewise divers staiths, or landing-places adjoining to the said beck, for the lading and unlading of all sorts of merchandize, the town was wont to receive no small advantage from this cut or river. But there being no settled fund for keeping it open, and cleansing it, and the expence of

doing it being beyond the ability of the corporation, the said beck was, in time, choaked up, and the staiths grew out of repair; whence an act passed, Anno 1727. for cleansing, deepening, and widening the creek, and for repairing the staiths, and for mending the roads leading from the said cut to the town; and at the same time providing for the cleansing of the town itself: all which has had a very good effect; for before, the creek lying in the lower part of the town, the filth, dirt, and soil of the town was washed into it, which very much contributed to choak it up.

Beverley is the chief town of the East Riding, and began to be of great note from the time that John of Beverley, archbishop of York, the first doctor of divinity in Oxford, and preceptor to venerable Bede, built a monastery here, and afterwards retired into it himself, where he died, in the year seven hundred and twenty-one. King Athelstan, having made a vow at the altar of St. John, before he proceeded against the Scots, in his return, in the year nine hundred and thirty, instituted a new college of secular canons, and granted to the town many immunities; particularly, to the freemen of it, an exemption from all manner of tolls, which was afterwards confirmed by king Henry I. and by all or most of the kings and queens of this realm to this time, as the mayor's certificate expresses it; which he gives to such freemen as apply for it, in the form following:

Villa de Beverley in Com' Ebor, ff.

“ To all persons to whom these presents shall
“ come, A. B. Esq; mayors of the aforesaid
“ town of Beverley, sendeth greeting.

“ Know ye, that king Athelstan, of famous memo-
“ ry, did grant, and also king Henry I. did grant and
“ confirm, to the men of the said town of Beverley,
“ and afterwards to them, by the name of the gover-
“ nors, or keepers, and burgesses of Beverley, an
“ exemption of all manner of imposts, toll, tallage,
“ stallage, tunnage, lastage, pickage, wharfage, and
“ of and from all and every the like exactions, pay-
“ ments, and duties, throughout and in all places what-
“ soever, by sea and land, within all their dominions of
“ England and Wales. Which said grants were con-
“ firmed by all or most of the succeeding kings and
“ queens, to the time of queen Elizabeth, who confirm-
“ ed the same to them by the name of the mayor, go-
“ vernors, and burgesses, of Beverley, with several
“ grants, which have been also confirmed by all or most
“ of the kings and queens of this realm, till this time;
“ as by many and fundry charters, under their great
“ seals, more at large may appear. These are therefore
“ to certify, that C. D. is a burges of the said town of
“ Beverley, and is therefore discharged of and from all
“ and every the said exactions, payments, and duties.
“ In testimony whereof the said mayor hath hereunto
“ subscribed his name, and caused the common-seal of
“ the said town, used in this behalf, to be affixed, this
“ — day, &c.

By these, and the like privileges, the town keeps up its flourishing condition, notwithstanding it is within six miles of so powerful a rival as Hull. It has all the advantages, indeed, of a good situation, to invite gentlemen to reside in it; and, being the nearest town of note to the centre of this riding, the sessions are always held here, in a spacious and beautiful hall, which has a public garden and walks, not inferior to any of their kind in England. In this Hall-garth, as it is called, is an handsome register-office for deeds and wills within this division; which is the only county in England, besides Middlesex, which has such a registry; to the great reproach of the nation be it said, especially when it shall be remembered, that no less than two bills (one for a registry for the county of Surry, and another, after that, for a general registry over the whole kingdom) were respectively opposed, and miscarried very lately in parliament.

The market-place is as large as most, having a beautiful cross, supported by eight free-stone columns, of
one

one intire stone each, erected at the charge of Sir Charles Hotham, and Sir Michael Wharton; upon which was this inscription:

HÆC SEDES LAPIDEA FREED-STOOLE DICITVR,
I. E. PACIS CATHEDRA; AD QVAM REVS FVGIENDO
PERVENIENS OMNIMODAM HABET SECVRITATEM.

That is:

This stone seat is called Freed-Stoole, or chair of peace; to which if any criminal flee, he shall have full protection.

The common gaol has been lately re-edified at a considerable expence, the windows well fashed; and, as if works of piety were more peculiarly adapted to this place, there are seven alms-houses in the town, and legacies left for two more; besides a work-house, which has cost seven hundred pounds. It has a free-school, to the scholars of which are appropriated two fellowships at St. John's College in Cambridge, and nine exhibitions.

Here were formerly four churches, now only two, but the largest and finest parochial ones in the kingdom, viz. the late collegiate church of St. John the Evangelist, still called the Minster; and St. Mary's. The Minster being very ruinous, Mr. Moyser, then member of parliament for Beverley, in the year 1708, procured a brief for the repair of it; and, by his sole sollicitation among his friends and acquaintance, raised one thousand five hundred; to which he and his family contributed very largely. This sum, with eight hundred pounds, the produce of the brief, being put out in the funds, was considerably augmented by the rise of South-Sea stock in the year 1720, which enabled him to complete his pious design in a most beautiful manner in his life-time; as he had the sole management and direction both of the money, and of the application of it, being assisted by the advice of that noted architect Nicolas Hawksmore, Esq; king George I. encouraged this work, not only by a liberal donation of money, but of stone likewise, from the dissolved monastery of St. Mary's, in York. Sir Michael Wharton gave in his life-time five hundred pounds, and by will, four thousand pounds, as a perpetual fund towards keeping it in repair.

The choir is paved with marble of four different colours, lozenge-wise, appearing cubical to the eye. Over the altar is a large and magnificent wooden arch curiously engraven, standing upon eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The east window is of painted glass, collected out of the several windows about the church; but so artfully joined, that they make throughout one regular and intire figure. The screen between the choir and the nef has been lately rebuilt of Roch-abbey stone, in the Gothic stile, and is deservedly esteemed one of the chief ornaments of the church. The body of the church is paved with the said stone, intermixed with black marble. The pulpit, reading-desk, and cover of the font, are all new, and of excellent workmanship: the galleries also are new, and beautifully finished, supported by columns of the Doric order. But not the least surprising thing in this pile, is the north end wall of the great cross isle, which hung over four feet; but was screwed up to its proper perpendicular by the ingenious contrivance of Mr. Thornton of York, joiner, made practicable by a gentleman of Beverley, now living, and approved of by Mr. Hawksmore. The admirable machine for this purpose was engraved by M. Fourdrinier, and printed for the benefit of his widow in the year 1739.

On the 13th of September, Anno 1664, upon opening a grave, they met with a vault of square free-stone fifteen feet long, and two feet broad: within it was a sheet of lead four feet long, and in that the ashes, and six beads (whereof three crumbled to dust with a touch; of the three remaining, two were supposed to be Cornelian) with three great brass pins, and four large iron nails. Upon the sheet lay a leaden plate, with this inscription, in capital letters:

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCLXXXVIII. combusta fuit hæc Ecclesia in mense Septembri, in sequenti nocte post festum Sancti Matthæi apostoli. Et in anno MCXCVII. sexto idus Martii, facta fuit inquisitio reliquiarum Beati Joannis in hoc loco: et inventa sunt hæc ossa in orientali parte sepulcri, et hic recondita; et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem inventus est, et reconditus.

Thus translated:

In the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1188, in September, the night after the festival of St. Matthew the apostle, this church was consumed by fire; and in the year 1197, on the 10th of March, search was made for the reliques of St. John in this place; and these bones were found in the eastern part of the Sepulchre, and here again deposited; a mixture of dust and mortar was also found in the same place, and again deposited.

Over this lay a box of lead about seven inches long, six broad, and five deep, wherein were several pieces of bones mixed with a little dust, and yielding a sweet smell. All these things were carefully re-interred in the middle isle of the body of the Minster, with this inscription added, in capital letters:

Reliquæ eædem effossæ, et ibidem compostæ, fornice lateritio dignabantur XXVI. die mensis Martii Anno Domini MDCCXXVI. quando, v. tessellatum Ecclesie hujus pavementum primo fuit instauratum.

Thus Englished:

The same reliques which were dug up, and re-placed, were adorned with an arch of brick-work, on the twenty-sixth day of March 1726, viz. when the tessellated pavement of this church was first repaired.

Over it, directly upon the roof, is an inscription, to shew where the reliques are interred.

In this church are several monuments of the Piercies, earls of Northumberland, who have added a little chapel to the choir. On the right side of the altar-place stands the freed-stool, mentioned above, made of one intire stone, and said to have been removed from Dunbar, in Scotland, with a well of water behind it. At the upper end of the body of the church, next the choir, hangs an antient table with the picture of St. John the Evangelist (from whom the church is named), and of king Athelstan, the founder of it, and between them this distich:

Als free make I thee,
As heart can wish, or egh can see.

In the body of the church stands an antient monument, which they call the Virgins Tomb; because two Virgin Sisters lay buried there, who gave the town a piece of land, into which any freeman may put three milch kine from Lady-day to Michaelmas. At the lower end of the body of the church, stands a fair large font of aget-stone.

The mayor and aldermen being trustees for the revenues granted for the support of the fabric by king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, the greatest part of them was applied towards defraying the expences of the parish, and of the corporation; so that not a fourth part of the income was laid out in the repair of the Minster; which occasioned its running to decay. This misapplication Mr. Moyser put a stop to; and now the whole revenue, raised by him from one hundred and fifty pounds, to two hundred pounds *per annum*, is applied solely to the repair of the fabric.

Here was formerly a cloth manufacture; but at present the principal manufactures of this town are malt, tanned leather, and bone-lace, in which it more particularly carries on a considerable trade; and by which the poor people chiefly support themselves. This manufacture has of late met with considerable encouragement,

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and the children of the charity school are all taught to work at it.

John, Archbishop of York, afterwards called St. John of Beverly, is said to have founded a convent of monks in the choir of St. John's church, in this town, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist; likewise a college of seven secular canons, with seven clerks, in the nave of the church which he dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and in a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, adjoining to this church he founded a society of religious virgins, or nuns; but about one hundred and sixty years afterwards, the religious here were murdered, and the church, and building plundered and burnt by the Danes. The church, however, was afterwards repaired, and endowed with revenues by king Athelstan, for seven canons, and was a flourishing collegiate society at the time of the dissolution.

Here was an hospital, founded, as is that, before the Conquest by one Wulfe, and dedicated to St. Giles. The income of this hospital was valued, upon the dissolution, at eight pounds *per annum*.

Sibylla de Valoniis, in the year 1201, founded here a preceptory of the order of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem; and endowed it, at the suppression, with one hundred and sixty-four pounds, ten shillings *per annum*.

In this town was likewise an hospital of Black friars, before the year 1286. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and had yearly revenues at the suppression valued only at five pounds, fourteen shillings and six-pence.

Before the year 1300, here was a house of Franciscan friars; and likewise a house of Black friars, as early as the year 1311.

Here were two or three more hospitals, concerning which there are few particulars upon record.

Beverly sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets held Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. Thursday before Valentine, February the fourteenth, Holy Thursday, July the fifth, and November the fifth, for horses sheep and beasts.

At Watton, north of this town, there was a nunnery, about the year 686. Afterwards, about the year 1150, Eustace, the son of John Eustace, founded here a house of nuns of the order of St. Sempringham, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and rated, upon the suppression, at three hundred and sixty pounds, sixteen shillings and ten-pence *per annum*.

At Meaux, near Beverly, William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, in the year 1150, founded a Cistercian abbey dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were fifty monks, at the time of the general suppression, and endowed with annual revenues to the amount of two hundred and ninety-nine pounds, six shillings and four pence *per annum*.

At Killingwald-grove, near Beverly, was an hospital chiefly for women, before the year 1169. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued, upon the dissolution, at thirteen pounds, eleven shillings and two pence *per annum*.

About a mile east of Beverly is a spaw, which is said to be of great service in the cure of scorbutic and other cutaneous disorders.

Headon, the next town we visited, is likewise called Hedon, or Heydon. It is a small borough town, well built, and pleasantly situated on a small stream near the Humber, one hundred and seventy-two miles from London; and governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs, who have the power of sheriffs, and justices of the peace. Here is a prison, and formerly there were three churches; but they are now reduced to one. This town was once of considerable note for its merchants and shipping; but its harbour has been many years choaked up by the æstuary of the Humber.

In the church are the pictures of a king and a bishop, with an inscription little differing from that at Beverly.

Alls free make I thee,

As heart may think, or eigh see.

About the beginning of the reign of king John, Alan the son of Oubern, founded an hospital here,

dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, for a master, and several brethren or sisters, lepers; which was valued, upon the suppression, at thirteen pounds, fifteen shillings and ten pence *per annum*.

This town sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs every fortnight, besides the four following, which are held annually, viz. February the fourteenth, August the second, September the twenty-fifth, and November the seventeenth, for pewter, tin, leathern wares and millinary goods.

At Swine, north of Headon, Robert de Verli, before the end of the reign of king Stephen, founded a religious house, consisting of a prioress, and fourteen or fifteen nuns, of the Cistercian order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with eighty-two pounds, three shillings and nine-pence, *per annum*.

From Headon we proceeded to Patrington, a very ancient corporate town, in a very pleasant situation, near the mouth of the Humber, one hundred and seventy-one miles from London. It was the Prætorium of Antoninus, and here the Roman way from the Picts wall terminates. It has nothing at present, except a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. March the twenty-eighth, and July the eighteenth, for toys.

A little to the south of this town, is Spurnhead, a famous promontary, called by Ptolemy, Promontorium Ocellum. The western side of this head-land is full of villages, but the other has nothing remarkable.

At Burstalgarth, south-east of Patrington, Stephen, earl of Albemarle, founded in the year 1115, a priory of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to the monastery of Alceio, near Albermarle, in Normandy.

At Newton, near Patrington, William Gros, earl of Albermarle, who died in 1199, founded an hospital, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen. At the suppression its annual revenues amounted to forty pounds.

At Withernsey, north-east of Patrington, was a priory subordinate to the abbey of Albemarle, in France, so early as the reign of king John.

Leaving Patrington we continued our tour to Hornsey, a small town almost surrounded by a small arm of the German ocean. Here is a church with a high steeple, which is a common and useful sea mark; and not many years ago, a street, called Hornsey-bec, was entirely washed away by the sea, except two or three houses. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. August the twelfth, and December the seventeenth, for horses and black cattle.

At Nunckling, near Hornsey, Agnes de Arches, founded, in the time of king Stephen, a priory for Benedictine nuns, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Helen. It continued till the dissolution, when it was valued at thirty-five pounds, fifteen shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

From Hornsey we crossed the county to Wighton, supposed to have been the Delgovitia of the Romans. It stands near the river Foulness, one hundred and eighty miles from London; but has now nothing remarkable, except a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. May the fourteenth, and September the twenty-fifth, for horses and sheep.

Pocklington, the next town we visited, is situated on a small stream, which, a little below the town, falls into the Derwent, one hundred and eighty-three miles from London. It has nothing remarkable except a weekly market on Saturday, and seven annual fairs, viz. February the twenty-fourth, April the twenty-fifth, July the twenty-fourth, and October the twenty-eighth, for cattle, cheese, cloth, and leathern ware; in seven days before St. Matthias, December the seventh, and seven days before Christmas day, for horses, &c.

At Tockwith, near Pocklington, Jeffrey Fitz-Pain, about the year 1114, founded a priory subordinate to the monastery of Nofhell. It continued till the general suppression of religious houses, when it was valued at eight pounds *per annum*.

At Wilberfoss, on the west of Pocklington, was a Benedictine

nedictine nunnery, said to have been founded by Alan de Cotton, before the year 1153. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and about the time of the dissolution had a prioress and 12 nuns, whose yearly revenues amounted to twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and ten-pence.

At Burnholm, east of Pocklington, was a Benedictine nunnery, in which not long before the dissolution, were eight religious, whose yearly income was valued at eight pounds one shilling and eleven pence.

From Pocklington we passed to Kilham, situated in the York moulds, one hundred and ninety-eight miles from London. It is about four furlongs in length, and is situated in a country very fertile in corn. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. August twenty-first, and November twelfth for horses and black cattle.

At Lowthorp, near Kilham, was a collegiate body, or large charity, consisting of a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks, founded in the church of this place in the beginning of the reign of Edward III.

Bridlington, or Burlington, the next place we visited, is situated on a bay or creek of the German ocean, reckoned a safe harbour in storms at north-west and north-east, two hundred and five miles from London. Bridlington is about five furlongs in length, and has a great trade, and a key, which lies near two miles from the town, and is chiefly inhabited by sea-faring people.

Bridlington bay was the Eulimenora Gabrantovicorum, mentioned by Ptolemy, which signifies the good port or harbour of the Gabrantovici, an ancient tribe of Britons, who inhabited these parts.

William de Grant, in the reign of king Henry I. founded here a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the dissolution, with yearly revenues amounting to five thousand four hundred and seven pounds six shillings and eleven pence.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Monday before Whitsuntide, and October the twenty-first, for linen cloth and toys.

At Boynton, not far from Bridlington, Sir George Strickland has established a woollen manufacture. In this part of the country, the poor have no other employment than what results from a most imperfect agriculture; consequently three-fourths of the women and children were without employment. It was this induced Sir George to found a building large enough to contain on one side a row of looms of different sorts, and on the other a large space for women and children to spin. The undertaking was once carried so far as to employ one hundred and fifty hands, who made very sufficient earnings for their maintenance; but the decay of the woollen exportation reduced them so much, that now those employed, are under a dozen.

The NORTH-RIDING.

This riding is the northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is colder and purer than in either of them: the eastern part of this Riding, towards the ocean, is called Blackmoor, and consists of a hilly, rocky, woody country; and the north-west part, called Richmondshire, from Richmond a borough town, the capital of the district, consists of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vast mountains, the sides of which yield good grass, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large size, and likewise goats; and contains mines of lead, copper, alum stone and coal, but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swale-dale abounds with fine pasture; and Wentefdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and stocked with vast herds of cattle. Towards the sea coast are found great quantities of jet; and at Egglestone, north-west of Richmond, there is a fine quarry of marble. The sea near this coast swarms with herring, in the herring season; and large turbot and great variety of other fish are caught here; the rivers abound with all sorts of fresh-water fish, and the Ure is remarkable for cray fish.

Remarks on the HUSBANDRY of the NORTH-RIDING.

The husbandry, like the soil of this Riding is very different in different districts.

About Nunnington the soil is chiefly limestone land; the open fields let at, from two shillings and six-pence to four shillings, and the inclosures from seven to ten shillings. Farms are from thirty to ninety pounds a year. Their course is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Barley
4. Fallow
5. Rye
6. Oats.

They plough four times for wheat, sow ten pecks, and reap, on an average, sixteen bushels. For barley after a fallow, they plough four times; but when an after-crop but twice, sow ten pecks; the mean crop, three quarters. They give but one stirring for oats, sow four bushels, and gain about thirty. They sow but few beans, their method is to plough once, sow five or six bushels broad-cast, never hoe them, the crop three quarters; use them for hogs and horses. For pease they plough but once, sow ten pecks, never hoe: the average produces fifteen or sixteen bushels. They give four ploughings for rye, sow six or seven pecks, and reap about three and a half quarters. As to turnips they cultivate so few, that no general account can be given of them. Clover they sow with barley, and mow the first crop; of which they get about two tons of hay: Wheat succeeds it.

Their manuring consists chiefly of the dung arising from their farm-yard, but they never litter it with chopt stubble, holding it like their neighbours of Newton, better to leave on the land than convert into manure. They carry their dung directly from the yard on to the land without laying in heaps. Of lime, they use large quantities, lay three chaldrons (at seven shillings each) per acre on their fallows, in June or July, every third year. It does much good on limestone land, but more on clay.

Good grass lets at ten shillings an acre; they use it chiefly for dairying and breeding; a cow requires two acres for her summer food, and yields about five pound *per annum* product. In the height of the season a good one will give as high as eight gallons a day, but four or five in the common quantity. Three, do not more than maintain one hog. Their winter food is straw and hay. Their calves they suffer to suck but a week, if to be reared; but six weeks to fat. They reckon that a woman and a girl can take care of a dairy of twenty cows. If the cows are tied up in the house all winter, they eat three loads of hay; but abroad two loads will serve them. The wintering price is from thirty, to thirty-five shillings; that of summer, the same.

The size of their flocks of sheep is from twenty to eighty; the profit from seven shillings, to ten shillings, a head. The winter keeping, two shillings and two shillings and threepence. They would be ready to give ninepence a week *per head*, through the month of April. The average weight of wool *per sheep*, five pounds weight.

In their tillage, they reckon six horses necessary to fifty acres of arable land: They use four horses and two oxen in a plough, and do an acre a day. The former they calculate, cost them four pound five shillings *per annum* each at an average. The joint in summer is from twenty-five shillings, to thirty shillings. In winter, one shilling a week. Their oxen they keep in winter on straw and work them on it, but if hard, give them hay. Horses they reckon do the work best, but it is cheapest done with oxen. The price *per acre* of ploughing is, four shillings and sixpence.

They reckon that four years rent is necessary to hire a farm of half grass and half arable..

Price of LABOUR.

- In harvest, 1s. a day and board.
- In hay time, ditto.
- In winter, 6d. and ditto.

Mowing

Mowing grafs, 2 s.

Thraffing wheat, 1 s. or 1 s. 2 d. a quarter.

Head-man's wages, 11 l. to 14 l.

A ploughman's 5 l. 10 s.

A boy of 10 or 12 years of age, 3 l. or 4 l.

A dairy maid, 4 l. or 5 l.

Other maids, 3 l. or 4 l.

Women *per day*, in harvest, 9 d.

In hay-time, 6 d.

In winter, 2 d. and board.

About Gisborough, land lets from eleven to fifteen shillings, *per acre*; farms are from twenty, to sixty pounds; but such as Mr. Turner has regulated, from eighty, to one hundred and twenty pounds. Their courses are,

1. Fallow

2. Wheat

3. Oats.

Another,

1. Fallow

2. Wheat

3. Peafe or beans.

Or,

1. Fallow

2. Barley

3. Oats.

They plough five times for wheat, sow two bushels, and reap upon an average twenty-five. For barley they stir six or seven times, sow two bushels or ten pecks, and gain five quarters. They give but one ploughing for oats, sow four bushels, and gain on an average five quarters. For peafe and beans, they stir but once, sow from four to five bushels, broad-cast, never hoe; the crop about thirty bushels. Use them only for horses. They cultivate very few turnips, plough three or four times, never hoe. The value from two, to four pounds; they are fed off with sheep. They sow a little rape, plough but once after paring and burning; sow about half a peck, and gain about half a last. They then lime the rape stubble, and sow wheat. They know nothing of clover.

As to manure, their ideas are but imperfect: all they know of farm-yard dung, consists in the feeding their cattle with straw; for their hay, they stack about the fields, and never chop their stubbles. They lime every fallow, with about a chaldron and a half *per acre*; cost and leading twelve shillings a chaldron.

Their method of breaking up grafs lands, is by paring and burning; the paring costs twelve shillings, and the burning eight shillings.

They have tried sea sand in small quantities upon clay: it answers well, but is expensive.

Sea-weed they sometimes use; they either lay it on the land as they collect it; or make heaps of it till rotten; but in general they reckon it best fresh.

Very good grafs lets for twenty-five shillings an acre; apply it chiefly to dairying, and reckon that one acre is sufficient to carry a cow through summer, but of the common grafs at twelve shillings an acre, two are necessary. In feeding, they reckon five sheep equal to a cow. Their yard dung they are generally obliged to lay on to their grafs lands. A milch cow, they reckon requires more grafs than a beast of the same weight.

The product of their cows is five pounds *per head*; they give in the prime of the season ten, eleven, or twelve quarts of milk at a meal, or about five gallons a day. In fattings, they reckon a beast of fifty stone, will yield five pounds profit, and by breeding cattle, from two to three pounds *per head*. In winter they feed their cows on straw while dry, but afterwards on hay. Their calves never suck at all. The joist of a cow in summer is from one pound, five shillings, to one pound fifteen shillings; and in winter, three pounds. The wintering a fat ox, they reckon worth five pounds.

The size of their flocks of sheep is from twenty to sixty; the breed the large Teefwater; fat wethers have been sold at fifty-five pounds a score. The profit *per head*, they reckon from nine to thirteen shillings.

The keeping through April, they value at one shilling a head *per week*. The weight of wool, from six to ten pounds weight.

In the management of their tillage, they reckon ten horses necessary for the cultivation of one hundred acres of arable land. They use two or three in a plough, two double, but three at length; a driver in the first case, but none in the second; and generally plough an acre a day. The expence *per horse per annum*, eight pounds. The joist in summer, two pounds. The price of ploughing *per acre*, five shillings. They know nothing of chopt straw for chaff.

In general, they reckon from two to four rents necessary for stocking of farms.

Land sells, old rents, up to sixty years purchase, others at thirty-five. Tythes are in general gathered, but if compounded, wheat pays five shillings, spring corn three-shillings, and grafs from one shilling to three. Poor rates run, from six-pence to two shillings and six-pence in the pound, real rents, no variation between real and supposed.

Price of LABOUR.

As to the price of labour, the variation between the times of peace and war amounts to one hundred *per cent.* for the press for sailors makes all the boys in the country be cleared off for apprentices, and the whole by that means drained; insomuch that the work sometimes can scarcely be done. Pressing is carried to so infamous a height, that many landmen have been taken out of their beds in the middle of the night.

In harvest, from 1 s. to 2 s. 6 d. *per day*.

In hay time, 1 s. 6 d.

In winter 10 d.

Reaping wheat *per acre*, 5 s.

— spring corn, 4 s.

Mowing grafs, 1 s. 8 d.

Repairing hedges and ditches, 2 d. to 8 d. a rood.

Threshing wheat 3 d. a bushel.

— barley, 1 d. ½.

— oats, 1 d.

— beans, 2 d.

Headman's wages, 12 l. or 13 l.

Second ditto, 10 l.

Boy of ten or twelve, 3 l.

Dairy maids, 5 l.

Other maids, 4 l.

Women *per day* in harvest, from 10 d. to 2 s.

— in hay time, 8 d.

— in winter, 4 d.

The chief manufactures of this Riding are cloths, stockings, and alum.

Malton, the first town we visited on entering this Riding, is divided into two parts by the river Derwent, which are called old and new Malton. The old is the Camalodumum of the Romans, and was burnt by Thurstan, archbishop of York, in King Stephen's cause, against Eustace the lord of it, who had betrayed parts of this country into the hands of the Scots; but Eustace being afterwards received into favour, rebuilt it; since which time it has always bore the name of New Malton; It is distant from London one hundred ninety-nine miles; and is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. The two towns have a communication by means of a good stone bridge over the river; they measure together about four furlongs in length and have three handsome parish churches. Malton is a populous place, and being situated in the road between York, Whitby and Scarborough is well provided with good inns.

Eustace Fitz-John, in 1150, built and endowed a priory of Gibbertre cannons at Old Malton dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the suppression, with one hundred and ninety-seven pounds nineteen shillings and two pence *per annum*.

Malton sends two members to parliament; has two weekly markets, held Tuesday and Saturday; and four annual fairs, viz. Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; the day before Whit-Sunday,

for

cliff nearest the Spaw stood as before, but were rent and broken in many places, and forced forward to the sea. The ground, when sunk, lay upon a level; and the cattle next morning were still feeding on it, the main land being as a wall on the west, and some part of the side of the cliff as a wall to the east; but the whole, to view, gave such a confused prospect, as could hardly be described.

The rent of the top of the cliff aforesaid, from the main land, was two hundred and twenty-four yards. The rent continued from each end, down the side of the cliff to the sands, was measured on the sands from one end to the other, one hundred and sixty-eight yards; viz. one hundred and forty-three south of the Staith and Spaw wells, and one hundred to the north of the Spaw.

As the ground sunk, the earth, or sand, on which the people used to walk under the cliff, rose upwards out of its natural position, for above one hundred yards in length, on each side of the Staith, north and south; and was in some places six, and in others seven yards above its former level. The Spaw wells rose with it; but as soon as it began to rise, the water at the Spaw well ceased running, and was gone.

The ground thus risen was twenty-six yards broad; the Staith, which was computed at two thousand four hundred and sixty-three tons, rose entire and whole, twelve feet higher than its former position (but rent a little in the front), and was forced forwards towards the sea, twenty yards.

The most reasonable account then given for this phenomenon, and the occasion of the destruction of the Staith, and Spaw house, and the loss for some time of the Spaw spring, is as follows:

When this Staith, or wharf, was lately rebuilt (it being thrown down by the violence of the sea), the engineer for the building of the new pier at Scarborough, was desired to rebuild this Staith at the Spaw; and, digging a trench to lay the foundation thereof, with great difficulty clear'd it of water; and when he had done it, could, at several parts thereof, very easily thrust his stick or cane up to the handle; from whence it is concluded, that all the earth under the Staith was of a porous, spongy, swampy nature, and was much the same below the foundation of the Spaw house, and under the sides of the cliff, adjoining, as well north as south.

The solid earth, sinking on the top of the cliff, which was so vast a weight, as by computation to amount to two hundred sixty-one thousand three hundred and sixty tons; which pressing gradually upon, and into the swampy, boggy earth beneath it, of course raised the earth and sands, and by this means effected the mischief.

Very fortunately however for the town, after diligent search, and clearing away the ruins, the Spaw was again recovered, and the water upon trial seemed to be more efficacious than before.

Hugh de Balemere, in the time of Henry II. founded an hospital here dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr; and much about the same time, here was another hospital founded by the burgesses of this town, and dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Before the fourth year of king John, here was a cell of monks belonging to the abbot and convent of Cistercium in France.

About the year 1240, here was a house of Greyfriars; and a house of Black friars, before the year 1285.

King Edward II. in the year 1319, founded here an house of Carmelite friars.

Scarborough sends two members to parliament; has two weekly markets on Thursday and Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy-Thursday, and November the twenty-second, for toys.

At Flixton, south of this town, there was an hospital erected in the time of king Athelstan, by one Archorn, a knight, for an alderman and fourteen brothers and sisters. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew.

We came next to Pickering, a pretty large town, situated on a hill among the wild mountains of Black-moor, two hundred and twenty-six miles from London,

It belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and has a jurisdiction over several neighbouring villages, with a court for all actions under forty shillings; arising within the manor of Pickering.

It was formerly fortified by a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen. Here was also once an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

This town has a weekly market on Monday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Rood-day, and September the fourteenth, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

At Wickham, east of Pickering, Pain Fitz-Osbert, or de Wickham, about the year 1153, built and endowed a priory of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the time of the dissolution here were nine religious, endowed with yearly revenues valued at twenty-five pounds, seventeen shillings and six-pence.

At Little Maries, south-east of Pickering, Roger de Clare, before the year 1163, founded a small nunnery for eight or nine nuns of the Benedictine order dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed on the general dissolution, with twenty-one pounds, sixteen shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

From Pickering we proceeded to Kirkby-Morefield, originally called only Kirkby, the epithet Morefield, having been annexed to it, from its situation on the side of Black-moor, in the North-Riding of this county, and to distinguish it from many other towns in the north of England, called Kirkby. It is one hundred and ninety-eight miles from London, and is an obscure place, containing nothing worthy of notice, except a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Wednesday, for black cattle and horses; and December the eighteenth, for sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

At Keldam, near Kirkby-Morefield, Robert Stuteville, in the time of Henry I. founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with yearly revenues to the amount of twenty-nine pounds, six shillings and one penny.

From hence we continued our journey to Helmesley, a small inconsiderable town, of no note, one hundred and ninety-seven miles from London. The houses however are tolerably well built, and covered with slate. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. May the nineteenth, July the sixteenth, October the second, and November the sixth, for horses, black cattle, sheep, linnen and woollen-cloth.

At Eastness, a village near Helmesley, was found a stone tomb full of bones, and on the top stone was the following inscription: TITIA' PINTA' VIXIT' ANN' XXXVIII.' ET VAL. ADVTORY' VIXIT' ANN. XX.' ET VERIALO' VIXIT' ANN.' XV.' VAL' VINDICIANVS CONIUGIE' T' FILIS' F. C.

At River, near Helmesley, Walter Espec, in the year 1131, founded an abbey of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the dissolution with two hundred and seventy-eight pounds, ten shillings and two-pence *per annum*.

In the neighbourhood of Helmesley lies Duncombe-park, the seat of ——— Duncombe, Esq. the place in this country by far the most worthy the attention of the curious traveller. The house is a very good one, the collection of pictures truly capital, and the ornamented ground some of the most beautiful in England. First then to begin with the house.

The hall is a well proportioned room of sixty feet by forty, surrounded by fourteen large Corinthian pillars of Ionic, and ornamented by several statues, &c. among which are,

Jupiter.
Mercury.
Minerva.
Mars.
Venus.
Diana.

The saloon of eighty-seven feet by twenty-five, is a handsome room, thrown into three divisions by some pillars. Here are four statues, brought lately from Italy.

Apollo.

P. Panini. Three of architecture, fine.

Holbein. Queen Mary.

The chimney-piece is of modern and antique mosaic. The slabs are of antique porphyry; and the cabinet very beautiful, of the finest pebbles, &c. &c.

In other rooms;

Canaletti. View of Venice.

P. Panini. Ruins.

Snyders. Game and garden-stuff.

Stag-hunting; fine.

Holbein. Harry VIII.

Thomas duke of Norfolk.

Rembrandt. Venetian nobleman, very fine.

Rubens. A head. Also Thomas, earl of Arundel. Very fine expression.

Vanderveldt. Shipping.

An *Ecce Homo*, exceeding fine.

Vandyke. Tenth earl of Northumberland.

Paul Veronese. A Roman courtesan.

Vandyke. King Charles.

Sigismunda; the Venetian school.

The mausoleum in the park is a circular building, finishing in a dome, surrounded by a colonnade of Tuscan pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular dome-room, called a chapel, thirty feet diameter, by sixty-nine high. Eight Corinthian pillars support the cornice over which the dome rises, mosaic'd in squares, with a rose in each. The ornaments in carving of the whole room light and pleasing. The floor is in different compartments, inlaid with marble, and *a la Grec'd* with brass. There is a very fine table of antique mosaic.

The Ionic temple in another part of the park has four porticos. It is a handsome room, fitted up chiefly with marble. The cornices of the door-cases are supported by Ionic pillars of black and gold marble; and in the corners of the room are pilasters of the same. In niches over the doors are busts of

Vespasian,
Faustina,
Trajan, and
Sabina.

The room finishes in a dome, which is ornamented in white and gold; the floor in compartments of different marbles, antiques, &c. very elegant; but the windows are trifling and mean.

Besides these, there are several other ornamental buildings about the park, &c. but all in so heavy and clumsy a stile, as to be perfectly disgusting. Even the mausoleum is far enough from being free from these objections. It is not very light in itself, but the steps up to the chapel, and the walls that surround it in the fortification stile, are detestable. The Ionic temple is a cluster of porticoes; the bridge is heavy, and even ugly; and the rest of them, except a small dome temple, with a statue of Venus in it, all terminate in triangular pyramidal forms, much in the stile of being hewn out of a real rock. We should not, however, forget to remark, that the inn, although deficient enough in beauty, is an excellent one; the rooms and all the offices large and convenient.

After viewing this beautiful seat, we continued our journey, and arrived next at Scarborough, which, by the Saxons was called Scarburg, from its situation, a borough on a rock.

It is a very ancient borough, two hundred and four miles from London; and governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, common-council men, and other officers.

This town is situated on a high steep rock, surrounded by the sea, except on the west side, where it is connected with the continent by a narrow slip of land. The houses are strong and well built, opposed in form of a half moon to the main ocean, and extending irregularly on the declining side of the rock. This town, the situation of which is romantic, was formerly defended by a strong castle, founded by William le Gros, in the time of king Stephen, and repaired and enlarged afterwards by king Henry II. but demolished in the late civil wars. The summit of this hill contains no less than eighteen or twenty acres of meadow ground. Here is a commodious key, and the best har-

bour between Newcastle and the Humber, for receiving ships in stress of weather; on which account the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcastle and Sunderland. The mariners of this town have erected an hospital for the widows of poor seamen; which is maintained by a rate on the vessels of this port, and by deductions out of the seamen's wages.

This place has a good trade; and a great number of ships, chiefly employed in carrying coals from Newcastle to London. Herrings are caught here in great plenty, from the middle of August to November, with which this town supplies the city of York; as it does also with cod, mackarel, turbot, and a variety of other fish.

But the state of this town must be, in a great measure, ascribed to the vast number of people of all ranks; that flock hither in the hot months to drink the waters of a medicinal spring, which rises at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, about a quarter of a mile south of the town. It is in a sandy soil, near the level of the spring tides, by which it is often overflowed. The water of this spring is very transparent, and of a sky-colour; it has a pleasant acid taste, an inky smell, and is found to be impregnated with iron, vitriol, alum, nitre, and salt. It is purgative and diuretic, and is recommended for removing obstructions, and for disorders that proceed from too slow a motion of the blood; it attenuates gross, fizy, and mucous humours; and it sheaths, sweetens, and hastens the expulsion of all acrid, and other sharp humours: it is therefore found beneficial in the jaundice, in inflammations, or a schirrus, in the spleen, in hysterical cases, in a cachexy, in an incipient dropy, in preventing apoplexies, palsies, and lethargies; in arthritic and rheumatic disorders; in head-achs, asthma, catarrhs, habitual costiveness, and many other complaints.

At the season of drinking the waters, here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Bath and Tunbridge.

The unfortunate and extraordinary affair that happened in December 1737, whereby this famous spaw had like to have been lost, deserves particular mention.

The situation of the spaw, as we have before observed, lays south from the town, on the sands, and fronting the sea to the east, under an high cliff on the back of it, west; the top of the cliff being above the high-water level, fifty-four yards; and all about a quarter of a mile from the town.

The staith or wharf adjoining to the spaw-house, was a large body of stone, bound by timbers, and was a fence against the sea, for the security of the house; it was seventy-six feet long, and fourteen feet high, and in weight, by computation, two thousand four hundred and sixty-three tons. The house and buildings were upon a level with the staith; at the north end of which, and near adjoining to it, upon a small rise above the level sands, and at the foot of the stairs that lead up to the top of the said staith, and to the house, were the Spaw wells.

On Wednesday, December the twenty-eight, in the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spaw house; and, upon search, the cellar was found rent; but, at the time, no farther notice was taken of it.

The night following, another crack was heard; and in the morning the inhabitants were surpris'd to see the strange posture it stood in, and got several gentlemen to view it, who, being of opinion the house could not stand long, advis'd them to get out their goods; but they still continued in it.

On Thursday following, between two and three in the afternoon, another crack was heard, and the top of the cliff behind it rent two hundred and twenty-four yards in length, and thirty-six in breadth, and was all in motion, slowly descending; and so continued till dark. The ground thus rent contained about an acre of pasture-land, and had cattle then feeding upon it, and was on a level with the main land, but sunk near seventeen yards perpendicular. The sides of the cliff

A crucifix in ivory, very finely worked.
 The pictures are,
Rubens. Three heads.
Raphael. A Cartoon, in blue and white. The attitudes and expression finely varied.
Wouvermans. Horsemen.
Stone. (After *Raphael*) Holy Family.
Ph. Laura. Venus and Europa. Middling.
Brughe. Two landscapes.
Nief. Four of architecture.
Old Frank. Hand-writing on the wall.
Bassan. Two pieces. A rock with light behind it; fine: and an old woman's head; ditto.
Vandervelt. Other sea-pieces.
Vanlynt. Daphne and Apollo. Under it two landscapes, fine. Master unknown.
Bassan. Dead Christ.
Polemburgh. Landscape. Good.
Ricci. A water-fall; the tree well done.
 A Galatea in an antique Mosaic.
Mumper. Rocks.
Tenias. Two pieces; good.
Heemskirk. A groupe of figures.
Bugden. Grapes, flowers, &c.
Rembrandt. A grotto.
Mumper. Cupid and Psyche. Rocks and falls of water.
Griffier. Two pieces; skating. Good. A landscape. Trees, boats, and figures; excellent.
Artois. Landscape; fine.
Bugden. Fruit and flowers; good. The butterfly, fine.
Bassan. David and Goliath.
 Companion to ditto.
Griffier. Two sea-pieces.
 To the right of the saloon are the following rooms.
 The drawing-room, twenty eight by twenty four. Over the chimney.
Carlo Marrat. Portrait of Cardinal Howard, exceedingly fine.
 Two busts;
 Justinian, and
 Severus.
 Two very curious slabs of flowered alabaster; one of red porphery; two pillars of green porphery. Upon the chimney the following antique bronzes:
 Apis.
 An owl.
 The head of a Roman standard:
 The tapestry is from the designs of *Rubens*, and fine.
 In another drawing, thirty by twenty-four, are,
 Busts;
 Julia, elegant.
 Poppæa.
 Agrippina; drapery fine.
 Bronzes.
 Hercules and Anteus.
 Centaur and Dejanira; and
 A Pallas of oriental alabaster.
 Geta.
 Nero.
 One unknown.
 The pictures are,
Ricci. A shipwreck.
 Landscape; a snow piece; good.
Lely. Queen Catherine.
 Here likewise is a very curious cabinet of precious stones; two slabs of verd antique; and one of antique black and white.
 The state bed-chamber, twenty-eight by twenty-four. The chimney-piece in this room is very elegant; the cornice of white marble. In the center of the frieze, pigeons in white marble, polished. The supporters, Corinthian pillars, the shafts Siena marble; the capitals and bases of white: upon it stands Jupiter Serapis. In the ornaments above, the marriage of the sea, by *Canaletti*; in which the water is by no means equal to the representation of it in many of his works. The room is hung with excellent Brussels tapestry, done after the designs of *Teniers*.

Dressing-room, thirty by twenty-four. Here are two very fine slabs of blood jasper; another exceedingly elegant; an oval of agate surrounded by modern Mosaic. Upon the chimney-piece, which is an elegant one of white marble, are the following:
 Bronzes.
 Venus.
 Mercury.
 A horse.
 The cabinet of Amboyna wood is very elegant.
 Two landscapes; that are pretty, and two pieces by *Canaletti*.
 In the rooms of the Attic story are the following pictures, &c.
 In the crimson figured room;
Titian. Holy Family. The colours gone, but the attitude fine.
Vandyke. (copied from him) Charles I. and Queen.
Lely. Joceline Piercy.
 His daughter.
Holbein. A head.
 In the green damask-room;
Griffier. Water-fowl.
 In the Billiard-room. Busts:
Faustina. Fine.
 Galba, in porphery. Excellent.
 Antoninus Pius.
 Commodus.
 Lepidus. His countenance expressive of the mean soul, the dupe of his colleagues.
 Vitellius. Fine.
 The younger Aurelius.
 Tully. Fine.
 Marcellus; antique Parian.
 Silenus.
 Two unknown.
 Here are tables of the yellow antique; and two vast slabs of Egyptian granate. Upon the walls of the room is painted the history of the Trojan war, by *Pelegino*.
 In the yellow bed-chamber;
Griffier. Two pieces of fowls.
 Cupid and Psyche.—The table of verd antique.
 In the second yellow bed-chamber;
Dubame. Still life.
John Vanharp. Rape of Helen. A strange group.
 Three others.
Vanderbec. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.
 Cupid's Decoy.
Vanlynt. Six, by him and *Vanharp*.
Bassan. Dead Christ.
Leonardo da Vinci. St. Catherine; good.
Dubame. *Memento mori*.
 St. Sebastian; fine.
Rembrandt. Abraham and Isaac.
Borgognone. Battle.
Stone. Algernon, tenth earl of Northumberland; copy from *Vandyke*.
Cooper. Oliver Cooper.
 In other parts of the house are:
 In the late lord's dressing-room,
Rosa de Tivoli. Two cattle pieces; very fine.
Reynolds. Portrait of the present Lord. The dog's head very fine.
 In the bed-chamber;
Zuccarelli. Two landscapes, brilliant. The groups and attitudes fine.
Old Frank. Four scripture-pieces. The offering of the wise men; exceeding fine finishing.
 David and Goliath, very fine.
 David viewing Bersheba, exquisite.
Borgognone. Two battles.
Guido. Lucretia, very fine.
Lely. Joceline, last earl of Northumberland. Dog's head, exquisite.
 James II.
 General Monk.
 In the dressing-room;
Canaletti. Eleven views of Venice, &c. very fine, glowing and brilliant.
Mariafchi. Two views ditto.

for sheep, brass and pewter; October the tenth, for hardware, pots and small ware; and October the eleventh, for sheep.

At Kirkham; upon the river Derwent, south-west of Malton, Walter Espec; and Adeline, his wife, in the year 1121, founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Trinity, and valued, upon the dissolution, two hundred and sixty-nine pounds, five shillings and nine-pence *per annum*.

At Broughton; near Malton, was an hospital, founded in the reign of king Stephen, by the above-mentioned Eustace Fitz John.

At Norton, near Malton, Roger de Flamville; in the beginning of the reign of king Henry II. founded an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas.

In the neighbourhood of this town is Castle Howard, the seat of the earl of Carlisle, built by Vanbrugh; is much visited by travellers, on account of the great collection of antique busts, statues, and marbles it contains; and also for the beauty of the woods that surround it almost on every side. These are truly magnificent; they are extensive, very well designed, and as they in general hang on the sides of the hills; have a noble effect from whatever point they are viewed. The house loses the grandeur as well as the beauty that ought to attend so large and expensive a building, in the want of a unity of its parts, which have as little beauty in themselves as connection with each other. The front, however, of the new wing, will be light and elegant; an advantage which serves for little else but rendering the rest of the building the more displeasing.

The hall is thirty-three feet square by sixty high, terminating in a dome at top, it is ornamented with pillars of stone; but these are so large, and the height of the room so out of all proportion, that the area has quite a diminutive appearance. The walls are painted by Pellegrino, the history of Phaeton. Here are several antique busts and statues.

Marcus Aurelius.

Bucchus.

Ceres.

Epaphroditus; Nero's secretary.

Hygea.

Adrian. Fine.

Bacchus. The attitude fine.

Paris.

Augustus.

Ceres. Fine.

Lucius Verus.

Vitellius.

Diodumenus, successor of Caracalla. Drapery admirable.

Marc Antony.

Scipio Africanus.

Tyberinus.

Sabina in the character of Plenty. The attitude and drapery fine.

In the saloon, thirty-four by twenty-four, are busts.

Drusus.

Jupiter Serapis. Fine.

Adrian.

M. Aurelius. Fine.

Cupid. Admirably fine; the attitude and expression great; but the modern parts by no means equal to the antique.

Apollo. The head, modern.

Two groupes; lions and buffaloes.

Didius Julian.

The paintings are,

Ricci. Four pieces; the arches good.

Titian. Pope Gregory. Very fine.

Mars and Venus. The design in Venus's figure very fine.

Holy family.

Albert Durer. Vulcan.

Corn. Schout. An Automalia.

Rembrandt. Bohemian shepherds.

A head.

On the left of the saloon, is the following suite.

The dining-room, twenty-eight by twenty-one. Ele-

gantly furnished with pictures, busts, slabs, &c. The chimney-piece is very handsome, the cornice of Siena and white marble; in the middle, grapes of polished white; it is supported by fluted pillars of Siena. The slabs of Sicilian jasper, and an urn of the finest green granate.

Busts, Marcus Aurelius.

A Bacchanal.

The pictures are,

Zuccarelli. Landscape, a waterfall. The trees, figures, and water, excellently done.

Ditto. Cattle on a bridge. The groupe, the water, and the cattle, very fine.

P. Panini. Ruins. Fine.

Tintoretto. Cupid and Psyche. Fine expression.

Spagnolett. The Prodigal Son. Amazing expression.

Paul Veronese. Christ at Emaus.

Upon the chimney-piece, three bronzes,

Brutus.

Cassius.

Laocoon.

The drawing-room, twenty-one square: the slab very antique, and the Roman pavement antique Mosaic: and an urn of Porphyry. The pictures are,

P. Pannini. Two pieces of architecture; very fine.

Canaletti. Nineteen views of Venice, &c. A capital collection, which displays the beautiful glow and brilliancy of this master's colouring in a very high manner.

Ricci. A landscape; fine.

A waterfall.

Baptist. Fruit and flowers; very fine.

Zuccarelli. Two landscapes; very pleasing; the figures, attitudes, &c. fine.

Albert Durer. Adam and Eve.

Abraham and Isaac. Exquisite finishing in that stile of painting.

Correggio. A boy with a dwarf.

St. Catherine and St. Cecilia; unknown.

Upon the chimney, bronzes.

St. Sebastian. Very fine.

Venus.

Apis.

Antinous. Fine.

In the bed-chamber twenty-one square, are slabs of antique Mosaic; bronzes.

Paris.

Laocoon.

Apis.

Medusa; fine; and a Vespasian. A sea-piece and a landscape by *Ricci*.

In the dressing-room.

A very fine slab of antique oriental jasper in a border of flowered alabaster; and another of alabaster of Volterra. Two landscapes by *Ricci*; indifferent.

In the closet.

Two most curious cabinets formed of precious stones; and a slab of antique Mosaic.

Canaletti. Four views of Venice.

Ricci. Two landscapes.

Vandervelt. Sea-piece.

Corn, Johnson. Portrait of lord William Howard. Ditto of his wife. Excellent.

In the antique gallery are,

Many slabs of all the most rare and curious antique marbles. Some inlaid with numerous kinds of marbles and precious stones. Urns, vases, &c. &c.

Busts.

Cato.

M. Junius Brutus.

Caius Cæsar.

Geta.

Virgil.

Homer.

Hercules.

A basso relievo of victory. The attitude and drapery excellent.

Cupid on a goat. A duck, with a bell about its neck.

A satyr holding a goat; fine.

Apollo.
Bacchus.
Mars.
Mercury.

And two busts, one of Tully, the other unknown.

The ceilings are very elegant, bas-reliefs in stucco, and exceedingly well executed. In the center, Flora, incircled with festoons, very delicate and pleasing, small figures in the side and corner divisions; at one end Peace, and at the other Plenty. The chimney-pieces are handsome, their cornices supported by double Ionic pillars; the ornaments inclose two landscapes. The tables are of Sinea marble, and fine.

In the dining-room, thirty-three by twenty-five, are the following pictures:

Hogarth. Garrick in the character of Richard III.

Titian. Venus and Adonis. Most capital. The colours admirably fine, delicate and expressive; the plaits and folds of Venus's naked body, exquisitely done. The whole piece inimitably pleasing. So few of this master's works in his fine brilliant glowing manner, are to be met with in England, that this piece is particularly curious. Most I have seen of them are of weak faded colouring, with none of that happy delicacy and pleasing expression, for which he is so famous; but both are united in this picture.

Madona delle Coniglia. The colouring of this piece also is very fine. The boy is excellently painted; but the draperies are not pleasing.

Julio Romano. Holy family. The colouring of this picture also is very fine. The attitudes of the figures, excellent; and the manner in which they are grouped judicious. The draperies are excellent; but the design of the boy's body appears to me faulty, for the bend in his back is remarkably sharp.

Weston. Three landscapes; good. That with the statue of Hercules, very fine; that in which is a bridge, pleasing. The keeping fine.

The ceiling of this room, like that of the hall, is bas-reliefs in stucco very delicately executed. Jupiter, &c. in the center; and Cupid, &c. in the corners. In the drawing-room, twenty-five by twenty-two, are, Adoration of the shepherds: a noble picture. The attitudes of the Virgin, the principal shepherd and the boy, excellent. The boy is most happily painted; but the lights seem unnaturally diffused they flow from no plain source.

Guido. Daughter of Herodias. Very fine.

Eliza Sirani. Head of Ceres.

A small statue of Antoninus; fine.

In the yellow bed-chamber of the same dimensions, are,

Old Palma. Scourging of Christ. It was painted in competition with *Titian*, and crowned. Prodigious fine expression, and admirable colours; but the diffusion of light unnatural.

Carlo Dolci. Martyrdom of St. Andrew; middling. Not in that artist's glowing and capital manner.

Leonardo da Vinci. Head of St. Paul. Incomparably the finest work of this great painter I have seen. The expression is great; the colours fine, and the minutiae inimitable. The air of the head is great as Raphael; the finishing delicate as Vanderwerf.

Le Brun. Salutation of the Virgin. The attitudes fine, and colouring good.

Dominichino. St. Catherine. Expression incomparably fine; attitude inimitable. A noble picture.

Guido. Bacchus coming to offer marriage to Ariadne. Bacchus is the figure of an Hercules; but Ariadne delicate and elegant. Sweet drapery.

Baroche. Christ supported by an angel. Very fine.

Guido. Christ visiting St. John. The figures and drapery very fine.

Dominichino. Conversion of St. Paul. Legs, arms, and lights!

Claude Lorraine. Morning, a landscape. The light wonderfully fine; the trees nobly done; the keeping and expression exceedingly great.

Ditto. Summer evening. Clear obscure, and brilliant glow, inimitable. The trees finely done.

Albano. Venus and Adonis. The colours are brilliant; but Adonis is a clumsy figure, and Venus disguised by drefs.

Nicolo Poussin. A land storm; gloriously done.

Pietro Cortona. Flora.

Guido. Artemisia.

In the dressing-room,

Carlo Maratt. Assumption of the Virgin: [Fine.

Borgognone. Battle-piece; clear and fine.

Giuseppe Chiari. Christ carrying the cross.

Seb. Bourdon. Repose in Egypt.

Guido. St. Peter penitent. Expression, colours, and finishing, astonishingly fine.

Coreggio. Virgin and Child. The attitude and pleasing expression, fine; but the colouring dead.

Parmegiano. Female faint, prodigiously fine.

Aug. Carrache. Pan overcome by Cupid.

Rubens. Nymphs in this master's stile; not tempting ones.

Correggio. Virgin and Child, a sketch for his famous *Notte*. The attitude elegant, and the colours fine.

Paffara. Clorinda wounded by Tancred; from Taffo: Great expression, but the teints as rough as Bassan's.

Bartolomeo. Io changed into a heifer; the figures by *Polemburg*.

Rubens. Day of judgment. An odious subject for painting; but highly finished in varnish. The better such works are done, the more they disgust.

Salvator Rosa. Two landscapes: Not in his usual manner.

Carlo Cignani. Madona and Child; fine:

On the other side; an anti-room, twenty-four by twenty: blue damask bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty.

In the closet,

Rembrandt. A Dutch merchant; fine.

Bassan. Mechanicks.

Upon the whole, this collection, though not very numerous, is extremely capital; the indifferent pictures are few, the fine ones admirable; some of them sufficiently great to awaken in the beholder the most rapturous delight: *Titian*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Old Palma*, *Guido*, *Julio Romano*, *Dominichino*, *Parmegiano*, *Poussin*, and *Claud Lorraine*, may be studied in the small collection of their works exhibited here, much better than in many more numerous ones:

Mr. Duncomb's ornamented grounds are, in their stile, as curious as his paintings; and cannot be viewed without yielding a most exquisite enjoyment:

The garden adjoining the house backs a terrace, from which the landscapes are much easier imagined from a few touches, than described in many words: At one end of it, is an Ionic temple, commanding a noble variety of prospect and landscape: the former is seen to the left picturesquely, broken by large trees near the temple itself: a little to the right of that a vast extent of country; then you look down upon a valley, winding at the bottom of a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods, over one of them, and at the other end of the terrace, a Tuscan collonnade temple: The opposite woods which spread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the very shore of a beautiful river, which winds through the valley, and forms, almost in the center of it, a considerable cascade: Nothing can be more truly beautiful than the bird's eye assemblage of objects, which are seen from hence. The valley is intersected by hedges, which form beautiful inclosures of grass; the meanders of the river are bold and well broken by scattered trees; the cascade almost over-hung with the pendant wood which spreads so nobly to the view; the Tuscan temple crowning a bank of wood, form together a distinct landscape, in which every object is such as the warmest fancy would wish for, or the correctest taste approve:

This view is beheld with a moving variation as you walk along the terrace, towards the Tuscan temple, with fresh objects breaking upon the eye as you advance: that building being situated at the point of what one

may call a promontory of high land, projecting into a winding valley, and planted, the views from it are doubled; another terrace then appearing, the temple commands such various scenes of the sublime and beautiful as to form a theatre worthy the magnificent pencil of nature.

To the left you look upon the valley already described, with infinite advantage; for the hanging woods on the opposite side are seen in a much greater bending extent than from the former point of view, and have an effect really glorious. The valley, the river, and the cascade, are seen beneath you at a depth that presents a full view of every inclosure; the bank of wood against the garden makes a curve, which has a very fine appearance, bounded at the top by the Ionic temple; in front, between the hills, an extensive woody valley opens beautifully variegated. An old tower, Helmsley church, and the town scattered with clumps of trees, are seen in the midst of it at those points of taste which make one almost think them the effects of design. Turning from this noble picture to the right, a fresh one is beheld, differing somewhat from the former, but yet in unison with it in the emotions which it raises. The valley continues to wind within a noble hollow of surrounding hills, that throw an awful sublimity over the whole scene; they are covered with hanging woods, the brownness of which sets off the beauty of the river in a striking manner. It is here seen in a greater breadth, and as you look upon the line of its course, the sun-beams playing on its current throw a lustre on this sequestered scene surprizingly elegant. A cascade in view adds the beauties of motion and sound to those numerous ones already mentioned.

The views therefore from this temple consist principally of two valleys, one to the right, the other to the left; neither of them are to be seen from the other, but both commanded by the point of the projecting hill, upon which the temple is situated. The opposite woods which form of each vale so beautiful an amphitheatre, are divided in front of this temple by a noble swelling hill, scattered over with fern and other rubbish; the effect is good; the object magnificent in itself, different from all the surrounding ones, and presents to the eye a contrast of a striking nature.

This temple is a circular room finishing in a dome, the ornaments white and gold in Mosaics; and four statues as large as life in niches.

But those ornamented grounds are not the only ones boasted of by Duncombe-Park; at the distance of about two miles, is another called Rivers' Abbey, from the ruins of an antient one. It is a most bewitching spot, worthy the pencil of the greatest landscape painters; far short of the original, therefore, must any attempts to describe it prove.

This ground consists of a noble winding terrace, upon the edge of an extended hill; along one side at a striking depth is a valley; on the other a thick plantation, bordered by shrubs. At one end is a circular temple with a Tuscan colonnade; at the other end another temple, with an Ionic portico. This is the outline; the following particulars must serve instead of colouring. From the Tuscan temple, the end view is exceeding fine; at your feet winds an irriguous valley, almost lost in scattered trees. In front, vast hanging woods are spread over the opposite hills, and form a noble variety of steeps, dells, and hollows. Here and there the range of wood is broke in a most beautiful manner, by cultivated inclosures; at the bottom of these hanging forests, upon the edge of the valley, an humble cottage is seen in a situation elegant in itself, and truly picturesque in the whole view. The distant hills which are seen above, are waste grounds, with fern, whins, &c. which seem to bound the little paradise in view, and add, to the enjoyment of beholding it, that which results from contrast and unexpected pleasure.

Inclining a little to the right, you look down upon a prodigious fine winding valley; on one side project boldly noble hanging woods, which fringe a continued hill from its very summit, to the bottom. Nothing can

be more elegant than this valley, which consists of a vast number of beautiful grass inclosures, intersected with thorn hedges; the scattered trees that rise in them give different shades of green, and the light being seen through their branches, has the real effect of a brilliant clear obscure, so difficult to be imitated in painting. This beautiful valley is lost among projecting hills, some covered with pendent woods, others waste, and some cultivated.

More to the right towards the terrace, the view is exquisite. The waving plantation of trees and shrubs bound the terrace on one side; leading to the Ionic temple, which is beautifully situated, on the other side, the valley winds in a lower region, and presents a scene elegantly romantic. It consists of grass inclosures, finely scattered with trees; a village of straggling houses, keeping their heads above natural clumps, each a landscape of itself. This sweet valley is bounded by a noble sweep of hills.

Following the terrace, the views vary in a most picturesque manner. Nothing can be finer than the valley waving to the right and left, a river winding through it, almost overshadowed with pendent trees, which rise from the very shore into hanging woods, that spread forth a fine extent of hills, beautifully cut with grass inclosures. A most bewitching view.

Pursuing the course, the landscape opens and presents its beauties full to the eye. The valley is here broad, the inclosures numerous, the verdure of the meadows beautiful, the scattered trees truly elegant; and the rapid stream highly picturesque. The hanging woods have a noble appearance; and in front the termination of an extensive down so different from the other objects, has a noble effect. A neat farm-house under a clump of trees adds to the beauty of this part of the scene.

Advancing farther on the terrace, a scene more exquisite than any of the preceding, is next viewed. You look through a waving break in the shrubby wood, which grows upon the edge of a precipice, down immediately upon a large ruined abbey, in the midst, to appearance, of a small, but beautiful valley; scattered trees appearing among the ruins in a stile too elegantly picturesque to admit description. It is a bird's-eye landscape; a casual glance at a little paradise, which seems as it were in another region.

From hence, moving forwards round a curve of the terrace, the objects are seen in new directions; a variety, not a little pleasing. The ruins of the abbey appear scattered, and almost in full view; the valley in front is broad and highly beautiful. Behind, it is half lost among the projecting hills, but a new branch of it appears like a creek running up among hills, nobly spread with wood. The hanging woods in front are seen to great advantage; and the abbey with some scattered houses are most picturesquely situated. The inclosures, of which the valley is formed, appear at this point of view extremely beautiful; the scattered trees, hay stacks, houses and hedges, all together form a most pleasing landscape. Two distant hills give a proper termination to the whole view.

Further on from this spot, you look down a steep precipice almost on the tops of the abbey's ruins; the situation quite picturesque. Beyond it, the valley appears with some variations in its usual beauty; and turning your head to the scenes your have left, a bridge of three arches thrown over the river, catches your sight in a spot which adds greatly to the beauties of the view. The opposite banks are finely spread with hanging woods, and above them the uncultivated hills appear boldly in irregular projections.

Before you arrive at the portico, the scene is much varied; hitherto an edging of shrub wood along the brink of the precipice hides its immediate steepness from your eye, but here it is broke away, and you look down on the abbey in a bolder manner than before; the trees are picturesquely scattered, and all the other objects seen in great beauty.

The view from the Ionic temple is a noble one, equal to any of the foregoing, and different from all.

A strong

A strong wave in the line of the terrace presents a view of its own woody, steep bank, rising in a beautiful manner to the Tuscan temple, which crowns its top. The abbey is seen in a new, but full view; the bridge finely encompassed with hanging trees. The range of pendant woods that fringe the opposite hills appear almost in full front, and the valley at your feet presents her profusion of beauties. It is a noble scene.

The Ionic portico'd temple, is a very beautiful room of a most pleasing proportion, twenty-seven by eighteen, and elegantly ornamented. The ceiling is coved, an oblong in the center containing a copy of Guido's Aurora, done in a very agreeable manner, the graceful attitudes of the hours finely preserved, and the glowing brilliancy of the colouring pleasingly imitated. The cove part of the ceiling is painted in compartments. On the four sides, Andromeda chained to a rock: Diana.

A sea Venus: attitude good.

Hercules and Omphale. Her attitude pleasing, and her whole figure beautiful, though not correct; the roundness of the breasts and limbs; and the plaits and folds of her flesh well done. The expression of the Cupids well imagined.

At the corners of the cove, Cupids; and in smaller compartments, other subjects. The whole performance of Burnice, who came from Italy to execute it.

The cornice and frieze, and the chimney-piece, which is of white marble, are very elegant. The former with the pannels of window-cases, &c. and room, ornamented with gilt carving on a brown ground. Upon the whole, this elegant little room in respect of proportion and ornament, is the most pleasing one ever seen in any temple.

At Hovingham, about four miles from Newton, Mr. Wrottesly has a new-built house, which is viewed by strangers for more reasons than one. The approach is through a very large stone gate-way, upon which is the following inscription:

Virtus in actione consistit.

and as the building looks pretty much like the gable-end of a large house, it is frequently mistaken at first (with that inscription) for an hospital. The entrance is directly out of the street for coaches, through a narrow passage into a large riding house, then through the anti-space of two stables, and so up to the house door.

In the hall, is an antique basso relievo of a bacchanalian group.

Two bronzes—Hercules squeezing Anteus; and a Hercules and a stag.

Likewise a very good portrait of bishop Williams. The chimney-piece is of white and Siena marble; with Doric pillars, an instance of the bad effect of pillars without bases even of that order. The pannels of the room are painted in fresco.

Sacrifice to Diana.

Ditto to Apollo.

Time cutting Cupid's wings.

In the Doric room, the chimney-piece is of Sicilian jasper; here are,

Lot and his daughters; in a dark stile, but good expression.

Bacchus offering marriage to Ariadne.

A large landscape. Good.

Two ditto, companions.

Over the chimney, another. The cattle, figures, light, and trees well done.

In the library, are several busts, and small statues; a Venus of Medicis in bronze, and over the chimney a landscape; the colouring of which is unnatural, but it has an agreeable glow, and the light is good.

In the drawing-room, the collection of drawings are very fine; among others, are the following:

Venus and Cupids.

Hercules, &c. Very fine:

A triumphal entry. Ditto.

A naked figure, with a cupid dressing her leg, and a man drawing some drapery before her. Admirably done.

Perseus and Andromeda. Excellent.

Danae and the golden shower. Fine.

Mars and Venus.

An old woman sitting in a chair. Very fine.

Women and boys. Exquisite expression.

Charity and her children. Very fine:

Among the pictures are,

Leda. Good; but the colours gone.

Venus and Adonis. Ditto.

Elizabeth; a Rubens' figure.

In the great room, thirty-five feet square, by twenty-five high, are the following, among other pictures:

Sufannah and the Elders. Fine; but no expression in her countenance.

Lot and his Daughters. In a very dark stile.

Fortune.

Prudence, its companion. Good.

Landscape; the flight into Egypt. Good.

Ditto; light behind a rock.

Rocks in Switzerland.

Large landscape; duck shooting.

King Charles on horse-back; the same as those said to be by Vandyke; and the horse by Whooten.

From hence we passed on to Thrusk, or Thrisk, one hundred and ninety-nine miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, and about fifty burgage-holders. The bailiff is chosen by the burgage-holders, and sworn by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds court at Lady-Day, and Michaelmas. The representatives in parliament for this borough, are chosen by the burgage-holders, and returned by the bailiff. Here was anciently a very strong castle, which was demolished by king Henry II.

This town sends two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Monday, and five annual fairs, viz. Shrove Monday, April the fourth; and August the third, both three-day fairs, for horses; October the twenty-eighth, a two day fair; and December the fourteenth, for horses, black cattle; sheep and leather.

At St. John's Mount, north-east of Thrisk, William Percy the first, called Algernoon, in the time of king Henry I. founded a preceptory of Knight's Hospitallers, of St. John of Jerusalem, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the suppression, with one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, two shillings and one penny *per annum*.

Peter de Holton, about the year 1150, founded a nunnery of the Benedictine order, at Arden, near Thrisk. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, and at the time of the general suppression contained nine religious, whose revenues amounted to no more than twelve pounds and six-pence *per annum*.

Helewisia, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, in the time of Henry II. founded a monastery for canons of the Premonstratensian order, at Swainby, near Thrisk, who in the fourteenth year of the reign of king John, were removed to Coveham, near Midlam, by Ralph, lord of Medlam, the son of the foundress. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed on the suppression, with yearly revenues, amounting to one hundred and sixty pounds, eighteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Before the year 1200, there was an hospital for sick and poor persons, at Bagby, on the south-east side of Thrisk.

From Thrisk we continued our journey to Bedall, a town of small note two hundred and fifty-two miles from London. Here is a charity-school, and a living worth five hundred pounds *per annum*. It is reckoned, that in the neighbourhood of this town are bred the best hunting and road horses in the world.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and six annual fairs, viz. Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July the fifth; a two-day fair for horned cattle, horses, sheep, leather, pewter, brass, tin, and millinary; October the tenth, a two-day fair, for black cattle, sheep, hogs and leather; and Tuesday se'nnight before Christ-mas, for horned cattle and sheep.

We next came to Masham, two hundred and seven miles

miles from London; remarkable only for a cloth manufactory; with a corn mill upon the river Ure.

The weekly market of this town is on Saturday, and the annual fair, which lasts two days, September the seventeenth and eighteenth, for horned cattle, sheep and pedlary.

Sir Ralph de Neville, Lord of Midlam, in the year 1342, founded an hospital at Well, north-east of Masham, for a master, two priests, and twenty-four brothers and sisters, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and endowed on the dissolution with forty-two pounds, twelve shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

In the neighbourhood of Masham lies Swinton, the seat of Mr. Danby, who has rendered it one of the pleasanter places in this country; he has surrounded the house with a most beautiful park, finely wooded and watered, and has added plantations and pleasure-grounds in a style of great propriety and taste. With much trouble and expence he brought, several miles, a small but elegant stream through his gardens and park, which, in some places, breaks into very fine lakes; in others contracts into the size of a little rill, which winds through the woods in a most pleasing manner: here falling in cascades, it enlivens the whole scene, there withdraws from the eye, and hides itself in the dark bosom of tufted groves.

The house is very convenient, and elegantly furnished. Among other articles, the following pictures merit the most attention.

Claud Lorraine. Landscape; a quay. Very fine. The relief, perspective and general brilliancy, bold and spirited; the light behind the tower, and upon the water, beautiful.

Poussin. Landscape. The general harmony of this piece is good. The trees beautiful, and the colours spirited.

Unknown. Landscape. A thick tuft of trees, with figures and cattle. The brilliancy, and glowing expression of the light behind the foliage, very pleasing.

Ditto. Landscape, its companion; boys on an ass, led by another. The expression of the boys fine. The little one behind draws up himself in a natural manner. The ass good.

Ditto. A group of figures, part of them around a table. The attitudes very easy and natural, particularly those of the two figures in the fore-ground: the draperies well done.

Ditto. A sea-port. The light strong and well reflected.

Unknown. Small landscape; rocks, trees, and a bridge at a distance. On the right, the trees are in good taste, but the other objects want distinctness.

Ditto. The five senses, a group; with emblematical ornaments. Good, but the figures have vulgar countenances: the colouring and the other expression well done; indeed the ornamental part is better than the principal. The lap-dog is very much like a lion, and the beauties displayed by the lady in blue not of the most Titian elegance. The architecture is well executed, and the minute finishing of the whole fine.

School of Raphael. The delivery of the keys. Airs of the head good, but the drapery and general effect not pleasing.

Flemish. A boor with a trumpet in his hand. The attitude and expression very natural.

Unknown. Small landscape, a group of horsemen, with cattle driving through water. The general effect pleasing; the horses are the most finished part of the piece; the white one in particular is very fine, and in clear and full relief.

Unknown. A flower-piece. Good.

Holbein. A head. Very fine.

Rembrandt. A Jewish rabbi, a copy from the famous picture of this master. It is an excellent one. The face most expressively done; the hands good; the turban excellent; the rest of the drapery and general effect fine and brilliant.

Rubens. An archduke of Austria. Capital. Exceedingly fine, and spirited expression.

Ditto. His archduchess. Ditto, but inferior to the other.

Lely. Three family portraits. Very pleasing.

Unknown. Dead game. Very natural.

Having viewed this elegant seat, we proceeded on our tour and arrived next at Midlam, situated on the river Ure, two hundred and fifty-two miles from London. It had formerly a very strong castle, in which Edward, prince of Wales, only son of Richard III. was born. Here is a woollen manufactory; a weekly market on Monday; and an annual fair November the sixth, for sheep; which lasts two days. In the neighbourhood of this town are frequent horse-races.

In the time of Richard I. Robert, son of Nicholas de Stutevil, founded a nunnery of Benedictines, or Cistercians, at Rosedale, not far from Midlam. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Laurence, and endowed at the suppression with thirty-seven pounds, twelve shillings and five-pence *per annum*.

In the church at Wenslay, near Midlam; there are some remains of a college, dedicated to the Trinity.

We next arrived at Askrig, a small obscure town, one hundred and seventy-five miles from London, of no note but for a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs, viz. May the eleventh, and the first Thursday in June, for woollen cloth, pewter, brass and millinary goods; and October the twenty-eighth, a two-day fair, for horned cattle, woollen cloth, pewter, and millinary.

At Baint-brig, near Askrig, are still to be seen the ground works of a Roman fortification, containing about five acres of ground, together with the tracts of houses; and a stone was dug up here, with the following fragment of an inscription, supported by the figure of a winged victory, IMP. CÆS. L. SEPTIMO PIO PERTINACI AVG. — — — — — IMP. CÆSARI M. AVRELIO A — PIO FELICI AVGVSTO — — — — — BRACCHIO CAEMENTICIVM — VI NERVIVM SVB CVRA LA SENECON AMPLISSIMI OPERI L. VI. SPIVS PRÆ — — — — — LEGIO — — — — — whence it is conjectured, that this fort was called Bracchium, and that the sixth cohort of the Nervii was in garrison here.

Here has also been dug up a statue of the emperor Aulus Commodus, in the habit of Hercules, his right hand armed with a club; and on the pedestal is the following imperfect inscription. CÆSARI AVGVSTO MARCI AVRELI FILIO — — — — — SEN IONIS AMPLISSIMI VENTS — — — — — PIVS.

At Rere-cross, north of Askrig, upon Stanemore, and the borders of Westmoreland, was an ancient hospital given to the nunnery of Meraick, before the year 1171, by Ralph, the son of Ralph de Multon, or by Conan, earl of Richmond.

Leaving Askrig, we pursued our journey to Richmond, so called by a small variation of Rich-mount, a name derived from the situation of this town upon a beautiful and fertile mount, or hill, on the north bank of the river Swale, two hundred and sixty-two miles from London. It was built by Allan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, and first earl of Richmond; and is a borough, governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council men, and other officers who keep courts for all sorts of actions. Here are thirteen free companies of tradesmen, who chuse the mayor; and this borough has been annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, ever since the reign of Richard II.

Richmond is inclosed with walls, in which are three gates, leading to three suburbs. It formerly had a castle, built by earl Allan, part of which is still standing. It is a large, well built, populous town; the streets are neat and well paved, and many of the houses are built of free stone. Here are two churches, and a good stone bridge over the river Swale.

The chief manufactures of this town are woollen knit caps for seamen, and yarn stockings, for servants, and ordinary people.

The views about Richmond are remarkably fine, the situation being very romantic and pleasing. Just before you enter it, down in the valley to the left, the river winds in a most beautiful manner below the hills, and forms a cascade, which enlivens the scene, and has a very fine effect. Mr. York's gardens in the town are very well worth seeing, as the beauty of the situation is not only naturally great, but much improved by art. Upon a rising ground near the house, is erected a tower, a good object in itself, and commands a good view. To the right is seen a very fine sheet of the river, under a noble hanging wood, which, bearing round towards the left, forms a fine amphitheatre, terminated to the left by the town, and the old castle on a rising part of it. Beyond it, a distant prospect. The whole very fine.

From this building, a terrace skirts a pasture, and from it the scene varies in a very agreeable manner. You look upon a very pleasing valley, through which the river winds, steep rocky woods on one side, and waving slopes on the other. Soon after you command, through the vale, a large distant hill, the banks covered with hanging wood, and the top cut into corn and grass inclosures. Following the terrace you come to an alcove seat, from whence the view is extremely pleasing. To the right, the river comes from a tuft of hill and wood in a most picturesque manner, and giving a fine curve, bends round a grass inclosure, with a cottage, hay stacks, &c. and then winds along before you under the noble bank of hanging wood, which you look down on from the tower. The hills bound the valley most beautifully, and confine the view to a small but pleasing extent. That scared with rock is a fine object; and the grass inclosures above its steep of wood have a most elegant effect. To the left some scattered houses, and the churches, give a termination on that side which varies the prospect.

Winding down the slope towards the river, the views continue very pleasing; as you advance a little temple (Mr. Ritchie's) at a distance in the vale, romantically situated among hanging woods, adds much to the scene. The walk borders the river through a meadow, and leads to the mouth of a cavern, hollowed out of the rock in a proper stile, which brings you to the point of view, on the side of the hill, from which you look down on the river, and opposite on the bank of hanging wood.

Other walks from hence lead to the banquetting-room, which is well situated for commanding a pleasing view of various objects. In front, and to the right, you look into a most noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, and the river winding at its feet. To the left the town spreads over a hill, in one part the castle appears, and below the bridge over the Swale. The whole is picturesque and pleasing. The bridge and castle are also seen to great advantage from the corner of the terrace on the banks of the river.

About the year 1100, Wymar, steward to the earl of Richmond, gave a chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Martin, with some lands in the neighbourhood, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York; upon which, nine or ten Benedictine monks were fixed in this chapel, where they continued subordinate to the monastery of St. Mary, until the general dissolution, when they were found to be possessed of revenues valued at forty-seven pounds, and sixteen shillings, *per annum*.

In the year 1151, Roald, constable of Richmond, founded here a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to St. Agatha, in which, at the time of the general suppression, were about seventeen canons, endowed with yearly revenues rated at one hundred and eleven pounds, seventeen shillings, and eleven-pence.

In the time of king Henry II. here was a nunnery, of which no particulars are known. Here was also at the same time an hospital, founded by king Henry II. and dedicated to St. Nicholas, which continued to the general suppression, when it had revenues rated at thirteen pounds, twelve shillings, *per annum*.

Ralph Fitz-Randal, lord of Middleham, in the year 1258, founded here a house of Grey-friars. And some

are of opinion, that here was a house of White-friars; but this opinion is not well supported.

In the time of king Henry III. here was founded a cell of Alien monks, subordinate to the abbey of Begare, in Brittany.

Richmond sends two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Saturday before Palm-Sunday, first Saturday in July, and Holy Rood, September the fourteenth, for horses, sheep and black cattle.

On the tops of some of the vast mountains near Richmond, are found great quantities of stones like cockle-shells, some of which are buried in the middle of firm rocks, and others in beds of lime-stone, at six or eight fathoms under ground. Some call them urn lime-stones, and suppose them to be produced by a more than ordinary heat, and a quicker fermentation, than they allow to the formation of the other parts of the quarry.

Cattarick, a village upon the bank of the river Swale, near Richmond, was the Caturactonium and Catarracton of Ptolemy and Antoninus. The present name is a small variation of the ancient names Caturactonium and Catarracton, which seem to have been derived from the cataract formed by the river Swale near this place. In the time of the Romans this was a great city, through which Ptolemy, in an astronomical work called *Magna Constructio*, describes the twenty-fourth parallel of north latitude, and makes it distant from the æquator fifty-seven degrees. Cattarick stands upon a Roman highway, that crosses the river at this place, and by the ruins still visible in and around it, appears to have been a city of a large extent, and strongly fortified. On the east side, near the river, is a huge mount, secured by four smaller works; and upon the bank of the river the foundations of very strong walls are still discernable. In the reign of king Charles I. a large pot, consisting of an uncommon mixture of metals, and capable of containing twenty-four gallons, was found here, almost full of Roman coins, the far greatest part of which was copper; and in 1703 a vault was discovered near this place, containing a large urn and two smaller ones.

Upon a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, adjoining to a farm-house called Thornburgh, have been found many Roman coins; one in particular, of gold, had this inscription, *Nero Imp. Cæsar.* and on the reverse, *Jupiter Custos.* Here have also been dug up bases of old pillars, and a brick floor, with a leaden pipe passing perpendicularly down into the earth. It is thought that this was a place for performing sacrifices to the infernal gods, that the blood of the victims descended by this pipe, and that Thornburgh was the *Vicus juxta Cataractam*, mentioned by Antoninus.

In and about Cattarick have been found several stones with Roman inscriptions, among which was an altar inscribed as follows, DEO QVI VIAS ET SEMI-AS COMMENTVS EST T. IRDAS S. C. F. V. L. L. M. Q. VARIVS VITALIS ETE COS ARAM SACRAM RESTITVIT APRONIANO ET BRADVA COS.

From Cattarick the Roman highway runs through Aldborough to Powes, north-west of Richmond. In the Itinerary of Antoninus, Bowes is called *Lavatræ* and *Levatræ*, which name is supposed to be derived from a small river near it, called the Laver. Here the first cohort of the Thracians was garrisoned, in the reign of the emperor Severus, when Virius Lupus was lieutenant and prætor of Britain, as appears by the following inscription upon a stone dug up at this place. DAE — — FORTVNÆ VIRIVS LVPVS LEG. AVG. PR. PR. BALINEVM VI IGNIS E XV. STVM. COH. I. THRACVM RESTITVIT CVRANTE VAL. FRONTONE PRÆF—EQ. ALÆ VETTO.

Here is a church, in which is a stone used formerly for a communion-table, with the following inscription in honour of Hadrian the emperor. IMP. CÆSARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI MAX. FILIO DIVI NERVÆ NEPOTI TRAIANO HADRIANO AVG. PONT. MAXM: — — COS: I. — — P. P. COH: IIII: F. — — IO. SEV.

Many more stones have been dug up here with Roman inscriptions; and at Greta-bridge, not far from Bowes, has been a Roman camp, in which several Roman coins have been found, and a stone altar, with the following inscription. DEÆ NVMERIÆ NVMINI BRIG. ET IAN.

At Rookby, near Greta-bridge, in 1702, a stone altar was dug up, inscribed thus, DEÆ NIMPHAINÆ INBRICA ET IANVARIA XET IBINVS — — MV IOSONIRVN.

Upon the same military way, north-west of Bowes, are the remains of a small square Roman fort, now called Maiden-castle. Temple Brough, upon the bank of the river Don, near Rotherham, is another Roman fort; and the remains of a third fort are still visible not far from Sheffield;

Over against Temple Prough, on the opposite side of the river, is a high hill, called Winco Bank, from which a large bank is thrown up, and continued almost five miles without interruption; one part of which is called Danes-Bank, another Devil's-Bank, a third Kemp's-Bank, and a fourth part Temple-Bank.

At Gillling, near Richmond, queen Eanflæda, before the year 659, built a monastery; which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes.

In the year 685, St. Cuthbert, founded a monastery at Croke, not far from Richmond, which was in being two-hundred years afterwards.

Akarius, the son of Bardolph, in the year 1145, founded a priory at a place formerly called Fors, not far from Richmond, subordinate to the monastery of Biland; but the abbot and Cistercian monks at Fors labouring under several inconveniencies, on account of their situation, were removed, in the year 1156, to Jervaux, north-west of Masham; where, upon a pleasant valley assigned them by Conan, duke of Brittany, and earl of Richmond, they built a church and offices, and flourished till the general suppression, when their yearly revenues were rated at two hundred and thirty-four pounds, eighteen shillings and five pence *per annum*.

At Marrick, south-west of Richmond, Roger de Afc, about the beginning of the reign of Henry II. founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with revenues, rated upon the suppression at forty-eight pounds, eighteen shillings and three-pence, *per annum*.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry II. Bertram de Balmer founded a monastery of men and women, at Marton, near Richmond; and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; but the nuns were soon afterwards removed to Melfonby, north-east of Richmond. The religious men, who were canons of the order of St. Austin, continued here till the general suppression, when their yearly revenues were rated at one hundred and fifty-four pounds, five shillings and four-pence.

King Henry II. before the year 1167, founded a Benedictine nunnery at Melfonby, dedicated to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. About the time of the dissolution it had a prioress, and nine religious, with yearly revenues, valued at no more than twenty-six pounds, two shillings and ten-pence.

South-east of Richmond, at a place called Ellerton, Warnerius, dapifer to the earl of Richmond, in the time of king Henry II. founded a small priory of Cistercian nuns, whose revenues, upon the suppression, were valued at fifteen pounds, fourteen shillings and eight-pence, *per annum*.

At Eggleton, north-west of Richmond, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, supposed to have been founded by Ralph de Multon, about the beginning of the reign of king Richard I. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, and had yearly revenues valued upon the suppression at sixty-five pounds, five shillings and six-pence.

About the fifth year of the reign of king John, Allan de Wilton, founded a small priory of Gilbertine canons, at Ovinton, north of Richmond, which was valued upon the dissolution at eleven pounds, two shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

This part of Yorkshire, known by the name of Richmondshire, is one of the most remarkable parts of the kingdom, and could not fail to induce us to visit so romantic a spot. Our first excursion was towards Greta-bridge, and in our way we visited Rookby, the seat of Sir Thomas Robinson. The collection in the house is curious, and the pleasure ground romantic.

In a back arcade, on entering the former, are the following busts, &c.

Apollo.

Diogenes. Fine.

Two Roman Emperors, and their wives.

In the arcade.

Homer. Very fine.

Virgil.

Demosthenes.

Petrarch and Laura, a bas-relief.

Mercury and Jupiter.

Three boys blowing bubbles.

Destruction of Niobe's children. Fine.

Virgin and Child.

Cupid.

Group of boys.

Five Virgins, a group. Attitudes and drapery very fine. One would imagine Guido had taken from this relief the idea of his hours:

Claudite ostia virgines lusimus fatis,

Catull. Eleg. 59.

Origine in hortis Burghefii

A small statue of Hercules, with the Nemean skin.

In the yellow bed-chamber.

Venus and Adonis, in the stile of Rubens.

Jupiter and Danae. Very fine and expressive.

Portraits. Sir Isaac Newton.

Peter the Great.

Charles the Twelfth.

Cardinal Woolsey. Very fine.

Duke of Loraine.

Prince Eugene.

Duke Schomberg.

King of Sardinia. None of these pieces are bad.

Library.

Jupiter and Io. Disagreeable.

Apollo, rewarding Merit, and punishing Arrogance. Good.

Europa. Attitude and drapery good. Colours gone.

Diana and Acteon. Middling, but ditto. The expression of Acteon paltry.

Ruins of Rome.

Hercules. Fine.

Mercury. Heavy.

Apollo.

Ceres.

And two unknown.

Busts. Adrian.

Paulina. Very fine.

Julia. Fine.

Others unknown.

In the chimney-piece, a piece of antique Mosaic.

Crimson drawing-room.

Choice of Hercules. Expression and colours bad.

Two heads in crayons. Admirably fine.

Bas-relief of Diana. Attitude and drapery very fine.

Two Tuscan vases.

Two antique bronzes; Cerberus and another. In the center a model of the horse at Charing-Cross.

In a wing of the house is an apartment called the Museum; where is treasured much learned lumber; among other food for an antiquarian, are

King Athelstan's tomb.

Ceres.

Priam.

Isis.

Bas-reliefs.

Statues.

Busts, &c. &c.

The pleasure ground is romantic, and were it kept

something of order, would be much admired. The tea-room is very romantically situated on the rocky banks of the Greta, raging like a torrent over the rocks, and tumbling in a romantic manner under the windows. A little below it joins the Tees, under noble rocks of free stone overhung with wood. Above the room, the other way, are some very romantic rocks on the side of a terrace by the water.

After leaving Greta-Bridge, the prospects from the hills are very pleasing for a few miles, over beautiful variegated inclosures bounded by hills; and pursuing this most delightful line of country, we next came to Egglestone, romantically situated among rocks, steep of wood, raging torrents, beautiful cascades, a fine assemblage of the noble touches of nature. Mr. Hutcheson's house is sweetly situated in the midst of these rural wonders.

Advancing towards Middleton, from the hill before you descend to the village, the most glorious prospect opens to the view that imagination can picture; you look down upon the left over a noble extensive valley intersected with hedges and a few walls into sweet inclosures, which being quite below the point of view are seen distinct, though almost numberless; the scattered trees, the houses, villages, &c. &c. ornament the scene, in a manner too elegant to admit of description. Beneath your feet at the bottom of a vast precipice, rolls the Tees, which breaks into noble sheets of water, and throws a magnificence over the scene, that is greatly striking; another river winding through the vale, falls into the master of its waters and its name. Together, they exhibit no less than twenty-two sheets of water scattered over the plain in the most exquisite manner; the trembling reflection of the sun-beams from so many spots in such a range of beauty, has an effect astonishingly fine. Elegant beyond all imagination.

After you leave Middleton, the eye of the traveller is again feasted with the most luxuriant beauties that inanimate nature can exhibit. The vales to the left are exquisitely pleasing. In some places the road hangs over the Tees on the brink of wild precipices; in others the river winds from it. The plain is about a mile and an half broad, and surrounded with mountains, so that the picture is every where complete and bounded. The serpentine course of the Tees is amazingly fine; it bends into noble sheets of water quite across the valley; and seems to call for the proud burthen of swelling sails, to finish so complete a scene.

Nothing can be more pleasing than the numerous inclosures on the banks of the river, clothed with the freshest verdure, and cut by hedges full of clumps of wood, and scattered with straggling trees. The villages enliven every part of the scene. From the hills around this paradise, the sport of nature in her gayest mood, innumerable cascades pour down the rocky clefts, and render every spot elegantly romantic.

Pursuing your track through this delicious region, you cross some wild moors, which contrast the pictures you have beheld, and render those that follow more peculiarly beautiful. After passing Newbigil, you come to a spot called Dirt Pit, one of the most exquisite bird's-eye landscapes in the world. It is a small, deep, sequestered vale, containing a few inclosures of a charming verdure, finely contrasted by the blackness of the surrounding mountains. Upon the whole, it is one of those scenes one would imagine rather the sport of fancy than the work of nature.

Leaving this enchanting region, we crossed a very different country, partaking much more of the terrible sublime, than the pleasing and beautiful. Here you ride through rapid streams, struggle along the sides of rocks, cross bleak mountains, and ride up the channel of torrents as the only sure road over bogs; listening to the roar of the water-fall, which you begin to think tremendous. Upon arriving at the banks of the Tees, where it pours down the rock, steep of wood prevent your seeing it, but the roar is prodigious. Making use of our hands as well as feet, and descending almost like a parrot, we crawled from rock to rock, and reached from bough to bough, till we got to the bottom under

this noble fall. Noble indeed! for the whole river, (no trifling one) divided by one rock, into two vast torrents, pours down a perpendicular precipice of near four-score feet. The deluging force of the water throws up such a foam and misty rain, that the sun never shines without a large and brilliant rain-bow appearing. The whole scene is gloriously romantic; for on every side it is walled in with pendent rocks an hundred feet high; here projecting in bold and threatening cliffs, and there covered with hanging woods, whose only nourishment one would imagine arose from the descending rain. The scene is truly sublime.

After viewing this beautiful cascade, we returned by another road through this romantic country, and were entertained with the most beautiful landscapes from the top of every precipice. One of these vallies in particular exhibited a landscape more beautiful than the greatest master in painting ever drew. On one side a cascade from the adjacent rocks poured down the broken declivity of the mountain, sometimes lost amidst the dark shadow of the rocks, and then emerging in all its beauty, produced an enchanting effect. In the middle of the valley, the waters had formed a basin among the rocks, surrounded with trees, clothed in the most beautiful verdure; and flowed from thence in a pure tranquil stream. The whole banks of this delightful rivulet were beautifully varied in waving slopes or dales, forming five or six meadows, covered with the most charming verdure; while spreading trees scattered about the edges of these lovely inclosures, completed the scene, and rendered it beautiful beyond description.

Our second excursion from Richmond was towards Schorton, where we turned off to Keplin, to view the seat of Christopher Crowe, Esq; which, among other elegant decorations, contains the following paintings:

Bassan. Adoration of the shepherds. A most capital picture. The expression exceedingly fine; and the colours excellent. The attitude of the virgin is graceful and delicate. The expression of her countenance admirable, and the drapery of the veil about her head well designed. The boy is excellently performed; his attitude fine, and the bold relief of his head incomparable; but, like all the children of painting, has too much animation in his countenance. The old man's head, who leans it on his hand, in a fine stile. The figure, who kneels, and holds the ass by a rope, is extremely well designed; the relief noble, and the spirit of the tints fine: but excellently, as this figure is executed in some respects, in others it is equally faulty; it is of no expression, and the attitude most unmeaning. The figures by the ass, are somewhat expressive, but in nothing relative to the subject of the picture; indeed the whole group of the ass and the three shepherds is strangely introduced, having scarce any thing to do with the business of the piece. The ass's head is surprizingly finished. The landscape is not pleasing.

Upon the whole, the spirit and relief of the figures, with the strength of the colouring, render it a most noble picture; and it is not done in the coarse blotching stile, so common to the pieces which pass under the name of *Bassan*.

Venetian School. Two courtezans, a brown and a fair woman; the latter is very fine, the attitude and the countenance pleasing; and the drapery good. The expression of the light and relief strong.

Horizonti. A large landscape. A castle on a hill, with a river at the foot. The trees with the light behind them well done; the attitudes of the figures very natural; and the goats well executed.

Ditto. A sacrifice. The variety and attitudes of the figures very well imagined; the light between the trunks of the trees on the right lively, and gives a full relief. The colours more natural than in the other piece. Upon the whole, a pleasing picture.

Luca Carlovarli. Four views of Rome.

No. 1. A quay. The attitudes, business, variety, and expression of the figures, good. The water natural;

- tural; and the architecture in a good taste; but the sameness of the colours unpleasing.
- No. 2. The figures spirited, the architecture fine, and the general effect pleasing.
- No. 3. The figures good, but the architecture and ruins not very picturesque.
- No. 4. Fine. The shrubby wood, growing out of the rock, with the light behind it, picturesque and pleasing; the architecture not in the best stile for painting.
- Four views of Venice. The vast variety of the figures in these pictures, very well executed and expressive; the architecture minutely finished; the perspective excellent, and the colours pleasing.
- School of the Carrachi.* A woman pointing out two boy angels to a girl. At present in two pieces. Her figure is very masculine; the relief bold and fine; her left leg almost projects from the canvas. The drapery is good; and the attitudes of the boys excellent.
- Luca Giordano.* Two gateways; fine. The colours very good; and the architecture the same.
- Four pieces of ruins. Very fine.
- Unknown.* Marriage of Joseph before the High Priest. Excellent. The group, attitudes, colours, and expression, fine.
- Ditto.* An *Ecce Homo*, and a *Mater Dolorosa*: companions. The expression of the countenances very great; and the finishing exquisite.
- Ditto.* Leda, and Danae, companions. Most pleasing; the naked finely designed and very well coloured, but both their countenances are devoid of the animation of the moment. Leda turns from her swan with the most perfect indifference.
- Flemish School.* Four pieces of family business in low life. Very expressive and well coloured.
- Rosalba.* Cymon and Iphigenia. Very pleasing. Iphigenia's attitude and body fine; but the colours gone.
- Unknown.* Virgin and child; an oval. Fine.
- Flemish School.* Boors at cards. Expressive.
- Unknown.* Six cattle-pieces, roughly finished, but well executed.
- Brammante.* The offering of the wisemen. The finishing of this piece is very fine: but the ideas are all those of a boor; and one of the necks is twisted even to painting the eye.
- Unknown.* Three small landscapes; companions. The center one spirited and well finished.
- Scarlati.* A madman's brains. This is truly phrensy embodied.
- Viviano.* Landscape. Very fine; the colours elegant, and the perspective light, through the rock picturesque.
- Unknown.* Four small cattle pieces on copper. The colours very fine, and the design spirited.
- Ditto.* Landscape; the flight into Egypt. Excellent.
- Ditto.* Landscape; a hermit's cave. The rocks and trees very wild and fine; and the light through the cavities natural and picturesque.
- Jan. Steen.* Two small landscapes. Pleasing.
- Unknown.* Two pieces on copper. One a wild romantic wood, trunks of trees, &c. The other, rocks by the sea. The last pleasing; the colours of both fine.
- Borgognone.* Two battle-pieces. Done in his wild rough manner, but exceeding spirited.
- Unknown.* A cat's and a grey-hound's head: fine. The latter exquisite.
- Ditto.* Dogs and dead game: good. Their postures fine.
- Ditto.* Diana; most admirable finishing. Nothing more exquisite than the naked; but incomplete where it ought to be most highly touched.
- Ditto.* Saturn and Ops. Ditto. Exceeding fine.
- Ditto.* Paris and the three goddesses. Exquisite finishing. Their attitudes varied, and the naked elegant.
- Ditto.* Hercules and Dejanira. Incomparably finished.
- Ditto.* Seven pieces of fruit, &c. Pleasing.
- Ditto.* A fish-piece, excellent.
- Ditto.* Ditto and cellery. Ditto.
- Ditto.* Another of fish. Ditto.
- Ditto.* Two cattle-pieces. Very pretty.
- Ditto.* Woman with two children.
- Ditto.* A Magdalen. Attitude and colours most pleasing and delicate.
- Ditto.* Cupid and Psyche. Incomparably finished.
- Ditto.* Pan and Cyrius. Fine.
- Ditto.* Venus and a sleeping Cupid. Exceeding fine finishing, expression and attitudes.
- Brugble.* Two figures with fruit and fowls, &c. &c. most capital. The hen in the basket is absolute life; the boldness of the relief one would think beyond the power of paint; for the hollowness of the basket, and the representation of space between the twigs and the hen, are incomparably done. The ducks also excellent. The colouring of the whole picture strong and natural. But the vacancy, the unmeaning inanity of the woman's countenance, beyond conception. In some subjects where idiotism was wanted, she would figure nobly.
- Hanibal Carracche.* An old woman sitting in her chair and reeling. The expression of this piece is surprizingly great. The face and hands most incomparably done; they are nature itself; the drapery a most true imitation; the attitude easy and natural: and, in one word, the whole piece astonishingly executed.
- Unknown.* Two Venetian Gondoliers at cards. Great strength of expression.
- Gisolfi.* Two pieces of architecture. Very fine. Two figures with spears wonderfully spirited.
- Holbein.* Portrait of Count Bragadino, a Venetian nobleman. Fine.
- School of Raphael.* Virgin and child. The common attitude very graceful and fine.
- Lely.* King Charles II. The frame cut out of the royal oak; and the king's privy seal upon it; viz. a Cupid drawn in a car by a lion and a goat; under it Charlotte Litchfield.
- Ditto.* Lady Litchfield.
- Kneller.* Earl of Litchfield.
- Ditto.* Lord treasurer Godolphin.
- Ditto.* The Great Duke of Marlborough.

Having viewed this beautiful range of country, we proceeded on our tour, and next arrived at Allerton, so called by a variation or corruption of the Saxon name Calferton, it is also called North Allerton, to distinguish it from several other towns in this county of the same name. It is an ancient borough, governed by a bailiff, deputed for life by the Bishop of Durham, which bailiff, or his deputy, presides at the election for its members for parliament. This town lies upon the bank of a small river called the Whiske, in the road from London to Berwick, two hundred and twenty-nine miles from London: and consists of only one street, which is half a mile long and well built. King William Rufus gave this place with the fields that surround it to the church at Durham, to whose bishops, Allerton was formerly much indebted for several benefactions. Bishop Comin built a castle here, which was long since destroyed, and the bishops his successors granted it fundry privileges.

On the east side of the town was an hospital, founded by Hugh Pufar, in the latter part of the reign of Henry II. or the beginning of the reign of Richard I. About the time of the dissolution, here was a master, three chaplains, four brethren, two sisters, and nine poor persons, whose revenue were then valued at fifty-eight pounds, ten shillings and ten-pence, *per annum*.

William de Alverton, founded a house of Austin Fryars, about the year 1339; and on the East side of the town was a house of White Fryars, founded by Thomas Hatfield about the year 1354, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. These benefactors were all bishops of Durham.

This town is rendered remarkable by the battle of the standard in which David king of Scots was defeated by the English. It derived its name from the extraordinary standard brought into the field on that day by the English, being an immense chariot with a very tall mast fixed in it; on the top of which was a cross, and under

under that a banner. This standard, like the Carrociun of the Italians, and Oriflambe of the French was never brought out, but in the greatest expeditions, when the government itself was at stake. The field in which this battle was fought, which was in the fourth year of the reign of king Stephen, is to this day called standard-hill, and some hollow places where it is supposed the Scots slain in the battle were buried, are still known by the name Scots Pits.

Allerton sends two members to parliament, has a good weekly market on Wednesday for cattle and corn, and three annual fairs, viz. February the thirteenth, May the fourth, and October the second, for horses, horned cattle and sheep. These fairs are the most frequented of any in England, and the most remarkable for large fat oxen.

At Lafenby, near this town, John de Lythegraynas, and Alice, his wife, in the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward I. erected a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and therein established a chantry, college, or hospital, for a master and six chaplains, whose revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at nine pounds, six shillings and eight-pence, *per annum*.

At Osmotherly, north-east of Allerton, there seems to have been a collegiate church in the time of Edward I.

Thomas Holland, duke of Surry, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, in the year 1396, founded a Carthusian priory at Mountgrace, north-east of Allerton. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas, and endowed, at the general dissolution, with three hundred and eighty-two pounds, five shillings and eleven-pence, *per annum*.

Leaving Allerton, we passed on to Whitby, a well-built town, situated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of a small river called the Esk, two hundred and twenty-seven miles from London. Here is a custom-house, and a good harbour, much frequented by the colliers. The best and strongest vessels used in England for the coal trade, are built in this port; upwards of a hundred vessels, of eighty tons burthen or more, belong to it; and vast quantities of butter and corn are sent from hence to London, and sometimes to Holland.

The harbour and piers being somewhat decayed, they were repaired by virtue of two acts of parliament, in the first and seventh years of the reign of queen Anne; and in the year 1733, an act passed to preserve, continue, and keep the said piers in repair for ever.

By means of these several acts of parliament, the piers of this town have been rebuilt and compleated; notwithstanding which for some years past, the entrance into the port has been rendered very narrow and difficult, by reason of a bank of sand, which having gathered considerable round the head of the west pier, the harbour was in danger of being choaked up by it; nor could this inconvenience, in the opinion of the best judges, be redressed, but by lengthening the pier, and extending its head, about a hundred yards farther into the sea. This occasioned another act to pass in the eighth year of the reign of king George II. for lengthening the west pier, and improving the harbour.

At the foot of some high rocks in this town have been found the cornua ammonis, or serpent stones, as they are commonly called from their spiral figure. They are naturally round, but when broken, stony serpents are found in them; but for the most part headless. They are looked upon by some as a *Lafus naturæ*; but more reasonably supposed by others, to be the effects of the universal deluge. These rocks are at the east side of the harbour, nearly perpendicular, and about one hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea. At high water the foot of these cliffs, is washed by the waves; at low water the sea retires and leaves a dry shore of a considerable breadth, which has very little sand upon it, but is an hard, smooth, flat rock, called by the inhabitants the Scarr, and is in a manner overspread with large, loose, ragged stones, scattered about in great disorder and confusion.

This town was anciently called Streenshall, and Oswy, king of Northumberland held a council here

in the year 663, to determine the controversy between those who kept Easter after the British manner, and those who observed it according to the custom of the Romans, which Augustine, the monk, had lately introduced. After the party for the first had spoken, the other in their answer affirmed, they kept Easter in the manner of St. Peter, on whom Christ promised to build his church, and who was in possession of the keys of Heaven. The king hearing this, asked if it was true that Christ had thus spoken to St. Peter; which the adverse party allowing, the king swore with a solemn oath, that he would not disoblige this porter of Heaven, lest, when he came to the gates, he should remember him; and therefore established the celebration of Easter after the manner of the Romans.

There are mineral waters here which were formerly in great repute but have long since been disused.

About the year 657, a monastery was founded here by St. Hilda, dedicated to St. Peter. It was destroyed in the Danish war, but re-edified soon after the Conquest, and replenished by William de Percy, with Benedictine monks. In the time of Henry I. it became an abbey, was dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Hilda, and valued at the dissolution, at four hundred and thirty seven pounds, two shillings and nine-pence, *per annum*.

Here were formerly two hospitals, one before the year 1160, and another, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, as old as the time of Edward II.

Here is a good weekly market on Saturday, well supplied with corn, and all sorts of provisions, but no annual fairs.

It is said that in the neighbourhood of this town, there are certain fields, over which, if a flock of wild geese happen to fly, they suddenly drop dead to the ground; we enquired of the inhabitants concerning this strange phenomenon, and had it confirmed to us for truth, yet no one could assign any reason for it.

In this neighbourhood are several allum mines, which formerly belonged to the dukes of Buckingham, and are of considerable profit. The process of the allum work is as follows:

Allum is made of a stone, kelp, and urine. The stone is found in most of the hills between Scarborough and the river Tees. It is of a bluish colour, and will cleave like Cornish slate.

The mine, before it is calcined, being exposed to the air will moulder into pieces, and will yield a liquor whereof copperas may be made; but, being calcined, it is fit for allum. Sometimes a liquor will issue out of the sides of the mine, which, by the heat of the sun, turns into natural allum.

When the mine is calcined, it is put into pits of water, supported with frames of wood, about ten yards broad, placed in a current which turns the liquor into a receptory, from whence it is pumped into another pit of mine; so that every pit of liquor, before it comes to the boiling, is pumped into four several pits of mine, and every pit of mine is steeped in four several liquors, before it is thrown away; the last pit being always fresh mine.

Kelp is made of a sea-weed, called tangle. It grows plentifully on rocks by the sea-side. Being dried, it will burn and run like pitch: when cold and hard, it is beaten to ashes, steeped in water, and the lees drawn off.

The boiling-pans are made of lead, and placed upon iron plates, about two inches thick.

When the work is begun, they save the liquor which comes from the allum, which they call mothers; with this they fill two third parts of the boilers, and put in one third part of fresh liquor which comes from the pits. Being thus filled up with cold liquors, the fires, not having been drawn out, will boil again in less than two hours time; and in every two hours the liquor will waste four inches, and the boilers must be again filled with fresh liquor.

After it has boiled about twenty-four hours, there is put into the boiler about a hoghead of the lees of kelp.

presently afterwards the liquor is drawn out into a

settler, made of lead, where it continues about two hours, during which time most of the nitre and slime sink to the bottom.

Then the liquor is emptied out of the settler into a cooler, and about twenty gallons of urine added to it; where it continues, in temperate weather, four days. The second day the allum begins to strike, gather, and harden about the sides, and at the bottom of the cooler.

When the liquor has stood four days, the liquor called the mothers is scooped out into a cistern, the allum remaining on the sides and at the bottom; and from thence the mothers are pumped again into the boiler.

The allum, taken from the sides and bottom of the cooler, is put into a cistern, and washed with water, which has been used for the same purpose; after which it is roached in the following manner:

Being washed, it is put into a pan with a quantity of water, where it melts and boils a little. Then it is pumped into a large cask, where it commonly stands ten days, and is then fit to take down for the market. *Philos. Transf.* Numb. 142.

The crystallization of allum is usually performed in large strong wooden casks, whose staves and hoops are all marked with numbers, that they may be readily put together; in some places iron vessels are used. The casks being filled with the allum liquor, evaporated to a due consistence, and set in a cold place, the allum gradually shoots into large crystals about the sides; the liquor in the middle is then let off by a cock in the bottom, the head of the cask knocked out, and the vessel turned upside down, for the more effectual draining off of the remaining liquid. The crystals are then dried in a warm stove, and packed up in casks; and the mother-ley, or uncrystallized liquor, mixed with fresh aluminous leys. The metallic or vitriolic allumores occasion the greatest trouble; and the allum obtained from them, though it appears white, is never totally free from some metallic impregnation. Considerable differences are found in allum, partly from this cause, and partly from its being prepared with urine or pot-ash, or with fresh or stale urine. These differences are chiefly observed by the dyers, and those who prepare lakes for the painters.

At Groumond, south-west of Whitby, Joanna, wife of Robert de Turnham, founded an alien priory, subject to the abbot and convent of Grandimont, in Normandy. It subsisted till the general dissolution, when there were not above four monks in it, whose revenue was rated at no more than twelve pounds, two shillings and eight-pence, *per annum*.

We next arrived at Gisborough, a fine, well built town, delightfully situated on a rising ground, two hundred and fourteen miles from London, and four miles south-east of the mouth of the river Tees, with a bay, and an harbour for ships. The soil around this place is so remarkably fruitful that it yields the richest pasture, and is covered with a perpetual verdure throughout the year. It has frequently been compared to Puteali, in Italy; but is generally allowed to exceed it in healthiness.

The elevated situation of this town, and the cold breezes from the sea, would render it very bleak, were it not for some high hills which stand between it and the sea, and entirely secure it from every inconvenience of that kind.

Gisborough is not more remarkable for the pleasantness of the place itself, than for the courteous, well-bred, and obliging behaviour of the inhabitants; their extraordinary cleanliness in their diet, and neatness in their houses.

Here was formerly a beautiful rich abbey, built about the year 1119, by Robert de Brus, lord of the town, a Norman knight, with a church; which, by the ruins, seems to have been equal to the most elegant cathedrals, and has been the common burial place for the nobility of these parts. This place abounds with veins of iron, and allum earth of several colours, particularly those of ochre and murrey. These allum mines were first discovered by Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to prince Henry, son to king James I. and were first formed by Sir Pau-

Pindar; who, though he paid twelve thousand five hundred pounds rent to the king, one thousand six hundred and forty pounds to the earl of Mulgrave, and six hundred to Sir William Penniman; and had besides, eight hundred men in constant pay by sea and land, was nevertheless a considerable gainer, there being at that time scarce any other allum to be had, and the price twenty-six pounds a ton. But these mines are at present almost wholly neglected, on account of there not being so easily wrought as those at Whitby; a description of which we have just given, and to which place the trade is in a great measure removed. On this coast there are red and yellowish stones, that look like brass, and in taste and in smell resemble copperas, nitre and brimstone; and on the rocks at Huntcliff, which are visible at low water, seals in great droves are seen to sleep, and bask in the sun. These animals have always one upon the watch, who, at the approach of any danger, plunge into the sea, and awakening the rest they all follow.

Gisborough has a weekly market on Monday, and six annual fairs, viz. the third Monday and Tuesday after April the eleventh, for linen cloth and black cattle; Tuesday in Whitsun week, for black cattle and linen; August the twenty-sixth, for linen and cattle; August the twenty-seventh, September the nineteenth and twentieth, and the first Monday after November the eleventh, for horned cattle.

At Handale, near this town, William Percy the third, in the year 1133, founded a small priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; in which, at the time of the dissolution, were eight religious, with revenues valued at no more than twenty pounds, seven shillings and eight-pence, *per annum*.

South-west of Gisborough, at a place called Hutton, Ralph de Nevill, about the year 1162, founded a small Cistercian nunnery; but towards the latter part of the reign of Henry II. the nuns were removed to Thorpe, not far from Hutton; and afterwards were settled at Basedale, near Stokesley, where they had a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary; in which were a prioress and nine or ten religious at the time of the general dissolution, when their yearly revenues were rated at no more than twenty pounds, one shilling and four-pence, *per annum*.

Kirkleatham, the seat of Charles Turner, Esq. near Gisborough, is very well worth viewing, though not one of the magnificent shew houses commonly hunted out by travellers. Those who would wish to see an excellent living house, in which the agreeable part of convenience is consulted, without destroying the scale of a large family, will be pleased with this seat, which, it must be allowed, does great honour to the abilities of Mr. Carr.

The line of front is one hundred and thirty-two feet, and the depth sixty-five. The principal floor contains; first, a gallery sixty-one by twenty-one, and twenty-one high; in the middle a bow window, of one third the length of the room, and nine feet projection. A noble room of very pleasing proportions. The cornice of the door-case is supported by Corinthian pillars, the whole very light and elegant, from the design of Mr. Chambers. The chimney-pieces by Wilton, of Siena marble, polished. Plain but elegant.

The dining-room is forty-six by twenty-six, and twenty-two high. The ceiling coved in stucco; the central part in compartments describing an oval, in which is a blazed wreath of branches surrounding a horn pierced with arrows; around it, compartments ornamented with scrolls and festoons; the cove decorated in the same manner and with bas-reliefs. The execution very neat.

The chimney-piece by Wilton, plates of Siena, with ornaments of polished white marble.

A breakfast room, twenty-seven by twenty.

The first bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty-one; the dressing-room, twenty by eighteen.

The second, eighteen by eighteen; the dressing-room, twenty-four by twenty-one.

The third, eighteen by eighteen,

The fourth, twenty-four by eighteen.

In the Attic story, are ten bed-chambers; in the basement floor five, one dressing-room, a hall, and a billiard room. These apartments are all fitted up for company, as the servants are laid in the offices.

From this sketch it is seen how well the whole space is divided: into an exceeding good dining-room, an excellent rendezvous room, a breakfast one: four principal bed-chambers, with dressing rooms; fifteen other bed-chambers, and a billiard room. It is certainly thrown into apartments with as much judgment as any house in England.

At no great distance are three public edifices, raised by the Turner family, which well deserve notice: an hospital, a public school, and a church, a mausoleum adjoining.

The first is a large handsome building, inclosing three sides of a court, founded by Sir William Turner, as appears by the following inscription over the entrance.

“ This hospital was founded and endowed 1676, by Sir William Turner, knight, lord mayor of the city of London, whose care, sufficiency and integrity in that magistracy and other public offices, in the most difficult times, the unusual presents and grateful acknowledgments of several companies of the city declare; whose charity, and love for his native country, let this foundation testify. The chapel, and the two school houses were erected, and the masters and mistresses houses improved and enlarged, 1742, by the orders and direction of Chalmley Turner, Esq. the present governor.”

The foundation consists of ten old men, ten old women, ten boys, and ten girls: a chaplain, a master, a mistress, and a nurse. A charity of the most useful species. The boys and girls are taken in between the ages of nine and eleven; they leave it at sixteen; are clothed at going out, and at the expiration of seven years, upon bringing certificates of their good behaviour, they have a benefaction of six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence; the fund for which cloathing and benefaction was left by Serjeant Turner. The chapel is a small but very neat one, thirty-five feet by thirty-three, the roof arched in compartments, and supported by four Ionic pillars, light and handsome. Over the altar, is a very fine painting on glass: the subject is the offering of the Magi; the heads, attitudes, and group very expressive; the colours exceeding good. On one side Serjeant Turner, the hand imitably done; and on the other, Sir William Turner. The present Mr. Turner, has increased the porter's salary, that no fees may be taken from any persons whatever who view the foundation.

The school is a large handsome quadrangular building, raised in 1709, by Chalmley Turner, Esq. and endowed with one hundred pounds a-year to the master, fifty pounds to the usher, and thirty pounds for the purchasing books and other uses. There is a handsome library, well filled with valuable books; and among other curiosities, a carving of St. George and the Dragon, cut out of one piece of box-wood; the minute delicacy of the execution was, I believe, scarce ever equalled.

The church is a very light and handsome building of stone, raised by Mr. Turner's father, now living. The area within is ninety feet by forty-two, the roof supported by six Tuscan pillars: adjoining is the mausoleum, a circular dome room of twenty feet diameter, built by Mr. Chalmley Turner. Among other monumental statues, here are those of that gentleman and William Turner, Esq. by Shemacher.

From Gilsborough we passed on to Stokesley, a pretty good town, situated near the source of the river Tees, in a fruitful tract of country, two hundred and seventeen miles from London; and watered by the river Wisk. It is a corporate town, consisting of one well built street, about half a mile long. Here is a good weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair, held on the Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for horses, black cattle, and linen cloth. This is reckoned the largest fair for cattle in England.

At Scrath, not far from this town, Stephen Mienel,

senior, in the time of Henry I. founded a religious house, which was afterwards annexed to the monastery of Gilsborn, to which it was a cell of the canons of St. Augustine.

Yarum, the next town we visited; is situated on the south bank of the river Tees, two hundred and twelve miles from London. It is a corporation, and has a fine stone bridge over the Tees, by the navigation of which it carries on a good trade to London, in lead, corn, and butter.

Before the year 1185, here was an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Here was likewise a house of Black friars, said to have been founded by Peter de Brus, who died in 1271.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. Thursday before April the fifth, Holy Thursday, August the second, and October the ninth, for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in Yorkshire.

Purple-flowered mountain garlick. *Allium montanum bicorne purpureum proliferum*. Found on the fens of the mountains near Settle.

Small fine mountain-chickweed, with a milk-white flower. *Alfne pusilla pulchro flore, folio tenuissimo nostras*. Plentifully in the mountains near Settle.

The least twayblade. *Bifolium minimum*. J. B. Found in many parts of this county, on the heaths and moors, among the furze.

Ladies slipper. *Calceolus Mariæ*. Ger. At the end of Helks-wood, near Ingleborough.

Tender ivy-leaved bell-flower. *Campanula cymbalaria foliis*. Ger. Observed in the watery places about Sheffield.

Fair-flowered nettle-hemp. *Cannabis spuria flore luteo amplo, labio purpureo*. Found plentifully among the corn, in the mountainous parts of this country.

Caraways. *Carum seu careum*. Ger. Found in the pastures about Hull so plentifully, that they gather the seed there for the use of the shops.

Purple-avens. *Caryophyllata montana purpurea*. Ger. In the mountains near the rivulets and water-courses about Settle, and other places in the West and North-Ridings of Yorkshire.

Thrift or sea-gillyflower. *Caryophyllus marinus minimus*. Ger. Found in Bleaberry-gill, at the head of Stockdale-fields, not far from Settle.

The wild-cluster-cherry, or birds cherry. *Cerasus avium nigra et racemosa*. Ger. In the mountainous parts of the West-Riding of this county.

Herb-christopher, or baneberries. *Christophoriana*. Ger. In Haselwood, and among the shrubs by Malham-Cave.

The great English fast, or gentle thistle, sometimes called the melancholy thistle. *Cirsium Britannicum repens clusii*. J. B. Found in the mountains about Ingleborough, and other parts in the West-Riding of this county.

Common round-leaved scurvy-grass. *Cocklearia rotundifolia*. Found in great plenty upon Stanemore near the Spittle; and upon Penigent and Ingleborough-hills.

Jagged-leaved fleabane-mullet. *Conyza Hebenitis foliis laciniatis*. Found almost close to the east-end of Shirley Pool, near Rusbymon.

Black-berried heath, otherwise called crow-berries, or crake-berries. *Erica baccifera procumbens nigra*. C. B. Found plentifully on the moors, and boggy mountains.

Dierfwrack. *Fucus sive Alga tinctoria*. P. B. Frequently cast on the shore near Bridlington.

Pepper mushroom, with a milky juice. *Fungus piperatus albus, lacteo succo turgens*. C. B. Found in great abundance in Marton-woods, under Pinno-moor, in Craven.

Mountain crawfoot-cranes-bill. *Geranium batrachioides montanum nostras*. Found in the mountainous meadows and bushes in the West-Riding.

Musked cranes-bill, commonly called musk, or muscovy. *Geranium meschatium*. Ger. Found growing common in Craven.

Mountain-

Mountain-cudweed, or cats-foot. *Gnaphalium montanum album sive pes cati*. Found upon Ingleborough and other hills in the West-Riding.

Bastard hellebore, with long, narrow, sharp pointed leaves. *Helleborine foliis longis angustis acutis*. Found under Bracken-brow near Ingleton.

Bastard hellebore, with a blackish flower. *Helleborine altera atro-rubente flore*. C. B. Found in plenty on the sides of the mountains near Malham, four miles from Settle.

Succory-leaved, mountain hawk-weed. *Hieracium montanum cichorei folio nostras*. In moist and boggy places, in some woods about Burnley.

Winter, or square barley, or bear-barley, called in the north county, beg. *Hordeum polystrichon*. J. B. This endures the winter, and is not so tender as the common barley; and is therefore sown instead of it in the mountainous parts of this county, and all over the North.

Lelly convally, or may-lilly: *Lilium convallium*. Ger. On Ingleborough and other hills.

Moonwort. *Lunaria minor*. Ger. Found very large, and in great plenty on the tops of some mountains near Settle.

Rose-bay willow-herb. *Lyfimachia Chamænerion dicta latifolia*. C. B. Found in the meadows near Sheffield, and divers other places.

Yellow loose strife, with a globular spike or tuft of flowers. *Lyfimachia lutea flore globofo*. Ger. Found in several places in the East-Riding of this county.

Club-mofs, or Wolfs-claw. *Muscus clavatus sive Lycopodium*. Ger.

Cyprus-mofs, or heath-cyprus. *Muscus cavatus foliis Cupressi*. C. B.

Smaller creeping club-mofs, with erect heads. *Muscus terrestris repens, clavis singularibus foliosis erectis*.

Upright fir-mofs. *Muscus erectus abietiformis nobis*.

Seeding mountain mofs. *Muscus terrestris rectus minor polyspermus*. All these sorts are found upon Ingleborough hill. The last about springs and watery places. The first and third are common to most of the moors in the north of England.

Yellow star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum luteum*. C. B. Found in the woods in the northern part of Yorkshire, by the Tees-side, near Greta-bridge and Brignall.

Shrub-cinquefoil. *Pentaphilloides fructicosa*. Found on the south-bank of the river Tees, below a village called Thorp; and in many other parts of the county.

Small rough cinquefoil. *Pentaphyllum parvum hirsutum*. J. B. Found in the pastures about Kippax, a village three miles distant from Pontefract.

Common winter-green. *Pyrola*. Ger. Found plentifully on the moors south of Heptenstall, in the way to Burnley.

Sharp-pointed winter-green, with ferrate leaves. *Pyrola folio mucronato serato*. C. B. Founded in Hafel-wood.

Sweet-smelling Solomon's-seal, with flowers on single foot-stalks. *Polygonatum floribus ex singularibus pediculis*. J. B. On the borders of the scars, or cliffs, near Settle and Wharfe.

Birds-eyn. *Primula veris flore rubro*. Ger. Found in the mountainous meadows near Ingleborough, and in several other moist and watery parts of this county.

Winter-green, with chickweed flowers. *Pyrola alfinis flore Europæa*. C. B. At the east end of Rambles-mear, near Helwick.

Winter-green chickweed of Brasil. *Pyrola alfinis flore Brasiliiana*. C. B. Found near Gisborough and other places.

The globe-flower, or locker-gowlons. *Ranunculus globosus*. Ger. Found plentifully in most parts of Yorkshire, in mountainous meadows, and near water-courses.

Red currants. *Ribes vulgare fructu rubro*. Ger. Found in the woods, in the northern part of this country, particularly near Greta-bridge.

Sweet mountain currants. *Ribes alpinus dulcis*. J. B. Found in many parts of this county.

Rosewort. *Rhodia radix omnium autorum*. Found

plentifully on the rocks on the north side of Ingleborough-hill.

The greater English apple-rose. *Rosa sylvestris pomifera major nostras*. Found frequently in the mountainous parts of this county.

Wild rosemary, or marsh holy-rose. *Rosmarinum sylvestre minus nostras park*. Found in mosses and moorish grounds.

The stone-bramble, or raspus. *Rubus saxatilis*. Ger. Found on the side of Ingleborough, and other hills in the West-Riding.

Bay leaved sweet willow. *Salix folio laureo seu lato glabro odorato*. Found by the water side, in the mountainous parts of the West Riding.

Round leaved mountainous dwarf willow. *Salix pumila montana folio rotunda*. J. B. Found on the rocks upon Ingleborough-hill, on the north side, and in other parts of Yorkshire.

Mountain fengreen with heath-like leaves, and large purple flowers. *Sedum alpinum ericoides cæruleum*. C. B. On the uppermost rocks on the north side of Ingleborough.

Small yellow mountain-fengreen. *Sedum minus alpinum luteum nostras*. Found in great plenty on the north side of Ingleborough-hill, near the rivers and springs.

Small mountain fengreen, with jagged leaves. *Sedum alpinum trifido folio*. C. B. Found on Ingleborough, and many other hills in the north part of this country.

Small marsh-fengreen. *Sedum purpureum pratense*. J. B. Found on the rocks near Ingleborough, in watery places.

Broad-leaved rough field-lionwort, with a large flower. *Sideritis arvensis latifolia hirsuta flore luteo*. Found in the West-Riding about Sheffield, and several other places among the corn.

Giant throat-wort. *Trachelium majus Belgarum*. Found in all parts of the county among the mountains.

The lesser meadow-rue. *Theletrum minus*. Ger. Found very common on the rocks about Malham and Wharfe.

Lunar violet, with an oblong wreathen cod. *Thlaspi vel patius leucoium sive lunaria vasculo sublongo intorto*. Found on the sides of mountains, in moist places, and near springs.

Cloud-berries, knot-berries, or knout-berries. *Vaccinia nubis*. Ger. Found growing plentifully on Henekel-hough, near Settle.

Greek valerian, vulgarly called ladder to Heaven, or Jacob's ladder. *Valeriana Græca*. Ger. Found plentifully about Malham-cove, in the wood on the left hand.

Common liquorice. *Glycyrrhiza vulgaris*. Ger. Cultivated for sale in many large gardens in Pontefract.

Remarks on the SEA-COAST of Yorkshire.

The sea-coast of this county is one of the most dangerous parts of the kingdom to ships bound to different ports of England. The mouth of the Humber is very difficult for ships to enter when the wind blows strong at East, unless the pilot be well acquainted with the shoals that lie scattered about the mouth of that river. This difficulty is greatly increased by the rapid current of the river; which, during the ebb, pours down with amazing velocity, and too often carries ships on the shoal. At the same time the sea runs very high occasioned by the wind's blowing directly against the current.

Ships running from the eastward must be careful of a shoal called the Dreadful, which lies about three miles and a half almost due east from the Spurn-head, and on which there is no more than six feet at barometer. If a windmill about three miles to the northward of the Spurn-head be kept in a right line with the tower of Illington church, the ship will fail over

over the middle of the shoal. But if the two light-houses upon the Spurn-head be kept both in one, the ship will pass safely to the southward of the shoal.

A stone bank stretches out above half a mile from the shore of the Spurn-head. A small distance within the Spurn-head, is a small island called the Den, surrounded by a sand, stretching out about half a mile from the beach of the island. About two miles and a half north-east from the Den is a shoal called Trinity-sand, which is dry at low water.

About six miles above Trinity-sand, is Sunk-island, surrounded with a large bank of sand, which is dry at low water, and the tail of it stretching to the east ward, is near four miles long. About five miles above Sunk-island is Whitebooth road, where ships ride in safety, out of the violent current of the river.

From Spurn-head the coast lies north-west-by-west to Bridlington, or Burlington-bay, formed by a point of land, at the northern extremity, called Flamborough-head. About the middle of this bay is a shoal called Smithick-sand, on which there is from two to ten feet water. This sand is about four miles long, three quarters of a mile broad, and about three miles and a half from the shore. It lies north-east and south-west; but there are two channels, one between the main land and the northern extremity of the shoal, and the other at its southern extremity. The former is something more than a mile broad, and the latter a mile and a half: the first has, however, the greater depth of water. Within this sand, ships bound to Bridlington generally come to an anchor, it being very safe riding, especially in northerly and westerly winds.

The northern extremity of this bay is called Flamborough-head; on which there is a light-house, for the safety of ships in the night.

Five leagues to the north of Flamborough-head, is Scarborough, where there is a pier for ships; and in the bay before the town they anchor in five fathoms water, about a mile from the shore. The pier is one of the best in England.

Whitby, the last sea-port in this county, is situated about five leagues to the north ward of Scarborough. A great number of large ships belong to this town, though the harbour is but indifferent; the pier is indeed very capacious.

Of the INHABITANTS of Yorkshire.

This county, under the Romans was inhabited by the Brigantes; and in the third division of Britain by the

emperor Constantine, the northern part was called Maxima Cæsariensis, of which this shire was a considerable part, the city of York being its capital. Under the Saxon Heptarchy, Yorkshire belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland, and was called the province of Deira.

The sharp and healthy air of this county has rendered it remarkable for the great length of the lives of many of its inhabitants. At Dent, a village upon a small river of the same name, south-west of Askring, upon the borders of Lancashire, there were two persons, the father and son, who in 1664 were summoned as witnesses upon a trial at York assizes, when the father was above one hundred and thirty-nine years of age, and the son upwards of one hundred.

At Thirleby, near Helmesley, lived one Mary Allison; who, at the age of one hundred and six years, spun a web of linen cloth, and lived to the age of one hundred and eight years.

But a much more remarkable instance of longevity, was one Henry Jenkins, a native of the same Riding of this county, who died at the age of one hundred and sixty-nine years. As there were no registers old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumstances: He remembered the battle of Flodden-Field, fought between the English and Scots in 1513, when he was twelve years old; several men in his neighbourhood, about one hundred years of age, agreed, that from their earliest remembrance, he had been an old man; and at York assizes he was admitted to swear to one hundred and forty years memory. He frequently swam rivers after he was an hundred years old, and he retained his sight and hearing to his death. He had been a fisherman an hundred years, but towards the latter end of his days he begged. A monument was erected to his memory by subscription, at Bolton, on the river Swale, in 1743, on which is an inscription, purporting that he was one hundred sixty-nine years old, and was interred there on the sixth of December, 1670.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Yorkshire.

This county sends thirty members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of York, and two burgeses for each of the following boroughs, Aldborough, North-Allerton, Burrow-bridge, Beverley, Headon, Knaresborough, Malton, Pontefract, Richmond, Rippon, Scarborough, Thirsk, and Kingston upon Hull.

D U R H A M.

THIS county is bounded by Northumberland on the north, by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the south; by the German Ocean on the east, and by parts of the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland on the west. It is of a triangular figure, measures thirty-nine miles in length, from east to west, thirty five in breadth, from north to south, and one hundred and seven miles in circumference. It is divided into four wards, or wakes, and fifty-two parishes, in which are one city, seven market-towns, two hundred and twenty-three villages, about fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty four houses, and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty inhabitants. It lies in the province of York, and forms a diocese of itself.

R I V E R S.

In this county there are sixteen rivers, the chief of which are the Tees and the Were. The Tees rises on the borders of Cumberland, and running east-south-east, receives, besides several less considerable streams, the Laden, the Hade, the Lune, the Bauder, and the Skern; then running north-north-east, it falls into the German Ocean. The Were is formed of three small streams, called the Killop, the Willop, and the Burdop, burns rising near one another in the west part of this county, and within three miles of the head of the Tees. The Were thus formed, runs eastward, and receives the Gaunles, and several smaller streams, and then by many windings it directs its course north-east, and passing by the city of Durham, falls into the German Sea at Sunderland, a considerable port and market town of this county.

Near the conflux of the river Tees and Bauder, about midsummer 1689, there happened an eruption of water, which, inforcing its passage from below, carried away a quantity of earth, that left a chasm of one hundred and sixty yards long, eighty yards broad, and six or seven deep, choaked up both rivers, and killed great quantities of fish. The meadows over which the flood passed, were all spoiled for a time, by the mud which it left behind.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Durham.

There are only two rivers navigable in this county, the Tees and the Were; for with regard to the Tyne, which separates this county from that of Northumberland, it will be considered in our survey of that shire.

The Tees is navigable for vessels of considerable burden to Stockton, and for boats to the influx of the Skern, on which the town of Darlington is situated. The Tees might be easily made navigable to Bernard's-castle, if the trade of that part of the county would answer the expence.

The mouth of the Were receives large ships, great numbers of which load with coals of Sunderland; and the river is navigable for keels to Lumley-castle, where great quantities of coal, reckoned equal to any in the kingdom, are dug, and sent down the river to Sunderland. Small boats passing up to Durham, might easily be extended farther.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Durham is healthy, and though sharp in the western parts, is nevertheless mild and pleasant towards the sea, the warm vapours of which mitigate the

cold; which, in a situation so far north, must be severe in the winter season. The soil is also different; the western parts are mountainous and barren; the rest of the county is fruitful, and, like the southern counties, beautifully diversified with meadows, pastures, corn-fields and woods. It abounds with inexhaustible mines of lead and iron, and particularly coal, called Newcastle coal, from Newcastle upon Tyne, a large borough town in Northumberland, the port where it is shipped to supply the city of London; and the greatest part of England. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon, known in London by the name of Newcastle salmon; and these two articles include the whole traffic of the place. The coal trade of this county is one great nursery for seamen; and the ports of Durham supply the royal navy with more men than any other in the kingdom.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of Durham.

The soil, in general, is a gravelly clay and loam; lets from ten shillings to fifteen the arable. Farms from thirty pounds to two hundred. The course of crops, generally three to a fallow. For wheat, they plough three times, sow two bushels, or two and an half if old ploughing, the latter end of October and beginning of November, and gain from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. For barley, they plough three times, sow two bushels, and two and an half, in April, or beginning of May, and gain from three quarters to five per acre. They plough once for oats, sow four bushels on an acre in March, and gain from thirty to forty bushels in return. They plough once for beans, sow four and four and a half bushels broad-cast in February, never hoe them, and gain from twenty to twenty-five bushels, use them for horses, beasts and calves, and split or ground for horses and calves. They plough once for pease, sow four bushels, and four and a half (never hoe them) in March, and gain from thirty to thirty-five bushels. They plough three times for rye, sow two bushels and one fourth, and gain from forty to fifty bushels per acre; it is sown in October, or spring rye in March. For turnips, they plough three times, never hoe them, but value a crop from one pound ten shillings, to three pounds per acre, and use them for sheep, for oxen, cows, and calves. They pare and burn for rape, and plough once after it; sow it in July and August, never feed it, but gain from forty to fifty bushels an acre; it is succeeded by maslin, *i. e.* wheat and rye mixt.

They sow twelve pounds of clover on an acre, with oats, barley, or bigg, gain about three tons of hay; reckon they have better crops after mowing than feeding; many keep it two or three years in mowing, and generally sow wheat after it.

In manuring, they lay three chaldrons of lime (thirty-two bushels to the chaldron), for which they give seven shillings; one shilling and eight-pence a mile for lading, and two shillings and six-pence an acre spreading; expence of pairing from eleven to thirteen shillings per acre, of burning, three shillings and six-pence; ditto, of spreading, one shilling and eight-pence.

They stack their hay in the fields, never chop stubbles, nor fold sheep, except upon turnips; of ashes they lay from fifteen to twenty five loads on an acre: town dung on grass and arable, twenty load an acre; they seldom marle, never on grass ground, nor use any composts.

Good grass land lets from twenty to thirty shillings per acre, for vast numbers of beasts, but more dairying, butter

butter being the commodity of the county; allow an acre and rood of grafs to each ox or cow, and five sheep to an acre. The farmers never lay any manure at all on land of this value. Their breed of horned cattle, chiefly Holdernefs and Dutch; the fize of their hogs, from twenty to twenty-five stone, fourteen pounds weight to the stone. Of oxen, from fixty to one hundred and twenty stone; reckon the produce of a cow at six pounds, seven fhillings. They give, in May, June, and July, from five to nine gallons of milk per day. Profit on a beaft of fifty stone, four pounds, if fold before Martinmas, but more if kept till winter; reckon more profit from breeding than buying in, if the flock is good. They allow four or fix hogs to be maintained by ten cows: calves fuck ten days, or a fortnight; give them skim milk, and some give linfeed cakes. A dairy maid will take care of ten cows. If a cow calves early, her winter hay will coft two pounds, ten fhillings; from that to three pounds they reckon the joift of a cow in winter; in fummer, from twenty-five fhillings to thirty-five, and forty fhillings. They reckon an acre of the above land will fat an ox of fifty stone. Never keep their cows in the houfe, till after calving; and if the weather is good, turn them out again in a month or fix weeks: this is in cafe they calve about Candlemas, which is the moft ufual time for breeding flock. Value of an ox-hide, from fifteen fhillings to two pounds ten fhillings; the Lancashire hides will give more. The fize of their flocks, two hundred sheep in one hundred acres of feeding land to a proportionable flock of other kinds; profit per sheep, eight fhillings; reckon in winter, that one acre of good turnips will keep twenty sheep, the average fleece from fix to feven pounds weight. To one hundred acres of arable land, they keep four horfes and fix oxen, and drive two horfes and two oxen in a plough; do an acre a day; reckon the annual expence of a horfe, four pounds, five fhillings a year, the fummer's joift of one pound, ten fhillings; in winter, two pounds, fifteen fhillings; feed their oxen, in winter, with oat and barley ftaw, &c.

They break up their stubbles in September and October, give four fhillings and fix-pence, and five fhillings an acre for ploughing, never chop ftaw into chaff, but mix their chaff with the corn for horfes. Hire of a cart, three horfes, and driver, from four to five fhillings a day. Average of hay per ton, for feven years, from twenty-five fhillings to thirty. In the hiring and ftocking farms, they reckon four hundred pounds fufficient for one hundred a year, half grafs, half arable; fome of the particulars as follows:

Half a year's rent in hand, 50*l*.

Seed for fowing down fpring corn, 12*l*. 10*s*.

To the management of fallow, 13*l*. 10*s*.

Implements, 40*l*.

They give from thirty-three to thirty-feven years purchase for land.

Tythe compofition for wheat in general, 2*s*. in the pound rent; employment of the poor at spinning, earn from 4*d*. to 7*d*. a day; young and old, at knitting, from 4*d*. to 6*d*. Moftly drink tea.

They carry their corn from five to feven miles computed.

Leafes from feven to twenty-one; terms from three to five years; lives none.

Surveyor's rate, 3*d*. per acre.

Price of L A B O U R.

In harveft, men, 1*s*. and 1*s*. 6*d*. a day; women, 9*d*. and 1*s*.

In hay-time, men, 1*s*. women, 8*d*.

In winter, men, 10*d*.

They feldom reap by the acre:

Mowing fpring corn, they have 1*s*. 6*d*. an acre.

Grafs, 2*s*.

Ditching per rood, 4*d*. to 8*d*.

Threfhing wheat, 3*d*. a bufhel.

Barley, from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. per quarter.

Oats, from 10*d*. to 1*s*. 2*d*. ditto.

Beans, from 10*d*. to 1*s*. ditto.

Water-furrowing with a fpade, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. a rood:

Filling carts, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. per fcore.

Headman's wages, 15*l*. a year.

Plough lads, 6*d*. a day.

Boy of ten or twelve years old, 4*d*.

Dairy-maid's wages, from 5*l*. to 6*l*. a year.

Other maids, 3*l*. to 5*l*. ditto.

Value of a man's board, wafhing and lodging, 3*s*. 6*d*. a week.

Maids, ditto, 5*l*. or 6*l*. per annum.

Their hours of labour in a day, from eight to fix, but few work fo long. In winter, from nine to five.

Rife of labour within ten years, 3*d*. per day.

Great improvements are however made in this method of husbandry, by a very ingenious gentleman.

He takes but two crops to a fallow, gives five or fix ploughings for wheat, firft and fecond, from angle to angle, and harrowing after each, fows in September, or as foön as poffible in October, and gets thirty bufhels on an acre in general, better in quality than the common; he ploughs as often for barley, unlefs after turnips or cabbages, and fows two bufhels of feed; fows it the latter end of March, or early in April, and generally reaps five quarters. He fows North Frizeland kind of oats, three or three and a half bufhels to an acre, in March, and gains fifty bufhels or better upon good loam, and has had eighty bufhels per acre.

He ploughs three times for beans; fows three bufhels, or three and a quarter broad-caft in February, and gains from twenty-eight to thirty-five bufhels; feldom grows any peafe, unlefs to plough in for manure, and then fows three bufhels in February. Gives the fame earths for rye, as wheat gains, from forty to fifty bufhels per acre, and which weighs three or four pounds more a bufhel than the common; it is little ufed, as the poor people will fcarcely buy it.

For turnips he ploughs five times, hoes them in June, July, and Auguft, and values them from four to five pounds per acre, ufes them for fat oxen, sheep, calves, and cows (except milch.) This gentleman has fed many sheep upon rape, and the crop answered extremely well; he thinks the better for it, as he obferved it yielded moft where it was neareft eat; he had eighty sheep upon feventeen acres, and fold twenty of thofe sheep for forty guineas; he had twelve laft of feed upon thofe acres, eighty bufhels to the laft.

He never keeps clover but one year, and ploughs in the after-grafs, which he gets a good crop of wheat after; he has had pretty good crops of tares, and extreme good oats after them; the tares fown after barley.

His general praftice is to lay two loads of dung upon an acre, befides two chaldrons of lime; of foap-afhes he lays from twenty-five to thirty load per acre, alfo common afhes. Sometimes lays forty loads of town-dung per acre, and has laid the fame of clay on an acre of gravelly land in ploughing, which has answered extremely well. The compoft he has chiefly made ufe of is a mixture of lime, virgin earth, dung of all kinds, with foap-afhes; and to take care that the lime and horfe litter do not lie together, (as it will be apt to fire) it muft be turned as foön as the lime is found dead, otherwife it will run together and cement; this kind of compoft fhould be turned at leaft three times, if you lay it upon grafs anywife moffy. He fhould recommend Du Hamel's cultivator, or five-coulter plough, properly fet for the foil, to be run over the ground before you lay the compoft on. N. B. This compoft has answered and improved all the different foils this gentleman has tried it on, particularly ftony, gravelly clay. From being let at ten fhillings per acre, it is let at one pound, two fhillings and fix-pence per acre.

He has obferved, that land in general that wants draining has a *stratum* of clay, otherwife the water would not be kept up fo near the furface, (except where it is a peat-earth). The firft thing to be done is to take the proper levels, and confult from whence comes the origin of your fprings. A main drain then to be properly placed, and fide drains from that main drain; all thefe to be cut into the clay, which you will generally have

before

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before you, are three quarters deep. The drains at the top should be at least two feet wide, at the bottom three inches, having proper spades for that purpose; he would chuse to fill them all with stone, many do it with small faggoting, others with sods, the grass-side downwards, cut like a wedge; this latter is what is commonly used, but he has found by experience they soon decay. N. B. Bean-straw, or any straw, laid upon the stones, before the drains are filled up. Expence, three-pence, and three-pence half-penny a rood for digging; two-pence a rood for filling with stone, and filling up the level; three-pence halfpenny for lading and getting of stone, if it is got out of a quarry; it will be less, if the stone is got upon the land.

He has always kept to the Holderness and Dutch breed of horned cattle; he has had oxen of one hundred and thirty-five stone, fourteen pounds weight to the stone; he generally sells his three year olds, after wintering, at twenty-one and twenty-two pounds *per* beast; gives his calves new milk for two months, then old milk and bean-meal till they are turned to grass, or feed them with good lettuce, lucerne, &c. He has found that one acre of good turnips will keep twenty sheep the winter, but that one acre of cabbages will keep above fifty. The weight of his wool, *per* sheep, generally runs to twelve and fourteen pounds weight, that are fat, the first year clip ten pounds.

This gentleman's method of laying arable to grass, is first to reduce the moulds as fine as possible by a fallow, sowing it down with barley or bigg; the latter he would chuse in moor soils, after the corn is come up; sows eight bushels of common grass-seeds, two pounds weight of cow-grass, ditto of rib-grass, ditto of yellow trefoil, and roll it the first dry season.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Durham, and the market towns are Stockton, Hartlepool, Aukland Bishops, Darlington, Barnard-Castle, Marwood, and Sunderland.

We crossed the river Tees to Durham, and proceeded on our tour to Stockton, situated about two miles from the mouth of this river, and two hundred and twenty miles from London. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and is one of the four ward towns of the county. It is well built, is a place of great resort and business; and is of late so considerably increased in its trade and the number of its inhabitants, that a church has been erected in the place of a little old chapel. The river is capable of bearing ships of good burden at this place, but the current is frequently dangerous. For the management of the port there are a collector of the customs, and other inferior officers. The port of Stockton is a member of the port of Newcastle, as appears by a commission returned into the Exchequer in the reign of king Charles II. and by a report made in the third year of the reign of king George II. of the dimensions of its three lawful quays for shipping and landing goods.

Here is a good trade to London for lead, butter, and bacon; and the ale here is much admired by the lovers of that liquor. The bishop of Durham is lord of the manor, and its bishops had formerly a house here.

Stockton has a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair July the eighteenth, for toys, &c.

In the neighbourhood is a course where there are frequent horse-races.

At Norton, a village somewhat to the north of this town, was an ancient collegiate church, dedicated to St. Mary, consisting of eight prebendaries, or portionists, before the year 1227, and then in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. It was valued upon the dissolution at thirty-four pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence, *per annum*.

At Gretham, a village between Stockton and Hartlepool, Robert de Stichill, bishop of Durham, in the year 1262 built and endowed an hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. Its yearly revenues were valued upon the dissolution at

ninety-seven pounds, six shillings and three pence, clear. It is still in being, and the mastership of it in the gift of the bishop of Durham.

Hartlepool, the next town we visited, stands on a little promontory, six or seven miles above the mouth of the Tees; and is encompassed on all sides but the west by the sea. It is a famous ancient corporation, with a very safe harbour; governed by a mayor and alderman, with other subordinate officers. It depends chiefly on the fishing trade, and its harbour, which is much frequented by the colliers passing to and from Newcastle, particularly in strefs of weather. There are several officers of the customs belonging to the harbour.

From this place the shore affords a delightful prospect, to those who sail by a pleasant variety of corn fields, meadows, villages, and a variety of other views, which continue uninterrupted for the length of fifteen miles, till a passage opens for the river Were.

Here was formerly an ancient monastery, called Heorthy, founded upon the first conversion of the Northumbrians to Christianity, about the year 640, as some suppose, by a religious woman, named Hieu; or according to others, by St. Fega. At this place was also a house of Grey friars, founded before the year 1275; but by whom, or what its revenues were at the dissolution, we have no account of.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and four annual fairs, viz. May the fourteenth, August the twenty-first, October the ninth, and November the twenty-seventh, for toys, &c.

From hence we passed on to the city of Durham, originally by the Saxons called Dunholme, a word compounded of Dun, a hill, and holme, an island in a river, and expressive of its situation upon a hill, almost surrounded by the river Were. The Saxon name Dunholme, was changed by the Normans to Duresme; which was afterwards corrupted into the present name Durham. This city is two hundred and sixty-two miles from London, and is said to have been first incorporated by king Richard I. and was anciently governed by bailiffs, appointed by the bishops, and afterwards by an alderman and twelve burgesses. Queen Elizabeth gave it a mayor, aldermen, and common council; but it is now governed under a charter procured by bishop Crew, of king Charles II. by twelve aldermen, twelve common council men, a recorder, town clerk, and other officers, who can hold a court-leet and court-baron within their city, under the stile of the bishop, for the time being. They keep also a court instituted to regulate disorders at fairs, called a pye powder court, from *pye*, foot, and *powder*, dusty, because it was held only during the fair, and made its determinations after a summary examination, before the dust was shaken from the feet of the suitors. The fairs pay about twenty-pounds a year toll, to the bishop or his lessee. The bishop of Durham is a temporal prince, being earl of Sadbergh, a small town near Stockton, which he holds by barony; he is sheriff paramount of this county, and appoints his deputy, who makes up his audit to him, without accounting to the Exchequer. He is also as count palatine, lord of this city, and appoints all officers of justice, and other inferior magistrates.

The situation of this city is so pleasant and healthy, and the country in which it stands so plentiful, that it is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. It is surrounded with a fortified wall, and is about one mile long, and one mile broad; the form of it is compared to that of a crab, the market place resembling the body, and the streets the claws. The principal building in it is the cathedral, which is dedicated to Christ and the Virgin Mary. It is a magnificent pile, four hundred and eleven feet long, and eighty broad, with three spacious isles, one in the middle, and one at each end; that in the middle is one hundred and seventy feet long, the eastern isle is one hundred and thirty-two feet long, and the western one hundred feet. In the western isle was a chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee; the outside of this chapel was adorned with two handsome spires, covered with lead, the towers of which are still standing. In the north tower there were four large bells,

bells, three of which, soon after the reformation, were added to three in the middle tower, but they have been since cast into eight. The eastern isle was formerly called the Nine Altars, because in the front facing the church, there were so many erected; that is, there were four in the north part of the isle, four in the south, and one in the middle. The middle one, which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the patron of the church, was the most beautiful, and near it was a rich shrine of that saint. The whole building is strongly vaulted, and supported by large pillars. The waincot of the choir is well wrought, the organ large and good, and the font of marble. There is a handsome screen at the entrance into the choir, which is one hundred and seventeen feet long, and thirty-three broad. Many of the windows are very curious, particularly the middle window, to the east, which is called the Catharine Wheel, or St. Catharine's Window; it comprehends all the breadth of the choir, and is composed of twenty-four lights; in the south end of the church was a window called St. Cuthbert's, in which was painted the history of the life and miracles of that saint; on the north side was a third window, on which the history of Joseph was painted, and which was therefore called Joseph's window. In the chapel called Galilee, the women, who were not allowed to go farther up than a line of marble, by the side of the font, used to hear divine service, and it then contained sixteen altars, for the celebration of the mass, but it is now used for holding the consistory court. The chapter-house, in which sixteen bishops are interred, is a stately room seventy-five feet long, and thirty-three broad, with an arched roof of stone, and a beautiful seat at the upper end, for the instalment of the bishops. The decorations of this church are said to be richer than those of any other church in England, it having suffered less by the alienation of its revenues, than any other cathedral. King Henry VIII. established the present endowment of this church, for a dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve minor canons, a deacon, sub-deacon, sixteen lay singing men, a school master, usher, master of the choristers, a divinity reader, eight almsmen, eighteen scholars, ten choristers, two vergers, two porters, two cooks, two butlers, and two sacristans.

This cathedral is adorned with a fine cloyster on the south-side, formerly glazed with painted glass; on the east side is the chapter-house, the deanery, and a building called the Old Library; on the west side is the dormitory, and under that are the treasury and song house; on the north side is the new library, which is a large lightsome building, begun by dean Sudbury, on the site of the old common refectory of a convent. Besides the cathedral there are six parish churches, three of which stand in the principal or middle part of the town, and the other three in the suburbs. Those in the town are St. Nicholas, or the City Church, which stands in the market place, St. Oswald's commonly called Elvet Church, and St. Margaret's, called Cross-gate Church, which is a parochial chapel to St. Oswald's. Those in the suburbs are St. Giles's, commonly called Gilly-gate Church, St. Mary's the Great, commonly called North Bailey Church, and St. Mary's the Less, called South Bailey Church; St. Mary's the Great is also called Bow Church, because before it was rebuilt its steeple stood on an arch crossing the street.

South of the cathedral is the college, a quadrangular pile of building, inclosing a spacious court; it consists at present of houses for the prebendaries; and the greatest part of it has been either new built, or very much improved since the restoration. Opposite to the college gate, upon the east side, is the exchequer; at the west end was the guest-hall, for the entertainment of strangers, and near it the granary, and other offices of the convent. On the north side of the cathedral is the college school, with a house for the master; and between the church-yard and what is called the castle, or the bishop's palace, is an area, called the Palace Green; to the west of this is the shire hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county, and near it is a fine library, built by doctor Cosin, who was bishop of this see in the time of Charles II. and the exchequer built by

doctor Nevil, who was bishop afterwards. In the exchequer are the offices belonging to the county palatine court. On the east side of the cathedral is an hospital, built and endowed by bishop Cosin; and there are two schools; one at each end of it, founded by bishop Langley, and new built by bishop Cosin. On the north side of the cathedral is the castle, which afterwards became the bishop's palace; it was built by William the Conqueror, and the outer gate of it is now the county gaol.

The other public buildings of this city are the toll-booth, by which may be understood the custom-house, which stands near St. Nicholas's church; the cross, and a conduit, both in the market place; there are also two stone bridges over the river Were.

The bishopric of Durham was anciently a part of the country inhabited by the Brigantes; upon the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy it became a part of the kingdom of Northumberland, and was one of the counties which, being on the south side of the Tine, were called Deira, to distinguish them from the northern division of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, known by the name of Bernicia. Soon after the Saxons were converted to Christianity, this county was given by their kings to St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfern, an island in the county of Northumberland, now known by the name of Holy Island, and to his successors for ever; the monkish writers therefore called this county the Patrimony of St. Cuthbert, in the same sense as the Romish ecclesiastical state is to this day called the Patrimony of St. Peter. The Danes and Normans confirmed this grant of the Saxon kings, and added several other liberties and privileges to the church of St. Cuthbert. In the reign of William the Conqueror, one Walcher, a native of Lorrain, being bishop of Durham, bought the earldom of Northumberland of the king, and then assuming the office of a secular judge, sat in court, and with unlimited authority determined all causes at his pleasure. This is supposed to have been the origin of the temporal power of the bishops of Durham, and upon this purchase it is supposed to have been made a county palatine.

The bishops of Durham, as counts palatine, have borne in their seals a knight, armed on horseback, brandishing a sword with one hand, and holding out the arms of the bishopric in the other. The common people insisting on their privileges, have refused to march into Scotland in time of war, pretending that they were Halwerk men; that is, men bound to do nothing but holy works, that they held their lands to defend the body of St. Cuthbert, and that they were not to serve out of the confines of the bishopric, either for the king or for the bishop. King Edward I. seized the prerogatives of one of these bishops, and took away many of the privileges of the see, some of which however the succeeding bishops recovered, and so great was their power even after its abridgment by king Edward I. that it became a maxim, *Quicquid rex habet extra comitatum Dunelmensem episcopus habet intra, nisi aliqua sit concessio aut præscriptio in contrarium*, i. e. 'Whatever prerogative the king has without the county of Durham, the bishop has within it, unless there be some concession or prescription to the contrary.' Though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present when judgment of blood was given, yet the bishop of Durham might on those occasions sit in court in his purple robes, whence came the old saying, *Solum Dunelmense stolâ jus dicit et ense*.

The bishop of Durham had power to call a parliament, and to create barons to sit in it, of which parliaments, and the subsidies granted by them, the ancient rolls of Durham give an account. The bishop had also power to raise taxes, and to coin money: the courts were kept in his name, he appointed all judges and justices of the peace, and all writs ran in his name. All recognizances entered upon the bishop's close rolls in his chancery, and made to him or in his name, were as valid within this county, as those made to the king were in other counties; and the bishop had a register of writs of as much authority, as that in the king's courts. They who alienated freehold lands without his leave, were obliged

to sue to him for a pardon, which he might grant not only for intrusions and trespasses, but also for felonies, rapes, and other crimes. He had power to grant licences for building chapels, founding chauntries and hospitals, for making boroughs and corporations; he also granted markets and fairs, created officers by patent, either for life or during his pleasure; but these grants were valid no longer than the life of the bishop who made them, except they were confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The bishop had several forests, chaces, parks, and woods in this county; he was lord admiral of the seas and other waters belonged to the palatinate, had his vice-admirals, his courts of admiralty, and his officers of beaconage, and commissioners of water passages; he directed commissioners of array; a great part of the lands in the palatinate belonging to him, and was held of the fee in capite; to him belonged all moors and wastes, and he had copyhold and hallmot courts, and the tenure of the lands is much the same to this day: the lands, goods, and chattles of such as were convicted of treason, fell to the bishop, and he still claims all forfeitures upon outlawries and felonies. Such were the privileges of the bishops of Durham, when they were abridged by a statute of the twenty-seventh year of the reign of king Henry VIII. which in effect stripped them of their palatine power, particularly that of granting pardons, creating judges, and making out judicial writs and indictments; but the bishops and their temporal chancellors were still permitted to act as justices of the peace.

In the reign of king Edward VI. this bishopric was dissolved, and the parliament gave all its revenues and immunities to the crown; but queen Mary repealed this act, and restored the see to the state in which king Henry the Eighth left it.

As this county was a kind of principality, distinct from the rest of the kingdom, it never sent representatives to parliament till the reign of king Charles II.

The city of Durham owes its origin to the monks of Lindisfern, a monastery in a small island south-east of Berwick upon Tweed, a borough town of Northumberland, who being with Eardulfus, their bishop, driven from their habitation by the Danes, retired first to Chester in the Street, a small town north of Durham, about the year 883, carrying with them the relics of their bishop, St. Cuthbert; having continued there one hundred and thirteen years, they removed to this place about the year 995, and deposited their relics under a small oratory, which they built of sticks and twigs, wattled together: this oratory, Aldwin, the bishop, who then transferred the episcopal see from Chester in the Street to Durham, afterwards improved into a cathedral. This cathedral William de Careleph, who was bishop of Durham about the year 1083, pulled down, and began a more stately church, which was finished by his successors. In a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, at the west end of this cathedral, stands the tomb of Venerable Bede, a monk, and an ancient British historian, and over it hangs an old parchment scroll, enumerating his virtues; where, among other encomiums it is said, that he was *omni major, & angelus in orbis angulo*; and it concludes with *hac sunt in fossa Bedæ Venerabilis ossa*. In this cathedral are still preserved many old records of Scotland, the kings of that country having been very great benefactors to it.

There was a provost and secular canons settled in the cathedral soon after it was built, by Aldwin; but those being expelled by bishop William de Caslepho, with the consent of the Pope and King, a prior and convent of Benedictine monks were placed in their stead, who continued till the general dissolution, when the bishopric was valued upon the whole, at three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, nine shillings and eight pence, *per annum*, and two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one pounds, one shilling and five-pence clear, and the revenues of the church at one thousand three hundred and sixty-six pounds, ten shillings and nine-pence, *per annum*.

Durham sends two members to parliament; has a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. March the thirty-first, a three day fair; the first day, for horned cattle, the second day for sheep and hogs,

and the third day, for horses; Whitsun-Tuesday, and September the fifteenth, for horses, cattle, &c.

Near this city may still be seen the remains of a Roman military way, which by some writers is supposed to be part of the causeway called Ikenild Street, reaching from the mouth of the river Tine, to St. Davids in Wales.

Chester in the Street, a small town near Durham, in the way to Berwick, was called by the Saxons *Concerpen* and is therefore supposed by Mr. Camden to have been the Roman *Condercum*, a station, *ad lineam valli*, where the *Notitia* tells us the first wing of the *Astures* kept garrison; others think the *Condercum* must have been nearer to the *Picts Wall*, and therefore suppose it to have been *Sunderland*.

In the year 1057, Egelric, then bishop of Durham, laid the foundation of a church here, in memory of the residence of his successors, the monks of Lindisfern and their bishop, in this place; and while the work was carrying on, he dug up so large a sum of money, supposed to have been buried by the Romans, that thinking himself sufficiently enriched, he resigned his bishopric, and retired to a monastery at Peterborough, a city in the county of Northampton, where he had formerly been abbot, the buildings of which he very much improved and enlarged. He constructed several other public works of great expence, particularly a causeway from Deeping to Spalding, which are two market towns in Lincolnshire, over a marshy country, with several bridges in proper places. This causeway is still called *Egelric Road*.

Lanchester, a town standing north-west of Durham, upon the Roman high-way called *Watling-street*, is supposed by Mr. Camden to be the Roman *Longovicum*, several inscriptions having been dug up here which favour that opinion, and it appearing by many ruins, to have been fortified with a strong thick wall, and adorned with temples, palaces, and other public buildings.

Binchester, a town upon the river *Were*, south-west of the city of Durham, is supposed to have been the *Vinovium* of Antoninus, and the *Binovium* of Ptolemy. Here are still visible the ruins of walls and castles; a variety of seals, urns, and other antiquities have been dug up in this place, particularly some Roman coins, called *Binchester pennies*; and two altars, one of them inscribed *DEAB. MATRIB. Q. LO - - - CL. QVINTIANVS - - - COS. V. S. L. M.* and the other - - - - - *TRIB. COHORI. CARTOV - - - MARTI VICTORI GENIO LOCI ET BONO EVENTVI*; the inscription being imperfect.

In the channel of the *Were*, a little below *Branspeth*, a village near Durham, there are many very large stones, which are never covered but when that river overflows, and over which if water is poured it will in a short time become brackish; and at *Saltwater Haugh*, not far distant, there is a salt spring in the middle of the *Were*, which is best perceived in the summer, when the water of the river is low, then it is seen bubbling up. The water of this spring tinges all the stones near it with a red colour; it is as salt as any brine, and when boiled, it produces a great quantity of bay salt, though not so palatable as common salt.

Near *Branspeth* there is a medicinal spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, and between that spring and the city of Durham is a *Chalibeat* water.

Hunwick, a small village upon the *Were*, south-west of Durham, is remarkable for its wells; the water of which, though very sweet, is strongly impregnated with sulphur. It is in high repute, and much frequented.

Bishop *Randal* built an hospital at *Kepeyre*, a village near Durham, for a master and brethren. It was dedicated to St. Giles; and by the bounty of *Hugh, Putacco, Pufar, or Pudsey*, a succeeding bishop of Durham, and other benefactors was so well endowed, as upon the dissolution, to be rated at the yearly revenues of one hundred and eighty-six pounds and ten-pence; in the whole at one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, two shillings and eleven-pence clear.

At *Finchale* a village near Durham, there was an hermitage, which bishop *Randal* gave before the year 1128 to the monks of Durham, by whose consent the holy man *Godric*, afterwards canonized, enjoyed the

same years, and devoted the place particularly to the service of St. John the Baptist; upon Godric's death, in the year 1170, some monks of Durham retired hither, and had an allowance made them towards their support, by Hugh, Bishop of Durham, in the time of Henry II. Henry de Putacco, son to bishop Hugh, about the year 1196, having very much increased the revenues, a prior and monks of the Benedictine order, subordinate to Durham, were settled here. At the dissolution this house consisted of a prior and eight monks, whose yearly revenues were valued at one hundred and twenty-two pounds, fifteen shillings and three-pence.

At Sherburn, a village near Durham, there was an hospital for lepers, founded by bishop Hugh, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The yearly revenues of this house at the dissolution amounted to one hundred and thirty-five pounds seven shillings clear; it then maintained sixty-five lepers, besides a master and several priests. It is still in being, and the mastership is in the gift of the bishop of Durham.

At Lanchester was a collegiate church for a dean and seven prebendaries, founded by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, in the year 1283, and valued upon the dissolution at forty-nine pounds, three shillings and four pence, *per annum*.

Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. obtained licence from king Edward IV. in the seventeenth year of his reign, to found a college in the castle here, for a dean and twelve secular priests, ten clerks and six choristers, dedicated to Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, St. Margaret and St. Ninian, and to purchase lands, not exceeding the yearly value of four hundred marks; but what was done in consequence of this grant does not appear.

Here was an hospital of St. John, valued upon the dissolution at five pounds, nine shillings and four-pence *per annum* clear; and is yet in being, and the gift of the mastership is in the lord chancellor of Great Britain.

Six miles from Durham is Lumley-castle, a seat belonging to the earl of Scarborough, and pleasantly situated in a fine park on the banks of the Were.

The castle is a large square building, with towers at each corner, and has a large court yard in the middle. It contains a great number of spacious apartments, some antique and others modern. The paintings are valuable, many of them representing the ancestors of that noble family for some centuries past, in the habits of their time.

It is reported that king James I. lodged in this castle, when he entered England to take possession of the throne; and being shewed by the bishop of Durham a fine picture of the antient pedigree of this family, which carried much higher than his majesty thought credible, said he had learned something during his stay in the castle; for he was before ignorant, that Adam's surname was Lumley.

The park, besides the pleasantness of the situation, has another and still more valuable circumstance to recommend it; that of being most full of veins of coal, in the county. This, together with a navigable river, by which the coals are carried down to Sunderland, renders Lumley-park an inexhaustible mine of treasure to the family.

Having viewed Lumley-Castle, we continued our journey to Aukland-Bishops, formerly called North-Aukland, to distinguish it from another town called Aukland, both situated in a district of this county known by the name of Auklandshire, from which they derive their name. Aukland is probably a corruption of Oakland, the land of Oaks, this part of the country containing several fine forests, and abounding with oak trees. This town afterwards becoming a market town, was called Market Aukland; and is now called Bishops Aukland, from a palace which belongs to the bishops of this see, who are likewise in possession of the castle and lordship. The palace was built, or rather improved, by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Edward I. who incastellated it, built the great hall, in which are several pillars of black marble speckled with white, and added a small chapel, in which he placed a

dean and six prebendaries, allowing the quadrangle on the west side of the castle for their habitation. The gate of the college, and the adjoining buildings, were erected by bishop Booth, in the time of Henry V. By these several improvements it became a magnificent palace, and so continued till it fell into the hands of Sir Arthur Haselrig, baronet, a commander for the parliament in the time of the civil war, who pulled most of it down, and built a new house, with the materials. Upon the restoration it came into the hands of Bishop Cosin, who pulled down the house built by Haselrig, and added a large apartment to what remained of the old building, besides erecting a new chapel, in which he lies buried; from which time it was called Bishops-Aukland. He likewise founded and endowed an hospital for ever, for two married men, and two married women.

This town is situated near the conflux of the rivers Were and Gaunles, at the distance of one hundred and eighty four miles from London. It is reckoned one of the best towns in the county, the air being good, and the houses in general well built. Here is a strong stone bridge over the river Were, erected by bishop Skirlaw, in the year 1400. The church is a handsome edifice, and the mother church to all the district of Auklandshire. It was anciently collegiate under the vicar; but bishop Beck, abovementioned, gave him the title of dean, with twelve prebendaries under him; and Thomas Langley regulated them to an equality, restored the solemnity of their service, and got his appointment confirmed by Henry VI. This church has long since ceased to be collegiate; at the dissolution it had a dean, and eleven prebendaries. The deanery was rated at one hundred pounds, seven shillings, and two-pence *per annum*, and the eleven prebends at seventy-nine pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight-pence.

This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, viz. Ascension day, for horned cattle, swine, and all sorts of wares; the day following for sheep and horses; Corpus-Christi day, for cattle; and Thursday before October the tenth, for sheep, horses, and cattle of all sorts.

From Aukland-Bishops, we proceeded to Darlington, situated upon the river Skern, over which it has a long stone bridge, two hundred and forty-three miles from London. This is one of the four ward towns in the county of Durham, and consists of several long streets, which, not being paved, are in the winter very dirty. It has a spacious market place, a free school, and a handsome church, with a tall spire. This is one of the three churches appointed to receive the secular priests when the monks entered into their places in the church of Durham. By being thus made collegiate of a dean and four prebendaries, it was exposed to be alienated in the time of Edward VI: and a small pension only was reserved out of it to the minister. Here were likewise charity lands, in several places, which were partly assigned for the maintenance of the free school. Here are, or were, not long ago, some remains of an episcopal house, which being rather a burden to the see, than any convenience to the bishops, has been a long time neglected.

Darlington is a post town, and a great thoroughfare in the road from Berwick to London. It is one of the most considerable places in the north of England, for the manufacture of linen, particularly that sort called Huckaback, used for table cloths and napkins, of which great quantities, some ten quarters wide, are sent to London, and other places. There is also a finer sort of cloth made here, some of fourteen shillings a yard. The workmen employed in this manufacture earn from ten-pence to two shillings and sixpence a day, and women and children proportionably. One master manufacturer employs above fifty looms, and asserts that he could easily set more to work, and employ numerous women and children, if the idle part of the poor in the town could be persuaded to turn industrious.

Here is a weekly market on Monday, and four annual fairs, viz. Easter Monday, Whitsun-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whitsun-Monday, and November the twenty-second, for cattle horses and sheep.

At Oxenhall, a hamlet between Darlington and the Tees, are three large deep pits full of water, called Hell-kettles,

1^f kettles, and by the common people thought to have no bottom. Some suppose these pits to have been sunk by an earthquake; because, from an ancient book intitled the Chronicle of Tinnmouth, it appears that on Christmas-day, in the year 1179, the earth at this place rose to a great height above the level, in which state it continued till the evening, and then sinking down with a horrid noise was swallowed up, and left a pit full of water, which has continued ever since. The people here have an opinion that these pits communicate with the river Tees, and with each other, by means of subterraneous passages.

This opinion Mr. Camden seems to have adopted, and as a proof of the fact, he relates, that one Cuthbert Tonstall, a bishop of Durham, having put a goose, which he marked for the purpose, into one of these wells, found it again in the river Tees. This story however is not now credited, and by a later account of the pits it appears, that the depth of the deepest is not above thirty yards; the most probable opinion seems to be, that they are old coal pits, rendered useless by the rising of water in them, which is always cold; though Mr. Camden says it is hot. It is remarkable that the pits are always full to the brim, which is upon the same level with the river Tees, there seems therefore to be good reasons for believing, that the water in the pits is supplied from the river, whether the passage of communication would permit a goose to go through it or not; nor does this communication make it necessary that the pits should be deeper than they are.

Presbridge, or Presbrigg, a village upon the Tees, west of Darlington, is supposed by Dr. Gibson to have been originally called Priest-bridge, either from two neighbouring priests who built a bridge of stone over the river here, instead of a wooden bridge which they found there, or from some priests who were appointed to officiate in a chapel, the ruins of which are still to be seen near the bridge. A Roman altar, with a fair inscription, was dug up here not long ago, and several urns, coins, and other antiquities, have been found in this neighbourhood. It is generally believed that the Roman highway, from Cottarick to Binchester, enters the county of Durham at this town.

Nesham, a village upon the Tees, south-east of Darlington, and in the road from London to Durham, is remarkable for a ford over the river, where the bishop at his first coming to take possession of the see, is met by the country gentlemen, and where the lord of the manor of Scockburn, a village south-east of Nesham, upon the same river, advances into the middle of the stream, and presents him with a faulchion, as an emblem of his temporal power, which he returns to him again, and then proceeds on his way.

In the same neighbourhood is Raby Castle, the seat of the earl of Darlington, situated in the midst of a most extensive territory, which gives his lordship a very fine command around him. The castle is a noble massy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern strokes inconsistent with the general taste of the edifice; but, simply magnificent, it strikes by its magnitude, and that idea of strength and command one naturally annexes to the view of vast walls, lofty towers, battlements, and the surrounding out-works of an old baron's residence. The building itself (besides the courts) covers an acre of land; the size may from thence be concluded. The south front is very beautiful, the center of it is from a design of Inigo Jones; nothing in the Gothic taste can be more elegant than the stile and proportion of the windows.

The rooms are very numerous, and more modern in their proportion and distribution than one would easily conceive to be possible within the walls of so ancient a building; but by means of numerous passages and back-stairs, the apartments are extremely convenient, well connected, and at the same time perfectly distinct; his lordship has projected several improvements, which will add yet further to the spaciousness and convenience of the apartments in general.

The bed-chambers and dressing-rooms are of a good size and proportion, and several lower apartments large,

and elegantly fitted up. One of the drawing-rooms is thirty by twenty; and the adjoining dining-room, fifty-one by twenty-one; the windows of both of plate-glass, and in the smallest and lightest of brass frames. His lordship purposes enlarging the latter of these rooms. Near it, there is a rendezvous apartment, ninety feet long, thirty-six broad, and thirty-six high, a proportion that pleases the eye, at the very first entrance; it is however to be improved by an addition of thirty feet in length, by building, at one end of it, a circular tower, in the same stile as the rest of the castle; by which means the south front will be greatly improved, and the room will receive not only an additional space, but the light at bottom of a (circular bow) window, which it wants at present.

The park and ornamented grounds around the castle are disposed with very great taste. The lawns, woods, plantations, objects, &c. are remarkably beautiful. Entering the lawn from the plantations near the house, the whole sweep has a very fine effect. The dog-kennel, a Gothic ornamented building, is seen on one side rising out of a fine wood, and beautifying the scene much: upon the hill to the right, the Gothic farmhouse, a simple but pleasing design, in a very fine situation; in front, along the valley, several clumps of trees are scattered, and between them his lordship's farmhouse on a rising hill; a building which greatly ornaments the grounds. This part of the lawn is finely inclosed on three sides with thriving plantations. This leads into the extended part of the lawn, which is, for its extent, the most beautiful I have any where seen: the inequality of the ground is remarkably favourable to its beauty; it consists of fine sweeps of grass, stretching away to the right and left, over hills most elegantly spread with plantations on one side, and presenting to the eye a fine waving uninterrupted surface through a valley, on the other. It loses itself in such a manner among the woods, as to give room for the imagination to play, and picture an extent superior to the reality. In front, upon a fine rising hill, is situated the farm-yard, with a most elegant Gothic screen to it.

From this hill you look back on a very fine scene. To the left, the whole is bounded by a most noble range of planted hanging hills, which extend to the woods in front, surrounding the castle to the distant prospect, in a most picturesque manner: the hollow scoops of lawn are peculiarly beautiful: to the right, it has a noble sweep through the valley, with a prodigiously extensive prospect over it to Rosebury-topping, &c. Nothing can be more beautiful than this whole view, which is composed of the most elegant disposition of ground imaginable; the hanging hills spread with wood; the hollow scoops of grass, spacious lawns, and distant prospect upon the whole fill the eye, and please the imagination.

Winding up to the right, and moving along the terrace, which is a natural one, but leads through an extensive plantation, the views it commands are very fine. You look down upon the farm, and the hill upon which it stands, which waves through the valley in a most pleasing manner; throwing your eye more in front, you catch a lake breaking upon the view in irregular sheets of water, just over the tops of the lower woods; the effect most truly picturesque. Upon the right, the whole valley is commanded, and the market town of Staindrop well situated among inclosures and straggling trees.

Advancing, the prospect varies, a fine sweep of cultivated hill is seen upon the left, and the Gothic farmhouse, ornamenting all the surrounding grounds: descending into the vale, you catch the town and church of Staindrop, most picturesquely, among the trees. Further down, from among the sloping woods, through which the riding leads, the castle is seen rising most nobly, from a fore ground of wood, in a stile truly magnificent.

Having visited all the places worth surveying in the neighbourhood of Darlington, we proceed to Bernard Castle, which takes its name from Barnard Baliol, great grandfather to John Baliol, king of Scotland, who

erected a castle here, and built the town. It lies on the north side of the river Tees, at the distance of two hundred and fifty three miles from London, and consists chiefly of one handsome street, with lanes branching from it. In the reign of Edward IV. the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. erected a college here for a dean and canons; and in the same reign an hospital was founded for a master and three poor women. The manufactures of this town are stockings, bridles, reins and belts; and it is famous for the best white bread in all the country.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs, viz. Easter Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, St. James's day, and July the twenty-fifth, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

At Winston, a village upon the Tees, about four miles east of Barnard-castle, are seen the remains of a Roman highway, which may be traced from Binchester to Cattarick, a village near Richmond, a considerable borough town of Yorkshire.

At Staindrop, a small town, five or six miles north-east of Barnard-castle, Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland, in the time of Henry IV. founded a college for a master or warden, six priests, six clerks, six decayed gentlemen, six poor officers, and other poor men, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the dissolution with the yearly revenues of one hundred and seventy pounds, four shillings and six-pence in the whole; and one hundred and twenty-six pounds, five shillings and ten-pence clear.

Marwood, the next place we visited, is a small town on the river Tees, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-five miles from London. It has nothing of note but a stocking manufactory, and a park, which reaches from this town to Barnard-castle. Here is a small market on Wednesday, but no annual fair.

We now directed our way to the northern parts of the county, in order to visit Sunderland, and in our way were amused with many delightful prospects, and took the advantage of viewing the beautiful seat of — Carr, Esq. at Cocken.

This seat has the advantage of a fine river, in some places very rapid, and in others, calm and smooth; it takes a very fine waving course through the grounds, and has the noble advantage of a various shore, in some places composed of noble rocks, in others of hanging woods, and also of cultivated inclosures. Art has judiciously aimed at nothing more than enabling the spectator to view these beauties to the best advantage.

The first point to which we were conducted, is a seat in a small circular plot, among the wood, north of the house, from which Chester steeple is caught in a very picturesque manner, between two projecting hills of wood. The spot is on the brink of a precipice, at the bottom of which the river bends very finely. The country is in general wild and uncultivated, but to the left is a hill of wood, which varies the scene.

Winding a little to the left, the walk leads to the dairy, from which, though very near the seat just described, the view is at once quite different. The country is now cultivated; the river divides, and you command it both ways. To the right is a very fine scar of rock, nobly crowned with pendent wood.

You are next conducted down the hill, and pursue the walk around a fine large meadow upon the banks of the river; it then enters a wood under a most romantic wall of rock; the walk (a terrace on the edge of the river) is totally the work of art, being cut out of the rock with much difficulty, and at a great expence. The romantic scenery of these rocks is exceedingly fine, for oaks, elms, and other trees grow out of every cleft to a great height, and hanging over your head, almost threaten you as you move. The wild imagination of Salvatore has scarcely pictured any thing more striking, or in a more spirited stile than this variety of wood, breaking forth from the craggy clefts and chasms of these noble rocks. This intermixture of rock and wood is truly romantic and picturesque. The river aids the general

effect, by the rapidity of its current; for rarely fifty rocks and stones, the roar is in unison with the water, and all together tend strongly to impress upon the mind an idea of awe and terror.

Advancing through this noble scene, the view is varied through a grass dale, the rocks are lost, and the scene varied. On one side the river is a hill covered with wood; and you view the other through a thicket of hedge in a most pleasing manner; it is a prospect of a rock, with a fine scattering of shrubby wood beautifully variegated. Here you should turn and view the rocks you have left; the sun shining on them gives their reflection, in the smooth parts of the river, in a stile very picturesque.

Still advancing, you catch in front among the wood a ruin on the banks of the river, half covered with ivy, and backed nobly with wood; the river rapid and romantic, under a new wall of formidable rocks. Just before you come to the abbey, you may remark an old oak, so connected with rock, that one may almost call it half wood and half stone.

Opposite the abbey the rocks give a fine curve, and under them the river and terrace wind in the most beautiful manner. It is here quite an amphitheatre of wood and rock; wild, romantic, and sublime.

Seating yourself on a bench upon the little hill under the rock with an elm in front, the view is very striking. To the right the wall of rocks presents its bold front, the river losing itself under them, and the opposite steep of wood, in the most beautiful manner. To the left a fine wave of woody hill; the river, rapid in its course, fills your ear with the sound of its current.

Coming to the turn of the walk, the prospect beyond upon the rocks is prodigiously fine. They are seen as if they were in perspective, and their tops, all crowned with oaks, have a noble effect.

Winding up to the alcove on the hill to the right, you see a prodigious fine range of steep woods, hanging over broken rocks, in a stile peculiarly noble. At a distance you catch a scar of rock quite embosomed in a thick wood. The river winds through the valley beneath, and breaking into several distinct sheets of water, throw a beautiful variety over this romantic scene; it loses itself to the left under another sweep of fine hanging woods. You look down upon the ruined abbey, the opposite banks of the river, in a hollow, beautiful and picturesque. Above it, rises in front a fine waving terrace into inclosures; and over all, an extensive and beautiful prospect. Upon the whole, the view is truly beautiful.

From hence, crossing a few inclosures to come again into the ornamented grounds, the path you enter winds on the brink of a woody precipice, upon which you look in a very romantic pleasing manner. It leads down to the river (here a smooth and gentle current) through a wild rugged way, and there brings you to another shore of pendent, craggy, broken rock, fringed with wood, in a picturesque manner. In one place, almost under the dairy, it bulges forth in a vast projecting body, almost threatening to thunder into the river, and obstruct every drop of its stream. A noble scene. The walk takes a winding course through a thick wood, to the terrace in front of the house, from which the view is totally different from any of the preceding; it looks down upon a deep winding valley, quite filled with wood: a fine bending hollow—The noise of the river at bottom raging over the rocks is heard, but no where seen; nor can any thing be more romantic than this effect: for looking down into the hollow, without perceiving the water, the imagination at once takes fire, and pictures a horrible depth of precipice, far beyond the truth; but in which it is somewhat assisted, by the thickness of the wood breaking the line of sound.

Upon the whole, Cocken has received noble gifts from nature, and the assistance she has had from art has been the work of an elegant fancy, conducted by as correct a taste.

In the house are several pictures, which please the lovers of that noble art.

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Salvator Rosa.

Pouffin.

From Cocken we proceeded to Sunderland, which, according to some writers, has been thus called from its situation at the mouth of the river Were, which, together with the sea, almost surrounds it, rendering it a peninsula, or a piece of land almost Sundered from the continent; others with more probability, think the name derived from the Saxon word Sonderland, which signifies a particular precinct, with privileges of its own. It is a populous well built town, two hundred and sixty-

three miles from London, and is both a borough and sea port; but how it is governed does not appear. Here is a very fine church, the principal architect in the building of which, was one of the rectors of it, the reverend and worthy Mr. Daniel Newcome, who likewise spent the greatest part of his income in beautifying and adorning it. He began his improvements by building a dome, adjoining to the east end, into which he removed the altar, placing it under a canopy of inlaid work, supported in front by two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper capitals; but this gentleman died before his good intentions were compleated. The port of Sunderland was formerly so very shallow, that all the ships were obliged to take in their loading in the open road, which was sometimes very dangerous to the keelmen or lightermen who brought the coals down to the ships; the ships therefore which load here were generally smaller than those in the neighbouring ports, but as they rode in the open sea they were ready to sail as soon as they had taken in their loading; a very considerable advantage: for they have been known to sail, to deliver their coals at London, to beat up against the wind in their return, and to get back before the ships at Shields (a considerable port at the mouth of the Tyne) which were loaded before them, had been able to get over the bar: but this inconvenience has been lately in a great measure removed.

Those who are delighted with sea-prospects, may here see twenty or thirty sail of ships coming in with a flowing tide from the coasting and foreign ports, fifteen or twenty going out on their respective voyages, and thirty or forty sail at anchor in the road, taking in their cargoes. A bathing-house, like those at Scarborough, has been erected here, and a taste for politeness and elegance has been introduced into the town. Here is a very fine pier, which affords a pleasant walk, as well as shelter for the ships, and is said to have cost about nineteen thousand pounds. They have also deepened the south channel, by taking up part of the rock.

So great is the trade of Sunderland, that in 1753, there belonged to this port alone about one hundred and ninety ships, which are chiefly loaded with coals, the staple commodity of the place, and the produce of the adjacent country, whence many people are employed, and great sums brought in. In the summer season, there are about ten thousand tons of lime and lime-stone carried from this river in small sloops of about twenty or thirty tons. It is said that there were loaded at this port in 1748, 2497 sail of ships; and there were loaded at the port of Sunderland, in the year 1752, besides the small sloops already mentioned,

	Coasters	T. Ports	Total	
In the quarter ending at	Lady-day	370	15	385
	Midsum.	1303	64	1367
	Michael.	1271	65	1336
	Christm.	480	29	509
		3424	173	3597

This account is exactly transcribed from the custom-house books of that year, and many of these ships were from one hundred to five hundred tons burthen. The amount of the duties of goods exported and imported, from and to foreign parts, *communibus annis*, is about ten thousand pounds. And as it is computed, that about two hundred and sixty thousand Winchester chaldrons of coals are carried coastways, whereon there is a duty of five shillings a chaldron on delivery, amounting to sixty-five thousand pounds; the whole revenue arising to the crown from the imports, exports, and produce of Sunderland, may be reckoned about seventy-five thousand pounds, *per annum*; so that possibly, with respect to the duty arising from it, it may be the sixth, or at least the seventh port in the kingdom.

This town has a weekly market on Friday, but no annual fair.

Weremouth, called also Monk Weremouth, a town situated on the north bank, at the mouth of the Were, opposite to Sunderland, was given by king Egfrid to abbot

abbot Benedict Biscopius, who founded a monastery here, which he dedicated to St. Peter. It suffered in the Danish wars, and was burnt down in an inroad made by Malcolm, king of Scotland, in the year 1070; it was afterwards began to be rebuilt by Walcher, bishop of Durham; but his successor, William de Carilepho, about the year 1083, removed most of the monks to Durham; to which Weremouth became a cell for three or four Benedictine monks. It was valued upon the dissolution at twenty-five pounds, eight shillings and four pence, *per annum*.

A woman at this town being safely delivered of a fine boy, was, seven weeks afterwards, on the nineteenth of April, 1744, taken ill while she was employed in her household affairs, and brought to bed of another boy, who was a fine child and likely to live.

Near this town is a very elegant seat called Hylton-castle, of which we have given a perspective view. It belongs to the ancient family of the Hylton's; and in it is still preserved the title of the bishop's barons.

About six miles to the north of Weremouth, lies South-Shields, or Sheales in this county, so called to distinguish it from North Shields in Northumberland, and because it lies on the south side of the mouth of the river Tine, as the other does on the north side. This place is of great note for its salt works, here being above two hundred pans used for boiling sea water into salt, of which so vast a quantity is made here, as not only furnishes the city of London, but all the towns on or near the coast between this place and that city, and upon the navigable rivers that come into the sea on that side; likewise all the counties, which are furnished by the navigation of the Thames, and the meadows to the west and south of London. It is said that in these works they consume near one hundred thousand chaldrons of coals every year; the truth of this is sufficiently confirmed by the vast mountains of ashes which are raised near the works, and which they have no other way to dispose of. This place is principally inhabited by the people employed in these works; there are, however, several substantial masters of ships, who make this the place of their residence; but even these are chiefly concerned in the salt-works, and likewise in the coal trade; this, as well as North-Shields being the station for most of the Newfoundland coal fleet, till the coals are brought down from Newcastle in barges and lighters. There are several glass-houses also along the Tine, and one in particular on the river Were, the workmen of which are foreigners; but there is no certainty from whence they come: it is, however, believed that they are Normans, and that their ancestors were removed hither from Sturbridge in the reign of Edward VI. or queen Elizabeth.

Some years ago was dug up at this place a large Roman altar, of an entire coarse rag stone, four feet high; the front of it had an inscription, which, by what remains of it, we have reason to believe should be read thus: DIS DEABVSQ; MATRIBVS PRO SALVTE M. AVRELI ANTONINI AVGVSTI IMPERATORIS — VOTUM SOLVIT LVBENS MERTIO OB REDITUM. On the backside of this altar was engraved in bas relievo a flower pot; on one side was a cutting knife, and the ax used in sacrifice, in bas relievo; and on the other side was an ewer and ladle. It is supposed that this altar was erected upon Caracalla's return from his expedition against the Scots.

Near Whitborn-Lefard, a small town on the shore to the south of South-Sheales, upon the banks of the river Tine, near its mouth, a great number of copper coins were dug up some years ago, most of them of Constantine, with the sun on the reverse, and the words SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Two were of the emperor of Licinius, two of Maximianus, and one of Maxentius, having a triumphal arch on the reverse, and the words CONSERVATORI URBIS.

Ebchester, a town lying north-west of Chester in the Street, upon a small river called the Darwent, which runs into the Tine, derives its name from Ebba, a Saxon saint, the daughter of Ethelfrid, king of Nor-

thumberland, who lived here about the year 630; it was discovered, not many years ago, the tradition is, the Roman station, about two hundred yards square, and large suburbs, where a variety of ancient remains have been dug up, among which was an altar and an urn with a little cup in it.

In the year 1286, Anthony Beck, who was then bishop of Durham, made the church, which had been left at Chester in the Street, by the monks of Lindisfarne, when they were removed to Durham, collegiate, consisting of a dean, seven prebendaries, five chaplains, three deacons, and other ministers. The vicarage and prebends of this church were valued, upon the dissolution, at seventy-seven pounds, twelve shillings and eight pence, *per annum*.

St. Ebba built a monastery at Ebchester, before the year 660, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. Horsley supposes Ebchester to be the Vindomora of the Romans; that the church, with part of the town, stand within the old station, the ramparts of which are still visible, and that a military way passes by this town to Corbridge, and so to Scotland.

The inhabitants affirm, that there have been two or three loads of burnt ashes found here, with some large bones and teeth. In the year 1728, a countryman, who was ploughing within a mile of this station, fixed his plough upon something which he could not move; and upon opening the earth discovered an oblong square stone, which, with more assistance, he took up. Under it was found a cavity composed of six erect stones, with the interstices walled up; and within it an urn about eight inches high. About a Roman mile and a half to the south, was also discovered the foundation of a square watch tower, six or eight yards to the west of the military way.

Gatehead, lying on the south side of the Tine, is as it were the suburb of Newcastle, in Northumberland, from which it is divided by the river only; and over that there is a stately stone bridge, with an iron gate in the middle of it, having the arms of the bishopric of Durham upon the east, and those of Newcastle upon the west side, and serving as the boundary between the county of Durham and that of Northumberland. This town, in time of the Romans, was called Gabrosentum, a name derived from two British words, *Gaffr*, a goat, and *Pen*, a head; the Saxons also called it *Læzpheved*, and the ancient historians *Capræ Caput*, i. e. *Goat's head*, a name which Mr. Camden supposes it to have derived from some neighbouring inn, known by the sign of a goat's head. When king Edward VI. suppressed the bishopric of Durham, he annexed this place to the town of Newcastle; but queen Mary soon after restored it to the church. It is thought to have been built before Newcastle, which yet is very ancient, and to have been a frontier garrison against the Scots and Picts. In the time of the Romans it was defended by the second cohort of the Thracians.

Here was anciently a monastery, of which nothing more is known than that Uttan was abbot of it before the year 653.

In the reign of king Henry III. here was also an hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a chaplain and three poor men. Here likewise was an hospital for four chaplains, founded by Nicholas de Turnham, bishop of Durham, about the year 1247, and dedicated to St. Edmund, the bishop. It was granted, with all the lands belonging to it, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of king Henry VI. to the prioress and nuns of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle, and was valued, upon the dissolution at five pounds, nine shillings and four-pence, *per annum*.

Jarro, Yarro, or Girwy, a village near the mouth of the Tine, is remarkable for having been the birth-place of Venerable Bede. In this place he also died, and was buried in the year 734, and his body continued here till it was removed to Durham.

The church of this town was founded by king Egfrid, as appears by the following inscription on the church wall: DEDICATIO BASILICAE SCI PAVLI VIII KL. MAI ANNO XVI ECFRIDI REG.

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here A monastery was founded about the year 684, by king
the gfrid. It was dedicated to St. Paul, and appropriated
to monks of the same order, under the same abbot as
at of Weremouth; and like that also become at last a
all to Durham. It was valued at the dissolution at
thirty eight pounds, fourteen shillings and four-pence,
per annum.

The rivers Tees and Were in this county are with-
out doubt the Touafis, and Vedra of Ptolemy; the
river Were is also the same which Bede calls Wirus.

REMARKS on the SEA-COAST of Durham.

The coast of Durham is in general high land, border-
ed with rocks and sand, extending to some distance from
the shore. A little to the northward of the mouth of
the Tees, which separates this county from Yorkshire,
is Hartlepool, of which an account has already been
given. About a mile and a half to the southward of
the town is the road where ships come to an anchor in
three, four, five and six fathom water, and ride very
securely in all winds between the north and west. There
is very little water in the pier at low water, but suffi-
cient depth at high water for colliers, and other coast-
ing vessels, which there lie safe in all winds. About three
quarters of a mile to the northward of the pier is the old
harbour, where there is more water than in the pier;
but the channel is too narrow for ships to enter. All
round the promontory on which the town of Hartlepool

is situated, is a sand extending about a quarter of a mile
from the shore, and sprinkled with rocks.

This sand extends along the shore in the same manner
to Sunderland, the largest seaport in this county. The
sands extend to a greater distance at the mouth of Sun-
derland harbour, which is now greatly frequented since
the new pier has been erected. Formerly the ships took
in the coals in the road, the bar at the mouth of the
harbour being then almost dry at low water.

The rocks are scattered all along the shore from Sun-
derland to the mouth of the Tyne, especially off Suter-
point, where the ledge extends to near a mile from the
shore.

There are few curious plants in this county, which
are not to be found elsewhere; however, there are four
taken notice of, namely, The wild northern cherry,
with small late ripe fruit, *Cerasus sylvestris septentrionalis*.
Growing on the banks of the Tees, near Bernard castle.

Red currants, *Ribes vulgare fructu rubro*, in the
woods, both in the bishopric of Durham, and in the
northern parts of Yorkshire and Westmoreland.

Shrub cinquefoil, *Pentaphyllides fructicosa*, in several
places in this county:

Common ox-eye, *Bupthalmum vulgare*, Ger. Found
on a bank near the river Tees, not far from Sugburn
in this bishopric.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Durham sends eight members to parliament, two
knights of the shire for the county, two burgesses for
the town of Colchester, two for Harwich, and two for
Maldon.



N O R T H U M B E R L A N D.

THIS shire was formerly used in a much greater latitude and extent than it is at present; comprehending all those counties, which, according to the import and meaning of the word, lay beyond, or on the north side of the Humber, and included Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, as well as this shire.

Northumberland, as now circumscribed, is divided, from Durham on the south, by the rivers Derwent and Tyne, from Scotland on the north, and west by the river Tweed, the Cheviot-hills, and other mountains; it is bounded by part of Cumberland on the south-west, and by the German ocean on the east. Its general form is that of a triangle, the sides of which are unequal. It measures from north to south about fifty miles, from east to west forty miles, and is one hundred and fifty miles in circumference.

This, with some of the adjoining counties in Scotland, was in the time of the Romans inhabited by the Ottadini, or Ottatini, a people supposed to have been so called from their situation upon, or beyond the river Tyne; as the ancient Britons called the country on the west of the river Conway, in the county of Caernarvon, in Wales, by the name of Uch-Conway, and the county on the west side of the river Gyrrow, in Denbighshire, by the name of Uch-Gyrrow, and named several other particular districts, from the river or mountain beyond which, with respect to them, such districts were situated, it is probable that they gave the name Uch-Tin to the country bordering upon or beyond the Tyne; and that from the British name Uch-Tin, or Uch-Dyn, the Romans formed Ottadini, or Ottadini.

But as it appears that these Britons, who in the time of the Romans dwelt near the Picts-Wall, of which an account will be given in the description of Cumberland, were all known by the general name of Mæatæ, and it is thought that the Ottadini were a tribe or division of the Mæatæ; some have conjectured, that instead of Mæatæ we should read Næatæ, which name might be derived from Naid, or Nawd, a word that in the ancient British language means a defence, or security, as the wall upon which they bordered might be termed: be that as it may, the Mæatæ were undoubtedly the people, who in that memorable revolt of the Britons against the Romans, in which the Caledonians were brought into the confederacy, first took up arms.

These people being uneasy under the Roman government, conspired with the Caledonians, in the reign of the emperor Severus, and threw off the yoke, which so enraged the prince, that having assembled his army in order to reduce them, he had the cruelty to order his soldiers to give them no quarter; but his death prevented the execution of this inhuman command, and the Britons were left masters of this province, till Theodosius, some time after landing in England, recovered it out of their hands.

After the Romans had withdrawn their forces, the Britons, who had been exhausted by the bravest of their youth being sent abroad to fight the battles of the Romans, were obliged to call in the Saxons to assist them against the Scots and Picts; but when the Saxons had vanquished their enemies, they settled here themselves, and divided the south part of the island into seven kingdoms, of which Northumberland was one of the chief. It was first brought under the Saxon yoke by Offa, the brother of Hengist, and his son Jebusa.

This county lying on the borders of Scotland, whose inhabitants often made inroads into it, partly for conquest, and partly for pillage, it was at length found ne-

cessary to constitute particular governors to guard and defend the borders, and these were called lords of the East, West, and Middle Marches. At the same time every man possessed of great wealth, found himself obliged to provide a castle for his own safety and defence.

R I V E R S.

This county is extremely well watered with fine rivers, the chief of which are the Tweed, the North and South Tyne, the Coquet, and the Read. The Tweed rises in Scotland, and running north-east, is joined by the Bow-bent, the Bramish, the Till, and other smaller streams; it parts England from Scotland, and flows into the German sea at Berwick. The South Tyne rises near Alfton-Moor in the north-east part of Cumberland, and running north-west to Featherston-Haugh, near Halt-wesel, there forms an angle, bending its course north-eastward, and being joined by two small rivers, called the East and West Alon, joins the North Tyne near Hexham. The North Tyne, which is much the most considerable, rises in a mountain called Tyne-head, on the borders of Scotland, and flowing south-east, receives a small river, called the Shele; then continuing the same course, is joined by a considerable stream, called the Read; and having received the South Tyne, passes by Newcastle, and discharges itself into the German ocean below Tinmouth.

The Coquet rises on the borders of Scotland, a little to the north of the source of the Read, and running eastward is joined by several streams, passes by Rothbury, and falls into the German ocean at Warkworth.

The Read rises on a mountain, called Readquire, and at its source is a considerable river; and after having run a considerable distance south-east, in which course it receives many other streams, it falls into the north Tyne near Billingham.

Remarks on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Northumberland.

The only river navigable in this county, except near their mouths, is the Tyne, in which barges pass up to Hexham, near twenty miles from the mouth of the Tyne; and boats might pass much higher with a little assistance from art.

The Tweed, which separates England from Scotland, is navigable a considerable distance from its mouth; but most of the places by which it flows are situated in Scotland.

The mouths of several of the other rivers are navigable. The Wentbeck, on which the town of Morpeth is situated, will admit small vessels, and might easily be made navigable to that town.

The Coquet has also a considerable depth of water at its mouth; but there being no town of consequence on its banks, the navigation of it has been neglected.

The small river Alne, on which the town of Alnwick is situated, might also be rendered navigable to that town, at a small expence; but has been hitherto neglected.

We shall consider the navigation of the mouths of these rivers, in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Northumberland.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of Northumberland is not so cold as might be imagined from its being situated so far to the north;

1st kettles, bottom.

an earthq lies between the German and Irish seas, in the the Chrc part of England, it has the advantage of being mas-day, by the sea vapours, and hence the snow seldom to a grea, except in the most northern parts, and on the tinued or all the high mountains; the air likewise is more horrid-ious than might be expected in a country border-wat on the sea, as appears by the strength, robust health here longevity of the inhabitants. This advantage is at-the hred to the soil on the coasts, which being sandy and rocky, emit no such noxious vapours as those which constantly rise from mud and ouze.

The soil, as in other places, is different in different parts. Along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Tyne, there are large and rich meadows, and the land on the sea coast, where it is well cultivated, yields great plenty of wheat and other grain.

This county, particularly the western parts, are rough and mountainous, but yield grass for the feeding of sheep. On the tops of some of these mountains, especially on those in North Kindale and Readsdaie, there are bogs, which it is dangerous for horsemen to ride over, yet the inhabitants have the art of bringing up their horses to cross them without danger, on which account they are usually called Bog-trotters.

The rivers here afford great plenty of fish, particularly trout and salmon. The Tweed in particular is so remarkable for the salmon fishery, that they frequently take great numbers at one draught, and they are so cheap, that a large salmon may be frequently purchased for a shilling, which is of great advantage to the poor house-keepers. However, this extraordinary plenty makes them so cloyed with this fine fish, that the servants when they are hired, usually bargain that they shall not be obliged to eat of it more than on certain days in the week. The lords of the manors bordering on the above rivers, have the property of the fishery, which they farm out to fishermen, who dry the greatest part of the salmon they catch, pickle a considerable quantity, and export both the dried and pickled beyond sea.

The coal-pits in this county are extremely famous. It is called sea-coal, from its being brought by sea to most of the maritime parts of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders, and other countries: the trade of this county, in coals, is therefore exceeding great, London alone consuming upwards of eight hundred thousand chaldrons in one year; but as this coal is dug from pits, it is as properly pit-coal as any other. Here are also mines of lead and copper, and the mountains produce great plenty of timber.

As the heathy and mountainous parts, as we have before observed, afford good pasture for the sheep; the shepherds live in small huts called Sheals, or Shealings, and keep their flocks abroad almost all the summer. These mountains were formerly of great advantage to England, by defending that part of the country from the invasions of the Scots, and they now shelter the more fruitful part of the country from the north and west winds:

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of this County.

The soil, about Gosford, about a mile from Newcastle, is partly loamy, partly sandy, and some clay; the rent, upon an average, is about twenty shillings an acre, and the farms from fifty to four hundred pounds a year.

Their courses of crops are various, but generally

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Oats or Beans.

For wheat they plough five times, sow two bushels at Michaelmas, and reap, upon an average, ten or twelve thrave, each thrave two stooks, or six pecks, that is sixteen bushels and an half. For barley they plough on stubble three times, after turneps twice, and on a fallow five times; sow two bushels and an half in April, and reap fifteen thraves, at two bushels, or thirty bushels. For oats they give but one ploughing, sow two bolls and a canning, or four bushels and an half, after barley; and gain in product much the same quantity

as of that grain. They plough but once for beans, sow them broad-cast, and under furrow in February; never hoe; the medium crop about twenty-five bushels. They are all sold for the colliery horses. For pease, but one earh, sow in March, and get from sixteen to twenty bushels. For rye they fallow three or four times; but after barley plough but once; sow two bushels, and gain in return thirty. For turneps they stir four times; hoeing is but coming in, for many do not practice it at all. The medium value per acre is, for the hoed ones, four pound four shillings, the unhoed, three pounds; an argument so strong for hoeing, that one would imagine it sufficient to convince the blindest and most prejudiced of the cultivating tribe. They use them for both sheep and beasts.

They sow a little rape on new land; paring and burning, and one ploughing, is the preparation; never feed it: the average crop of seed half a last.

No clover used.

They cultivate a few tares for the feeding horses. Likewise a little buckwheat, but it is not reckoned profitable.

Potatoes they plant after two or three ploughings: slice them into sets. Twelve bushels will plant an acre, at one foot square. They hand-hoe them twice, and hand-weed them occasionally. The crops are usually worth, from seven pounds to ten, at nine-pence a bushel. Wheat or rye succeeds; of which they have finer crops than common.

As to manuring, that of paring and burning is one important point; the expence,

	s.	d.
The paring	9	6
Burning	2	6
	12	0

They never fold their sheep, nor chop their stubbles; but their hay they stack at home. Dung they buy at Newcastle, from one shilling to two shillings, for a two-horse cart load.

Good grass will let for thirty shillings an acre. They apply it both to dairying and fattening: three acres will keep two cows through the summer, and one acre three or four sheep. They manure it carefully. The breed of cattle short horned, which they prefer.

The product of a cow they reckon at five pounds; a good one will give five gallons of milk per day. They keep but few swine, and not the more for their cows. The winter food of the latter hay and straw, of the first two ton; keep them in the house. Their calves suck five weeks for fattening, and six for rearing, and afterwards are fed with bean meal and milk. They reckon six or eight cows the proper number for a dairy-maid to manage.

Their swine they fat to twenty-four stone.

Their flocks of sheep rise from forty to eighty. The profit they reckon at fifteen shillings a head. They feed them in winter and spring on grass; some, turneps; and when pinched for feed, turn them into their wheat and rye. Five pounds weight the average of fleeces.

They reckon eight horses necessary for the cultivation of one hundred acres of arable land, use three in a plough, and do an acre a day. When at work in winter they allow their horses a peck of oats per day; and reckon the annual expence at seven pounds. They plough up their stubbles for a fallow at Christmas. The price per acre of ploughing, five shillings. The depth five inches. They know nothing of chopping straw for chaff. The hire of a cart and three horses a day is five shillings.

In the hiring and stocking of farms, they reckon three hundred pounds requisite for one of one hundred pounds a year.

Land sells at twenty-eight or thirty years purchase: there are some estates so low as two or three hundred pounds a year.

About Morpeth the soil is a loamy clay; lets from five shillings to twenty, per acre; average about twelve shillings.

N O R T H U M B E R L A N D.

shillings. Farms rise from thirty pounds to five hundred a year. Their courses,

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Oats,
4. Oats.

And

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Beans,
4. Oats.

Also

1. Turneps,
2. Barley,
3. Oats,
4. Oats.

For wheat they plough four times, sow two bushels and an half between Michaelmas and Martinmas, and reap, upon an average, fourteen. For barley they give three stirrings, but five on a fallow, sow two bushels about the end of March, or beginning of April, and gain in return twenty bushels. They stir but once for oats, sow five bushels before barley sowing, and gain thirty in return. One ploughing is also the number for beans; of which they sow three bushels broad cast, never hoe, the medium crop twenty-eight: use them chiefly for horses. For pease they likewise plough but once, sow two bushels, and gain about fourteen. They give four stirrings for rye, sow two bushels, and gain, upon a medium, twenty.

For turneps they plough four times, all hoe twice or thrice; and the medium value *per acre* is three pounds; use them for cattle and sheep. Clover they sow with both barley and wheat; mow it for hay, and get from one and a half to two ton *per acre*, and sow oats after it. Potatoes they prepare for by digging. The planters give five pounds *per acre* rent for the land they set them on. It is generally a stubble, dunged at the rate of twenty-five loads *per acre*, thirty-two bushels each. They dibble them in at one foot square; twenty-three bushels plant an acre; hand-hoe them three times, at the expence of two shillings and six-pence a time. The crop is from two hundred and fifty to four hundred bushels. The digging the ground, and digging up the crop, costs five pounds. The price commonly one shilling a bushel.

As to the management of manure, it may partly be judged from their stacking their hay both in the field and farm yard, and from their never chopping their stubbles.

Paring and burning was once used, but it is now done with.

They lime much, lay seventy bushels *per acre*, besides a dunging at the same time; it costs seven shillings, besides the lading; they reckon they could not raise corn without it.

Very good grass land will lett at twenty shillings an acre. They apply it mostly to fattening. An acre and a half they reckon sufficient for carrying a beast of one hundred stone through the summer, or to maintain seven or eight sheep. Their breed of cattle is the short horned, which they reckon much the best.

The product of a cow they lay at five pounds; but on land of twenty shillings an acre, they suppose it may amount to nine or ten pounds. A good one will give nine gallons of milk *per day*. Ten will maintain five or six swine. Their winter food is hay and straw. The calves do not suck at all, being brought up by hand, about six weeks, for either killing or rearing. A dairy-maid, they reckon, can take care of six cows; and a ton and a half of hay is the quantity they allow for wintering one cow. The joist, through the year, three pounds ten shillings. They are kept in winter in the house.

Their swine they fat up to twenty and thirty stone.

The profit on fattening an ox in grass, of one hundred stone, they reckon, at a medium, five pounds.

Their flocks of sheep rise from thirty to one hundred;

the profit on them they reckon at ten shillings. In winter they keep them in grass; and in winter weather give them hay; in April they turn them their young clover. The average of their fleece is three pounds weight.

In the tillage of their farms, they reckon that three horses are necessary for the culture of one hundred acre of arable land. They use either three horses in a plough or two horses and two oxen; with the first, they do an acre and a half a day, and with the second, not above half an acre; but then the last is the strongest of all their work. Their allowance of oats to their teams, is two bushels *per horse, per week*. The annual expence of keeping a horse, they reckon eight pounds. They feed their working oxen on straw and hay, in winter, and work on straw alone. The common time for breaking up stubbles for a fallow, is March, but some do it in November. The price of ploughing is five shillings and six-pence. The depth four or five inches. The hire of a cart, three horses and driver, three shillings and six-pence.

In the hiring and stocking farms, they reckon four hundred and fifty pounds necessary for one of one hundred a year.

Land sells at thirty-two years purchase. Estates rise from one hundred pounds upwards.

From Morpeth to Alnwick, land lets at an average at twelve shillings, and farms are in general from forty to two hundred pounds a year. Wheat crops twenty bushels, barley thirty, and oats thirty-six. The soil about Alnwick is in general either a light loam, or a gravel, and lets about fifteen shillings an acre. Farms from one hundred pounds to eight hundred a year. The courses most in use are,

1. Turneps,
2. Barley,
3. Oats,
4. Oats.

And,

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Beans or pease,
4. Oats,
5. Oats.

which are both bad, but the last execrable. They plough for wheat three or four times, sow two bushels in October, and reap, on an average, twenty bushels. For barley they stir twice or thrice, sow two bushels in April, and gain, at a medium, forty bushels. They plough but once for oats, sow six bushels, after barley, and reckon the middling crop at forty. For beans but once; on pared and burnt land sow five bushels, and get from forty to fifty. They sow but few pease; the method is, one ploughing, sow three bushels, and the crop twenty. For rye they plough three or four times, sow two bushels; the crop the same as of pease. They plough as often for turneps, hoe twice, and reckon the value *per acre* from two pounds ten shillings to five pounds ten shillings. They feed them off with beasts and sheep. They use no clover, but sow a few tares to make into hay for their horses. They cultivate potatoes both by digging, ploughing, and dunging; if the latter, it is three times. They slice and drop them into the furrow, so as to stand in rows twelve inches asunder; thirty-five pecks will plant an acre; the crop is generally worth ten or twelve pounds, at one shilling and six-pence a bushel.

For raising manure, they have no idea of chopping the stubbles, but stack their hay at home, consequently make much more than in places where it is stacked in fields. They lime a great deal, lay eight or twelve bolls on an acre, at two bushels each.

Good grass lets at two pounds an acre; they use it chiefly for cows; an acre will summer one, or three sheep. Their breed of cattle is the short horned, and will fat up to sixty or eighty stone.

Their swine fat from twelve to twenty stone.

The product of a cow they reckon at seven pounds, in good grass; do not keep above a sow to ten. The winter

N O R T H U M B E R L A N D.

kettles, bottom. an earthenware, the Chr. God, hay, one acre and a half in quantity, and mas-day, pt in house. Calves do not suck above three to a grass. continued the tillage of their lands, they reckon four horses horrid for one hundred acres of arable land; use two in water, and do an acre and half a day; allow them here of a peck of oats a day, and reckon the annual expence the keeping, &c. at eight pounds per head. The time of breaking up their stubbles for a fallow, is after barley sowing. The price of ploughing, three shillings per acre, and the depth four inches. The hire of a cart, three horses and driver, five shillings a day.

They reckon three hundred pounds necessary for the hiring and stocking a farm of one hundred pounds a year.

From Alnwick to Belford land lets at twelve shillings an acre; and farms rise from forty pounds to seven hundred a year, but generally between one hundred pounds to two hundred. The wheat crops, at an average, twenty bushels per acre, barley thirty-six, and oats the same.

About Belford there are many variations from the preceding management, which highly deserve attention. The soil is in general a loam, inclinable to a clay; good wheat land lets, in large farms, at eleven shillings an acre, but in small ones, near the town, at twenty shillings. Farms rise from one hundred pounds a year, to five hundred, many of three hundred, three hundred and fifty, and four hundred pounds. The courses,

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Pease.

Also,

1. Turneps,
2. Barley,
3. Oats,
4. Barley.

For wheat they plough four or five times, sow three bushels in November, and gain, upon an average, about twenty-one. For barley they plough three times, but only twice after turneps, sow four bushels, about the twentieth of May, and reckon the medium produce at five quarters. They stir but once for oats, sow six bushels, before barley seed time, and gain in return forty-eight. For beans they plough twice, sow six bushels, broad cast, the beginning of March, never hoe, but get sixty bushels in return; sell them for exportation. They give but one stirring for pease, sow four bushels the beginning of March, and gain from none at all to fifty bushels.

For turneps they plough four times, hoe twice, setting them out ten inches or a foot asunder, and value them, at a medium, at forty-five shillings, use them for fattening sheep and beasts, and rearing calves and young sheep. Tares they sow after wheat, on two ploughings, generally for hay, of which they get about two tons per acre.

Potatoes they plough for thrice: slice them for sets, drop them in the furrows, so as to lay fourteen inches square; hand-hoe them twice with an hoe seven inches wide; six bushels plant an acre: some years they do not get above twenty-four bushels, but in others sixty. They sow barley after them.

In the management of the manure in the farm-yard they have merit, for they stack all their hay at home; and keep their cattle in houses, littered down clean. But they know nothing of chopping the stubbles for littering a farm-yard. Nor do they fold their sheep, although their flock rise to one thousand. Paring and burning is known, but is going out.

Good grass land will let at twenty-shillings an acre. They apply it to all uses: an acre will keep a cow through the summer, or five sheep; but they never manure it.

Their breed of cattle is the short horned, but apprehend the long to be the best, and are accordingly getting into them. They fat their oxen up to one hundred and fifty stone weight, and reckon four-pounds, four shillings, the profit on one of eighty stone. Their swine to twenty-five.

Four pounds they reckon the produce of a cow, and a good one to give six gallons of milk a day: a dairy of eight, will enable the farmer to keep nine or ten swine. They give them hay in winter while milked, and straw when dry; keep them in the house, and allow each a ton and a half of hay. The calves do not suck at all, but are brought up by hand; four months for rearing; and two for killing. One maid will, with help, take care of ten cows.

Their flocks of sheep rise from one hundred to six; and the profit they reckon on buying to fat as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Lamb, - - - - -	0	8	0
Wool, - - - - -	0	2	0
Improvement of ewe, - - - - -	0	4	0
	0	14	0

On stock sheep they calculate it,

Lamb, - - - - -	0	6	0
Wool, - - - - -	0	1	8
	0	7	8

In very hard weather they give them some hay, but their general winter keeping is on the sheep walks. The fleeces are from three pound weight to five pound, the first at five-pence half-penny, and the second at nine-pence half-penny.

In the tillage of their lands, they reckon eight oxen and six horses necessary for one hundred acres of arable land; they use either two oxen and two horses in a plough, or two horses alone; with the first they do half an acre a day, and with the last an acre and a half; but then the first is used in the strong work, and goes much the deeper. They allow their horses the third of a bushel of oats each in winter per week, but none in summer; and reckon the annual expence per horse to be five pounds, seven shillings. They give them no hay, only pea straw. Their draught oxen they feed in winter on straw and coarse hay, but work them on the first alone. They reckon oxen much the best on strong lands, ploughing much steadier and deeper. They break up their stubbles for a fallow in autumn. The price of ploughing is six shillings per acre, and the depth five to seven inches. They know nothing of chopping straw for chaff.

The hire of a cart, three horses, and a driver per day, is five shillings.

They reckon, that a man should have twelve hundred pounds, for the stocking a farm of three hundred pounds a year.

Land sells in general at thirty years purchase.

At Waren, near Belford, have been some improvements of moor land, which deserve mention. The soil is a black, rotten, boggy, peat earth, lets at one shilling and six-pence an acre. They plough it up in October, and let it lie all the succeeding summer without touching, and likewise the winter, when they lime it: of this manure they reckon too much cannot be laid on; generally ten or twelve fother, at twenty-four bushels each, which costs three shillings and six-pence a fother, besides lading, which is six-pence. Some few from twenty to thirty. After this liming they cross-plough it, and harrow it three or four times; then sow turneps, which, if well sown, want, according to their notions, no hoeing. They are worth, upon a medium, about fifty shillings per acre. After these turneps they plough once and sow oats, four bushels to the acre, and gain a crop of about twenty-eight or thirty. This crop is succeeded by a second of oats, managed as before, and the produce much the same: after this comes a third, as before; but it seldom yields above twenty bushels per acre. After this, they fallow and lime it, and sow turneps, which are not worth above twenty-five shillings an acre. Next comes oats, of which they do not get above sixteen bushels; they sow some ray grass, and a few other feeds, which may make the field worth five or six shillings an acre, for five or six years: they use it

for cows and sheep. A worse system cannot well be conceived.

At Hetton, a few miles west of Belford; the husbandry varies much. The soils are light loams, and rotten, black, moory land; let from one shilling and six-pence to fifteen shillings an acre; average, about six shillings and six-pence. Farms rise from one hundred to seven hundred pounds a year, but are, in general, from two to three hundred pounds. Their courses are,

1. Turneps
2. Barley
3. Clover
4. Oats.

And,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Pease
4. Wheat.

They plough six times for wheat, sow two bushels in October, and do not reap, in return, above ten, upon an average. For barley, they plough once or twice, sow three bushels in April, and gain, in return, about twenty-four. For oats, but one ploughing, sow six bushels before barley, and reckon the medium crop at thirty. For beans, (of which they sow but few,) they plough but once, sow three bushels and a half broad cast, never hoe them, and gain about eighteen; use them for horses. For pease, also, one ploughing, sow four bushels, and gain fifteen. They give four earths for turneps, hoe them twice; the medium value *per* acre, fifty-five shillings, they use them for sheep only.

Clover they sow with barley; both mow and feed it: if the former, they get about a ton and half *per* acre.

As to the management of their manure, they stack their hay in general in the farm yard, except what is used for sheep; but know nothing of chopping stubbles for littering the farm yards. They lime a great deal; lay six cart loads on an acre, or one hundred and twenty bushels, which costs three shillings and nine-pence *per* load, besides the lading. In the burning of lime, one load of coal burns two of lime.—They never fold their sheep.

Good grass land lets at twenty shillings an acre. They use it chiefly for fattening beasts, one acre and a half will fat one of seventy or eighty stone; and an acre feed four sheep. They very seldom manure it.

Their breed of cattle is the short horned, both for fattening and milking. The product of a cow they reckon at four pounds four shillings, a good one will give five gallons of milk *per* day: they feed them in winter upon both hay and straw; of the first of which a cow eats from one and a half to two tons, and always feed in a house. Of swine they generally keep one to two cows. Their calves do not suck at all, but are brought up by hand; three months for rearing, and six weeks for the butcher. A dairy maid will take care of twelve cows. The summer joist is thirty-five shillings, and the winter's the same.

The profit of fattening an ox of seventy stone they reckon fifty shillings.

Swine they fat from ten to twenty-four stone.

Their flocks of sheep rise from three hundred to two thousand, and they reckon the profit of all sorts, one with another, at five shillings *per* sheep *per* annum. They keep them in winter and spring upon their sheep walks and turneps; of the latter they keep some to the end of April. The average weight of fleeces, seven pounds, and value seven pence *per* pound.

They constantly save all sheep in October, with tar and butter; two gallons of tar and a firkin of butter, melted together, will do one hundred and twenty. They reckon this method keeps them free from the scab, warm in the bad weather, and also makes the wool grow.

In their tillage they reckon twenty horses and as many oxen necessary for the management of five hundred acres of arable land; they use in a plough two horses and two oxen, but in some lands only two horses, which do an acre a day in summer, but only three roods in winter: they allow their horses two bushels of oats a

week *per* horse, and reckon the annual expence *per* horse at six pound six shillings. The winter food of their oxen is straw and some coarse hay; and they calculate the whole annual expence at less than fifty shillings; but horses are the best, though not in proportion to the expence. The time of breaking up the stubbles for a fallow is the beginning of March; and the price *per* acre of ploughing, five shillings. They cut from five inches deep to ten in light loams. They know nothing of cutting straw into chaff. The hire of a cart and three horses is 7 s. a day.

In the hiring and stocking farms they reckon for the taking one of five hundred pounds a year, that from one thousand five hundred pounds to two thousand is necessary.

Their moor husbandry is as follows: they plough it up in October, four inches deep, and let it so remain till the October following, then they plough it again; and summer fallow the land, and lime it, the quantity before-mentioned, and sow turneps; the crop of which are worth, upon an average, about fifty shillings to three pounds an acre upon dry land. After these they sow oats, and get about forty bushels *per* acre; and with them sow down with ray grass, three bushels *per* acre; after which the land would let for four shillings and six-pence *per* acre, and will last seven years. After this they break it up again, and take two crops of oats and turneps; but not near so good as at first; then they lay it down again. This process is upon dry soils; if they are wet, they do not think them worth meddling with.

About Fenton, near Woller, the soil in the vales is a sandy loam of two feet depth, but upon the higher lands it is not more than from three to six inches deep. Lets from two shillings and sixpence, to twelve shillings, and some to twenty shillings an acre.

Farms from one hundred pounds to two thousand a year.

Their courses are,

1. Turneps;
2. Barley,
3. Oats,
4. Pease,
5. Wheat,

Also

1. Fallow,
2. Rye,
3. Oats,
4. Oats.

And

1. Turneps,
2. Barley,
3. Pease,
4. Wheat,

This is a very good course.

They stir for wheat three or four times; sow three bushels in October, and reap, upon an average, three quarters. For barley they plough once; sow three bushels and a half about the middle of April; and reckon the mean produce at three quarters and a half.

For oats they plough but once, sow six bushels before barley, and gain, in return, from four to six quarters. Beans and pease they mix, and sow of them four bushels on one ploughing, broad cast; never hoe them; the crop about twenty-five bushels. For pease they give but one ploughing, sow three bushels and a half, and get twenty in return. For rye, after turneps, they plough but once, after a fallow three or four times, sow two bushels, and get thirty. They stir for turneps three or four times, hoe once, in common, and sometimes twice; the average value *per* acre, fifty shillings. They use them chiefly for feeding sheep.

Clover they sow with barley, and mow it for hay, of which they get about two tons *per* acre; and sow oats after.

In the management of their manure in the farm-yard, they have only such as they make from feeding their hay and straw, as they stack the former not in the fields, but in the farm yards. They know nothing of chopping stubbles. Of lime they lay from three to eight loads,

thirty bushels each; it costs four shillings a load, besides the lading. They never fold their sheep.

Good grass land lets at twenty shillings an acre; they apply it chiefly to breeding. An acre and a half will feed a cow, and one acre keep four sheep. They never manure it. The breed of their cattle is the short horned, which they prefer to any other; their oxen are very large, fat to one hundred and fifty stone. They reckon the product of a cow at three pounds. They give about four gallons of milk *per* day. They keep about two pigs to a cow. The winter food of their cows, straw and hay; of the latter of which they generally eat about two tons each. The winter joist is twenty-five shillings, and the summer, thirty. They do not let their calves suck at all, but feed them by hand, from three to five weeks, for the butcher, but half a year for rearing. They keep their cows all winter in the house.

Their flocks of sheep rise from five hundred to ten thousand; and the profit of them they calculate at eight shillings in the vales, and three shillings upon the hills. The winter and spring food are the commons; but they give some hay in very stormy weather. The weight of the fleeces, from three pounds to seven, in the vales, and from two to four on the hills, and from six-pence to nine-pence price.

Very large flocks of ewes are milked after the lambs are weaned, from six to ten weeks. They make the milk into butter and cheese, the amount of both which may come to about two shillings a head. The butter is all used in salving them; the cheese sells so high as four-pence a pound. The hinds wives milk them. This is but a paltry affair.

In their tillage they reckon twenty horses and sixteen oxen necessary for the management of five hundred acres of arable land; their draught two horses and two oxen, which does an acre a day. Their allowance of oats *per* day is half a peck, and they reckon the annual expence of a horse at five pounds. The summer joist of a horse is twenty-five shillings. The winter food of the draught oxen, straw and hay, but never work on straw alone. They prefer horses so much that oxen are going out of use by degrees. The time of breaking up their stubbles is at Candlemas; from four to seven inches deep; the price of ploughing from three shillings and six-pence to five shillings. And that of a cart, three horses, and driver, four shillings.

They know nothing of cutting straw into chaff.

They calculate, that a man who hires a farm of five hundred pounds a year, should have from two to three thousand pounds.

Between Wooler and Rothbury, and also between Alnwick and Rothbury, are vast tracks of mountainous moors: indeed all the latter fifteen miles are absolutely uncultivated, except half a mile of inclosed valley about half way. The ling in vast tracks, high, thick, and luxuriant, and the soil a fine light loam. In some places black, but every where deep. I do not conceive that there is an acre of it, but what might be made, at a small expence, worth eight or ten shillings for ever. What a field for improvement! what a noble source of riches and population! how much is it to be regretted that such extensive tracks of land should remain in such a desolate condition, whilst the products of the earth sell at a beneficial price; and while we hear such clamours among the people for want of a greater plenty of food.

About Rothbury the soil is both gravel, clay, sand, and moory; the inclosures let at twenty shillings an acre; the moors at one shilling, and afterwards at two shillings and sixpence, and more.

Farms rise from fifty pounds to one hundred and fifty a year.

The courses :

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Barley,
4. Oats.

And,

1. Turneps fed off for
2. Wheat,
3. Barley,
4. Oats.

Also,

1. Turneps,
2. Barley,
3. Oats,
4. Oats,

For wheat after turneps they plough but twice; after fallow three or four times; sow two bushels an acre in October and November, and reap from sixteen to twenty. For barley they stir twice, sow three bushels the end of April, or the beginning of May, and reckon the average produce twenty-four bushels. They plough but once for oats, sow six bushels, before barley, and gain in return from forty to sixty. For pease they give but one ploughing, sow two bushels, before barley, and get, upon an average, about ten bushels. They stir three or four times for rye, sow two bushels, and reap twenty.

For turneps they plough thrice, hoe them twice, and reckon the mean value *per* acre at three pounds; use them for sheep and beasts. Potatoes they prepare for by both ploughing and digging; if the former, they stir three times, and manure the land well. They lay the slices in the furrows, and hand-hoe them as the weeds rise, once or twice. They get eighty bushels off an acre, and reckon the crop very profitable. Wheat or barley after them.

Their chief manure is liming; they lay five loads *per* acre, at twenty-four bushels *per* load, and generally on the fallow for turneps or wheat. Their hay they stack at home. Though improvers of moors, yet they know little of the paring and burning husbandry.

Good grass will let for a guinea an acre: They use it more for fattening beasts than for feeding cows. One acre of good grass will carry a cow through the summer, or four sheep. The breed of cattle is the short horns, of which they feed oxen from sixty to one hundred and twenty stone.

They reckon the product of a cow at four pounds, ten shillings, or five pounds, and expect two firkins and a half of butter from each upon an average. A good one will give six or seven gallons of milk *per* day. One kept by Mr. Whittam, when he lived near Rothbury, gave in common twenty-four gallons a-day. A fact I much doubted, until the person who gave me the intelligence called in two or three persons to vouch for the truth of it. They keep about two pigs to five or six cows. The winter food is hay and straw, of the former about half an acre. The calves never suck at all, but are brought up by hand; for the butcher three weeks, and for rearing three months.

Their flocks of sheep rise from forty without right of commonage, to four thousand with; and they reckon the profit at seven shillings a head; their common winter food is on the moors, but in deep snows they give them hay. Their fleeces run, from three to six pounds weight.

In their tillage they calculate four horses and four oxen necessary for the culture of one hundred acres of arable land. They use two horses and two oxen in a plough, sometimes only two horses, and do from half to three quarters of an acre a day. They allow their horses three gallons of oats *per* week; and reckon the annual expence *per* horse at six pounds: Their draught oxen they feed on straw and hay in the winter. Horses they expect will do more than oxen, but the latter are much the cheapest.

They break up their stubbles for a fallow in May. The price of ploughing is three shillings and six-pence an acre, and the depth five inches. The hire of a cart for carrying coals is five shillings a day, for working in the roads three shillings.

In the hiring and stocking of farms, they reckon that three hundred and fifty pounds is necessary to stock one of one hundred a year.

Tythes are generally compounded for in the total. Poor rates from one shilling to one shilling and tenpence in the pound. The employment of the women and children is chiefly spinning wool.

Price of LABOUR.

In harvest, 1 s. 6 d. and ale.
 In hay-time, 2 s. and ditto.
 In winter, 1 s.
 Mowing grass, 2 s. and 4 s. 6 d.
 Hoeing turneps, 6 s. and 4 s.
 Ditching, &c. 1 s. 2 d. a rood.
 Thrashing wheat, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a bushel.
 ——— Barley, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 ——— Oats, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Headman's wages, 12 l.
 Next ditto, 8 l. or 9 l.
 Boy of ten or twelve years, 3 l.
 Dairy maids, 4 l.
 Other ditto, 3 l. 10 s.
 Women per day in harvest, 10 d. and 1 s.
 In hay time, 6 d.
 In winter, 6 d.

Of the MINES of Northumberland.

The principal mines of this county are those of lead and coal, which have always been sought after with the greatest avidity, and worked ever since the time of the Romans. They were even the objects of the commerce of the Britons before their arrival; for the tribute was paid to the Roman emperors, in several of the more useful metals, particularly lead, of which several pigs have been found in different parts, with the emperors names upon them; and Pliny assures us, that the mines were so rich, that by an imperial edict a certain quantity only was to be worked; the veins, in the language of the mine-men, appearing at the very day, whilst the mines of lead in their province of Spain were few and poor.

The iron mines were likewise as well known to the Romans as those of lead, as appears from an altar discovered at one of their walled towns, Condercum, or Benwell, inscribed to Jupiter Dolichegnus, the deity who presided over this metal; nor were they less acquainted with out-pit-coal. In digging up some of the foundations of their walled city, Magna, or Caervoraon, in the year 1762, coal-cinders, some very large, were turned up, glowed in the fire like other cinders, and were not to be known from them when taken out.

The principal lead-works in this county, are at Allen-Head, Coal-Clugh, Shilden, and Fallowfield.

The mines at Allen-Head have been worked for time immemorial. The method the miners use to work them, is by sinking a shaft till they come to a vein; they then make cross cuts, and with eager pursuit follow the several branches, or frings, as they term them. They formerly made use of a very different method, and which is still practised about a mile to the south-east from these, near Rokehope; within the liberties of the bishopric of Durham. This was by flooding, or hushing, as they phrase it; making a large basin, or reservoir of water, which being let out by a sluice or full stream, through a cut or opening from a descent, with an irresistible impetuosity sweeps away, on frequent repetitions, all the various substances which compose the roof of the mine, freestone, iron-stone, whinstone, lime-stone, spar, and tale; and, at length the ore itself, with gravel, sand, and other extraneous matter, in gentler currents.

Coal-Clugh-Mine is three miles to the south-west from Allen-Head, near the source of the rivulet of West-Allen; by a clugh, or boggy hollow, as the name imports, black and hideous to look upon. It is above a hundred fathom deep; and a subterraneous waggon-way, of a mile in length, leading to its ostium.

The lead mine at Shilden was very rich till of late years. It now furnishes employment for several hands, and has two subterranean engines to carry off the water.

Near Shilden there is a lead-mine now working, which is reputed rich, and was discovered by the meer

accident of a countryman's stumbling upon a piece of ore lying at the very day. There are besides this, other veins of ore in this neighbourhood, but not of consequence enough to be particularly mentioned.

At Fallowfield, the lead-mine was also exceedingly rich for many years, till it was drowned. It is called by the miners the Old Man, and its internal wealth is always spoken of by them with rapture. It was lately opened, and a fire-engine erected. It gives employment to about eighty men.

The lead-ore of Northumberland yields a moderate share of silver, is soft, ductile, and fuses kindly in the fire. We learn from the ingenious Dr. Woodward that there is a lead ore found in this county, and brought to Newcastle to be worked, which yields twenty or thirty ounces of silver per ton; and is by far the richest he knew of in England. The celebrated Mr. Boyle informs us, he has known it observed, that lead ore, which is poor in its own metal, affords more silver than others; and assures us that he had some lead-ore, which on trial yielded three parts in four of good lead, and yet in the cuppel scarce yielded an atom of silver.

The lead-mines at Allen-Head and Fallowfield furnish some lead ores, which for their curiosity and beauty deserve particular notice.

1. Tesselated lead-ore ponderous and rich, the tessellæ of a paralleloiped figure, and of a fine natural polish.

2. Globose, multangular lead-ore, with plain sides in the manner of crystalline spar, but not regular; called by the miners, diced ore.

3. Diced ore rising in several orders from a plate of the common ore.

4. Half lead-ore, and half crystalline spar, of a paralleloiped figure.

5. Tuberos, cavernose lead-ore, with many short arborescent columns of unequal lengths, some on a plane, and some of the sides of steep; glossy and sparkling. These five from Allen-Head.

6. Lead-ore of various colours, like those of the iris or rainbow, called by the miners, peacocks-tail ore, from its resembling the colours in the train of that beautiful bird, red, purple, blue, green and yellow; the last colour it receives from its own metal, blue and green from the copper; and the red and purple from the iron. This ore by being kept under cover, may be preserved in all its beauty; but if exposed to the air, it will by degrees lose all its admired tincts. It is broad-grained, fuses badly in the fire, and yields not so much lead as ore of the same texture of an uniform colour. The flores of the common ores in fusion frequently exhibit the same colours, and are preserved sometimes by the refiners as presents to the curious. They call them the skimmings of lead-ore, the colours of which are permanent and splended.

7. Snow-white arborescent lead-ore, like some of the sub-marine corallines.

8. A cylindric column of white lead-ore, tubulous, three inches long, and two inches in diameter, the surface thick set with arborescent shoots, of unequal lengths.

9. White lead-ore composed of several transparent tubes of unequal lengths, the longest two inches and a half, and bifid at the end, three inches over in the base, at the extremity two inches; a small cylindric column, an inch long, affixed by the ends on one side, making a cavernula or hollow underneath, towards the middle, the surface sparkling with pointed studs; the rest, towards the base, also glossy with ramose efflorescences.

10. A column of white lead ore, tubulous, compressed, and tapering, with a ramose shoot at the extremity, and a longitudinal furrow down the middle on one side; oblique transverse striæ on the other side; the surface glossy with short pointed shoots.

11. White lead ore, with a vein of blue lead ore running through it, very bright, with a concretion of the same at one end, angular and pointed, like crystalline sparks, the blue emulating the lapis lazuli in lustre.

These six, the party-coloured and white figured ores are from the mine at Fallowfield. The tubulous arborescent

rescent kinds have the appearance of stibacitious crystallizations. They are the easiest in fusion of all the lead ores.

The only iron work of any eminence in this county at present, is at Bebside, on the south side of the river Blyth, about four miles from the sea-port of that name. The ore is dug out of the hanging banks by the river, with great labour and pains, of various colours, and of various degrees of colour and hardness; some, till hardened by the air, being as soft as common clay. The heaviest and richest in metal is mostly of a liver colour, or a deep brown.

There was, some years ago, an iron-work at Lee-hall, on the edge of the river of North-Tyne, near Bellingham. The ore is plentiful in the strata of a romantic precipice, on the east side of the river; both the liver-coloured, crustaceous, and clay-kinds; the first ponderous and rich in metal, some of it of equal weight with malleable iron that has passed the fire.

The great Mr. Boyle observes, that about three tons of iron-stone in some iron-mines, will yield one ton of metal. And on the authority of Mathesius he informs us, that a small quantity of gold is frequently found in iron-ore.

There is some iron-stone and ore in this county of so peculiar a structure, figure or colour, as to claim particular attention.

1. A ponderous mass, seven inches long, and thirteen inches over, in the thickest part; grey, with fibrous septa of black tale, villose and nappy, like velvet. From the shore of North Tyne, below Cipehace-mill.

2. Of the shape and size of a carpenter's hand-plane, ponderous. From the shore of the brook below Simonburn castle.

3. Very much resembling a bonum magnum-plumb, with a short stem, or pedicle; one side smooth, the other tuberculose and granulated, irregularly, but very neat. From the shore of the brook at Simonburn.

4. Resembling half of a nectarine split in two, of a fine grain, a faint red, with a nucleus, covered with a thin film or skin, tinged with yellow. From the same shore.

5. Like the head of a small iron bolt, broken off, with an enamel of a copper-colour.

6. Of a digitated figure, an inch and three quarters long, two inches and a half over at the base, and two inches over at the extremity; composed of cups or crusts including one another.

7. Another, smaller, an inch and three quarters long. Both these have a thin film or enamel, of a yellow and brown colour, the extremities rounded, obliquely.

8. Another, somewhat curved, rounded and swelling in the middle by a thick arborescent cortex; the cap at the small end fallen off and preserved for view.

9. Another, an inch and a half in length, two inches and a quarter over at the base, and two inches at the extremity, the brims of the cups projecting for the figure of a screw, the ridges or eminences equidistant, with a cuticula somewhat rough, and where rubbed appears as if gilt by the golden pyrites or marcasite.

10. Another an inch and three quarters long, two inches over at the base, and an inch over at the extremity, the edges of the cup a little raised, and conspicuous under a thin film, exhibiting a slight view of its configuration and structure. These six from strata of iron-stone, on the north side of the brook at Simonburn, above the bridge.

The coal works in this county are numerous. The principal for export are those at Plesley, Hartley, Tyne-moor, Chirton, Long-Benton, Killingworth-moor, Newbiggen, Wylam, Byker, Walker.

These mines are of various depths. The deepest and of the greatest curiosity is that at

Walker, by the river Tyne. It is an hundred fathom. The seam of coal is eight feet, five inches and a half thick. There are two ventilators worked with a machine by the help of the fire engine; this machine is also applied to turn a wheel for raising coals, bringing up a corve of twenty pecks, an hundred fathom, in the

space of a minute, the horses moving in a walk. This mine is held by lease from the corporation of Newcastle.

The Long-Benton mines have been in high reputation for many years, but are now said to be going off. One of them is on the south side of the village. It is called the bason; and is in depth seventy-two fathom; the main seam of it is in thickness about seven feet. There is another on the west side of the village, called the Delight, and is in depth seventy-four fathom and one yard; the main seam of this is seven feet thick.

Killingworth-moor mine, called also New-Benton, was lately opened by the proprietors of those of Long-Benton. It is in depth seventy fathom; and the main seam near seven feet thick; the several strata of earths and minerals, observed in it for thirty-six fathom are as follow; first, clay; secondly, a brown gravel; thirdly, a soft, pale, blue stone; fourthly, a white post, or a very hard chalk-like stone; fifthly, a soft green stone; sixthly, a hard blue stone; seventhly, a white post mixed with whin; eighthly of metal, or black slaty stone, four feet; ninthly, coal eight inches thick; tenthly, metal six inches; and eleventhly, coal sixteen inches. This account was given by the miners on the spot.

Byker mine is seventy fathom and one yard in depth, the main seam is five feet ten inches thick; and within two feet of the root is a band of stone which reduces the coal-seam to five feet nine inches. It is called the high main coal seam. The chief strata of earths and minerals observed in this mine, are blue metal; white post, six fathom; a slaty stone, five yards; and next to the coal, an hard white stone post, ten fathom and one yard. Seams of coal of various thickness lie promiscuously between the strata, not workable. Near this there is another mine of the same quality, in which there is a dyke, called Thistle-pit-dyke, lying north-west and south-east, which is believed to keep a very true course: many small dykes branch from it, resembling the root of a tree, in different directions.

There are two sorts of vapour prejudicial to men concerned in the coal mines; one fulminating, and the other arsenical; the first volatile and active, makes the candles burn precipitately, taking fire and giving a violent explosion like gun-powder, destroying the men and ruining the works; the other, gross and foul, not suffering the candles to burn; but in an instant extinguishing them, and by its poisonous quality, suffocating the unhappy men. On the fourth of June, 1761, two overmen, father and son, their name Goblin, were both killed, by the first of these vapours, in one of the mines at Byker. In the same year, a young man was suffocated by the latter, on entering the mine at Newbiggen, but recovered by being laid on his belly, with his mouth in a fresh hole made in the earth, the usual method used on such occasions. Against this sort of vapour or damp, as it is called, a large iron lamp, full of coals, is kept continually burning in the mine; and to guard against both kinds, a free currency of air is circulated through all the works, entering one and coming up another.

Two expedients tried by the late ingenious Mr. Carlisle Spedding, of Whitehaven, for the safety of the workmen in coal mines, infested with the fulminating vapour; one is by framing the perpendicular shafts or pits with timber where it is suspected to be, and to place a tube of about two inches square, in a hollow behind it, elevated four yards above the ostium of the mine, to collect the damp air to one side of it, and to convey it out of its precincts; the other is by the use of steel and flints fixed in a small engine with a wheel, which gives a glimmering light to the miners; this sort of vapour will not take fire by sparks, though it will by flame. When it comes out of the top of the tube, it is as cold as frosty air, yet after it has been confined in a bladder even for the space of a month, it will take fire at a lighted candle, or any other flame, if gently pressed into it through the orifice of a pipe; and when the flame is withdrawn, will continue burning till it is totally spent.

In the grounds at Benwell, about a quarter of a mile north of the river Tyne, a coal mine took fire, by means of a workman's candle negligently placed, and continued burning during the space of thirty years, though at first so trifling, that half a crown was refused to a man, who offered for that small sum to extinguish it. It afterwards acquired such force and strength from the kindled sulphurs and bitumens, that it raged with fury, in various directions and depths; sometimes taking its course east and west, and at last to the north, into the grounds of Fenham, near a mile from its first appearance, committing great ravages in its way, only conspicuous by its flames and columns of smoke in the night. The eruptions at Fenham were in near twenty places. Flowers of sulphur, mixed with sal ammoniac, were found concreted on pieces of alum-stone, slate, and the neighbouring furz, of which an account was given to the Royal Society, by Dr. Hodgson, who could discover neither common salt or nitre in the soil or springs about it; the coal water being all vitrioline, and tinged red with galls, and other neighbouring fountains being destitute of mineral salts.

Some of the salt ejected by this bituminous volcano was upwards of six inches broad; and was, by Dr. Hodgson, proved by an experiment to be sal ammoniac. It differed greatly in colour, some of it being grey, and some snow-white, freed from the black fætor of the coal by the intense heat of the fire.

Fætitious sulphureous air collected from the solution of metals at the time of their effervescence, especially iron, two ounces of filings being mixed with two ounces of oil of vitriol, and eight ounces of common water, will exhibit the same phænomenon on trial after the same manner as the fulminating damp; and if the flame of a candle is suffered to enter the neck of the bladder, the inclosed air will take fire and go off with a great explosion, like a gun.

The mines round Newcastle were ordered to be fired, the nineteenth of king Charles I. 1643, by the marquis of Newcastle, general of the king's forces, then in the town, besieged by the Scots, whose general, Lesley, preserved them by surprizing the boats and vessels.

They had also a narrow escape from being fired by the Scots after their defection from the parliament, in 1648, under their leader, Monroe, who, on the news of a party of his countrymen rising against him under the conduct of the marquis of Argyle, spirited up by their ministers, ordered his troops homewards, the nearest way over the Tweed, in such haste, that they had almost left their plunder behind them.

Coals particularly curious for their hardness, colour, and figure, observed in the mines of this county are as follow:

1. A hard glossy coal, in large masses, preferable to all others for strength and duration. It is usually called splint, by the miners. From the mine, called the Delight of Long Benton. There is likewise some of this coal at the mine at Wylam.

2. Coal, with thick enamel of silver marcasite. From the mines at Plessey.

3. Coal glowing with all the colours of the rainbow in the most beautiful enamel, much exceeding those observed in lead ore, and more permanent if preserved with the same care, under a cover, dry, and from dust. From Chirton mine, and from one at Inghow, near Stamfordham. That from Inghow has the finest tincts, most splendid and rich, as if raised in parts, and in a kind of relief. Some of it has a high, natural polish, like a mirror. Some of the common coal in this mine is a glossy black, of a fine politure, and breaks into rhomboid, and paralleloiped figures.

4. The ampolites, or canal coals, very fine. From the mines at Long Benton, and Walker, but in no great plenty. That from Walker very much resembles the inflammable fossil, agates, or jet, of which, as we have before observed, snuff-boxes and other toys are frequently made.

The people employed in the coal-mines are prodigiously numerous, amounting to many thousands; the earnings of the men are from one shilling to four shil-

lings a day, and their firing. The coal waggon roads, from the pits to the water, are great works carried over all sorts of inequalities of ground, so far as the distance of nine or ten miles. The tracks of the wheels are marked with pieces of timber let into the road, for the wheels of the waggon to run on, by which means one horse is enabled to draw, and that with ease, fifty or sixty bushels of coals.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of Northumberland are hardware and wrought iron.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns of this county are Alnewick, Beleford, Berwick, Elledon, Haltwessel, Hexham, Learmouth, Morpeth, Newcastle, Rothbury, and Woller.

We crossed the Tyne, which divides Northumberland from Durham, over the bridge at Newcastle, the principal town in this county. It derives its name from a castle built here by Robert Curthose, son to William the Conqueror, who to distinguish it from an old monastic castle situated in this place, called it Newcastle upon Tyne.

It is a town of great antiquity, and by some supposed to be a Roman villa. There are the remains of a military way leading to it from Chester-le-street, which was carried over the Tyne by a bridge of arches, where the present bridge stands. The Picots wall goes through the vicarage-garden, and St. Nicholas's church-yard. Part of a turret upon it is still visible by the gate of the royal Saxon villa of Pampeden; also a tower on an eminence in the same villa, called the Wall-Knowl, or Carpenters-Tower. No other Roman buildings have hitherto been discovered.

This town is situated on the northern bank of the Tyne, two hundred and seventy-six miles from London. It is encompassed with a strong stone wall, ditch, and rampier of earth; has seven gates, with many round towers, and square turrets, built at different times, and by different persons, some of them still retaining the names of their founders, the principal of which are the following:

White-Friar-tower is built on the extremity of an eminence, of a circular form, and well paved. The access to the top is by one hundred and forty stone steps, steep and difficult, called Break-neck-stairs. It affords one of the finest and most varied prospects about the town: It was built by the White-Friars, opposite to their monastery; and is now the hall of the company of masons.

Nevill-Tower was built by the Nevills, earls of Westmoreland. It is also called Denton-tower, and is now the hall of the masons, bricklayers, and plaiters.

West-Gate is a strong building of stone, and hewn work, with a port-cullice, iron gates, &c. at the west end of a spacious, well-built, and handsome street of the same name. It was built by Roger Thornton Esq; and is now the hall of the house-carpenters.

New-Gate is situated at the north end of a broad, well inhabited street of the same name. It exceeds all the other gates for strength, and is supposed to be the most antient. On the north side of it, in a nich, is a stone statue of king Charles II. crowned with a scepter in his hand; the nich is adorned with a pediment, entablature, and cartoons; below are the arms of England, and those of the corporation.

Two new wings have been added to this gate, on the south side, one in 1702, and the other in 1706. It has been for many years the town jail for debtors and felons.

Pilgrim-street-gate stands at the north end of a spacious, handsome, pleasant street of the same name; so called from the great resort and entertainment of pilgrims in it, in the monastic times, in their way to Gesner, whence there was a shrine dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is a strong gate, flat roofed, and embattled;

embattled; has a port-cullice, iron-gates, &c. It is now the hall of the company of joiners.

Carliol-Tower derives its name from the antient family of the Carliols, eminent merchants of this town. A field near it also bears their name, called Carliol-croft, through which is a beautiful walk, presenting a prospect of many hanging gardens. This tower is now the hall of the company of weavers.

Pampeden-gate is at the foot of an antient village of the same name at the north-east part of the town. It has folding iron-gates, but no port cullice. Thence is an ascent to the top by a pair of stone-stairs two yards wide. It is supposed to be part of the Picts wall, and the remains of a Roman turret are still conspicuous.

Sand-gate receives its name from its situation by the stone of the river Tyne. It is arched at top, but has no tower or castellated building upon it. There were many openings or passages through the wall next the river, for the conveniency of trade. It was lately pulled down, and part of the quay railed with iron rails, which gives a fine view of the river.

The north part of the wall is thought to have been built ever since the reign of king John. That part of it which extends from Sand-gate to Pampeden-gate, and from thence to the Austin-Friars, is said to have been built in the reign of king Edward I. King Edward III. granted the corporation the duties and customs of the town for seven years, to complete the whole, which being neglected, he seized their franchises, and would not restore them till they agreed to do it at their own charge. It was always the object of attention of future kings, and in the reign of king Henry VIII. it is recorded to have exceeded, both for the strength and magnificence of the masonry, all the walls of the cities of England, and most of the towns in Europe.

King Henry II. granted this town by charter, great franchises and liberties, which were confirmed by his son king John, on the payment of a hundred marks and two palfreys. He afterwards enlarged them by a charter, on the annual payment of one hundred pounds in two equal portions, at Easter and Michaelmas, reserving to himself the rents, prizes, assizes, and leases in it. In consideration of the losses sustained by the inhabitants on taking down their houses in order to make a ditch under the castle next the river, he granted them an annual rent of one hundred pounds ten shillings and six-pence, to be paid by him and his heirs, in proportion to their several damages. He also granted it for its loyalty and faithful services, exemption from the power of the sheriff and constables in affairs relating to themselves; and that no burgeses should be arrested out of it for any debt, unless he was the capital debtor.

King Henry III. by his charter made it a mayor town, being governed by four bailiffs, and added a grant, during pleasure, of all the demesne-lands belonging to the castle, called the Castle Field, containing eight hundred and fifty acres, for free pasture, with liberty to dig coals and stones, and to dispose of them for their use, upon payment of twenty shillings into the Exchequer. He also gave them a field called the Forth, adjoining to the other, for the same uses, and for which they were to pay forty shillings into the Exchequer. It was likewise provided by his charter, that no Jew should reside among them.

King Edward I. directed a writ of summons to Newcastle in the tenth year of his reign 1282, to send two members to parliament; which is the earliest upon record for boroughs to send any, or for the commons to sit, except that summoned under Montfort's usurpation in the name of the king's father, Henry III. Edward annexed to it the villa of Pampeden.

By antient custom, the real estates of the freemen were considered as chattels, and they disposed of them by will at their discretion as such, which right was confirmed to them by Edward I.

King Edward III. confirmed the franchises of Newcastle, and granted it the perpetuity of the moor and lands, called Castle-moor, and Castle-fields, to hold of him and his heirs, by the payment of forty

shillings annually into the Exchequer. He exempted it from the jurisdiction of the admiralty of England, gave leave for purchasing lands to a certain value, confirmed several bye-laws of the magistrates for well governing and improving it, and issued an order for the manner of electing the mayor, magistrates, and other officers; and another concerning the measure to be used by the vendors of coals.

King Richard II. confirmed its charters in the first year of his reign, and he afterwards granted some ground for the conveniency of making highways and a bridge, and allowed the mayor the honour of having a sword, which is an ensign of royal state and authority, carried before him.

King Henry IV. on his accession to the throne, granted that it should be a town and county of itself, independent of the county of Northumberland; that it should have a sheriff instead of bailiffs, who should hold a court, account before the barons by their attorney, and have the return of all writs, &c. That it should have six aldermen, to be elected from among the burgeses, with power to act as justices of the peace within their jurisdiction; that it should have the royalties of the river Tyne, from Sparrow-hawk to Hedwin-streams, with a prohibition for any ships to load or unload any sort of goods in any part of the river within those limits, except at Newcastle.

Queen Elizabeth confirmed to the town of Newcastle the grants of her progenitors, and added new ones by her charter, bearing date the twenty-second of March, in the forty-second year of her reign.

It is at present governed by a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, a sheriff, a town clerk, a clerk of the chamber, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a sword-bearer who wears a cap of maintenance, a water-bailiff, who carries a large mace, and seven serjeants at mace.

Newcastle is eminent for its commerce, trade, and revenue. As early as the reign of Edward III. it was so powerful in shipping, that in his expedition against France, it sent him an aid of seventeen ships, and three hundred and fourteen men; and Edward for the encouragement of its trade, granted the merchants leave to carry their goods to any part of England toll or custom free. It is in the list of the trading towns to which Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, in the reign of queen Mary, gave one hundred pounds *per annum* for ever, to be lent to four merchant-clothiers for ten years without interest. It first received that bounty in the year 1599, and ever since in its turn.

The merchant adventurers have a governor, twelve assistants, and a secretary. They have a stately court to the east of the town chamber, built upon part of the antient hospital of St. Catharine. Noble and generous efforts have been lately made by the corporation to give life and vigour to the commercial arts. A bank has been established; and a fund raised for carrying on the herring and Greenland fisheries. But the chief trade of Newcastle is derived from the coal mines. The vast extent of it may be partly guessed at, from the one shilling *per chaldron* granted by the corporation to queen Elizabeth, in lieu of an arrear of two-pence *per chaldron*, since given to the duke of Richmond, which amounts to about fourteen thousand pounds *per annum*. The coal-fleets sometimes amount to five hundred sail. Their station is at Shields, and at the quays of Girwy or Yarrow, and Willington; the former on the south, and the latter on the north side of the Tyne. All that parcel of ground within the liberty of Willington, between high and low water wark, in length from east to west one thousand two hundred and forty-five yards, and in breadth one hundred and twenty, was granted by the corporation in 1665, to Sir Francis Anderson, on a lease for one thousand years, with leave to erect quays and cast ballast, on payment of two-pence *per ton*. Ships take in their lading of coals by the help of keels, and it was enacted in the reign of Henry V. that the keels should be of the burthen of twenty chaldrons, according to custom, and no more; some being of the burthen of twenty-two, and some of twenty-four chaldrons,

chaldrons, to defraud the king of his customs, and that they should be sealed by the king's officers. Small ships, laden with merchant goods, only come up to the quay at Newcastle. It is esteemed one of the best quays in England, being in length, from east to west, one hundred and three rods.

The revenue of the corporation of Newcastle, which they hold in their own right, is upwards of eight thousand pounds *per annum*. They have the royalties of the river Tyne from Sparrow-Hawk, by Tynemouth-Bar, to Hedwine streams, above the village of Newburn; a space of fourteen miles. The circumference of their boundaries is ten miles, and fifty yards. The revenue for coals, salt, grindstones, ballast, &c. are received by eight chamberlains. They also keep the town-securities; their office is in the exchange; they are generally decayed merchants, eminent for their integrity, and chosen annually. Twenty-four auditors, chosen out of the twelve companies, examine their accounts once a year; and conjunctly with the mayor and aldermen see that the overplus of their annual revenue is put into the town-stock, or, as it is usually stiled the hutch.

Here are eight parochial churches in Newcastle, viz. St. Nicholas, with Gosforth. St. Thomas's and Cramlington chapels. All Saints, with St Ann's chapel. St. Andrew's, and St. Johns.

St. Nicholas is a vicarage; the impropiator and patron, the bishop of Carlisle; given to the church and canons of St. Mary in that city, by king Henry I. together with the church of Newburn. The other churches are dependant on it, though three distinct parishes, and the vicar receives dues from them all. This church was founded in 1091. It stands in an advantageous elevated situation, almost in the center of the town. Its length is seventy-nine yards two feet and three quarters; its breadth twenty-four yards, two feet and three quarters, and of a proportionable height. Four stone-images, at full length, adorn each corner of a square tower; out of which rises a curious steeple; in height sixty-four yards, one foot, and three quarters; decorated with thirteen pinnacles; two bold stone-arches supporting a large and beautiful lantern, on which is a tall and stately spire. It has now eight musical bells, but formerly it had only five; the other three being added by the corporation, who had the old great bell, which weighed three thousand one hundred and twenty-nine pounds, new-cast at Colchester. The church is well illuminated. The east, or altar-window was anciently adorned with curious paintings in glass, of the twelve apostles, and the seven deeds of charity, done at the expence of Roger Thornton the elder.

In the organ-gallery is a double organ; and on the north-side of it is a porch called St. George's porch; which is vaulted underneath, and cieled above; and was formerly adorned with curious carvings in wood, and the windows with paintings in glass; some of the latter still remaining in the east-window, particularly the portraiture of St. Laurence. It is supposed to have been one of the ancient chanteries, and to have been built by one of our English monarchs.

Nine chanteries were founded in this church; in honour of St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist. St. Catharine, two. St. Peter and St. Paul. St. Thomas. The blessed Virgin. St. Margaret. St. Cuthbert. St. Lyra.

The chantery of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist stood on the north side of the church. Its original foundation was by Laurence, prior of Durham in the year 1149. It was re-founded, in the reign of Edward III. by Richard de Emeldon, for three chaplains. By an injunction of Richard bishop of Durham, in the third year of his consecration, 1335, they were obliged to distribute, after divine service, on the eve of the anniversary of his death, the sum of six shillings and eight-pence to one hundred and sixty poor people. It was founded again in the reign of Henry VI. by Robert de Rhodes and his wife Agnes, for one chaplain; the annual value, seven pounds, seven shillings and ten-pence, besides a house given by the corporation for the chaplain to live in.

One of the chanteries of St. Catharine was founded by Allan de Durham. It was re-founded in the reign of Edward III. by William Johnson and his wife Isabella, for one chaplain; the annual value six pounds fifteen shillings.

The other was founded by Nicholas and John Elliker; the annual value three pounds, fourteen shillings and eight-pence, arising out of some houses in the Castle-mote, in the Side, in the Close, and in Sand-gate.

The chantery of St. Peter and St. Paul was founded by Adam de Fenrother and Alan Hilton, in the reign of Henry IV. the annual value four pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence, which arose out of some houses in Westgate, in the Side, and in the Close.

The chantery of St. Thomas was founded by John Thapecape, in the reign of Edward III. the annual value four pounds, twelve shillings and six-pence.

The chantery of the Blessed Virgin claims as high a foundation as the reign of Edward I. but how much earlier, and by whom, is unknown, the deed of foundation being lost. It stood on the south-side of the church, being a large porch; the annual value five pounds sixteen shillings.

The chantery of St. Margaret was founded by Stephen Whitgray and his wife Mary, in the reign of Rich. III. It stood on the south-side of the church, near the porch-door, of a square figure; the annual value ten marks; the chaplain to be chosen by the vicar, the mayor and bailiffs of the corporation, and four creditable parishioners of St. Nicholas, after the death of the founders.

The chantery of St. Cuthbert was founded by Thomas de Errington and William Redmarshal, in the reign of Richard II. the annual value seven pounds, three shillings and two-pence, raised out of some houses in the Side, the Sandhill and the Close.

The chantery of St. Lyra was founded by Robert Castell, in the reign of Edward III. the annual value four pounds ten shillings, which arose from certain tenements in the Close, in Westgate, and from a field without the West-gate, called the Goose-Green-close.

In the north isle of the church is a large gallery, designed principally for the boys of the grammar-school. The east end was enlarged by the late Dr. Thomlinson; for the accommodation of himself and his successors. The vestry is on the south side of the chancel, above which is the library; to which the same Dr. Thomlinson, at his death, gave a large and valuable collection of books. Twenty-five pounds *per annum*, for ever, has been settled on a librarian by Sir Walter Calverly Blacket, Bart. The corporation make the vicar an annual compliment of ninety pounds, and the first curate another of forty pounds; who also receives four pounds *per annum* from the vicar, and six pounds, sixteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum* from the crown, and the usual fees of the church. It was customary, till the year 1724, to have two parish clerks, when one of them dying, another curate was appointed, whose annual income arises out of the clerk's fees. The lecturer receives annually from the corporation one hundred pounds. Here are prayers twice a-day; a catechetical lecture in every week, when there are no holidays; and a sermon on every Wednesday and Friday in Advent and Lent.

There are many funeral monuments, both mural and others, in this and the other churches, and many benefactions left to the parish poor. The church-yard of St. Nicholas was inclosed by subscription, in 1761, with stone and wooden pales. The vicarage-house stands at the west end of St. John's church-yard in Westgate-street. The garden is remarkable for having had the Roman wall pass through the middle of it.

Gosforth chapel is at a small village, about a mile north from the town, on the east side of the great post road; nothing about it remarkable. It is supplied by the vicar.

The chapel of St. Thomas is at the north-east end of Tyne-bridge. It is commonly called, The Bridge-end Chapel, from its situation. For the keeping it and the bridge in repair, several rents were settled upon it. Two chantries were founded in it, in honour of St. Ann and the Virgin Mary.

St. Ann's was founded by William Heron, who endowed it with an annual rent of six marks, out of some tenements on the Sandhill; valued at the dissolution, at four pounds seventeen shillings.

St. Mary's was endowed with an annual rent of five marks, out of five messuages, in the Close and Side; but the founder is not known; valued at the dissolution at four pounds, three shillings and six-pence.

Another chantery was founded in honour of St. Mary, by George Carr, merchant of this city, but never licensed; valued at the dissolution at five pounds six shillings and eight-pence.

St. Mary Magdalen's has been annexed to this chapel, which consists of a master and three poor brethren, free burgesses of Newcastle; each brother allowed three pounds, six shillings and three-pence *per annum*. The curate, for reading prayers, and one sermon annually, four pounds, six shillings and eight-pence. The collector of the rents, about one pound, seventeen shillings and six-pence; the whole rental, twenty-nine pounds, seven shillings and eight-pence.

Cramlington chapel is six or seven miles north-east from Newcastle; but nothing about it is remarkable.

All-Saints church is at the foot of Pilgrim-street, on an eminence; its length is fifty-yards one foot, and its breadth twenty-five yards two feet. There is a low square tower at the west end, with one spire rising from it, adorned with a clock, and six good bells, cast out of the statue of king James II. standing formerly on the Sand-hill. In some of the windows were anciently several curious paintings on glass. In the south-east window, at the east end of the chancel, was one of our Saviour, at full length. In the window but one next the church door, were the twelve apostles; and in the window above the south door, was Sir Roper Thornton and his family; but most of these were defaced or taken away in the last civil wars. At the west end of the church is a handsome gallery, built in 1712, with an organ in the center: the north end is appropriated to the use of the charity-children. At the east end is another gallery for the butchers. There is also one for sailors in the north isle, built by the Trinity-house, 1618, John Holburne then master; beautified with paintings, 1720, representing our blessed Saviour asleep in the storm; his taking St. Peter by the hand when he was sinking in the waves; Jonah vomited up upon the dry land.

The chancel stands upon a large vault, of a square figure, the entrance to which is on the north side of the church-yard. There is a strong pillar in it, the support of eight large stone arches. The altar-table is of marble, the donation of a person unknown. On the south-side of it is a prothefes, or side-altar. The chancel is adorned with wainscot stalls, after the cathedral taste.

Seven chanteries were founded in this church in honour of St. Thomas, St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, St. John the Baptist, St. Catharine, St. Lyra.

St. Thomas's was founded by John Puthore; the annual value four pounds, eight shillings and four-pence.

The founder of St. Mary's is not known; the annual value four pounds, five shillings and ten-pence.

St. John the Evangelist's was founded by Richard Willisby and Richard Fishlake; the annual value four pounds, fifteen shillings and four-pence.

St. Peter's was founded by Roger de Thornton, the annual value six pounds. It was in the vacancy above the vestry, opposite to the founder's sepulchral monument.

St. Catharine's was founded by the same person; the annual value five pounds, three shillings and eight-pence.

St. Lyra's was founded in the reign of Edward III. by Richard Pickering; the annual value three pounds, eight shillings and four-pence.

St. Ann's chapel stands in the suburbs of Sandgate, on the slope of a hill. After the Reformation, it was neglected and fell into decay, but was repaired in 1682, and has been lately re-built by the corporation, after an elegant design.

In the same suburbs was anciently another chapel, dedicated to St. Laurence, and said to have been built

by one of the earls of Northumberland. It was dependent upon the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; but in the reign of Edward VI. it was granted among other things, to the corporation, for a consideration of one hundred and forty-four pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence. It is now a bottle glass-house.

St. Andrew's church stands near New-gate, on the west side of the street. From the stile of the architecture, and its situation, where old Monk-chester chiefly stood, it claims priority to the rest for antiquity. In 1729, the old bells were taken down, and six new ones put in their place, by a contribution among the inhabitants, the corporation giving fifty pounds. A new porch was built at the same time. At the West end is a handsome gallery, erected in 1711, at the expence of the parish.

Three chanteries were founded in this church, in honour of the Virgin Mary; the Holy Trinity; and St. Thomas.

The founder of St. Mary's is not known; the annual revenue, six pounds, twelve shillings and ten-pence.

The Holy Trinity is said to have been founded by Sir Adam de Atholl; the annual value, four pounds, two shillings and ten-pence.

It is not known who was the founder of St. Thomas's; and the annual value is also uncertain.

St. John's church stands in Westgate-street. Some of its chief ornaments are the gifts of Mr. Robert Percival. He beautified the altar in 1710, and built at the same time the north gallery, for thirty-three persons; he subscribed towards taking down the three old bells, and putting up six new ones; and when he died, bequeathed a house, let at twenty pounds a year, to this parish.

The communion plate was the gift of Mr. Robert Rymer, in 1722; it consists of a large flaggon, a chalice, and a salver, valued at sixty pounds.

At the west end of the church is another gallery. It had an organ in 1570, but that being long since destroyed, a new one was lately erected at the expence of the inhabitants.

Three chanteries were founded in this church, in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr; the Virgin Mary, and the Holy Trinity.

St. Thomas's was founded in the reign of Edward II. by Adam de Durham; the annual value, four pounds, three shillings arising from some tenements in the Sand-hill, and in Westgate.

St. Mary's was founded in the reign of Edward III. by Edward Scot; the annual value, four pounds, four shillings and four-pence.

The Holy Trinity was founded by John Dalton, William Akinshawe, and Andrew Acliff; the annual value, five pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence.

The church-yard was inclosed by subscription in 1762, with stone and wooden pales; and planted round in the inside, with young lime and elm trees. The church tower is adorned with a clock.

The principal schools established in Newcastle are a free grammar-school, and four parochial charity-schools.

The grammar-school was originally founded by Thomas Horsley, mayor of Newcastle, in 1525. He left to it his lands in the town for ever, after his own and his wife's death. It was re-founded by queen Elizabeth, as attested by her charter. The impropriated or great tithes of the parish of Bolham belong to it. The mastership of St. Mary's hospital was usually annexed to it by the corporation, who are the patrons. The masters have convenient apartments to live in the hospital, commonly called the West Spittle, from its situation in West-gate.

The charity-school belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas, was founded by Mrs. Eleanor Allen, a widow lady of Newcastle. By a deed of gift, bearing date February the twentieth, 1705, she assigned a farm-hold, and tenant-right, in the parish of Walls-End, held under the dean and chapter of Durham, of above the annual value of sixty pounds, for the education of forty boys, and twenty girls of this parish, and the chapelry of St. John. The school was opened in 1709.

Another

Another lady, widow of the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, vicar of Woller, at her death, gave 500*l.* to this noble and useful charity. By a parochial subscription, begun in 1718, they are annually clothed on the first of May. The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, and then put apprentice to some honest employment, each receiving a Bible and a Common Prayer book, the Whole Duty of Man, Lewis's Exposition of the Church Catechism, and two pounds. The girls are taught reading, sewing and knitting, and are put out to reputable services or trades. They are presented with the same books, and one pound. The school master is allowed twenty-five pounds *per annum*, and one pound for coals; the school-mistress, ten pounds *per annum*, and ten shillings for coals.

The charity-school belonging to the parish of All-Saints is supported by subscription, begun in 1709. It is conducted on the same plan as that of St. Nicholas, and receives forty-one boys, and seventeen girls.

The charity-school belonging to the parish of St. Andrew, was founded by Sir William Blacket, Bart. for thirty boys, and opened in January, 1708. The school-master is allowed twenty pounds, *per annum*; out of which he pays school-rent.

The charity-school belonging to the parish of St. John, was founded in 1705, by John Ord, Esq; for forty-four boys. He settled upon it a large field without Pilgrim-street-gate, called Magdalen-clofe, and held by lease of St. Mary Magdalen's hospital. Mrs. Margaret Allgood, a widow lady, in 1707, gave to this charity one hundred pounds. The children are clothed annually by subscription. The school-master is allowed twenty-four pounds, *per annum*; two pounds for teaching them to sing, and sixteen shillings, *per annum*, for pens, ink, and paper.

The public buildings of note in this town are, the castle, the bridge over the Tyne, the town-court, the Trinity-house, the state-house of the corporation, the freemen's hospital, the hospital for merchants widows, &c. barber-surgeon's hall, the hospital for poor maidens, &c. the keelmen's hospital, and the infirmary.

The castle belongs to the county of Northumberland. Several tenements and lands were held in the county for keeping it in repair. It stands on an eminence, and was anciently strong and stately. It is encompassed with two walls of great strength and height; in the exterior wall are four gates; one very large, with two port-culices. The principal entrance is to the south, and the ground within is three acres, and one rood. In the castle was a well of considerable depth; and a chapel of handsome Gothic architecture. The government of it was generally committed to the high sheriff of Northumberland. At the accession of James I. one third of it was almost taken away; the lead and covering embezzled and carried off; the square old tower almost demolished; and the malefactors confined in it in danger of perishing by the weather. The expence of repairing it was computed at eight hundred and nine pounds, fifteen shillings. The poor remains of it are decently kept, and serve for the county-jail, and for holding the annual assizes.

The bridge over the Tyne is of great antiquity. From the vestiges of a military way leading to it from Chester-le-street, it is believed to have been originally Roman. In the reign of Henry III. it was destroyed by fire, being then of wood. It was rebuilt of stone, by contribution. It had twelve bold arches, but has now only nine; the rest, on building the quay, being turned into callans, or stone-rooms. Several tradesmen have their houses and shops on each side of it. About the middle of it is an old tower, used by the magistrates for the confinement of disorderly persons and offenders; beyond it is a blue stone, the boundary between Newcastle and Gateshead; and at the other end is a tower, where there has been a draw-bridge. That part of it to the south of the blue stone, was recovered from the corporation in the reign of Henry V. by Thomas Langly, bishop of Durham; and was repaired by Thomas Ruinal, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry VIII.

The town-court is on the south side of the Sand-hill, on the banks of the Tyne. Its original foundation was

by Roger de Thornton; but was re-built by the corporation in 1658, after a noble plan. It cost upwards of ten thousand pounds; besides one thousand two hundred pounds, the donation of one of the magistrates. The statue of king James II. on horseback, placed in the area before it, cost one thousand seven hundred pounds. It was of copper, large as the life; the horse standing on his hind-feet, raised upon a pedestal of white marble, and encompassed with iron-rails. It was taken down in 1688.

The Trinity-house belonging to the mariners of Newcastle, is a monastic-like building, of a square figure. It has a neat chapel, and chambers for fourteen persons: each is allowed eight shillings a month, clothes, and coals. The hall in it, which is large and stately, was anciently called Dalton's Place. It was purchased by this society in the reign of Henry VII. of Ralph Hebburn, of Hebburn-tower, in Northumberland; and was confirmed to them by his son, Thomas Hebburn, paying to him and his heirs for ever the compliment of a bottle of wine annually, on the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, if demanded. He was also to be made a member, to be intitled to their privileges, and to have the usual funeral honours at his death. The society keep this house in repair, at their own charge. It stands very convenient for seamen; near the key, the upper end of a well built street, called the Broad Chare.

The state-house of the corporation is on the edge of the Tyne, above the bridge, in a street called the Clofe. It is a handsome, modern building, with an area, or court before it, entered by a flight of steps; and within it is not only convenient, but elegant.

The freemen's hospital, commonly called, the town's hospital in the manors, is on the north side of a pleasant field. It was founded by the corporation in 1681, and dedicated to our Saviour. There is a master, and thirty-nine poor freemen, or their widows; the master is allowed one pound, ten shillings per quarter, and the rest one pound each. It stands upon piazzas. The entrance is in the center, with a handsome fountain before it.

The hospital for the relief of six widows of merchants and clergymen, stands at the foot of the same field, built by the corporation in 1725, and endowed by Mrs. Ann Davidson, the relict of Mr. Benjamin Davidson, merchant.

The hall belonging to the barber-surgeons is on the east side of the same field; and was re-built after a neat design in 1730. It stands upon tall piazzas, with a garden before it, adorned with the statues of Esculapius, Hippocrates, Galen, and Paracelsus.

The hospital for six poor maiden women, and six poor men, stands contiguous to barber-surgeons hall. It was built by the corporation in 1753, after receiving a donation of one thousand two hundred pounds from Thomas Davidson, of Ferry-hill, in the bishopric of Durham, Esq; and his two sisters; and the like sum from Sir Walter Calverley Blacket, Bart. for its endowment.

The keelmen's hospital is between the carpenters tower and Sand-gate. It was built in 1701, at their own charge, by contribution, paying, each man, one penny a tide. It is a large, square structure, containing upwards of fifty chambers; but is at present much neglected.

The infirmary is behind Westgate-street. It was built by subscription for the benefit of the town and county of Newcastle, and the two counties of Northumberland and Durham. It had a donation of one thousand pounds, in the year 1759, from Sir Walter Calverley Blacket, by whose appointment the annual interest of ten pounds is given to a clergyman to attend it. It is a large handsome building, and stands in a pleasant, airy situation, in a field called the Forth; said to have been given to the corporation by king Edward III. in 1649, containing eleven acres, and then valued at twelve pounds, *per annum*. Part of it is a square bowling-green, terraced round, and shaded with tall elms.

Besides these public structures, there are some private ones, remarkable for their antiquity, and having been

the palaces or temporary residence of persons of royal or baronial dignity.

In Panden is a house, called Panden-hall, which was the palace of the kings of Northumberland under the Saxon heptarchy. In that part of the town called the Side, is an ancient house, an appendix to the castle, which was a palace of the kings of England, in which they resided in their expeditions against Scotland. It is now called Lumley-place, from its being afterwards the residence of the lords Lumley of Lumley-castle.

In Newgate-street is an ancient house called the Scotch Inn, from its being the quarters of the kings and nobility of Scotland, in the time of a truce with that kingdom: also the Earls Inn, from its belonging to the earls of Northumberland.

In the street called the Close, is an ancient house situated on the banks of the Tyne, called Northumberland-house, from its being formerly the property and occasional residence of the earls of Northumberland.

In West-gate, near St. Mary's hospital, is a house called Westmoreland-place, which belongs to the Nevils, earls of Westmoreland.

In Pilgrim-street is a house called the Pilgrims Inn, from the great multitudes of religious devotees which formerly frequented it, in their way to the shrine of the Virgin Mary, in the village of Jes-mount, that is, the Mount of Jesus.

At the upper end of the same street, is the house of Sir Walter Calverley Bracket, Bart. It is an ancient structure, being the remains of the Franciscan 109, to which has been added two new wings.

Newcastle, soon after the preaching of the gospel in Britain, was famous for its monasteries, hospitals, alms-houses, and churches. There were six monasteries, viz. St. Bartholomews, the Franciscans, the Domus Fratrum Predicatorum, the St. Austins, [the Domus Fratrum de Penitentia, the Domus Fratrum Carmeli Monte.

St. Bartholomews was founded by king Henry I. for Benedictine nuns; it was situated in Newgate-street. A back gate leading to it still retains the name, together with the garden, which is in a square valley, extending to a place called High-friar-chair. Besides other possessions not now certainly known, they owned the pleasant village of Stellar, on the southern banks of the Tyne, in the bishopric of Durham. It is believed they had a very large property in Newcastle, consisting in wastes and houses. The garden of the post-house was one of these wastes. A plot of ground adjoining to the moor belonged to them, and is still called the Nun-moor. The monastery and chapel in Gateshead, now called Gateshead-house is said to have been a cell to these nuns, and paid an annual rent of two shillings. St. Mary's hospital, in Westgate-street, was also dependent upon them. Their annual revenue at the suppression, amounted to thirty-six pounds, ten shillings.

The monastery of the Franciscans, Grey friars, or Friars minors, was founded in the reign of Henry III. by the Carlols, then wealthy merchants in Newcastle. It was situated near the lane called High-friar-chair, opposite to the Ficket-tower. It consisted of a warden, eight friars, and two novices.

The Domus Fratrum Predicatorum, or the Monastery of the Preaching, or Dominican friars, was founded in honour of St. Dominic, by Sir Peter and Sir Nicholas Scot, merchants in Newcastle, on a piece of ground given by three sisters. It seems from its remains to have been a very handsome structure. The grass area is about eighty-seven feet in length, and as many in breadth. On the east side was a chapel, now the hall of the smiths company. On the west an ancient well, called Our Lady's well. On the south is the Cordwainers-hall, turned into apartments for three widows. On the north were the gardens. It consisted of a prior and twelve brethren, dependent upon Tinemouth; and their revenues, at the general suppression, was valued at two pounds, nineteen shillings and six-pence. It was granted to the corporation of Newcastle, in consideration of their paying fifty-three pounds, seven shillings and six-

pence; and the priory is still preserved from depredations by several companies who have their halls in it.

The monastery of St. Austin was founded by William lord Ross, baron of Wark upon Tweed. It was situated in the Manour-chace, formerly called Cow-gate. It was a handsome edifice, adorned with cloisters, and had a curious chapel. It was sometimes the residence of the kings of England in the expeditions against the Scots. After the suppression of religious houses, it was for some time made use of by government for a magazine and a storehouse, and was called, by the townsmen, the artillery-yard. King James I. gave it to a Scotchman, who uncovered it, and sold the lead; but it was lost at sea before it reached the market. He also sold some of the stones to Sir Peter Riddel, with which he built the south end of his house. Out of the ruins of this structure has since arose a work-house for the poor; a house of correction; a charity-school for the parish of All-saints, and a dwelling for the master, erected in the year 1723. Part of the garden that belonged to it is now occupied by the surgeon's hall, and two of the town hospitals.

The Domus Fratrum de Penitentia J. Christi, or the monastery of the brethren of the penance of Jesus Christ, was situated near West-gate by the White-friar-tower. King Henry III. at the request of Robert Bruce, gave it a piece of ground called Stable-garth.

Domus Fratrum Carmeli Monte, or monastery of White friars, was founded by king Edward I. in honour of the Virgin Mary, for a prior, seven brethren, and two novices; and on the suppression was valued at nine pounds, eleven shillings and four-pence, *per annum*.

The Carmelites, or White friars, had also another monastery in this town, situated on the Wall-knowl, and founded, either by Laurentius de Acton, or Roger de Thornton. But whichever of these was the founder, it is certain, that Thornton was a great benefactor to it. From its being dedicated to St. Michael, and situated on an eminence, it was called St. Michael's Mount.

Newcastle had also four hospitals, viz. that of St. Mary Magdalen, the Virgin Mary, the Holy Trinity, and the Maison Dieu, or St. Catharine.

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was founded by king Henry I. for a master, brethren, and sisters, to receive leprous persons. After that distemper declined, it became an asylum for the poor of the town, in the time of pestilence. Fourteen persons within the house were each allowed a room, eight shillings a month, and coals. Fifteen without the house had a different allowance; some eight shillings, some five shillings, and some two shillings and six-pence a month. In the reign of Edward III. Laurentius de Acton had the first fruits of it, amounting annually to two hundred marks. John Bland, who was then master, paid him forty marks for his own right. Bland was a very considerable patron to this hospital. He built the consistory, and ornamented the chapel, where he was afterwards buried. It stood on the summit of a hill without Pilgrim-street-gate.

The hospital of the Virgin Mary was a sort of hospital for lodging the helpless stranger, and indigent traveller; an eleemosynary for the sick and needy, and to give sepulture to such as died there. It was allowed nine chaldrons of coals annually, and had a chaplain to attend it; and the annual revenues amounted to thirty-three pounds, fifteen shillings.

In the ninth year of the reign of James I. the corporation of Newcastle obtained a charter for it, and converted it into a grammar-school. There is still in the chapel belonging to it, the effigies of the Virgin Mary, with the child Jesus upon her knees. It is situated in Westgate-street, and now called the West Spittle.

The hospital of the Holy Trinity was founded by William de Acton, mayor of Newcastle. It stood on the Wall-knowl, and was surrendered to Henry VIII. but the annual revenues are not mentioned.

The hospital of St. Catharine, or the Maison Dieu, was founded by Roger de Thornton, in the reign of Henry

Henry IV. It was situated on the south side of the Sand-hill; and the chaplain, who presided over it, had the care of nine poor men, and four poor women. In the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. the corporation obtained from the founder the use of the hall and kitchen for a very laudable purpose, viz. that giving wedding entertainments to new married people, and where they received the offering and gifts of their friends. The hall is adorned with the arms of several generous benefactors, and some very curious carvings in wood.

During the unhappy differences between Charles I. and his parliament, Newcastle was besieged by the Scots in the year 1643, the marquis of Newcastle being then governor for the king. The commander burnt a hundred houses in the suburbs; he made a sally, but was repulsed, and one of the outworks was taken. The enemy preserved it close both from the north and south sides; the Scots dividing their army, and fifteen hundred of them crossing the Tyne. But general Lesley retiring, it was besieged again the next year by the Scots, under the command of the earls of Calender and Leven, who took possession of the bridge, the inhabitants retiring to the high-town for shelter. Three thousand countrymen being summoned by general Leven, to assist him with spades, mattocks, &c. the place was taken by storm. The mayor, Sir John Merlay, retired to the castle with three Scottish lords, Crawford, Rea, and Maxwell; five hundred men, and many women and children; but thought proper to surrender it soon after, in order to save the lives of those who had fled thither for shelter. The three Scottish noblemen were sent into their own country in order to take their trial; but most of the townsmen saved their effects by means of a composition. An order soon after arrived for trying the mayor by a council of war; some of the aldermen were disfranchised; the corporation was new modelled, not according to the tenor of the charter, but in a manner most conducive to the views of the parliament. At the same time the plague raged with great violence in the town; and coals were at a high price, by a parliamentary impost of four shillings per chaldron, for the maintenance of the garrison.

In the year 1645, five hundred pounds were ordered to be raised upon coals, for the relief of the poor. In 1646, the king visited the town, from Lumley-castle, and lodged with Leven, the Scotch general, in the Franciscan abbey, where a sermon was preached before him by the Scotch metropolitan, who was so little affected at the sight of suffering majesty, and had so small a portion of the grace of modesty, that after his discourse was ended, he called for the fifty second psalm, which begins, "Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself, thy wicked works to praise." His majesty that moment standing up, called for the fifty-sixth psalm, which begins, "Have mercy, lord, on me, I pray, for men would me devour." The congregation sung his majesty's.

In the year 1249, Newcastle was almost wholly consumed by fire; and in 1339, it suffered great damage by water, being surprised in the still hours of the night with a rapid, impetuous flood, which forced its way through the town-wall, bore down six perches of it, and swept away above one hundred and twenty persons, both men and women.

Before we entirely leave Newcastle, it will be proper to observe, as a proof of the salubrity of the air, in that part of the county, that in 1743, two old men, the father and son, were subpoena'd to an assize held in that town, as witnesses from a neighbouring village; the father was one hundred and thirty-five years of age, and his son ninety-five, both of them hearty, and retaining their sight and hearing; and the next year, one Adam Turnbull died in Newcastle, aged one hundred and twelve, who had married four wives, and the last when he was near a hundred years of age.

This town sends two members to parliament; has two excellent weekly markets, held Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two large annual fairs, viz. August the first, and on St. Luke's day; the former continues eight days; the

three first are for horned cattle, sheep and hogs; the other five for cloth, woollen, and various other goods.

About five miles from Newcastle are the iron works, late Crawley's, supposed to be the largest manufactory of the kind in Europe. Several hundred hands are employed in it; inasmuch that twenty thousand pounds a year is paid in wages. They earn from one shilling to two shillings and six-pence per day; and some of the foremen so high as two hundred pounds a year. The quantity of iron they work up is very great, employing three ships to the Baltic, that each make ten voyages yearly, and bring seventy tons at a time; which amounts to two thousand one hundred tons, besides five hundred tons more freighted in others. They use a considerable deal of American iron, which is as good as the best Swedish, and for some purposes much better. They would use more of it, if large quantities could be procured; but they cannot get it.

They use annually seven thousand bolls of coals, at sixteen bushels each.

They manufacture anchors as high as seventy-hundred weight, carriages of cannon, hoes, spades, axes, hooks, chains, &c.

In general the greatest part of their work is for exportation, and they are employed very considerably by the East-India Company. They have of late had a prodigious artillery demand from that company.

During the war their business was extremely great, but declined upon the peace, for anchors and mooring-chains; however, the demand these last seven or eight years has been very regular and spirited.

Here are several machines erected for accelerating several operations in the manufacture, such as copper rollers, for squeezing bars into hoops; scissars for cutting bars of iron, turning cranes for moving anchors into and out of the fire; and the beating hammer, lifted by the cogs of a wheel. These are machines of manifest utility, simple in their construction, and all moved by water; nevertheless there is great part of the work, and that of a very laborious nature, executed by manual labour; for the performance of which, machines might be erected with very little difficulty.

About seven miles from Newcastle, stands North-Shields, so called from its northern situation upon the river Tyne, and being a shield or shelter for the shipping. In the time of king Edward I. it was so small that it consisted only of six cottages, inhabited by fishermen. It is now so considerably increased as to be little inferior to Wapping, by the river Thames, which place it greatly resembles.

A little below this village is a garrison, called Clifford's Fort, which, in the year 1644, was taken by the Scots in the reign of king Charles I. It had in it five pieces of ordnance, arms, powder, and some prisoners; nine Scotchmen were killed on this occasion. It is a strong and hand some stone-building, well mounted with cannon; from which a hill ascends by a large square building, lately erected, called the barracks, for the use of the soldiers and artillery.

Not far distant from this fort stands the pleasant marine villa of Tynemouth, famous for its monastery, founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was plundered by the Danish rovers in three several descents and expeditions. The first was at the end of the eighth century, the second, in the reign of king Ethelred, under Hinquar and Hubba; and the third, in the reign of king Athelstan. What made them more intent upon ravaging the monasteries was, that the most valuable effects in the adjacent country, were, on the approach of an enemy, concealed in them for their better security. The poor defenceless monks on the descent of the piratical Hinquar and Hubba, fled with terror to their church, where they hoped for safety. But they were fatally mistaken, the brutal Danes set fire to the structure, and reduced the whole, together with the trembling religious, to ashes. This crime, however, did not long go unpunished: their sovereign, king Ethelred, and his father-in-law, Offa, king of Mercia, roused at the news of such an atrocious deed, united their forces, drove them

in confusion to their ships, and a storm arising soon after, they were driven on the rocks, and almost every soul of them perished.

This sacred fabric lay in ruins, solorn, and desolate, till the reign of Edward the confessor, when Tonstan, earl of Northumberland, from a motive of ambition rather than of piety, rebuilt and endowed it for black canons, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Oswin; the remains of the latter having been searched for and discovered under the ruins.

That earl being soon after banished for his many murders and outrages, after several adventures when he burnt and plundered the coast as an enemy's country, at length engaged Harold Harfargar, king of Norway, who was then pushing his conquests in the north of Scotland, to enter the harbour of Tynemouth, and attempt to gain the crown, then possessed by his brother Harold II. Unawed by his new foundation of St. Mary and St. Oswin, he, in concert with the Dane, plundered and wasted the country on both sides the river Tyne. After committing these outrages they again put to sea, and entered the mouth of the Humber, where they committed the most horrid barbarities. A body of forces marched to oppose them under the command of Edwin and Morcar, but were defeated. But at Stamford-bridge, they were attacked by king Harold himself. Both armies were nearly equal, each amounting to about sixty thousand men. The victory was contended for with such astonishing ardor by the enemy, that a single soldier, for a considerable time, defended the pass at the bridge against the whole English army. Animated by this surprizing valour, his countrymen fought desperately from seven in the morning to three in the afternoon; when both their king and Tonstan falling, and the flower of their troops being slain, Harold obtained a complete, but bloody victory. Of the whole army that entered the Tyne in five hundred ships, twenty vessels were sufficient to carry home the survivors to Norway, together with their young prince Olaus.

This religious house preserved its independency from the time of king Oswald, till the descent of William the Norman, when it was degraded to a cell. It was first made subject to Benedict Biscop's foundation at Girwy; next, to Bishop Carilepho's, at Durham; and lastly, to St. Albans, in Hertfordshire. This was done by three governors, or earls of Northumberland, Walcof, Albecie, and Robert Mowbray. Walcof pretended it was an unfit place for devotion, by its being situated on a frightful precipice, and a noisy tumultuous shore: but in reality it was to erect a fortress within its precincts, by the order of his sovereign, who was wholly regardless of religion. Robert Mowbray's motive was of a very low kind; being no other than a grudge he bore to the bishop of Durham, and a desire of mortifying him by that arbitrary act: but he afterwards took sanctuary at that very altar which he thus dishonoured, for treason; by that unhappy step burying in utter oblivion all his past honours, and at once destroying all his future hopes, forfeiting by that rash act two hundred and eighty fiefs, left him by his uncle, the bishop of Constance.

The prior and canons of Tynemouth had twenty-seven villas in Northumberland belonging to them, with their royalties, viz. Tynemouth, Milaton, Shields, East Chirton, East Preston, Monkton, Whitley, Murton, Eresdon, Backworth, Seghill, Walsington, Dissington, Elswick, Wylam, Hertford, Cowpon, Bebside, Welden, Hauxley, Ambell, Eglington, Bewick, Lilburn, Flatworth, Middle-Chirton, West Chirton. Within these lordships they returned the king's writs, and were exempt from cornage.

They had also the lands of Royeley and Denam. They likewise possessed the tithes of Corbridge, Ovington, Wylam, Newburn, Dissington, Callerton, Elswick, Blathall, Warkworth, Ambell, Rothbury, and Wooley, in Northumberland; also the tithes of Hirtnefs, in the Bishopric of Durham, and of Middleton upon Tees, in Yorkshire.

They had the impropriations and advowsons of Tynemouth, Woodhorn, Whalton, Bolham, Bewick, Eg-

lington, Hartburn, Shilbottle, and Haltwefel, in Northumberland; and of Concliff, in the Bishopric of Durham.

They possessed seventeen messuages, and a close called Wardens-close, in Newcastle upon Tyne.

They had a weekly market at their town of Bewick, and an annual fair at Tynemouth; also an harbour now called the Prior's Harbour; all which possessions were confirmed to them by royal charter.

By a grant from John lord Greylock, and Sir Robert Somerville, in the year 1296, and in the twenty-fourth of king Edward I. they had carriage-roads for themselves and their tenants through Benton-moors, with liberty of pasture, for twenty-four beasts of any kind; which grant was confirmed by Ralph, lord Greylock, in the fourteenth year of the reign of king Richard II.

Ralph, son of William, lord Greylock, founded a chantry in their church of Tynemouth, in the year 1315, and the eighth of king Edward II.

John, son of Sir Henry de Harrington, gave to their vicar of Tynemouth, Alan Whitehead, lands in L. Benton; for which he did homage to the lord's court at L. Benton, in the eighth of king Richard II.

The same Alan Whitehead, and Thomas de Whalton, in consideration of their honourable support and maintenance in the priory, became benefactors.

Their annual revenues, separate from St. Albans, were valued upon the suppression at three hundred and ninety-six pounds, ten shillings and five-pence. The site of the priory and most of the lands were granted in the fifth of Edward VI. to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; but by his attainder in the next reign reverted to the crown, in which they remained in the tenth of queen Elizabeth.

The priory-church appears by its ruins to have been a most magnificent structure. At the east end is an oratory very entire, eighteen feet long, nine feet broad, and nine feet high; the roof arched with stone, with sculptures in relief, of the Blessed-Virgin, and the twelve apostles.

The gate-way, with a tower over it, belonging to the priory, is still standing.

It is so far from being an unfit place for devotion, that few can exceed it for presenting the mind with a variety of solemn objects, capable of raising it to an adoration and awful reverence of the Deity. The very precipice it stands on, lofty and almost perpendicular, seem calculated to inspire the soul with great and serious sentiments.

On its being converted to a fortress, it was called Tynemouth castle. In the year 1644, and the twentieth of Charles I. it was besieged and taken by the Scots. Thirty-eight pieces of ordnance, and store of arms, ammunition and provisions, fell into their hands. The garrison were allowed to march out with their baggage, and obliged to submit to all the injunctions of the parliament. Six prisoners made their escape by letting themselves down through a privy-house, with ropes and several sheets tied together, under the favour of a violent storm of wind. The sum of five thousand pounds was ordered by the parliament to repair it, and the works at Newcastle, the town walls, bridge, and garrison. Colonel Henry Lilburn was made governor of it, who being weary of their service, declared, with the lieutenant colonel, and most of the garrison, for the king; on the news of which at Newcastle, Sir Arthur Hezelrigge immediately marched against them from that town, of which he was governor, with a body of forces. For want of competent ladders, they entered the port-holes of the castle in the face of the cannon playing upon them, and after a smart encounter re-took it. Colonel Lilburn, and many others were slain; the rest received quarter.

On the north side of the ruins of the priory church, is a large house, built by Colonel Henry Villier's, governor of Tynemouth, by leave from the crown; who also had power to erect a light house, and to receive one shilling for every English, and six-pence for every foreign ship anchoring in the harbour of Shields, which

brought him in an income of about eighty pounds a year. His funeral monument is in the priory-church-yard, with the following inscription :

Hic sitæ sunt mortales reliquæ
Henrici Villiers, Armigeri,
Stirpe antiqua prognati.
Unici

Honoratissimi Comitis de Jersey
Fratris.

Nec non hujus presidii
Circiter viginti Annos,
Fidelis et perquam dilectus
Præfectus.

Vixit Annos 49, Obiit 18, Aug.
Anno Dom. MDCCVII.

Malcolm, king of Scots, and his son, prince Edward, slain on St. Brice's day, in the year 1094, and in the seventh of king William II. at Alnwick-castle, were buried at this church.

After the victory obtained over the Scots, by king Edward I. in the year 1298, his majesty visited the shrine of St. Mary, and St. Oswin, at Tynemouth, and staid some time; as did his queen whilst he was in Scotland, in the year 1303.

John Wethamsede, abbot of St. Albans, a learned historian, was a canon of this priory; and after his high promotion presented it with a gold chalice of great weight.

John de Tynemouth, an eminent, sacred biographer, was born at Tynemouth, and is said to have been vicar of this church.

The present church of Tynemouth stands a mile west from it, near the flexure of the great road to Shields. In the year 1668, and the twentieth of Charles II. it was consecrated by bishop Cosins.

In the year 1532, a fish was cast ashore at Tynemouth, not of the whale kind, which measured from head to tail, ninety feet; and from back to belly, thirty-four feet; the mouth was upwards of twenty-two feet long, with jaws proportionable; the ribs, which were thirty in number, measured each twenty-one feet in length, and a foot and a half round: it had five very large throats, and twenty-five smaller passages, into three vast bellies: it had two fins, each of which was about fifteen feet long, and was a sufficient load for ten oxen; the eyes were not much larger than those of an ox, but placed at the distance of twenty-two feet from each other: instead of teeth it had plates of a horny substance, and a tongue about twenty-seven feet long: the tail, which was forked and indented like a saw, measured twenty-six feet in length.

At a small distance to the northward of Tynemouth is Cullercoats, which is only remarkable for having a very commodious little port of artificial construction. It is dry at low-water mark, and only serves for coals and salt belonging to the works of particular persons, at whose expence it was constructed.

Five miles north-west of Tynemouth, is Season-Sluice, another artificial port, formed by Ralph Delaval, an able admiral of the last century, on his own plan, and entirely at his own expence, for the benefit of himself and his friends, but without excluding others who chose to use it. In constructing this small harbour he found great difficulties, which exercised his skill and patience; a stone pier, which covered it from the north-east wind, was more than once carried away by the sea; and on his overcoming this difficulty, by using timber as well as stone, he found a new inconvenience, his port filling up with mud and sand, though a pretty rapid stream ran through it. To remove this, he placed a strong sluice with flood-gates upon his brook, which being shut by the coming in of the tide, the water behind collected itself into a body, and forcing a passage at the ebb, carried all before it, and thus twice in twenty four hours scoured the bed of the harbour clean. This port, though sometimes called Season-Sluice, is more commonly termed Season-Delaval, from the name of the ingenious gentleman who formed it. It admits small vessels, yet larger vessels may lie safe, and receive their lading in the road.

Prudhow is a town and castle, pleasantly seated on the ridge of a hill, eight miles to the west of Newcastle, and about two from the wall; Camden would have it to be the Procolitia of the Romans; but that has been more properly placed at Carrabrugh. This castle was famous for its resisting all attempts against it. King Henry I. gave it to Gilbert de Umfranville, which, for many succeeding reigns, continued in that name. In the reign of Henry II. Odonell de Umfranville bravely defended it against William, king of the Scots, who, ambitious of conquering so strong a place, laid close siege against it; but by its own strength, and the help of Robert de Stutevil, he was repulsed, and it continued as before in that family for many succeeding ages. In the reign of Henry VI. it was given to Henry, earl of Northumberland, who was afterwards slain in the battle of St. Alban's, fighting for the Lancastrian line. Henry, his son, espousing the same cause, forfeited most of his possessions, and this castle was given to Robert, lord Ogle, for life; afterwards it came again to the earls of Northumberland, in whose posterity it still continues. Most of the walls have suffered greatly, only the square tower in the middle, and a lesser one at the end, seem to be pretty entire.

At Fenham, a small village near Newcastle, some coal-pits are said to have been burning several years. The flames are visible at night, and may be traced in the day by the sulphur on the ground.

At Benwell, also near Newcastle, several urns have been dug up with coins in them; one of these urns has been deposited in the library at Durham, where it still remains entire.

Having viewed every thing curious in or near Newcastle, we pursued our tour towards Morpeth, and at the four mile stone took the road that branches off to the villa of North Gosforth, near which is the seat of Charles Brandling, Esq. It is a large modern structure of white free-stone, and hewn work, after a design in Pain's architecture. It stands on a rising ground, from which the villa of Newbiggen, of Kenton, of Long Benton, and an opening between two distant hills, into the bishopric of Durham are in view. Three miles north-east from it is the villa of Seghill, supposed by Camden and others to have been the Roman station Segedunum, since fixed at Carr-vill. It was anciently a seat and manor belonging to the younger branch of the family of the Mitfords; but is at present the seat of Sir Lancelot Allgood, of Nanwick, Knt.

About four miles from Seghill, is Delaval-castle, or Seaton Delaval, the seat of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, knight of the bath. It is a modern structure, after a design of Sir John Vanburgh, the architect of Blenheim, in Oxfordshire; no remains of the ancient baronial castle being now visible. When finished, it will be a perfect quadrangle, each side two hundred and twenty feet. The main entrance is to the north, into a lofty and stately hall, above which is a gallery. In the niches of the wall are six handsome sculptured female figures, representing the sciences, with their symbols, viz. astronomy, architecture, and sculpture, on one side; and on the other, geography, painting, and music; the floor of the hall of black and white marble. Before the south front is a grass-lawn, edged with plantations; and beyond it, a spacious avenue, with shady walks on each side; a swimming-bath about mid-way, terminated by an obelisk; the ancient ruins of Tynemouth-priory, and the ocean being in sight. To the north it has an extensive prospect of near sixty miles, the mountain of Cheviot being visible on a clear day. To the east, through several openings in little groves, are seen pieces of statuary; also a large and spacious riding-house; and a beautiful garden, with a conservatory, or green house; and a delightful view of the sea, which gives Seaton Delaval, in this particular, infinitely the advantage over Blenheim. To the west, is an avenue, a mile and a quarter in length, and an obelisk about half-way. Near is the family chapel situated in a grove. By the entrance on the right hand, is an effigy in stone of one of the family who made the crusade, recumbent, and in armour; his legs crossed, his feet resting on a lion,

and his hands elevated. Opposite to him on the left hand is another of a lady, recumbent likewise, and her hands elevated.

A mile from this noble seat, is the sea-port and fishing-town of Hartley, which, in the reign of king John, was held of the barony of Gaugy, by Adam de Jemont. It was afterwards, in the reign of king Richard II. in the possession of Henry Delaval, Knt. and at present belongs to Sir Francis. It is a well built and improving marine villa, populous, and the inhabitants industrious, situated on a bold and rocky shore; harbour to the north of it, by a spacious sandy bay. Four great works are carrying on at it, viz. a coal-work, a salt-work, a copperas-work, and a glass-work; the latter a handsome building, two hundred and twenty feet in front; the side-walls to the roof thirty-six feet, the property of Thomas Delaval, Esq; fourth brother to Sir Francis and Sir John.

Near the sixth mile stone, a road branches off on the right hand to Bedlington, a large, well built, and pleasant villa, situated on an eminence; the manor of which belongs to the see of Durham, as part of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, including all that space on the sea-coast between the rivers Blyth and Wanbeck, known by the name of Bedlingtonshire. Out of every plow-land in this manor, the hospital of St. Giles, near Durham, received a thrave of corn, for the relief of poor strangers and travellers, till it was agreed to pay nine shillings in lieu of it at a certain time, within fifteen days after the feast of St. Michael, and in case of failure to pay ten shillings.

When the lands belonging to the see of Durham were put up to sale by the parliament, January the twenty-first, 1649, this manor, and Choppington farm, were purchased for one thousand two hundred and ninety-six pounds and five-pence halfpenny, by Robert Fenwick, Esq; a representative in parliament for Northumberland, in the years 1654, 1656.

In a small tract published in the year 1660, it was affirmed, that at the restoration the purchasers of church-lands offered the king the capital sum of five hundred thousand pounds, to confirm their right for ninety-nine years, on the payment of the old rents to the bishops and clergy; which offer his majesty was so far from complying with, that he granted a commission for enquiring after all such purchases.

The village consists of one long and wide street, and forms a kind of sloping avenue to the river Blythe, which is the southern boundary to the shire, and glides past it between two steep banks, and supplies a large iron-work with water. The church is a small structure covered with lead, with an old tower.

On the south side of the river Blyth, is Bebside, the manor of which belonged to the priory of Tynemouth; which, with their manor of Cowpon on the banks of the same river, were assigned as securities to Ralph, lord Greylock, for the performance of certain conditions on their part, on his lordship's founding a chantery in their church of Tynemouth, in the year 1315, and in the eighth of king Edward II. In the tenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, it belonged to John Ogle, Esq; and in the year 1715, and the second of king George I. it was in the possession of John Johnson, Esq; then high sheriff of Northumberland. It is at present the seat of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Fielding, relict of the late Captain Fielding.

About two miles from Bebside is South Blyth, a well built village and sea-port on the south side of the river Blyth, from which it derives its name. It is in the possession of Matthew Ridley, Esq; of Heaton, near Newcastle.

A little beyond this place on the left hand is Blaignon, one of the manors of the barony of Morpeth, of which it was held by John de Plessis, in the reign of Edward I. a benefactor to the priory of New-minster. It paid annually for cornage on the feast of St. Cuthbert, in September, one shilling and one penny halfpenny. It was the seat and manor of Matthew White, Esq; high sheriff of Northumberland in the year 1720, who built a handsome house, to which his son, the late Sir Matthew

White, made some additions and ornaments. It is now in the possession of his nephew, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

The post-road crosses the river Blyth, by a stone-bridge of one arch, and brings us to Stanington, an ancient villa, and another of the manors of the barony of Morpeth. In the old rolls of the barony, it stands distinguished under the name of Cook's-land. It paid annually for cornage one shilling and one penny halfpenny on St. Cuthbert's day, in September. The church stands on the north side of the village. The third Roger de Merley, baron of Morpeth, founded a chantery in it in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for one chaplain, to be chosen by the arch-deacon of Northumberland for the time being. He gave to it one toft and croft on the south side of the church, with common of pasture for four cows, and thirty ewes with their followers of one year old. He also gave to it ten acres of land, and half of a plough-land, in Clifton, and twenty acres of land in Coldwell, to hold of the priory of Hexham, by the annual rent of one shilling and six-pence, to be paid on the feast of St. Peter de Vincula, and answering to the priors court. He gave to it besides, three ox-gangs of land in Coldwell, with common of pasture in Clifton and Coldwell, to hold of Gibbert de Coniers and his heirs by the annual rent of one shilling. He likewise gave to it a silver chalice, gilt within, of the value of twenty-three shillings, also vestments for the use of the chaplain. Roger de Somerville gave the advowson of the church, to the priory of Newminster.

Near the fifteenth mile-stone, and two hundred and ninety-two miles from London, is Morpeth, a well built borough-town, situated upon the river Wanbeck, a contraction of Woden's-Beck, encompassed almost with little pleasant hills, on whose brows are plantations of fir, beech, and elms. It is thought to have derived its name from More-path, or the road through the more, or moor. It made no considerable figure under the Saxons and Danes; but under the first Normans it rose in dignity superior to a villa; being then erected into an honour, and stiled the barony of Morpeth, or the barony of Merlay, from its possessors the lords Merlay; one of whom founded the abbey of New-minster; on the north side of the chapel of which he was interred, with his lady, and their son Osbert. The three last lords Merlay were all of them of the name of Roger; the first of whom, by paying to king John in the year 1199, a fine of twenty marks and two good palfreys, acquired for his borough of Morpeth a weekly market, and an annual fair. He was interred at New-minster. The second Roger, lord Merlay, contributed greatly to the prosperity of his borough at Morpeth; he confirmed all its privileges: under his patronage and influence an hospital was founded at Catchburn; and was afterwards interred at the entrance of the priory church at New-minster.

By the charter of the third Roger, lord Merlay, the burgesses of Morpeth and their successors were freed from all taxes, subsidies, or contributions, except on the king's account in military expeditions, or for the public defence, or the marriage of the lord's eldest son or daughter, or for his own redemption out of prison. By the same charter the prizes raised by his officers or servants, or those of his successors, on bread, beer, or other things, were assigned to the creditors within the borough to be paid within forty days, and in the mean time the lord was at liberty to make other prizes at his pleasure. Their accustomed common right of pasture, and other conveniences, were confirmed to them and their successors, and way-leave granted to and from the town, cornfields and meadows only excepted. He founded a chantery in the parish church of Stanington, and was interred in the New-minster near the remains of his father.

The borough of Morpeth never sent members to parliament before the first year of queen Mary's reign in 1553. It is governed by two bailiffs and seven burgesses, who are all elected annually out of the principal inhabitants, paying scot and lot; they are about two hundred in number, and by these also the members of parliament are elected.

The market-place is in the center of the town. It has a neat market-cross, on which is the following inscription :

The Hon. Philip Howard, and Sir Henry Belofyfe, Knt. The only benefactors of this cross.
Anno Dom. 1699.

On the west side of the market-place is the town-hall. It is a handsome structure, of white free-stone, and hewn work, with a piazza, and a tower at each end, erected in the year 1714, at the expence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, whose court is kept in it, as also the quarter-sessions for the county.

At a small distance from it, is a neat tower of white free-stone, wherein is a good ring of bells, and a large clock.

Between the town-hall and the bridge is the county-gaol, a modern and decent structure.

At the north end of this bridge is a small, but neat chapel, of modern erection, of white free-stone, and hewn-work. At the west end of it is a grammar-school; an antient building; which was founded by king Edward VI. and endowed with the lands of two dissolved chanteries in Morpeth, and one at Neither Witton.

The parochial church stands on the south side of the bridge, at a considerable distance from the town, on a hill called Kirk-hill, in the west park, on the west side of the post road. One of the chanteries in it just mentioned was founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin. It has three good isles, a gallery at the west end, and another between the pillars of the north isle, a vestry, and one bell. In the chancel is a flat sepulchral stone with the following inscription :

In obitum Henrici Graii nuper de
Novo monasterio, armig. qui obiit ultimo
Die Martii, Anno Domini 1597; posuit
Thomas Grey, filius primogenitus
Pietatis ergo.

Underneath is the coat armorial of the Greys, of Chillingham, and on one side this motto :

De bon Valoir.

Below are the following verses in Latin :

Conditus hic jaceo quartus genitore Radulpho

Filius ex Graio milite sic jaceo.

Nupta fuit mihi Woddringtonia chara Maria,

Militis ac clari nata Johannis ea :

Una dies partus nos, ut Baptismata una,

Junxit sic una lex hymenea toro.

Annos bis septem sociale federe Juncti ;

Ruperunt tetrici vincula nostra deæ,

Bis Binos pueros mihi, tresque Lucina puellos,

Præbuit extincti pignora chara mei.

The rectory house, which stands on the east side of the road, is little better than a ruin.

Near the church is the baronial castle, which has been long in ruins. One tower only is left standing, with part of two speculating turrets on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the town, and of the winding course of the Wansbeck, crossed by a bridge of two arches, and bordered with hanging woods.

Morpeth sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses; and the Wednesday before July the twenty-second, for cattle.

The abbey of New-minster is situated on the banks of the Wansbeck, half a mile from Morpeth. It was founded by Ralph de Merlay and his lady, in the year 1138, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The founders endowed it with the lordship of Ritton, part of the woods of Witton, and all the vale between Morpeth and Hebre, by the brook of Fulbeck to its fall into Cotingburn, and by Cotingburn to its fall into the Wansbeck.

Besides these lands, its estates were greatly increased by various benefactions; so that at the dissolution, when there were about fifteen religious in the abbey, the annual revenues were computed at one hundred and forty pounds, ten shillings and four-pence.

The whole structure is now razed to its very foundations, and nothing remains to speak its antiquity, ex-

cept a small fragment or two of the portal or gate-way leading to it.

About a mile from New-minster, and on the shady banks of the same river is Mitford, formerly a famous castle. It stands in a fine park, on a mount, to all appearance the work and labour of art. It was burnt, together with the village, in the year 1216, by the German troops, which king John brought into England. Near the old castle is the church, in the old chancel of which is a large monument of free-stone erected over the tomb of one of the Bertrams, formerly lords of this castle, with his coat of arms in a concave square moulding; and below it the following inscription, cut in capital letters :

Here lyeth interred with-
in this molde, a generous and
virtuous wight, whose
dewe deserte cannot be
told, from slender skill unto
his right. He was descended
from a race of worshipful
Antiquitie. Loved he was
in his life-space, of high
eke of low degree. Rest
Bartram in this house of clay
reuf'ley unto the latter day.

Under the above epitaph is his effigy cut on the stone cover of his tomb, in relief; his hands lifted up in a praying posture, and on the edge of it these lines, in capitals :

Bartram to us so dutiful a son,
if more were fit, it should for
thee be done, who' deceased
the 7th of October, Anno Domini,
1622.

About three miles east of Morpeth is Bothall, an ancient baronial castle, now belonging to his grace the duke of Portland: but there only now remains an old tower of the castle. It is large and stately, and through it was the grand entrance. On the north front were the arms of its ancient barons. It stands on an agreeable mount on the north side of the winding trout streams of the Wansbeck, gliding between pleasant meadows and hanging woods.

Near the old castle is the parochial church. It has three handsome isles, and the pulpit placed against the north pillar entering the chancel. The lights are neat, and part of them adorned with paintings. At the east end of the south isle is a handsome tomb of alabaster, inclosed with iron rails, erected to the memories of one of the barons of Ogle and Bothall, and his lady.

In a shady solitude on the banks of the Wansbeck near Bothall, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is twenty-four feet in length, and twelve in breadth. It was built by the Ogle family, of free-stone; the roof being formed of the same materials, after a curious manner: but the remains of this chapel are now hardly visible for trees which have taken root in the very foundation.

Ashington, in this neighbourhood, once a manor of the barony of Bothall, now belongs to George Sandiford, Crowe, Esq. It stands on an eminence well sheltered with tall forest trees. It has a beautiful view of the sea, and also of Seaton-Delaval, and Bebside, through the openings of the plantations, the ground sloping regularly to a plantation of oaks by the river Wansbeck. Below this plantation is a fine grass area of a mile in length, the river during that space forming a most beautiful canal, and having on the opposite side a bank of oaks.

On the south bank of the mouth of the river Wansbeck, is a small hamlet called Cambois, belonging to Matthew Ridley, Esq. The river here is usually called Cambois-water and Cambois-harbour. It is navigable to the Stakeford for vessels of about thirty tons burden. There are two quays on the north side, one called the low, and the other the high quay.

About a mile to the northward of the harbour's mouth, is a range of cliffs by the sea, called Hawks-hugh,

hugh, from its being the recess of hawks during their breeding season.

A little to the north of this range of cliffs is Newbiggen, a village inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and consisting chiefly of one irregular street. It has several granaries for holding corn, which is exported from the bay before it, considered as one of the finest in this county. It is capacious, with a sandy bottom, and is formed by two promontaries of free-stone. Corn ships of about sixty tons burden, come up to the town; and at a little distance from the shore, ships of considerable burden may ride in safety.

On the north point of the bay are the vestiges of an old pier; many of the stones, and some of the piles of wood, being visible at low water. On the north-east side of the harbour is the church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew; but the only remains of it, are the spire and middle isle. At the west end is a small gallery, and at the east, over the communion table, the king's arms cut in wood, in alto-relievo, and said to have been the stern of a ship cast away on the rocks.

Four miles from Newbiggen is Widdrington-castle, now in the possession of Sir John Warner, knight of the Bath. It stands about a mile and a half from the sea, on a pleasant shady eminence, and has a beautiful Coquet island, on which there was formerly a cell of Benedictine monks.

Near the seventh mile stone in the great post-road leading from Morpeth, is a fine view of Warkworth-castle, now belonging to the duke of Northumberland. It is situated on an eminence above the village of Warkworth. The principal tower, and some other parts of the building are still remaining, and appear magnificent in their ruins.

Warkworth has a bridge of three arches over the river Coquet, in the middle of which is an upright stone pillar, adorned with the Percy arms; and at the south end a square tower, the gate of which was formerly of iron, with port-cullices. Warkworth has a weekly market on Thursday; and three annual fairs, viz. on the Thursday preceding St. George's, St. Lawrence's, and St. Martin's day, for black cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlars goods.

A quarter of a mile to the west of Warkworth, in the old park, on the northern bank of the river Coquet, is the Hermitage, formerly a cell for two Benedictine monks from Durham, for whose maintenance Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of that see, in the reign of Henry III. appropriated the church of Brankston; and this grant was confirmed by his successor Walter de Kirkham.

It consists of a small chapel and a bed-chamber, cut out of a solid rock of white rag-stone, in the Saxon-Gothic style; the chapel being curiously adorned with pillars, and the roof with knot-work. In a window on the south-side of the altar are the effigies of the Virgin and the child Jesus. At her feet is a hermit in a praying attitude, and near him a bull's head. All these figures are in alto-relievo. Over the entrance into the chamber is an escutcheon of arms, now effaced; and next the river, the ruin of a small building, with a fire place, probably the kitchen. On the south-side of the rock is a door and winding stairs, leading to a little garden. The range of rocks are of a considerable height and length.

Near the tenth mile stone, is a stone bridge of three arches over the river Coquet; and on the north-side is Felton, a very pleasant villa, situated on a gradual slope, now in possession of Thomas Riddel, Esq;

A little beyond the turnpike-gate is the ancient castle of Alnwick, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who has repaired it in a very splendid and magnificent manner. The apartments are all fitted up in the Gothic taste, and ornamented in a very light and elegant style. The principal ones are, 1. A breakfast-room, thirty-three by twenty-one. 2. Dining-room, fifty-five by twenty-two; it has two bow-windows, but irregular, the Gothic work very elegant: over the chimney, the duke's, by Reynolds. 3. A drawing-room. 4. A library, sixty-five by twenty-two, and

at the end, a chapel. 5. A saloon, forty by twenty, and a bow. The architecture of the new buildings is quite in the castle style, and very light and pleasing.

Alnwick-castle was besieged in the year 1093, by Malcolm, king of Scotland, having with him his son, prince Edward, the heir apparent to the crown. Robert Mowbray, a nobleman of great personal bravery was then governor of Northumberland. Exasperated to see his native country invaded for the fifth time by that active monarch, he determined to seek revenge. Malcolm thought himself secure by the absence of the king's troops; a circumstance which Mowbray well knew and improved to his own advantage. He came suddenly upon Malcolm by the forces of his own government: a bloody battle ensued; and the Scots, deprived of their usual courage by this surprize, gave ground. The sovereign and his son, astonished to see this change of conduct, rode from rank to rank, exhorting, intreating and imploring them to remember the Scottish arms. But all their endeavours were exerted in vain; they however persevered in the attempt till they were both slain; a disaster that completed the route, and left the English in possession both of the field of battle, and the castle. And there is still a stone column, about a mile from Alnwick, erected to perpetuate the memory of this event, and called Malcolm's-cross.

The castle was a second time besieged in the year 1174, during the reign of Henry II. by William, king of Scotland attended by an army of eighty thousand men. But preferring plunder to a siege, which in all probability would not be attended with success, he abandoned the enterprize, and pillaged the country. A body of four hundred horse from Newcastle under the command of five gentlemen, hearing of their depredations, determined to relieve their country or perish in the attempt. Bernard Bailol, a gentleman of great resolution, conduct, and experience, animated his companions, and headed the forces. They came upon the Scottish monarch unawares, while his troops were scattered and dispersed in plundering the wretched inhabitants. Alarmed at the danger, the king recalled as many of his troops as were within hearing the sound of his trumpets. In the mean time the English attacked them with great intrepidity, while the Scots, who were wearied with plundering, made but a faint resistance; their whole army was dissipated, and their king taken prisoner, after performing the most gallant actions. Many of his scattered troops were taken prisoners; others fled towards their own country, and the king himself was carried to Richmond-castle, and thence to London; where he obtained his liberty on paying an hundred thousand pounds sterling; one moiety in ready money, and the other at a fixed period of time, delivering up as security for the payment, the castles of Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedworth and Sterling. He also did homage for his crown to England; the first example of that kind upon record; and as a perpetual memorial of which, he left his breast-plate, sword, and saddle, to be kept in York-minster.

In the year 1212, king John issued orders for demolishing the castle of Alnwick, on account of his suspecting Eustace de Vesey, of being disaffected to his government; but on his submission the orders were countermanded.

After the battle of Hexham-field, in the year 1463, during the reign of Edward IV. the earl of Warwick, the lords Montacute, Fauconbridge and Scrope, appeared before the castle, and summoned Sir Peter Bessly, and his Norman auxiliaries, to surrender. Sir Peter now yielding to their request, they resolved to besiege it. But Sir George Douglas coming immediately to its relief with thirteen thousand Scotsmen, the governor marched out with his friends, the enemy not daring to oppose his passage.

Near the castle is the town of Alnwick, situated on a small river called the Aln, three hundred and ten miles from London, in the road to Berwick. It is a small borough, the principal officers of which are the duke's bailiffs, and four chamberlains, annually chosen. Those

who are made freemen of the town meet on St. Mark's day, on the town moor, formerly called the forest of Aidon, on horseback, dressed in white and attended by the castle bailiff, the four chamberlains, and most of the freemen; when, by ancient custom, they pass through a deep bog, called the freeman's well, where they are sometimes up to the chin.

Alnwick is very pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill four miles from the sea. Three ports and towers of the town hall are still standing, viz. Bond-gate, a prison for debtors and felons; Clay-port, converted into a poor-house; and Potter-gate, or the tower without a roof.

The market-place is nearly in the center of the town; and on the west side is a market-house, lately built by the duke and duchess of Northumberland, for the benefit of the corporation, in the Gothic taste. It contains seven apartments, with an ambulatory before them.

On the north side of the market place is a range of buildings, in which is the town-hall, entered by a flight of steps, where the country sessions and the elections of the knights of the shire are held. Over the hall is a tower, with a large clock.

Near the upper end of Potter-gate-street is a grammar-school, having over the entrance, the following inscription:

Hæc schola primo in usum municipum
Alaunenſium ædificata, Anno Dom. 1687.
Nunc demum instauratur, Anno Dom. 1741.

There is a neat house and garden adjoining to it, for the accommodation of the master; and the endowments amount to twenty-five or thirty pounds, *per annum*, arising chiefly out of the tolls of the town.

In the year 1448, the town was burnt by the Scots, in resentment for the burning of Dumfries, by the English.

The church is situated at the end of Bailiff-gate-street. It is capacious, has three isles, extending through three arches into the chancel. It has four galleries, and is a neat church.

The abbey of Alnwick was founded in the year 1157, by Eustace Fitz-John, for Premonstratensian canons. He dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with a large parcel of his baronical lands. He gave the village of Huicliff, and all the demesnes about it, on the left hand of the road leading from Alnwick to Ruck, and the wastes belonging to it, extending from Hindon to the river Aln, with the service of half the tenants. He gave it two parts of the tithes of the lordships of Tughall, Alnham, Newham, Heyſend, and Chatton, together with one moiety of the tithes of Woller. He gave it the appropriations and advowsons of Alnwick, Woller, Long Houghton, and Lesbury. He also annexed to it the priory and church of Gyſnes, now Gyſon, or Guizance, near Felton, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, of Richard Tyson's foundation, to hold in pure alms with all its privileges and endowments, a moiety of the tithes, and two beavts of land at Gyſon, the church of Halge or Haugh, the lands of Ridley, and Morwick-haugh, with liberty of erecting a corn-mill on the river Coquet, and of raising as much corn on its wastes there as they could plough; with liberty to grind it at his own mill, moulter-free. He also gave the canons for their table the tenth part of all the venison and pork killed in his parks and forests, and of all the fish taken in his fisheries by his order; and a salt work at Warkworth.

These are the chief antient privileges and possessions of Alnwick-abbey. At the time of the dissolution its annual revenues were valued at one hundred and eighty-nine pounds, fifteen shillings; at which time it had thirteen canons. In the fourth year of the reign of king Edward VI. the site of it was granted to Ralph Sadler and Laurence Winmington. It is at present in the possession of Thomas Doubleday, Esq; whose seat is erected out of the ruins which stood in his orchard, south of his pleasure-garden. The only remains of this religious pile is the court-wall to the east, through which is the entrance, of very curious architecture, with a modern-built turret at the south end, beyond which is a build-

ing seemingly of a later erection; adjoining to it is an antient strong tower, with four turrets, two at each end.

The abbey stands at a small distance from the castle, delightfully situated under a hill, on the extreme point of a peninsula, by the eastern margin of the river Aln, crossed by a bridge of two arches, whose winding-stream pleasantly runs past it; the opposite side is shaded with a bank covered with wood, through which a broken rock appears in several different places.

Between the bridge and the church is a street, which form a kind of suburbs to the town; it is called Canon-gate, from its leading to the abbey of canons, a small manor belonging to them, and now in the possession of Sir Lancelot Allgood, of Nunwick, Knt.

This town has a weekly market on Saturday, and four annual fairs, viz. May the twelfth, for horned cattle, horses and pedlary; the last Monday in July, for black cattle, horses, linen and woollen cloth; the first Monday in October, for horned cattle, horses and pedlary; and the twenty-fourth of December, for shoes, hats, poultry and woollen cloth.

About three miles from the castle of Alnwick, situated on an eminence, nearly in the middle of Huln-park, is the abbey of Huln, founded by Ralph Fresborn, a gentleman of Northumberland, for Carmelite-friars, and endowed by John, lord Vesey, with twelve acres of land lying round it. On the west side of it, is an antient tower, built by Sir Henry Percy, the fourth earl of Northumberland, as appears from the following inscription, cut in relief, on a stone which is still remaining: In the year of Christ M.CCCC.XXVIII.

This tower was builded by Sir Henry Percy,
The fourth earl of Northumberland, of great honour and worth,
That spouses'd Maud, the good lady, full of virtue and beauty,
Daughter to Sir Will. Herbert, right noble and hardy,
Earl of Pembroke, whose soules God save,
And with his grace conserve the bilder of this tower.

The founder of this monastery, Mr. Fresborn, died in the year 1274, and was, by his own desire, interred in it. It is situated in a delightful solitude on the north-east side the river Aln. The whole, except the tower, is now in ruins. It was given by queen Elizabeth, to Sir John Forster, Knt. and now belongs to his grace the duke of Northumberland, who has repaired the tower, and made a handsome road to it from his castle through the park. To the west of the abbey are the rock hills, called Brisby-hills, containing about two hundred acres, planted by his grace with forest-trees, which in a few years will greatly add to the beauty of the place.

At the north end of Alnwick-bridge a road branches off on the right hand, to Howick, one of the manors of the barony of Alnwick, in the possession of Sir Henry Grey, Bart. The old tower of Howick, mentioned by Leland, is entered by a flight of steps, and is still a fair structure, to the north end of which the late Sir Harry, father to the present, built a large handsome house, and convenient offices. It is situated within a mile of the sea; on the north side of a stream called Harwick-burn, crossed by a new stone bridge of ashler work. To the north are the stables; and to the west is a shrubbery and plantation, through which the brook takes its course between grass lawns, and passes away by a gentle fall.

On the south-east is the church, dedicated to St. Michael, rebuilt in a handsome manner by the late Sir Harry. Near it is a free-school for the education of his tenants children in reading, writing, and accounts. At his death he left two hundred pounds to support this charity.

From the summit of a hill we see at a small distance, Dunstanburgh-castle, situated on the banks of the sea, seven miles north-east of Alnwick. It was the capital seat of a barony, sometimes called the barony of Emildon. It was built in the reign of king Edward I. by Thomas, earl of Lancaster, the son of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, brother to the said king. It is situated on an inaccessible rock over-looking the sea, and beautifully adorned with various towers, part of which

which are still remaining. It was anciently a very strong and spacious fortress, it being, by means of a deep ditch, surrounded by the sea. In the reign of Edward IV. it endured a long siege, and was at last reduced; and all the garrison, except Sir Piers de Cressley the commander, made prisoners. This castle and barony formerly belonged to the dutchy of Lancaster, but they are now in the possession of the earl of Tankerville. For the satisfaction of the reader, we have here annexed a view of this edifice.

Near the fourth mile stone a road branches off to the right which brings you to Rock, one of the manors of the barony of Alnwick. It stands on an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect both of sea and land. In it is a chapel dedicated to St. Philip and St. James. It is at present in the possession of the right honourable the earl of Jersey.

Two miles east from Rock, and a mile from the sea, stands Embleton, the barony of John de Viscount, in the reigns of king Henry III. and king Edward I. It was afterwards one of the lordships of the dutchy of Lancaster, and now belongs to the earl of Tankerville. The village is irregularly built, situated under the ridge of a hill, which intercept the prospect of the sea. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands on the west side of the village, and built in the form of a cross. The roof is flat, covered with lead; a gallery is erected at the west end; near which is a good vestry, and a lofty tower. The vicarage house, which is a neat and commodious building, stands on the north side of the church-yard. On the top of the hill is a small school, where English and writing are taught to poor children. It was founded by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, and to which he gave an inclosed field, let at five pounds a year.

From the ninth mile stone is a fine view of Bamburgh-castle, situated on the summit of a steep hill near the sea; and from the stile of the architecture, especially the base of the old tower, which is of the Doric order, is thought to have been originally built by the Romans. But however that be, it must have been a place of great strength, as it was the sanctuary of the Northumberland kings, earls and barons, when the country was threatened by any invasion from an enemy. It withstood the fury of many sieges, and was, for many years, the place of confinement for state prisoners. King Ofred, during his minority, shut himself up with his tutor in this castle, on the death of king Alfred, his father, in the year 705, in order to be safe from the the violences of Edulph, a rebel lord, with had seized upon the crown. Edulph, with his partizans, besieged the castle; but the young king and his governor made so gallant a defence, that his faithful subjects had time to march to his relief. The usurper had changed the siege into a blockade; but on their approach retired with great confusion. Brithric, the royal orphan's guardian, followed him, overtook the usurper and caused him to be executed.

This royal fabric was also the retreat of Walcof, earl of Northumberland, when feeble with age, and therefore unable to oppose Malcolm, king of the Scots, at the head of a powerful army. But he was soon relieved by the valour of his son Uchtred. Enraged to see his country invaded, Uchtred marched against the Scots, at the head of a few troops hastily raised. These he disposed to the best advantage, animated them by his own valour and courage, and obtained a complete victory over the enemy. He would however have reaped a greater harvest of glory, had he not sullied it by an act of cruel inhumanity. He had among his prisoners several Scottish noblemen, generals and officers of rank. These he beheaded, placed their heads upon poles erected on the walls of the city of Durham. This brutal action sufficiently declared that his spirit was rather that of a tyrant than a hero. But Uchtred's success, not his cruelty, was regarded at the court of his sovereign king Ethelred, where it was mentioned with raptures of applause. Ethelred, in his raptures, was resolved to shew him one of the highest marks of his favour. He gave him his daughter, the princess Edgiva, in marriage, and with her the earldom of Northumber-

land, together with the county of York, for a portion; old Walcof resigning Bamburgh and other castles to his son, on his being thus allied to the throne.

Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, besieged this castle in the year 642, after his victory over king Oswald at Oswestry in Shropshire, a prince equally remarkable for his zealous patronage of christianity and bravery. Cruelty seems to have been the characteristic of Saxon paganism. The savage Penda, not satisfied with the victory he had obtained over that Christian hero, barbarously mangled his body, and intended to have reduced this castle to ashes for making a noble defence. He accordingly caused a vast quantity of wood to be piled up under the walls, and ordered fire to be set to it as soon as the wind was favourable for carrying the fire into the place; but the wood was no sooner in a blaze, than the wind changed, blew the flames into his own camp, and obliged him to raise the siege.

In the year 1095, Robert Mowbray and his party marched into it for security, on the approach of the royal troops to chastise them for their treason. William II. besieged it in person; but Mowbray not thinking himself safe in the fortress fled to Tynemouth, where he took sanctuary at St. Oswin's shrine. He was however dragged from thence, and sent prisoner to the king. But his steward and kinsman Morel, with a courage that would have done honour to a better cause, defended the castle in the absence of his unfortunate lord, against all the efforts of the royal army. The king, finding it impossible to reduce the castle by storm, turned the siege into a blockade, and raised a fortress near it called Malvoison, or Bad Neighbour, some time before the earl's flight. Morel was not however to be terrified: he still held out and set the king's forces at defiance. Ethelred, beginning to be alarmed at this astonishing intrepidity of the garrison, determined to effect that by policy, which he could not do by force. Accordingly he ordered the earl to be led up to the very walls of the fortress, and a declaration to be made, that if the castle was not surrendered his eyes should be immediately put out. This stratagem succeeded. Morel no sooner beheld his master in this imminent danger, than he consented to give up the place upon terms. The king pleased at once by his fidelity and affection for his lord, and his gallant defence, took him into his royal favour and protection. Thus the faithfulness of the servant saved the life of the master, who was sent a prisoner to Windsor-castle, where he was retained thirty years.

Bamburgh-castle commands a very extensive prospect of the sea; and in a clear day the town of Berwick upon Tweed, the castle of Tynemouth, and the greater part of the coast between them may be seen. But a stately tower, with a Doric base already mentioned, is the only monument now remaining of its ancient grandeur.

Below the castle is the village of Bamburgh, once a royal borough, and accordingly sent members to parliament in the twenty-third year of Edward I. It is now an obscure place, but still gives name to a large tract of country called Bamburghshire, extending southward to Warkworth-bridge.

In the reign of king Henry I. a monastery of regular canons of the order of St. Austin was founded here, subordinate to the priory of Naisil, in Yorkshire. Its revenues at the time of the suppression were valued at one hundred and sixteen pounds, twelve shillings and three-pence. Here was also an hospital founded in honour of St. Mary Magdalen.

King Henry III. in the latter part of his reign founded a house near the village, for the Fratres Prædicatores, or Friars Preachers.

The church of Bamburgh, founded by king Oswald, is remarkably neat, and consists of three broad isles. Within a nich of the south wall of the chancel is the effigy in stone of a knight templar, in the usual habit and attitude; and on the north side of the chancel is a small marble monument, erected to the memory of Sir Claudius Forster, with the following inscription:

Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit in Coelis. Claudius Forsterus, eques auratus et baronettus, antiqua, numerosa, et nobili Forsterorum familia in Com.

Northumbr.

Northumbr. oriundus, Domini Nicholai Forsteri, filii fortissimi illius viri, Johannis Forsteri, qui 37 annos medeiarum marchiarum Scotiam versus Dominus guardianus extitia, filius et hæres: honoratissimis etiam Dominis Cumbriæ et Bedfordiæ comitibus, nec non insigni et illustri Fenwickorum progenie, totitque generosorum genti inter Tinam et Tucedam celeberrimo sanguine conjunctus. Castri denique Bamburg nominus Senescallus et constabularius: obiit in manerio suo de Alba Terra in Com. Northumbr. anno salutis nostræ, 1623. Memoriz suerum lugens posuit uxor ejus Domina Elizabetha, Gulielmi Fenwick de Wallingtonia, equitis aurati, filia.

Near this monument is another over the family of Sir William Forster; on which is a long inscription containing the genealogy of his whole family.

From Bamburgh-castle we have a prospect of Farm-Island, the recess of St. Cuthbert. Here was afterwards a priory of six or eight Benedictine monks, subordinate to Durham. They received annually five quarters of wheat from the manors of Tughall, and Swinchoe; besides which the corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne paid them an annual rent of thirteen marks, and ten shillings. In the reign of king Henry VIII. it was granted to the dean and chapter of Durham. It was situated in the most romantic part of the island, on a pleasant lawn, edged with rocks, by a spring of fresh water. Near it was a fort erected for its defence, called Prior-castle, from its being built by one of the priors of Durham. On the north side are five other small islands, consisting of bleak, barren rocks.

A mile north from Bamburgh, is Budle, one of the manors of the barony of Alnwick, belonging to his grace the duke of Northumberland. The village is small, situated above a fine sandy bay of the sea, on the south side of the ostium of the river Warn, which is esteemed a tolerable good harbour for small vessels of about eighty tons; being about seven or eight feet water in full tides.

On Spinelton-hill, near Budle, is a Danish intrenchment, nearly round, encompassed with three deep ditches and a high valla to the north and south, and two at the west, with a slope to the east, entered by a very wide port; two exploratory mounts near it to the south, and another to the north.

A little to the west of this intrenchment is another, likewise Danish, in the form of a crescent, very large, with the small harbour of Warn, to the north, and a romantic precipice to the south; three ditches and valla to the west and south-west; the valla of turf and stone; and still in most places pretty high. It has a most extensive prospect on all sides of both sea and land; of the two castles of Bamburgh and Holy Island, and of all ships passing and repassing.

About five miles from Budle, and three hundred and twenty-seven from London, is Belford, a small but well built town, on a gradual slope, within two miles of the sea, the prospect of which is intercepted to the east and north-east by the ridge of a hill. At the north-east end of it stands the church, dedicated to St. Mary. It was built in the year 1700, and sealed in 1759. On the top of the hill is the ruin of the old chapel; and on the north-west side, by a fine spring, is the antient manor-house, behind which was formerly a wood, of a mile in length, of large oaks, under a range of steep rocks of whinstone, now slightly shaded with young trees and brush-wood.

The town of Belford belongs entirely to Abraham Dickson, Esq; that gentleman's father procured a market and two fairs to be established at it; but the spirited conduct of the present owner is what has brought it to the condition, so flourishing to what it formerly was; thirteen years ago it did not contain above one hundred souls; but they now amount to above six times that number: and this increase has been owing to the excellent means of introducing an industry unknown to former times. Mr. Dickson has established a woollen manufacture, which already employs sixteen looms, and the spinning business goes on sufficiently to keep them

at work; a noble acquisition in a place where a few years ago a spinning-wheel was not to be seen. Another establishment of very great importance, was that of a tannery; the nearest tanners being those at Berwick and Alnwick. This was a very considerable inconvenience and disadvantage to the neighbourhood; Mr. Dickson therefore, at the expence of seven hundred pounds fixed a tannery, which now turns out to good account, and is a peculiar benefit to the inhabitants. Another very great improvement and advantage this town has received, is the erection of a new inn, where travellers may be furnished with good post-chaises, and every other accommodation. Nor is it a less benefit to this place that Mr. Dickson has by his spirited endeavours rendered the roads, both north and south, as far as his influence extended, extremely good; and had others been as sollicitous as himself about so important an object, there would not have been a mile of bad road in the whole country.

Coals had formerly been raised round Belford; but the undertaking was discontinued for many years, from a belief that the pits were exhausted; and the common report which this active gentleman heard on all sides was, that no more coal was advantageously to be had; but far from being satisfied with the general opinion of people, he not only enquired more minutely into the affair, but also tried several places, and was so fortunate as to discover a very beneficial seam, which has been since worked to infinite advantage both to the town and the proprietor.

Discovering of coal, led to the burning of lime for the purposes of agriculture as a manure, is a much more considerable way than had been before practised; and for this work three new lime kilns were erected in a most substantial part, attended with a vast expence.

This generous gentleman has still greater designs in view. He proposes to establish such manufactures, as may employ all the poor of the country; he intends to form a coal-road from his pits to the town, and he even entertains hopes of making Belford a port, though at the distance of two or three miles from the sea; this will be of the highest advantage to the town, and open markets for his coals, at present unthought of.

Mr. Dixon has erected seven new farm-houses, with all the necessary offices, all substantially built of brick and tile; and on the south-east side of the town he has built a very handsome mansion-house for his own residence. It is a large, elegant, modern structure, after a design on Mr. Pain's architecture. He has raised various beautiful plantations, particularly the shrubbery on the south side of the house, planted by a piece of water, under a semicircular rocky mount, on the top of which is a neat little tower, with port-holes; at an agreeable distance to the south-east, near a Chinese cottage, is an opening between two hills, through which is discovered a prospect of the sea.

Belford has a weekly market held on Thursdays, and two annual fairs, viz. on Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, and on the twenty-third of August, for horned-cattle, sheep, and horses.

A mile south-west of the above town is an encampment, nearly square, with a wide foss, and a double rampier, the entrance into it is to the north-east.

Five miles north from Belford, and to the left of the post-road, is Kiley, the villa of Eustace de Kiley; in which in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VIII. the studs of a knight's belt, and the hilt of a sword of massy gold, were found between two stones. They became the property of Dr. Ruthall, bishop of Durham. This villa is situated on an eminence, from which it has an extensive land and sea prospect. The church is in a field at some distance from it.

Opposite to Kiley, on the right hand of the post-road, is Lindisfarn, or Holy Island, which was a bishop's see, founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland. Aidan, a Scotchman, was the first bishop, and possessed that whole kingdom for his diocese. Historians have given him an excellent character. By his prudent conduct, and the unwearied pains he took in the ministry, he acquired universal esteem. His country idiom not being understood

understood by a Saxon audience, the king himself became the interpreter of his discourses, which had such an influence, that innumerable numbers thronged to him to be baptized. Nor is this to be wondered at, since, besides the advantages of his own eloquence, his humility and condescension, uncommon assiduity and humanity, he had the example of a benevolent and pious king, and the countenance of the highest and best men of the court. Aidan affected no state; he travelled on foot, not by necessity but choice, in order to engage the attention of the pagans, and induce them to embrace and love christianity. His care for the poor was so remarkable, that he was continually soliciting the rich to become their patrons and benefactors; using every method in his power to gain them favour, procure them relief, and place them above misery and distress. After filling the episcopal chair of Lindisfarn for seventeen years, he paid the debt of nature on the thirty-first of August, in the year 651, and was succeeded by Finan, of the same monastery. This bishop received orders from Gregory, the Roman Pontiff, to remove his see to York; but he disregarding the pope's commands, continued it here, preferring the mode of government in the Eastern churches to that of Rome. Finan built a cathedral church, which he dedicated to St. Peter; and, after the Scotch manner, thatched it with reeds; but it was afterwards by another bishop covered with lead. His pains in making converts to christianity were indefatigable, and the success he met with amazing; for he was so fortunate as to gain two monarchs to embrace it, Penda, king of Mercia, and Segebert, king of the East Angles. He is said to have baptized these illustrious converts at Wall-town, now Walton, twelve miles from Newcastle. Finan, after having governed Lindisfarn ten years, died on the fourteenth of February, 661. He was succeeded in the bishopric by sixteen other bishops, the most considerable of whom was Cuthbert, who received his education in the monastery of Melro, under Eata, who had brought him with him to Lindisfarn, and settled him in that abbey. His modesty and humility were exemplary; his charity was unbounded, and his temper remarkably amiable; in short, he was not only a truly good man himself, but took infinite pains to make others so, and had the happiness to find his endeavours succeed. He was blessed with great elocution, and had a person remarkably handsome and graceful. Finding his health declining, and unable to sustain the weight of episcopal cares, he resigned his bishopric, after having held it only two years. He survived his resignation but two months, dying the twentieth of March, 687, at his hermitage in the island of Farn, and for his eminent virtues was canonized.

About the year 783, the Danish rovers made a descent upon the island, cruelly used the monks, many of whom they put to death, and after having robbed, burnt their monastery. The abbey church was, however, spared; and the bishop with some of his clergy escaped unhurt. In the year 875, the Danes made another descent, under their famous general, Halden, who in that year made an entire conquest of Northumberland, set a king or viceroy over it, whom he dethroned the next year, and divided his kingdom among his officers, which had lasted three hundred and thirty years, from the time of Ida, the first king. The bishop on the first news of their approach, fled with his clergy; carrying with them St. Cuthbert's bones, which they were desirous of preserving, and what other things they could of most value. They wandered from one place to another without any settled habitation, for the melancholy space of seven years. At length they fixed themselves at Chester-le-street, then called Craig, and by the Saxons, Concestre, from its situation on the river Con, five miles from Durham, and seven from Newcastle upon Tyne. Here the bishop enlarged his diocese, by adding to it the vacant one of Hexham, which had been without a bishop for the space of sixty-three years. Both now go under the name of the bishopric of Lindisfarn. From this time the religious remained in perfect tranquillity till the year 955, when the Danes infesting this diocese, the bishop and his clergy thought it prudent to remove for

their security, with the remains of St. Cuthbert, to Rippon, where they staid only four months; when hearing all was quiet again, the bishop purposed returning with his clergy to Chester-le-street, but a dream which he had on the road occasioned him to change his resolution, and settle at Durham, where his successors have ever since continued; and many of them been shining ornaments both to learning and religion. Their revenues became immense, from the pious munificence of those who held episcopacy in veneration. The following account of some of their gifts will serve as a specimen.

King Hardicknute gave all the land lying between the river Tees and Tyne. King Canute gave Stainthorpe and Raby. King Ethelstan gave South Weremouth, with eleven villages, besides many church ornaments to his clergy. Stire, a nobleman, gave the lordship of Darlington, with its appurtenances, and two plowlands in Lumley. Swaculph, son of Kikell, gave the lordships of Bradburg, Morden, Griseby, cum saca et facna. King William II. gave North Allerton. Bishop Walcher gave Jarrow. Tillcred, abbot of Heffereham, gave South Yoden; and bishop Egfrid gave the church and village of Norham. King Egfrid gave Chester-le-street.

St. Cuthbert's shrine had this privilege, that whoever fled to it should be safe for thirty-seven days.

Such were antiently the powers and revenues of this bishopric, called St. Cuthbert's Patrimony. It is still believed to be the best in England, being a principality, vested with a large regalia, erected in times of confusion and rebellion, for the security and defence of the borders.

The monastery occasionally mentioned, of Aidan's foundation, was under the government of the bishops. The abbot and monks were the cathedral clergy. The cathedral and the neighbouring village of Fenham, the village and church of Norham, with other possessions, were given by William de Carilepho to the monastery of Durham. Here was afterwards a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to that priory, which was inhabited by many religious, both Scotch and English. Ceowalph, king of Northumberland, abdicated his throne, and became a monk in this island; but he could not live in the austere manner that the rest did, but indulged himself in drinking ale and wine, which they were obliged to allow him. This opened the way for the same allowance to the other monks, which was at length changed into scenes of riot. In the reign of Henry VIII. many accusations were brought against the monks of this island, not only upon this account, but for their lewdness. The revenues of this monastery were valued at the dissolution at forty-eight pounds, eighteen shillings and eleven-pence, *per annum*.

The cathedral has been a splendid structure, of which there are still some remains. Two towers are standing, also three isles, with their beautiful pillars and arches, built with red free-stone.

On the west side, and within a few yards of the above fine cathedral-ruin, is the parish-church, dedicated to St. John, consisting of three isles.

The village is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. To the north-east of it is a garrison commanding the harbour; and at ebb tides, both horse and foot may come from the main land to the island. Bede very justly observes that it is twice an island, and twice a continent in twenty-four hours, it being every tide encompassed with water. It derives its name of Lindisfarn from its situation by the ostium of Lind-rivulet, and the Celtic *Fahern Recessus*. Egelwine, bishop of Durham, to escape the vengeance of king William I. after the defection of Northumberland, in the year 1069, retired to it with his clergy for security, carrying with them the church-treasure, the jewels, and the body of St. Cuthbert, where they remained upwards of three months. It gives its name of Holy Island to a considerable tract of country on the coast called Holy Islandshire.

The next we visited was Berwick upon Tweed, situated on the banks of that river, three hundred and thirty-nine miles from London. It was originally called Aberwick, a word which in the ancient British tongue signifies

signifies a fort at the mouth of a river: but according to others, it was called by the Saxons, Beornicawic, which signifies the town of the Bernicians, this part of the country being anciently called Bernicia; others again derive the name from Berwica, which signifies a corn-farm, there being great plenty of grain in the adjacent country. Berwick is pleasantly situated on the south side of an easy declivity, on the north coast of the river Tweed, about half a mile from its conflux with the sea, three hundred and thirty-nine miles north by west of London, and fifty-three south-east of Edinburgh. Indeed it is not properly in this county, or even in England, for in acts of parliament, and in briefs, it is always distinguished from England, as a town separate, both from this kingdom and from Scotland. It formerly belonged to Scotland, and was the chief town of a county in that kingdom, still called Berwickshire, and was one of the four towns, in which the convention of the royal boroughs of Scotland were held. It was first taken from the Scots by king Edward I. and has been several times taken and retaken by both nations; but ever since the reign of Edward IV. it has been in the possession of the English. The language and laws of its inhabitants are, however, a mixture of Scotch and English. It has had several charters, some of which are as ancient as the reign of Henry V. but the inhabitants were incorporated by king Charles I. and are governed by a mayor, four bailiffs, a recorder, and a common-council.

The corporation enjoys a court leet, and view of Frank-pledge of all the burghesses, inhabitants and residents within their jurisdiction. The mayor has the custody of the gates, posterns and wickets. But the crown has reserved to itself the castle, built on the town wall; all the edifices and buildings belonging to it; the water-mill near the wall, commonly called the Castle water; all the lands, tenements, closes, and other hereditaments, called by the names of the inner-castle hills inclosed, and the outer castle hills, not inclosed; together with several other lands, meadows, &c.

Berwick, which is now a town and county of itself, had once a famous castle, now in ruins, but is still inclosed with a wall, erected by order of queen Elizabeth; and is further strengthened by its situation, being almost encompassed by the river and the sea. The barracks form a large regular square, near which is the parade where the troops are exercised.

It is a large, well-built, populous town, and has a beautiful bridge over the river Tweed, consisting of fifteen arches, and is nine hundred and forty-seven feet in length. The church is large and capacious, and famous for the marriage of Joan, the sister of king Edward III. with David Bruce, king of Scotland. The bridge leads to a suburb called Tweed-mouth, where there is another church. Between the town-wall and the castle is another suburb, called Castlegate. It has also an exchange, and a good town-house, built of white free-stone, a lofty turret, in which is a ring of eight bells, and a large clock, with four dials.

The harbour is but indifferent, and navigable for vessels only to the bridge, though it is within a mile and a half to the bar, and the tide flows four miles and a half above the town. There is not above thirteen feet water on the bar; nor is there any good riding near it in the offing.

Berwick has a free-grammar school, founded by queen Elizabeth, a charity-school, a considerable manufacture of stockings, and a great salmon-fishery.

Some corn and eggs are exported from Berwick to London; but the principal trade of the inhabitants consists in the salmon, caught in the Tweed, and reckoned the best in England. Large quantities of this fish are pickled, put up into kits, and shipped off for London. During the months of June and July, the best fresh salmon may be bought at Berwick for a penny a pound. Many of the smaller fish are sent to London alive, in smacks built for that purpose; there being a well in the middle, bored full of holes for the free passage of the sea-water, in which the fish are conveyed without injury. These vessels are esteemed very safe for

travellers, on account of their lying nearer the wind, and bearing heavier seas than any other.

Sir John Grey founded a monastery in Berwick, in the year 1270, for White-friars, one of the four orders of friars mendicants. They officiated in the king's chapel belonging to the castle, for which they had the usual salary given them by the crown. Before the year 1291, here was also a house of Preaching friars.

An hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen in this town is mentioned in the reign of king Edward I. and the master and brethren of God's-house are mentioned, as being settled in this town about the second year of Edward III. Here was likewise a house of the order of the Trinity, which being destroyed by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, another house of the same order was built by William and Laurence Acton; but the religious were afterwards removed to Newcastle. At South Berwick, near Berwick upon Tweed, David, king of Scotland, founded in the twelfth century a Benedictine nunnery. And at Tweedmouth, which is considered as a suburb to Berwick, was an hospital, the mastership of which was in the bishop of Durham.

Berwick sends two members to parliament; has two weekly markets, held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and an annual fair kept on the Friday in Trinity week, for black cattle and horses.

From Berwick we continued our course westward for six miles, and come to a pleasant village called Norham, or situated on the Tweed, near the mouth of the hill, where was a castle built by Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, on the top of a steep rock. It was moted round, and erected to preserve his diocese from the frequent incursions of the Scotch moss-troopers. In the outermost wall, which was the largest in circuit, were placed several turrets towards the river, and within this wall was a second of much greater strength, which had in the middle of it a high keep. This castle is now gone to ruin, it being of little use since the union; however, those parts of the wall that are still remaining, shew that it was a regular, strong, well built castle. At one end a large tower is pretty entire. Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarn, built a noble church on the north side of this village, no remains of which are now left standing except the middle isle; at the east end of which the foundations of a building were lately discovered, and a stone found with an inscription in Anglo Saxon characters. Above it in a niche is the effigy of St. Peter, with the keys; another of St. Cuthbert, and a third of king Ceolwulph holding a scepter; the three patrons of Norham-church. On the reverse is an inscription in Runic characters.

On the ravage of Lindisfarn by the Danes, the body of St. Cuthbert was removed hither, where it remained till the time of king Ethelred. The village consists chiefly of one long and wide street.

A mile below Norham, the Tweed forms an island of fourteen acres, by a den, called St. Thomas's Den. A little to the west of it is a lofty terrace above the Tweed, where it forms a kind of serpentine canal; on the other side of which is the seat of James Ker, of Ker's-field, Esq; and near it a craggy cliff inaccessible to human feet.

Near half a mile further down the river, on the left hand of the road, two small urns were lately found in a gravel pit, called the Crooks, and near them several human bones. One of them is now in the possession of Francis Blake, of Twizell, and the other of Henry Collingwood, of Cornhill, Esqrs.

Half a mile from the Crook is Twizell, the seat of the above-mentioned Francis Blake, Esq; who lately repaired it, and made considerable additions and improvements to the house, chiefly in the Gothic stile. Near it in a winding stream flows the river Till, over which is erected a stone bridge, consisting of one strong and beautiful arch, nearly semicircular, ninety feet seven inches, from base to base; and in height from the battlement, forty-six feet two inches. Before the house is a range of rocks, carvenase, fringed with various petrifications of moss, and other small plants, formed by the drippings of water from the roof and crevices.

In one part of it is a natural alcove, with moss-plants on its sides, beautifully variegated and gilded by those petrifying drops. In the center is a short, upright stone, in party-coloured, lapideous clothing. Through the arch of the bridge you have a fine view of a sloping bank of hawthorn. The north-west side of the bridge is adorned with large quantities of pellitory of the wall; a little below the bridge, on the edge of the Till, is an upright rock of a great size, about twenty feet high, and gradually tapering to the top; near it is a fountain consecrated to St. Helen, by which is an antient sepulchre, supposed to have belonged to the family chapel.

A little higher up the Till is Helton, or Horton-castle, which for many ages was in the possession of a branch of the family of Grey, of Chillingham, barons of Wark. Sir John Grey, of Horton, going into the war in France, with Henry V. took by storm the castle of Tankerville, in Normandy; for which service king Henry created him earl of Tankerville, and knight of the garter. The two families afterwards became united, and upon the death of Ralph, late lord Grey, the castle devolved to Henry Grey, Esq; It has nothing of the appearance of an ancient castle, except its being built with stone, in a somewhat antique manner. It was formerly a strong building nearly square. On the west side of it was a court, called the Lyons Court; on the north side was a vault in which a hundred horse might be contained; the whole of this noble fabric is now in ruins. King James IV. of Scotland, invested it with his army before the battle of Flodden-field, but failed in his endeavours to take it. It is now a very elegant country seat and belongs to the earl of Tankerville. In digging for stones, two wells were discovered by the workmen, in which were found four pewter plates, with part of the arms of the Greys engraved upon them.

Not far distant from hence are the ruins of Tilmouth-chapel, which appears to have been but small. The altar, window, and a basin in a nich of the south wall are still remaining. On the north side of the chapel the foundation of the minister's house is very conspicuous. The situation is most delightful, being on a peninsula sloping to the two rivers. On the west side of the chapel on the banks of the Tweed, is a remarkable curiosity, of a stone boat, as perfectly shaped as any which are now used; in which, it is said, St. Cuthbert sailed down the Tweed from Mebros to this chapel. It measures ten feet long within; three feet and a half in diameter, in the middle; eighteen inches deep; and four inches and a half thick.

Half a mile west from Tilmouth, a manor belonging to Francis Blake, of Fuizell, Esq; and on the left hand of the Berwick-road to Cornhill, is a stone cross, called Tilmouth-cross; below which, on the north side, is an intrenchment, nearly square, called the Holy Chesters; a great part of which is at present over-grown with furz.

Opposite to Linnel-house, and a quarter of a mile from Cornhill-bridge, on the brink of the Tweed, are the vestiges of a fort, trenched round, called the Castle Stone Nich, erected as a guard to the ford across the river. Cornhill-bridge is a modern structure, consisting of six arches of white free-stone. The parliament gave four thousand pounds towards the building it; and lord Home laid the first stone of the foundation in May 1763.

At a small distance from the bridge is Corn-hill, formerly the villa of William de Cornhill; and at present in the joint possession of Henry Collingwood and Francis Blake, Esqrs; A small, but neat church, stands nearly in the center of the village. It was lately rebuilt, and the roof cieled. In digging up the old foundations, two small urns were found by the workmen; but the real contents of them were never certainly known. In the church-yard is the following inscription on the tomb of an old man, an empyric, at Twizell:

Eheu! quis mortis jam retardabit falcem?

Archiater ille inclytus, ad pontem Twizili,

Jacobus Purdye, non vacat œgris.

Obiit ipse 4to die Decembris, A. D. 1752, et ætat.

81. Et cum

Conjuge Jana, nepte que Eleanora, sub hoc lapide tenetur.

At bono sis animo viator — fortasse vivas. Superstes Jacobo viget natus Samuel, sub patrio lare artes exercens

Patrias. Si quæris fanitatum, hunc adi.

The street from the church forms a wide avenue, at the bottom of which is Mr. Collingwood's seat; situated on the declivity of a hill. To the west of the house are the gardens, from a fine lawn, in which you have a beautiful view of the fertile vale beneath, through which the Tweed takes its course in a winding current. From a bank on the opposite side, you have a delightful and extensive prospect of several gentlemen's seats, bounded by Cheviot-hills.

A quarter of a mile south-east of Cornhill, is an incampment, the most remarkable of any north of the Roman wall, for extent, variety of military works, and covered ways: it is amazingly large and spacious, and contains numerous curvatures, defended by ranges of terraced hills, and a morafs at several angles and sides of the hills; many of them exploratory and sepulchral, of the usual conic figure; the hollows remaining, and filled with water, from which the earth was taken for raising them. They were the funeral repositories of the great chieftains of the Romans. The remains of the common soldiers are frequently dug up on the ridge of a hill, called Bleak Lands; they being buried without care or distinction.

Two miles west from Cornhill, on the banks of the Tweed is Wark-castle, which was once the barony of the ancient family of Ros barons, of Holmesley in Yorkshire; but in the year 1400, by an inquisition it was found, that the castle, manor, and village of Work belonged to Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton. It is at present in the possession of Charles, earl of Tankerville, whose seat is at Chillingham.

The castle is situated at the west end of the village, on a high mount of difficult access, circular, and seemingly raised by art of earth and stone. Part of the foundations are still remaining, and a fragment of the building, which at a distance has the appearance of a column: some courses of the outer-wall on the north side, which are of ashler work, are still entire: under it is a walk called the Maiden-walk; that is the Military way, or walk under the Maiden, or fortrefs. It is a beautiful terrace walk, five yards broad, and forty-eight yards long, delightfully shaded with trees; on one side, the river Tweed glides past it; and on the other is a steep precipice.

On the west side the castle are the out works, now called the Kemp; that is the camp of the militia designed to kemp or fight an enemy; Kemp being a word often used by the borderers when they threatened in a passion to beat an assailant—they will kemp him—that is drub him heartily.

This intrenchment is a mile and a half in length; the breast works and covered ways still fair and conspicuous, the ditches deep and the rampier high, formed of earth and stone. There are two small mounts at nearly an equal distance, one about midway, and the other at the extremity; each having a linear trench at the top, between the last mount and the river, is a third of the same form with the others; near the first is part of the foundations of a chapel, now known by the name of Gilly's Nick, from its situation by a port-way, and its dedication to St. Giles: there are many grave-stones about it, some standing, and others flat; over a Knight Templar is one large flat one, of free stone, on which is a cross sculptured between two swords.

On the south side of the rampier, near the castle, is a piece of ground, called, the Battle-place; opposite to which is terraced hills, called, Gallows-hill, being the place appointed for the execution of criminals; and a little to the west of it is a circular mount, called, the Gallows-hill-know; being the burial place of those executed. A few years ago as some men were digging they found a human skeleton interred within a few feet of the surface.

In the year 1383, the castle was burnt by the Scots; and in 1523 they besieged it under the command of the duke of Albany, Sir William Lisle being at that time governor. They crossed the Tweed in the night of Saturday the thirty-first of October, with a train of heavy cannon, with which they battered the walls till the second of November, when entering the town at the breaches they had made, they became masters of all the wards except the inner one, called the dungeon, which was bravely defended by Sir William and his garrison; and the earl of Surry coming up to their relief, they slew three hundred of the Scots, besides those who were drowned, and such of them as died of their wounds. It was at that time reputed a strong fortress. A few years ago, a cannon was found among some rubbish.

Near a mile west of Wark, is Carham-hall, the seat of Anthony Compton, Esq; delightfully situated on the banks of the Tweed. It is a handsome modern building, to which Sir Anthony has made considerable additions; and also great improvements to the plantations. From hence there is a fine view of the village of Carham, situated higher up the river, at the west end of which was formerly an abbey of Black canons, subordinate to the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire. In the year 1370, the Scots being on the point of crossing the Tweed at this village, laden with the plunder of the English, were attacked by Sir John Lilburn and his brother; who, after a long and obstinate engagement, were both made prisoners. The village of Carham is small, but well built; and surrounded with many plantations of young forest-trees. The church, which is small, has been lately repaired. At the north-east end of the village is a neat and convenient house, built of stone, and partly hewn work, belonging to the minister; erected by the present incumbent Mr. Richard Wallis.

On the south side of the village is a small hamlet, belonging to Mr. Compton, situated on a hill, called, Shidlaw, a contraction of Shield-law. It was formerly a guard-hill, and exploratory; from which is an extensive and beautiful prospect into Scotland. A mile above Carham, a streamlet, called, Ryding-burn, empties itself into the Tweed, which is the boundary to the west between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland.

About two miles to the southward, from Comhill, on the Etall road, is a large upright pillar of whinstone. It measures six feet seven inches in diameter towards the base; and was erected as a memorial of the great victory obtained over king James IV. of Scotland, by the earl of Surry, on Friday, the ninth of September, 1513, and in the fifth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. This battle is called the battle of Brankeston, from the chief scene of action being near that village; it is also called the battle of Floddon, from the Scotch entrenchments being on Floddon-hill, from whence they were artfully drawn to an engagement, by the earl of Surry's cutting off their retreat. Among the slain was their sovereign, with his natural son, Alexander, archbishop of St. Andrews, two other Scotch prelates, four abbots, twelve earls, seventeen lords, a great number of knights and gentlemen, and about eight thousand, or as some say, twelve thousand common men. King James fell near Brankeston, where he was the next day found by lord Dacres. On the summit of Floddon-hill, is a natural rock, called the king's chair, from whence he had a good view of his own and the English army, and for that reason used frequently to set there.

The day after the battle, the standards, and twenty-two pieces of ordnance, taken from the Scots, were carried by the victors to Etall, among which were seven, remarkably handsome, and for that reason called the Seven Sisters.

We next pass through the village of Crookham, where the dissenters have a handsome meeting-house. From hence crossing the river Till at the Willow Ford, we come to Etall, a pleasant village, anciently one of the manors of the barony of Woller, but at present the seat of William Carr, Esq; father-in-law to the earl of Error. His seat is at the east end of the village, and lately rebuilt after a genteel design. The south front

appears to great advantage through an avenue of trees, as you approach it from the castle of ford. Before the front is a flower-garden, lawns, gravel walks, edging of flowers and shrubs, surrounded by a dwarf hedge of holly. The street of the village forms an avenue from the west front of the house to the ruins of the old castle on the banks of the Till. These ruins have a very pleasing appearance, there being two large towers still remaining.

Four miles from Etall is a remarkable hill, called, Watch-law, once an epulatory, whence they observed the motions of an enemy, and on their appearance alarmed the adjacent country, by setting fire to the beacon. From the summit to the base, the ground forms, on all sides, a regular and beautiful Hope. The prospect from the top is at once both extensive and beautiful, especially that towards the sea, the coast of Scotland being seen to a considerable distance.

A mile from Etall is another village, called, Ford, situated on an eminence on the east side of the Till. It consists of one irregular street, on the north side of which stands the castle; lately repaired after a very handsome manner; from the battlements you have a variety of fine views, particularly one, of the winding course of the river below, the bridge over it, and the improvements made on its banks; of the neighbouring plain, the inclosures, tillage; and plantations on divers little eminences; the whole beautifully terminated by several ranges of the neighbouring hills and mountains, on the tops of which are ancient karns and intrenchments.

At Broom-ridge, in the same parish, and a mile south from the village, are the lines and intrenchments of that brave monarch, king Athelstan, who obtained a complete victory over the confederate forces of Constantine king of Scotland, Eugenius, king of Cumberland, and Anlaf, the Dane, in the year 928. In this battle king Athelstan lost his two near kinsmen, Elwin, and Ethelstan, both remarkable for their valour. Constantine escaped into Scotland; and Anlaf, to Dublin.

At Ford we crossed the river Till by a stone bridge of one large and strong arch, and come next to Milford, a small village, where the Saxon kings of Bernicia, after the death of king Edwin, sometimes resided. On the south side of it is a spacious and beautiful plain, long since overgrown with broom; and rendered famous by the defeat of a large party of the Scots, before the battle of Brankston, by Sir William Bulmer, of Bramspeth-castle. Five or six hundred of the Scots, who had concealed themselves among the broom, were killed, and four hundred taken prisoners. They afterwards, with great reason, christened the road through the plain, The Ill Road.

About two miles south-west from Milfield, and on the north side of the rivulet of Glen, is Copeland-castle, or North-Copeland, formerly the seat of the ancient family of the Wallaces; and now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Newton Ogle, or Kirkley.

On the south-west side of the Glen, and in view of the castle is Yevering, a mean village, which that learned antiquary, Dr. Gale, imagined to be the Roman station Glanoverta; but no Roman antiquities of any kind whatever have hitherto been discovered to favour such an opinion; which is founded on its situation by Glen; from which the vale of Glendale derives its name. It was a royal manor of the Saxon kings, called, by Bede, Ad Gebrin, at which they usually resided, till they removed to Melmin or Milfield. It was also the residence of king Edwin and his queen Ethelburga, for thirty days after their conversion to the Christian religion, by Paulinus, who attended them in this retreat. Edwin was afterwards slain by Penda and Cedwall, two tributary princes; upon which his queen fled for refuge by sea to her brother, Eabald, king of Kent, who took her under his protection, and created Paulinus bishop of Rochester.

In the year 1415, on St. Mary Magdalen's day; the Scots were defeated at this village, after a long engagement, by Sir Robert Humfravil, captain of Roxbrough-castle; the earl of Westmorland being at that time lord warden of the marches. The Scotch in this engagement had above sixty of their men slain, and one hundred

hundred and sixty taken prisoners. On the south side the village, midway between the hill and the road leading from Kirk-Newton to Woller, is an unwrought column of whinstone, erected in memory of this battle, of an immense magnitude; measuring in height, fourteen feet, four inches; at the base of the diameter as many; and towards the middle, eleven feet seven inches.

About two hundred yards west from this column, is a high hill, which from its being shaped like a bell, is called Yeving Bell. On the east side of it is a karn, with a circular trench; and many circular foundations of buildings upon the sides of both; the whole encompassed with a wall of whinstone of a great breadth and length, but very much decayed; it appears to have been the work of the pagan Danes, for their priesthood and nobles to assemble in, for legislation, devotion, and sepulture.

At the distance of half a mile south-west from Yeving-Bell, is another karn, composed of a large conic heap of small whinstones. It is called Tom Tallon's grave. And a little to the east of it is a cluster of broken rocks, called, from its situation, Tom Tallon's Crag.

In the neighbourhood of this karn are three others; one situated on the top of Newton-Torr, another on the top of East-Torr, and a third on the top of West-Torr, three hills formerly sacred to the pagan god Thor, or Jupiter. There is also a karn on the western point of Cheviot; and another upon Whitelaw-hill, about a mile south-west of Yeving-Bell.

Two miles from Hevering, in the road to Woller, is Hambleton, a small village situated on an eminence, at the foot of which Henry, lord Piercy, surnamed Hotspur, and George, earl of March, obtained a signal victory over Archibald, earl of Douglas, on Holyrood-day, in the year 1402. By the side of the road, under Hambleton-Banks, is an upright pillar of whinstone, erected in memory of this remarkable event. The pillar is six feet, six inches and a half in height, and twelve feet in diameter.

On the declivity of a hill near Hambleton-burn, is an ancient intrenchment, called, Green-castle; and on the top of Hambleton-hugh, a pretty lofty hill in the neighbourhood, is a circular intrenchment and a karn; both of them the work of the Danes.

A poor woman of Hambleton, wife of Thomrs Rutledge, a day labourer, was, on the thirty-first of March, 1764, delivered of four children, three girls and one boy, who all lived to be baptized. The year before she had two children at a birth.

Two miles to the southward of Hambleton, is the small market town of Woller, situated on a rising ground near a trout stream, three hundred and twenty-seven miles from London.

The market place is in the center of the town, and the church has been lately rebuilt. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, viz. April the twenty-sixth, and October the sixth, for black cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

On a round hill are the ruins of an old tower, and near it was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

About six miles from Woller is Chillingham-castle, formerly the seat and manor of the Greys of Wark, but now in the possession of the earl of Tankerville. It stands on a rising ground, and is kept in good repair. In one of the rooms on the ground floor is a marble chimney-piece, in which a live toad was found, when the block was sawn asunder. The nidus of the toad was visible, till the late lord Tankerville caused it to be plastered over.

The church, which stands on the north side of the castle, is dedicated to St. Peter. At the north-east end of the chancel, is a beautiful raised tomb of alabaster, in memory of one of the Grey's and his lady, with their effigies recumbent, and in a praying posture. The whole is curiously ornamented with sculptures of the holy family in niches. Above it, on blue marble, is his coat of arms, with the following motto in French:

“De bon valloir, server le roy.

At the head of Chillingham-park, on the summit of a rocky eminence, is a double intrenchment, called Ros-castle; and at the bottom of Hebburn-wood, at the distance of a mile south from Chillingham, is another of the same form.

At New Town, a mile west from Chillingham, is a stone cross, called by the common people, The Hurle-stone; and a mile from New-Town, is a village called West Lilburn, the seat of the ancient family of the Lilburns. It stands on a rising ground on the east side the Woller-road, and on the north side of a small stream. At the west end of the village are the ruins of an old tower and chapel; and at the east end is Mr. Collingwood's seat, a neat, modern building.

Three miles from hence, on a rising ground, to the right of the road, is Ilderton, a small village, formerly one of the manors of the barony of Wark; but at present in the possession of Thomas Ilderton, Esq. On the south side of this village, on a place called Rosedon-edge, is a large square intrenchment; near which, on the east side of the rivulet of Bramish, upon Berwick-hill is another; but of a semicircular form, with a double foss and vallum; to the west of it is a steep precipice, from the top of which, on a clear day, may be seen a very beautiful and extensive prospect. A hollow way leads to it from the south, twelve feet and a half broad, edged on one side with large rag-stones, placed edgewise in the earth.

On the left hand of the road on Hedgley-moor, is a stone pillar fixed on a pedestal, and called Piercy's-cross from its having been erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Piercy, who was slain in a battle with lord Montacute, in the year 1463, before the battle of Hexham-field.

A little beyond Piercy's-cross is the rivulet of Bramish, over which there is a good stone bridge; near which on the right hand is Branton, a small village, supposed, by Dr. Gale, to be the Roman station Bremenium, which later writers have fixed at Roehester in Reedf-dale.

On the right hand side of the road is Glatton-hill, on the top of which is Glatton-pike, an exploratory mount of a conic form, on which was once a beacon to alarm the country by fire, in times of public danger. The prospect from the pike is very extensive; in a clear day, the hill called Dun's lane, in Scotland, may be seen from it.

At Bolton, a small village on the river Aln, an hospital was founded some time before the year 1225, by Robert de Ros, baron of Wark, for a master and three chaplains, thirteen leprous men, and other lay-brethren. It was dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, and subordinate to the abbey of Ryevall, and the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire. The founder gave it the village, lordship, impropriation and advowson of Bolton; a waste of one hundred and forty acres; a corn mill, and a tenement at Mindrum; lands at Pafton and Rilham; the village, manor and impropriation of Straunston; and his estates of the two Pauntons in that lordship, near Grantham in Lincolnshire: besides several other estates in Yorkshire. The master, chaplains, and brethren of the hospital were enjoined to keep a good table, dress neatly, and provide themselves with all necessaries and conveniencies out of their annual revenues, and apply the remainder to the relief of the poor and helpless strangers. It is now the seat of Matthew Forster, Esq.

On an eminence two miles from Bolton, is Lemington, the seat of Robert Fenwick, Esq. It is a handsome, modern structure, of white free-stone, and from the west front is an agreeable prospect of the vale of Whittingham; and from the east of a noble plantation on the brow of a hill.

About a mile and a half from Bolton is Essington, the seat of lord Ravensworth. It is a handsome structure, built in the modern taste, and situated on the north side of the Aln, which forms before it a canal of a considerable length. Between this piece of water and the house is a grass town, and on the opposite bank of the canal, slopes of flowering shrubs. On the south side of the road, on a rising ground, is a thriving planta-

tion of forest trees; and above it a terrace extending east and west, from which is a delightful view of hills, vales, and rocky eminences, with an opening to the east beyond a wide wood, well cultivated and terminating the prospect.

A mile south from Eftington, is Calleley, formerly the seat of William de Calleley, in whose family it continued many years; but at present Calleley and Yetlington are in the possession of Ralph Clavering, Esq;

Calleley is on the south side of a stream of the same name, in a low situation, adjoining to an old tower. This gentleman has made many handsome additions, particularly a large elegant dining-room; and two music-galleries. The stream takes its course between two slopes, on one of which, to the north, is the garden; and on the other to the south-east, an octagon-grove, called the Star; between which, and the house is a paddock of deer. At a small distance to the south-east, is a high conic hill, called Castle-hill, on which is a circular intrenchment, with vestiges of buildings; and an extensive prospect from it of the vales of Coquet, Whittingham, and Glendale.

A mile west from Calleley is a village, called, Little-Ryle; which, together with the seat in it, belonged formerly to a younger branch of the family of the Collingwoods. Lady Charleton, one of the family, founded and endowed it with small alms-houses for four ancient poor widows belonging to the parish of Roxbury. The manor house is an old tower, now possessed with part of the village by Giles Alcock, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Esq; It stands on an eminence, from whence there is a good view of

Bittleston, once the seat of Sir Walter Selby, governor of Lidell-castle; and now belongs to Thomas Selbye, Esq; This seat is pleasantly situated on the summit of a gradual slope; behind it runs a stream, which falls at irregular distances, from large rocks in a winding course through a deep gill, overlooked by the high hills of Snowdon, Silverton, and Hardon; from the two last of which, on a clear day, is a view of the sea. To the east of the house is the garden, in which is a flue-wall of brick, one hundred and one yards in length; a fine prospect from it of the pleasant vale of Coquet, terminated to the south-east, south, and south-west, by a semicircular ridge of hills; in the center of which stands Simonside-hill, overlooking the rest.

Three miles from Bittleston, on the banks of the Coquet, is Clenell, the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Clenell's; a mile below which, on the south side of the Coquet, is Harbottle-castle, which was antiently held by the Humfravils, barons of Prudhow, by the service of keeping Reedsdale free from thieves and wolves. The castle and manor of Harbottle, are now in the possession of Percival Clenell, Esq; The castle, which is now much decayed, stands on an eminence, overlooking the river Coquet. In the reign of Edward I. it was so strong, that the Scots in their march through Reedsdale to Hexham, in the year 1296, besieged it in vain for the space of two days. It was also a considerable castle in the time of Henry VIII. who, in the year 1515, made choice of this as a proper place for the retirement of his sister, Margaret, queen dowager of Scotland, after her marriage with Archibald Douglas earl of Angus.

A mile below Harbottle-castle, on the same side of the Coquet, is Halystone, a small village, where Paulinus is said to have baptized many thousand Saxons, on their conversion to Christianity. Here was a priory of six or eight Benedictine nuns, founded by — Hunfravil, of Harbottle-castle; who gave them the village, impropriation and advowson of Halystone. They had likewise the impropriation and advowson of Allenton, near Harbottle-castle, where they had an hospital; with many other grants and privileges, all which were confirmed to them by king Henry III. though at the time of the dissolution, their annual revenues were valued at no more than eleven pounds, five shillings and sixpence.

On the hill between Thropton and Rothbury is a circular intrenchment, with a double foss and rampier,

called, Old Rothbury. It is thought to have been thrown up by the ancient Britons, and was long used as a place of refuge in public danger, before the union of the two kingdoms, and a nightly watch was established there.

The little market town of Rothbury stands about a mile from Old Rothbury, and two hundred and eighty one miles from London. It is situated in a low, but romantic situation. The Coquet passes through part of the town, and is there crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches. To the west of the town is a beautiful valley, almost enclosed with hills and ridges of broken rocks.

The market-cross is nearly in the middle of the town, which consists of three irregular streets. The church is built in the form of a cross, and dedicated to All-Saints. The pavement within the communion rails is of chequer work, formed of white free-stone and blue marble. Against a pillar by the south door is the effigy in relieve of a man dressed in armour, with a pistol in one hand, and a powder-flask at his belt. Near it is a funeral monument to the memory of George Fletcher, Esq; who left six pounds, *per annum*, to the free-school of Rothbury. And on the north side of the chancel is a mural monument in memory of the Rev. Mr. John Thomlinson, some time rector of the parish, and who at his death left twenty pounds a year to the free-school, and one hundred pounds for building the school-house. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, viz. Whit-Monday, Sept. twenty-one, and Thursday before All-hallows day; for horned cattle, linen and woollen cloth.

Three miles from Rothbury is Brinkburn priory, founded by William de Bertram, baron of Mitford, in the reign of Henry I. and dedicated to St. Peter. He placed in it black canons of the order of St. Austin, from the monastery of St. Mary de Insula. It is situated under a hill, on the extreme point of a peninsula, on the northern bank of the river Coquet; bordered on the other side with a semicircular ridge of shaggy rocks, covered with ivy, and a variety of plants and shrubs, which add greatly to this agreeable solitude.

Great part of this venerable pile, together with the church, built in the cathedral form, were several years ago demolished, and the stones used in building a dwelling house: but the large square tower of the church, a small spire or steeple, many noble pillars and arches, some of the side walls, and the dormitory, are still standing.

Six miles south of Rothbury, the road crosses the rivulet of Font, over which there is a stone bridge of one arch; and from the brow of the hill, above the small hamlet of Ewslee, is a prospect of Nether-Witton, the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Thornton's. The old castle is now in ruins. The present seat is a genteel, modern structure of white free-stone, with a flat roof. Before the south front is a grass lawn, and between that and the river of Font, is a paddock of deer. At the south-west corner is the parochial chapel; and on the east a declivity covered with a fine plantation of trees. The bank of both sides of the rivulet are beautifully shaded with trees.

To the east of Nether Witton, on the same side the rivulet and situated on the brow of a hill, is Stanton, formerly the seat of the younger branch of the family of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick-tower, and now in the possession of William Fenwick of Bywell, Esq; From the top of the hill, called, Liniel-Law, above Ewslee, is an extensive land and sea prospect; and at the foot of the hill, on the right hand, is a semicircular lake, between two young plantations; a rill entering it from the north, called White-Den-Sike.

From the lake we ascend a hill, called Codgey-Crag, which brings us to a large plantation on the left hand, and a park, called Rotheley-park, well furnished with deer and game. In it, on a rocky eminence, is an artificial tower; near the entrance of which are two jaw-bones of a whale, seventeen feet six inches long, and two shoulder-blades of the same fish, three feet six inches long, and three feet broad. By the road side,

and near the tower, is Rotheley, a small, but well-built, pleasant village, situated on a rising ground, belonging to Sir Walter Calverley Blacket, Bart. who built the tower, raised the plantations, and formed the semicircular lake before mentioned in imitation of nature.

Two miles to the east from Rotheley, we have a view of Long Witton, an irregular village situated on an eminence, at the east end of which is the seat of William Swinburn, Esq; a neat structure, well sheltered to the north by tall forest trees; on each side the house is a plantation, and shrubbery; and before it to the south is a grass lawn, from which is a most beautiful and extensive prospect. From the lawn is a pleasant walk southward of about a mile in length, which leads by a gradual descent to a neat garden, under a bank of oaks by the side of a rivulet; towards the middle it is crossed by a small rill, called the Den-Burn; by the side of the rivulet is a grass terrace; and the opposite banks are covered with brush-wood. The garden is well furnished with fruit by means of a hot-wall, which extends an hundred and fifty yards. The gardener's house, which is of grotto work, and neatly finished, is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, by the road side, and overlooking the garden. Below it, to the north-east, is a winding path through the bank of oaks to a ridge of rocks, under which are three medical fountains, called, Thurston-wells.

A little lower down, the rivulet is crossed by the Roman causeway, vulgarly called, the Devil's causeway, a branch of the Hereman-street, which appears very conspicuous for a considerable way, in a pasture by the road side above the hill. On the south side of the rivulet, by the causeway, is a bank of wood belonging to the vicarage of Hartburn, cut into many agreeable walks. On the edge of the rivulet is a grotto hewn out of a rock; some pleasing objects are let in here and there through the trees, such as a falling stream, the Gothic tower and church at Hartburn, the rocks by Thurston-wells, and Mr. Swinburn's seat of Long Witton. This romantic solitude was formed by the present incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland.

We now passed on by means of a new stone bridge of one arch, from Rotheley to Harterton-Burn, and from thence came to Camhoe, that is, the camp or fort on the hill, which was formerly the seat of Sir Robert de Camhoe, but is now in the possession of Sir Walter Blacket. It is a small, well built, pleasant seat, with gardens and inclosures before it on gradual slopes, and a prospect from it of the sea.

Near a mile from Camhoe is Wallington, antiently one of the manors of the barony of Balbeck, but at present another of the seats belonging to the above-mentioned Sir Walter Calverley Blacket. The house is a large handsome modern structure, of white free-stone and hewn work; and from the disposition of the apartments appears to be very convenient. We were first shewn into some common keeping rooms, a library, dining-parlour, &c. in which we remarked a piece of dead game, by Hubener, extremely well done; and another of dancing dogs, truly grotesque. In the dining-room, which measures forty feet by twenty-one, the chimney-piece of white marble is very handsome; and the ceiling of stucco work in scrolls, very light and pretty. Here is also another piece of dead game by Hubener, some of it well executed, and a needlework screen of tent-stitch, very elegant.

The saloon is forty feet by twenty-two, of a good height, and in every respect a most elegantly proportioned room. The ceiling and the whole very neatly worked in stucco; the former coved, the center an oblong of mosaics, and the cove, scrolls and festoons. The chimney-piece is very elegant, of statuary marble polished: in the center, boys gathering grapes, in relievo. The furniture of this room is remarkably handsome. There are two slabs in it of very beautifully veined marble, or composition, and under them very fine China jars. In one corner of the room is a noble China cistern. The two girandoles of gilt carving for

several candles, are exceedingly light and elegant; and the china jars on the chimney-piece, very fine.

The drawing-room is thirty-four feet by twenty-two, hung with silk and worsted crimson damask. The ceiling ornamented in stucco, with light scrolls, surrounding a center of boys emptying a cornucopia. The chimney-piece of polished white marble, with festoons of grapes, &c. Over it a landscape, architecture and trees, in a light, glowing, brilliant stile; extremely pleasing, though not perfectly natural. The slabs are very elegant, the glasses large, and the frames of both very neatly carved and gilt.

The dressing-room and bed-chamber are both handsome rooms; the former twenty-one feet square, and the latter twenty-two feet by twenty-one.

To the east of the house is a large garden, in which is a pinery, shrubberies, pieces of water, plantations, and other ornaments. In front is a park-like field gradually sloping to the rivulet of Wansbeck, crossed by an elegant stone bridge of three arches. Above it is a small island, below which the rivulet falls in broken murmurs from artificial slopes of pebbles, forming a serpentine canal between them for a considerable space, in imitation of nature beautifully rural.

The new kitchen gardens are excellently disposed, kept in admirable garden husbandry, and the conveniency of water very great. The gardener's house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river; and from several very neat bow window rooms, there is an agreeable view of three water-falls in the river.

Four miles from Wallington, on the left hand of the road, is Botham, a small irregular village, situated on a rising ground, in which is a small, but neat church. In this village is a square piece of ground encompassed with a double trench; in length one hundred and twenty yards, and in breadth eighty; and a raised post-way leading to it. It was originally designed as a keep or fort for the security of the town; which, tradition says, was antiently so large, that it consisted of two hundred slated houses.

The Roman causeway, a branch of the Hereman-street, is very fair on Botham-moor; it is nine feet broad, and raised near a foot above the common level of the ground. By the side of it is a sepulchrous mount, with two upright stone columns; funeral and religious monuments. On the north-east side of the same moor, is a rock trenched round, with foundations of buildings.

On the right hand of the road, near Shortflat, we have a view of Cap-Heaton, the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Swinburns, and at present possessed by Sir Edward Swinburn, Bart. It is a handsome modern seat, built about the year 1668. Before the south front is a grass-lawn, and a large park inclosed, with small clumps of forest trees; the spire of the temple at Belsay appearing through them from one view, and the precipice and village of Harnham from another.

In the time of Sir John Swinburn, Bart. father of the late Sir John, some Roman sacra and coins were found by his labourers in making a cast for a hedge in a lane near his seat, called Silver-lane, from that discovery. They secreted all the coins, and sold them. The sacra, or sacrificing vessels being of silver, they likewise sold them, after breaking the bottoms out of some, and the handles and ornaments off others. They however presented these following to Sir John, now in the possession of Sir Edward.

A sympalum, weighing twenty-six ounces.

The bottoms of three others; one weighing a little more than a pound, the other half a pound.

The handles of three more, with beautiful figures in relief and gilt. Upon one is the bust of a Roman emperor; two smaller figures on each side, one a shepherd holding a crook in his left hand, and two or three sheep lying by his side; the other, the resemblance of a poor man looking towards the emperor in a supplicatory attitude, his body bending, and resting with both hands upon a staff, with something like a load on his back. Below, on the middle of the handle, is a winged Mercury in a sitting posture, with a Caduceus in his right hand,

hand, his left resting on a bench or seat, grasping something like a ball, with a cock under him in the attitude of crowing. At the bottom are two other deities, standing; one a Diana, in a loose robe, holding a spear in her right hand, her left resting on her hip; a dog looking up in her face. The other a Silenus, naked to the feet, holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand, and a nymphæa, or water-lilly in his left, with a canthera, or jolly flaggon by him, swelling with the grape at the brim.

On another handle are the figures of three animals slain for sacrifice; one a lion, another a stag, and a third a wild boar.

On the third handle is the figure of a priestess before an altar sacrificing, holding incense in her right hand, and a Thyrsus in her left; above her head is the head of a bearded emperor, and at the bottom two other smaller figures.

Part of a handle, whereon is the figure of Mars in armour; and below, a Flamen before the altar of a temple in a grove sacrificing; gilt and in relief.

A figure of Hercules and Antæus wrestling, finely executed; the lion's skin and club lying by them on the left hand.

A Neptune naked to the waist, in a reclining posture, holding his trident in his right hand, and an anchor in his left.

The lane in which these antiquities were found is about a mile from the Roman causeway. They seem by the workmanship to be as ancient as the time of Agricola, who made the grand roads in Britain, in whose time the Romans wore beards, as expressed in the two figures; it not being the custom for that polite people to wear any, from the four hundred and fifty-fourth year of the city, till the time of the emperor Adrian.

Near the Roman causeway is Harnham, or Hernham, that is the military way; Harn or Hern, being a contraction of the Roman Hermen, from Hermes, Mercurius, the god of travellers, and Custos Manium, and high ways; and of the Saxon Hereman, or Hareman, a military road. It stands on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security, being defended by a range of perpendicular rocks of stone on one side, and a morass on the other; the entrance is by a narrow declivity on the north, which in the memory of some persons now living had an iron gate. The manor-house is on the south-west corner of the precipice adjoining to an old tower.

Two miles from Harnham, on the right hand of the road, is Belfay, the seat and manor of the antient family of the Middletons. The village is situated on the slope of a hill; adjoining to the family seat is an old tower; and among a clump of trees in a field to the south-east, is a domestic chapel.

Seven miles from Belfay, on the left hand of the road, is a village called Pont Eland; which, from its name, was thought by Camden to be the Roman town, Pons Ælii, since fixed by a late eminent antiquary at Newcastle upon Tyne. It stands on the banks of the rivulet of Pont, in a low situation.

The church is in the form of a cross; at the west end of which is a gallery, and on the front of it an inscription in gold letters, by which it appears that one Mr. Richard Coates bequeathed at his death seventy pounds a year, for the foundation and support of a charity-school in this village.

Within the rails of the communion-table near the altar, is a flat funeral stone of blue marble, with this inscription:

Sub hoc Marmore,
Sita sunt mortales reliquæ
Revdⁱ Viri Henrici Byne, A. M. Coll.
Merton apud Oxonienses olim foici;
Hujus Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Pont—
Eland modo vicarii; supremo tandem
Die functi XXVIII^o. Novembris Anno
Salutis humani MDCCXXXI^o. Cujus
Memoriæ sacrum hoc monumentum posuit,
Defens.
A. B.

Near it is another with the following inscription:

Patris juxta cineres requiescit
Anna Byne,
Forma et indole spectata virgo.
Egregias natura dotes elegantiarum
Artium studio excoluit;
Docilis, ut vix didicisse videretur;
Adolescentulam dignitas matronalis,
Rusticantem decor aulicus,
Venustate celebrem rara modestia,
Quoquo vestigia flectebat, subsequabantur,
Sociarum virginum deliciae et invidia major;
Dum ad apicem femineæ laudis festinabat,
A. D. 1741^{mo}. Ætatis 18^{vo}.
Variolis oppressa mortales exuvias
Amabilis puella subitus deposuit,
Forma inviolabili renovanda.
Elizabetha tali fore re haud indigna,
Funesti contagio consors ætat Anno 16^{to}.
Juxta occubuit.
Dilectis sororibus
Isabella sævi morbi sola victrix,
Hortante matre mœstissima
Hoc Saxum P.

By these two flat funeral stones there is another with this inscription.

Thomas Robinson S. T. P.
Hujus parochiæ per XXX annos vicarius,
Prebendarius Peterburgenfis, nec non Landavenfis,
Et Northumbriensis archidiaconus.
Vividum fuit illi ingenium,
Literis humanioribus tam probe excultum,
Ut ad serâ licet attentus negotia,
Gratiis nihilominus litaret.
Infirma a teneris valetudo,
Aliis sibi desidiæ causa,
Illi nulla obstitit
Quo minus sibi mandata munia
Graviter obiret.
Fidelis verbi minister,
Impiger in pace conservanda justiciarius;
Archidiaconus vigilantissimus,
Adeo ut si majora erant credenda,
Haud indignus videretur.
Quæ supererant interea,
Ita domi componebat omnia,
Ut non inopinanti tandem, vel trepidanti,
Sed expectanti ultra,
Mors amica obveniret,
Anno ætatis LXI^{mo}.
Salutes MDCCCLXI^{mo}.

On the west side of the church-yard is a sarcophagus, or stone coffin, digged up in making a grave, which measures six feet four inches in length within, and seventeen inches over at the shoulders.

Being desirous of tracing the remains of the famous Roman wall, and inspecting the antiquities in the neighbourhood of that remarkable fortification, we crossed the country to Poltras, the rivulet on which that village stands; and which is there crossed by the wall, being the boundary between the two counties of Cumberland and Northumberland.

The Roman, or as it is called by others, the Pic's wall, crosses the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland from an arm of the Irish sea, called Solway frith, on the west, to the German ocean on the east; extending above eighty miles in length. This wall or fence was begun by the emperor Adrian, and built in the manner of a mural hedge with large stakes driven deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles. It was faced with earth and turf, and fortified on the north with a deep ditch. In the year 123, it was repaired by the emperor Severus; and strengthened with several stone fortresses and turrets, near enough to communicate an alarm one to another.

The Romans being called from Britain, for the defence of Gaul, the North-Britons broke in upon this barrier, and in repeated inroads, put all they met with to the sword. Upon this the South Britons applied to Rome for assistance, and a legion was sent over to them,

which

which drove the enemy back into their own country; but as the Romans at this time had full employment for their troops, it became necessary for them to enable the South Britons to defend themselves for the future; they therefore assisted them to build a wall of stone, eight feet broad and twelve feet high, of equal extent with the mural hedge, and nearly upon the same ground. This wall was completed under the direction of Ælius, the Roman general, about the year 430; and the tracks of it, with the foundations of the towers, or little castles, now called Castle Steeds, placed at the distance of a mile one from another, and the little fortified towns on the inside, called Chesters, are still visible.

About a quarter of a mile to the eastward of Paltras rivulet, is a breach made in the wall by the Scots, which to this day bears the name of the Gap. From hence it is continued for a quarter of a mile nearly in a straight line to Thirlwall-castle, formerly the seat of the ancient family of the Thirlwalls, and afterwards in the possession of the late right honourable Henry, earl of Carlisle. The castle stands on the western banks of the brook Tippal, whose stream flows under it in a winding current, guarded by a vallum or wall of a prodigious thickness; which, with the brook and a rocky slope, renders it on that side inaccessible. Part of an iron-gate is still remaining at the entrance, within which, on removing the rubbish in the year 1759, the flooring of a room was discovered, consisting of three courses of flags, one above another, a stratum of sand lying between each. The walls now remaining are in some parts three yards, and in others two yards and three quarters thick. The west, for the sake of the stones, is entirely demolished. It has been large and vaulted underneath, as most of the old castles were.

At a small distance from the south front of Thirlwall-castle, is an encampment, with a cespitious rampier and fofs; the first pretty high to the north, now called the Black Dykes; wherein, on digging turf for fuel, lead bullets have been frequently found. A quarter of a mile to the west of this, there is another encampment.

The Roman wall crosses the Tippal, under the south front of Thirlwall-castle, and by a little cottage ascends the hill, for a quarter of a mile to the Roman station, Caer-vorran, so called from the British word, Caer, a town, and Vorwyn, a castle, that is, a garrisoned town, Vorwyn, being corruptly called Vorran by the Northern borderers. The station or fort is nearly in the form of a square; the grand wall making a flexure round it to the south, and then ascending the precipices. The ground within it measures four acres and a half. At the east end of it a human skeleton was found by the workmen employed in digging up the foundations for making the military road through Cumberland; the osseous parts, particularly the skull and teeth, were fresh and fair; but on being exposed to the air, the whole turned to dust.

A small but very fair Roman altar was found here some years ago, inscribed, Deo Viterino; also a small brass lar, and a Roman ring, with a victor, engraved on a coarse Cornelian. A curious and beautiful sculpture of a Roman soldier, in stone of the white rag kind, within a nich and in relief, was likewise dug up near this station, in the year 1760; the figure was helmeted, a pallium or light robe hung down to his feet, fastened at the breast with a fibula; an hasta or spear in his right hand; in his left a parma, or shield, resting on a short pedestal; above his shoulder a lion recumbent, holding a deer between his paws.

About a mile south-east of Thirlwall, is Blankensapp-castle, situated on an eminence on the southern banks of the Tippal. The west and north-west sides of it are defended by a very high cespitious wall, and a deep fofs; underneath which is a vault, which runs thirty-three feet in length, north and south, and eighteen feet and a half in breadth; on the north side of this are two lesser vaults. It has formerly been a very strong building, but the facing of the western wall has been destroyed beyond the memory of any person now living in the neighbourhood. It is at present in the possession of John Bienkensapp Caulson, of Jesmont, Esq;

A beautiful Roman stone altar was dug up here not many years ago, with the following inscription DEABUS NYMPHIS VET^a—MANSVETÆ CLAVDIÆ VREB N. H. L. A. I--ivs.

Near this was also found another stone altar, inscribed as follows: DEO VITIRINO—LIMEO—ROVE P. L. M.

From hence we proceeded by the wall from Caer-vorran, for half a mile, and came to a piece of it now standing of the height and breadth of nine feet; and continuing our course half a mile farther, we came to Wall-Town, the lordship and seat of John Ridley; from whence we passed on with the wall for a mile and a quarter, and then came to the station of Great Chesters. The ruins of this ancient place are still very visible. The town, which was situated on a spacious slope, was nearly of the square form, but the angles obtuse, or rounded off. On the east side of it is an altar in a patera sculptured on one side, but the inscription is entirely effaced by the weather. Near it is another stone, with the figure of a man in a niche; his head gone, but his left hand rests upon his side, and his right hand on a short column: there is not the least vestige of an inscription.

In the beginning of the year 1767, the workmen in digging the foundations of a building, near the upper end of the station, found a very large stone with a long inscription, but imperfect by two fractures at the lower corners, whereby nearly half of four lines are wanting, besides some letters. Part of the second line is also injured. The rest is perfect, and is as follows:

IMP. CAS M. AVR SEVE
RUS. MENCANDER. PEE
AUG. HORREUM VETV
STATE CORN. AR JUMM
CHO. II. ASTURUM SA
A SOLO RESTIVERVNT
PROVINCE ARCENT
MAXIMO LEG. W GPRP
SAL MARTI MED LEGA
TVS CO. II. ET DEXT.

The table is a fine rag-stone, nearly square, with a handsome moulding.

In the wall near this place a stone was dug up inscribed thus: PRO SALVTE DESIDIENIÆ—LEANI PRÆ ET SVA. S. POSVIT VOT—AO SOLVIT LIBENS. TOSCO ET BASSO CASS.

At the same place was also dug up a stone altar, inscribed DEÆ SVRIÆ SVB CALPVRNIO AG.—ICOLA LEG. AVG. PR. PR. A LICINIVS—LEMENS PRÆF.—III. A. TOR.

Camden proposes to restore the reading thus: *Dea Suria, sub Calpurnio Agricola Legato Augusti Propratore, Licinius Clemens Præfatus.*

About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the station, near a mill called the Wall-mill, is a funeral stone fixed in the ground, with the figure of a child in a niche, and an inscription underneath, now very obscure, being exposed so long a time to the weather. It is four feet and a half above the surface of the ground. Hard by it is another sepulchral memorial, now converted into a post for a gate, and called Wall-mill-gate.

Upon a ridge of moor, at some distance from Wall-mill, are four tumuli, about twenty-eight yards asunder. They were all lately cut through, and entire bones, with an urn filled with ashes and salt found in them. The salt was white, fair, and well preserved.

The town of Haltwefel is situated on the south Tyne, two hundred and fifty-seven miles from London. A manufacture of coarse bays has been lately established here, to the great advantage of the labouring poor. It stands on a rising ground, and the church-yard forms a terrace, from which there is a fine prospect of the valley and the winding course of the river. The church consists of three isles; has a lofty roof, and the Gothic window above the altar is large and stately. Here is a free-school endowed by lady Capel. The weekly market, which is held on Thursdays, is small and inconsiderable; but there is a well frequented fair on the twenty-sixth of August, for black cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth.

A little to the eastward of the church, on an eminence, are the vestiges of a fort, surrounded by a wall of earth on all sides except the south, where there is a pretty steep slope. The prospect from this ruined castle is very pleasing. The river is soon lost under hanging woods, between which the meadows and corn-fields form a spacious area.

A little below Haltwefel, the river Tyne is crossed by a stone bridge, consisting of one bold arch, founded by a rock at each end, called Fetherstone-bridge; and about half a mile above it is Fetherstone-castle, the seat of the ancient families of the Fetherstonehaughs. The castle is vaulted underneath, and has two exploratory turrets, one on the north-west, and the other on the south-east. It stands in a low situation, in a fertile vale or haugh, on the east bank of the Tyne.

About two miles farther on the western bank is Lambley, where there was formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Patrick; but the founder is not known. There were six nuns in the priory at the suppression, when their annual revenues were valued at five pounds, fifteen shillings and eight-pence. The spot on which the convent stood, was some time since washed away by an inundation of the river Tyne.

About five miles from Lambley, and on the same side of the river, is Whitley-castle, formerly the Roman station Alione. It stands on an irregular slope by a rivulet of the same name; the famous Roman military road, called the Maiden-way, coming to it from Caer-vorran. A detachment from the twentieth legion, called Valens Victrix, repaired it; as it is evident from a centurial stone, inscribed,

VEXILATIO LEGIONIS VICCISSIMÆ
V. V. REFEKIT.

It is also evident from two inscriptions on altars, inscribed to the emperor Caracalla, that the third cohort of the Nervii was stationed here.

Alione is thought to have been garrisoned by the Romans, till their whole army left the island. The ruins are large, and the ramparts and ditches still very conspicuous.

In the church-yard of Kirk-haugh, on the other side of the Tyne is an altar, inscribed,

DEÆ MINERVÆ ET HERCULI VICTORI.

About a quarter of a mile from the bridge over Haltwefel-burn, on the military road, are three upright pillars of whinstone, two of them broken off near the middle. They are supposed to be religious or funeral monuments of the ancient Britons; but when they were erected is unknown.

A little farther on the military road is a view of the Roman station, called Little Chesters, easily distinguished by a clump of trees and brush wood, forming a kind of natural arbours, and hence it has obtained the name of the Bowers. The station is of the usual form, nearly square, containing about an acre and a half; and the wall round it, composed of stone and earth, is very fair. On the south is a deep ditch, or hollow; and on the east a pleasing rivulet, called Bardon-burn.

The Via Vicinalis from Caer-vorran to Walwick-Chesters, runs along the north side of it, and on which a Roman military stone is still standing, near a gate, called Caudley-gate, near the brink of Bardon-burn. A mile to the west of this, and in a straight line, is another military stone. These mile-stones are in fine preservation, six feet four inches in diameter, and about the same height above the ground. They are of a round figure resembling large rollers.

Several Roman antiquities have been dug up here: and lately a Roman hypocaustum, or sudatory, was also discovered, and of which the late Mr. Warburton, Somerset-herald, has given the following account: "Some years ago, on the west side of this place, about fifty yards from the walls, there was discovered, under a heap of rubbish, a square room, strongly vaulted, and paved with large square stones, set in lime; and under this a lower room, whose roof was supported by rows of square pillars of about half a yard high: the upper room had two niches like chimneys on each side of every corner or square, which in all made the number sixteen:

the pavement of this room, as also its roof, were tinged black with smoke. The stones used in vaulting the upper room have been marked as our joiners do the deals for chambers; those I saw were numbered thus, x.xi.xiii."

In digging up the foundations of a castellum, or military turret, in the wall, in an opening of the precipice by Crag-Lake, called Laugh-End-Crag, or Milking-Gap, to the north-east of this station, a very large centurial stone was found by the workmen, inscribed thus:

IMP CAES TRAIAN
HADRIANI AVG
LEG II. AVG

A PLATORIO NEPOTE LEG. P. R. P. R.

A large stone, in the form of an altar, was likewise dug up at this station, with the sculpture of a red deer in the center, leaning against a tree, and two fawns at the bottom in relief. It was two feet thick, of the fine white rag, adorned with mouldings.

Many stags horns have also been dug here, some of an unusual size; and a temple, supposed to have been built in honour of Diana, was discovered by some masons who were digging for stones. It appeared to have been very beautifully adorned with Doric pilasters and capitals.

In the south-west end of the well-house, at the west end of the station, is an altar inscribed:

MARTI VICTORI
COH III. NERVIORVM
PRÆFECT I. CANINIVS.

It is thirty-four inches long, and twelve inches and a half broad. The inscription within a neat moulding or raised border; but much injured by the weather, though cut on so durable a stone as the white rag.

On the other side of the Tyne, by the confluence of the brook Allen into that river, is Ridley-hall, anciently belonging to the Ridleys of Willimotefwicke; but at present the seat and lordship of William Lawes, of Newcastle, Esq; The house, which was built by its present owner, is situated on a rising ground, the south front of brick. Before it is a pleasant garden, from which, to the southward, is a fine terrace walk, with the Allen on one side, and a hanging wood on the other; near its termination is a precipice of broken rocks, called, the Raven-Crag, from its being the resort of those birds.

Opposite to Kings-wood, and a mile and a half from the Raven Crag, on the eastern banks of the Allen, is the ruin of Steward-le Peel, or Steward-castle, situated on the ridge of a rocky peninsula, or promontory, between the Allen and Haifingdale-burn, a small rill: it is entered on the east by a narrow, lofty terrace, whose sides are clothed with trees, through which appears rocks and precipices; under it is a triangular area in tillage, with a hut in the midst of some scattered trees, the Allen passing by in broken murmurs, enlarged by the streamlet of Kings-wood; a semicircular hanging wood adorning its western margin; the rocks of Shewing Sheels, and the villa of Torngrafton, in view to the north. A fragment of the gateway is still standing, where was formerly a draw-bridge, an iron-gate, and port-cullice. There are also nine courses of it standing at the west end, of the white rag-stone and hewn work, the cement of which is so strong, that one stone can hardly be separated from another without breaking them; it is guarded by a foss, and a vallum of earth and stone. It anciently belonged to the friars Heremites of Hexham; granted, with its demesnes, by Edward, duke of York, to hold by the annual payment of five marks. It is in view from High, but now from Low Staward; as are many of the beauties of the Allen, whose banks, from its ostium to its association and union with East-Allen, present us with such groups of rural imagery as are not to be surpassed by any spot in this county. Among others is a crag called Juda's-Crag, well known to hunters, for affording protection to foxes, in their distress by the chace.

About a mile and a half from High-Staward, under a hill, the two Allens pass in a pleasant stream, immediately after their junction, through a handsome new

bridge of three arches, of white free-stone. At the ostium of West Allen is a lead-refining mill, called, the Cupilo, belonging to a wealthy company of quakers. On the western shady margin of that rivulet is a handsome road, about a mile and a quarter in length, leading to Whitfield-hall, the seat of the ancient family of the Whitfields; at present possessed by William Ord, of Fenham, Esq; who hath made considerable improvements, by buildings, inclosures and plantings.

The house stands at a small distance from the village, on a rising ground, by the streams of West Allen, the eastern boundary between this manor and that of Hexhamshire. Before the east front is a hanging bank of wood, called Monk, remarkable for its beautiful hollies. From a limestone-rock, about a mile to the south, there is a water-fall, by a precipice of a prodigious height nearly perpendicular.

At Limestone-cross, in the manor of Whitfield, there was formerly a lead-mine; and on Whitfield-fell is a chalybeat spring called Redmires.

About a mile from the Cupilo is Old Town, situated partly on an eminence, and partly on a slope, extending to East Allen. There is a house situated next the moor, called Stony Law, from a little craggy mount, composed of earth, and large single masses of coarse rag stone, streaked with red and white. A quarter of a mile to the east of it, upon the moor, is a hillock of stones, whereon, about fourteen years ago, stood an upright piece of timber, or pole, called Catton-beacon; to which was affixed a vessel with fire in it, to alarm the country on any public danger.

At a small distance from hence is Allen-dale-town, situated on an eminence on the banks of East Allen. It is inhabited chiefly by miners. The church is small, consisting of one isle; near the altar is a flat sepulchral stone to the memory of John Beacon, Esq; and his wife Cicilia.

At Bride's-hill, near this town, is a free-school, founded by Mr. Christopher Wilkinson, of Chapel-house, who endowed it with two hundred and fifty pounds. It had several other endowments; and in the year 1704, the school-house was built, which cost fifty pounds.

By a gradual ascent from this town, a road leads southward over a moor to the village of Allen-Heads, inhabited also by miners; both belonging to Sir Walter Calverly Blacket, Bart. Sir William Blacket, Bart. erected a chapel here for the conveniency of the miners, and appointed a minister to officiate in it, on whom he settled a salary of thirty-pounds, *per annum*. Sir William also gave ten pounds, *per annum*, to a schoolmaster, for teaching the miners children to read and write.

To the east of, and half a mile from, this mineral village is the mountain, called Shorn-gate, over which the Scots made a road by paring the moss, and rolling in stones in their precipitate retreat homewards from Stanhope-park. The boundary-line, called the Scotch Dike, extends from this place northwards by Catton-beacon, and crosses the Roman wall at Busy Gap.

There being nothing more remarkable by the streams of the two Allens, we continued our journey on the military road for about two or three miles, and came next to House-Steeds, the ruins of a Roman town named Borcovicus, seated by the Roman wall, and is the place where the first cohort of the Tongri, a part of the Roman army, lay in garrison. There is no place in Britain that has equalled this with respect to the extent of the ruins of the town, and the number, variety, and curiosity of the sculptures which yet remain there. Mr. Horsley has given sixteen of these, of the most curious of which we shall give a description. The following is an altar found lying on a large ruinous heap, now called Chapel-hill, fully exposed to the injuries of the weather. It bore the following inscription: ET NOMINIBVS AVG. COH. T. TVNGROR. AVI. PRÆ. EST Q. IVL. MAXIMVS PRÆF.

Another bore the following inscription:—NI--VENO—RI G. OSERSIONIS—ROMVLO A---IMA--TRI---MANSVETI OSENI CIONI -- RE VINCE QVAR-

TIONIS ERE SI PROCVRAVIT. DELF VSRATIONIS. EX. G. S.

On a third beautiful and fair altar was inscribed as follows: T. O. M. Æ. NVMINIBVS. AVG. COHO. T. TVNGRORVM MIL. CVI. R. CÆST. Q. VERIVS SUPERSTIS PRÆFECTUS; which may be read thus: *Jovi Optimo Maximo Et Numinibus Augusti cohors prima Tungrorum militum cui prae est Quintus Verius Superstis Praefectus.*

The unusual shape of the I for Jovi is remarkable. In the same ruinous heap was found another altar, which was also in a pretty perfect state. At the bottom of a field south-east of this station were many more sculptures and altars, and the visible ruins of streets and buildings. At the edge of the fields where the Roman town stood, Mr. Horsley found nine inscriptions and sculptures, most of them erected by the same cohort of the Tungrians, among which was the following, erected to the god Mars, by Quintus Florius Maternus, prefect of the same cohort: the globe on the base of the altar was very remarkable; the inscription was as follows:

D E O
MARTIQVIN.
FLORIVSMA
TERNVS PRAEF
COHITVNG
V S L M.

which is to be read thus: *Deo Marti Quintus Florius Maternus praefectus cohortis primae Tungrorum v. tum solvit libens merito.*

At this place are likewise several curious sculptures, most of which are described by Mr. Gordon; but Mr. Horsley says, the accounts given of them in Camden's Britannia is not very exact. Among these is a Victory standing upon a globe winged, with the usual drapery, done in alto relievo. The figure of a Roman soldier at length, in the usual military dress, a poniard in his right hand, and a bow in his left; his sword hung at his girdle, and his quiver of arrows on his right shoulder: another figure of a soldier in his accoutrements; his two belts are visible crossing each other, agreeable to the description of Ajax's armour in Homer.

But there no pass the crossing belts afford,

One brac'd his shield, and one sustain'd his sword.

POPE.

Another piece in relievo consisted of three female figures seated, which plainly appear naked up to the knees, and are, with great probability, supposed to be local goddesses, or the Deae matres, or campestres. There are also three female figures represented together, at two other places in this Roman station.

Besides many other inscriptions, here was found a remarkable piece of sculpture in relievo, representing Mercury with his caduceus in his left hand, and purse in his right. Above his right arm, is somewhat like the cap of Liberty, but the head of the figure, and the upper part of the stone, is broken and confused. On the side of Mercury is an altar with this inscription upon it, DEO MERCURIO, and a Camillus lays the incense on the altar. This stone was found by Mr. Warburton, who presented it to the Royal Society, in whose museum it now is.

At Cockmount-hill in this neighbourhood lies a curious piece of sculpture in relievo, first taken notice of by Mr. Gordon, but in his draught of it he has omitted two eagles, on whose wings the victories stand that support the vexillum. Each eagle rests upon the branch of a tree. At the bottom are two boars, and that on the right plainly appears to bite the stock of the tree on that side. Mr. Horsley makes no doubt but that the boars and the trees were designed to represent this wild and woody country, as it then was, and that this sculpture plainly denotes the conquest of this country by the Romans, their victories over the inhabitants, and their making a settlement here, in opposition to all the attempts of their enemies. The heads of the eagles are broken off, but the rest of them is very distinct.

Continuing our journey from hence southward we came to Langley-castle, formerly the ancient seat of the barons

barons of Tynedale. The castle is situated on a rising ground on the south side of the Tyne, in the form of the Roman letter H, with four towers standing north and south; many of the windows large; four small fire-rooms remaining entire to the east, besides eight others, four ground-rooms to the east, and as many to the west; the roofs arched with stone; the walls are six feet ten inches thick; and the north-east tower sixty-six feet high; to the west, the foss or ditch is still visible.

In view from this castle, about a mile to the north-east, on the banks of the Tyne, is its appendent manor and village, called Hoyden-bridge; to which the first Anthony, lord Lucy, procured a weekly market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on July the twenty-first, and three days after; but those are now discontinued. The Tyne is here crossed by a bridge of six arches; on the south side of it, on a little eminence, is a grammar-school; over the entrance of which is the following inscription:

Hæc schola fundata et
Munifice dotata fuit anno
Domini MDCXCVII. a
Reverendo et doctissimo viro domino
Johanne Shaftoe, A. M. ecclesiæ
Netherwarden in hoc agro vicario;
In tam benigni capitis elogium
Deesse nequit: hoc unum opus pro
Cunctis aliis suis beneficiis fama loquetur.

For the use of this school, and the relief of poor housekeepers within the chapelry of Hayden, the Rev. Mr. Shaftoe, vicar of Netherwarden, left his estate of Mousen, near Belford, which estate now lets for upwards of one hundred and fifty pounds, *per annum*. The grammar-master, who is obliged to be of the degree of master of arts in one of our universities, has a salary at present of upwards of fifty pounds, and the usher, five pounds, *per annum*.

On the right hand of the military road is Carraw-Brough, the Roman station Procolitia, garrisoned by the first cohort of the Batavi, as attested by an altar found near it inscribed thus:

FORTVNAE
COH. I. BATAVOR
CVI PRAEEST
MELACCINIUS.
MARCELLVS PRAE.

The first notice taken of it was by Dr. Cay, by whom a copy of it was presented to Mr. Thorsby, and published in the Philosophical Transactions. It was then in fine preservation, the stone handsome, and the inscription fair.

Carraw-Brough derives its name from the Saxon Burgos, or Brough, and the great emperor Carausius, who obtained that memorable sea victory over the two emperors Maximilian and Dioclesian, on the coast of the Isle of Wight, near Carisbrook-castle, so named in honour of the victor, Carausius.

A curious sculpture of Neptune, down to the knees, in a reclining attitude, with his trident by him in stone of the fine white rag, was dug up at this station, and built up in the eastern gable of a cottage at Carraw.

From hence we proceed by a gradual ascent to Tone, the seat of Alan Hodshon, Esq; who has made considerable improvements at it, by repairs and additions to the house, and by inclosures, hedge-rows, and plantations about the grounds; and likewise by rendering the roads extremely good.

We have a fine view from this seat of Chipchace-castle, anciently the seat of Peter de Insula. In the reign of king James I. it was in the possession of Colonel George Heron, who built, adjoining to the old castle, a very handsome structure; the initial letters of his name G. H. cut in stone, on each side of his coat of arms, with the date of the year, 1621, above the south entrance. It was many years after purchased by the late John Reed, Esq; who added much to its beauty, by finishing the whole building, making gardens, plantations, and enclosures; rebuilding the chapel, and finishing it neatly. It is at present in the possession of Christopher Reed, Esq; nephew of the above gentleman,

who has likewise made considerable improvements to the seat by additional buildings to the house, which he has laid open to groves and plantations; and by throwing the fields before it into the form of a park. Chipchace is delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, to the east of the river of North Tyne; from it is a beautiful prospect of Nunwick, and Simonburn-castle, diversified with the view of woods, moors and rocks, and of the winding motions and meanders of the Tyne; which, opposite to the house, forms a large deep canal, overhanging on one side by a woody bank, and on the other by a shady projecting cliff.

Under the hill on the left hand, a road branches off to Nunwick, formerly a village, but now the seat of Sir Lancelot Algood, Knt. who himself erected it after a genteel design; of white free-stone and hewn-work. It is situated on a rising plain, which to the east has the appearance of a park. The offices are to the north, a grove to the west, a grass lawn to the south, and terraced gravel walk to the east, which commands a view of Chipchace at one end, and a variety of prospects on the other. Two brooks here unite their loquacious streams, which gives an additional beauty and ornament to a neat garden, and renders it at once, not only an entertaining, but useful recess: from hence they take their course through another grove, on the declivity of a hill to the south front of the house, and fall two or three fields below into the river of North Tyne.

In an adjoining field, called, Nunwick-east-field, were five upright stone pillars, in a circular order; four of them perfect and entire in 1714, the other broken; the perfect ones eight feet high, and nine feet and a half over; the circumference of the area in which they stood, ninety feet. This was the kind of cirques, in which the Britons held their public assemblies, both civil and religious.

Sir Lancelot has given a new face as it were to the country round Nunwick, within the space of a very few years, by making plantations, enclosures, and good roads, one of which leads to the village of Simonburn, at the distance of a mile from his seat. This village is situated on a rising ground, by the side of a pleasant brook, from which, and the dedication of the church to St. Simon, it takes its name. It is remarkable for being the largest parish in the diocese, extending northward from Chollerford-bridge to Liddefdale, in Scotland; an extent of twenty-three computed, or thirty-two measured miles; in which are only two chapels of ease, Bellingham and Falstone. The Rev. Mr. Henry Wastell, the present rector, has made considerable improvements to the rectory house, the south front of which he has entirely rebuilt, and greatly repaired the whole building, which was originally built by Algood, grandfather to Sir Lancelot. The following inscription, though much injured by the weather, is still remaining over the entrance of the house:

Non tam sibi, quam successoribus suis,
Hoc ædificium extruxit Major
Algood, anno mirabili, 1666.

Nunc mea, mox hujus, sed postea nescio ejus.

In 1763 the church was repaired, the walls of the side isles raised; three sash-windows put in on each side, and another at each end to the east.

By the pulpit and window at the east end of the south isle, is the effigy in stone of one of the ancient family of the Ridley's. Near him are three of his family, and under him the following inscription:

SENSUS VIVUS.
RECORDOR MISERICORDIAM
DEI ERIPIENTIS EX HAC VITA
IN VITAM ÆTERNAM ALBANUM
RIDLEY, FILIUM CUTHBERTI RIDLEY
MISERI PECCATORIS, ANNO DOM. 1625.

Above this stone figure are two others with this inscription:

DEFECTUS MEMORIÆ.

In the year 1762, in digging a grave in a pew under one of the windows, a very remarkable skull was turned up with the spade; on the back part of it, the figure of a large

a large scollop-shell; and at one of the auditories, of a torcular shell like a screw.

On the south side of the chancel, within the communion-rails, is a flat funeral-stone to the memory of Giles Heron, of Wark, in this parish, interred in the year 1684; who by industry and extreme parsimony acquired the sum of eight hundred pounds, which he left by will for the relief of the poor of this parish, the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Wark, who has a salary of twelve pounds, *per annum*, and the binding out the poor children apprentices.

In a grave in the church-yard, about three feet below the surface, a small, bright silver coin of king Edward II. was found in 1756. On the obverse is the profile of that monarch; and on the reverse, CIVITAS LINCOLN, the place of mintage.

About half a mile north-west from the village of Simonburn, is Simonburn-castle, which belonged to the Herons of Chipchace; but was sold with its manor and demesnes by Sir Charles Heron, Bart. to Robert Algood, Esq; and is possessed by his son-in-law, Sir Lancelot Algood, Knt. It is situated on an eminence, shaded by tall fir and beach trees, a small stream, carrying the name of Castle-burn, gliding under it, between two hanging woods. This castle was demolished by the country people, from a firm persuasion they had entertained of there being a considerable quantity of hidden treasure under it; but to their great mortification, they found after they had pulled it down that it had been all labour in vain. Part of the west end was rebuilt in the year 1766, with two small turrets at the angles. It is a pleasing object in many prospects, and may be seen at a considerable distance.

Seven miles north from Simonburn, on the eastern banks of North Tyne, is Bellingham, a small, but well built pretty town, belonging chiefly to Christopher Reed, of Chipchace, and the heir of Edward Charleton, of Reedsmouth, Esqrs. the manor claimed by his grace the duke of Northumberland. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, two hundred and eighty-six miles from London. The church is small, but ancient, dedicated to St. Cuthbert; the roof of the body of it arched with stone, of rib work, without any timber in it; in the pavement are many grave-stones, sculptured with swords; but without inscriptions on them. In the chancel on the north side, is a mural monument of blue and white marble, erected by the late John Reed of Chipchace, Esq; to the memory of his father. The church-yard is agreeably placed, forming a fine terrace above the river.

Bellingham has a weekly market on Saturdays, and an annual fair, held on Saturday after September the fifteenth, for black horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth.

A mile from Bellingham, on the western banks of the North Tyne is Hezley-side, the seat of the antient family of the Charletons; and at present in the possession of Edward Charleton, Esq. The house is a modern structure of hewn work and white free-stone, built after a plan resembling that of Lowther-hall, in Westmoreland. It is situated on the top of a gentle declivity, under a hanging bank of wood; an avenue extending from it through shady inclosures to the river Tyne, from which is a varied prospect to the north, of woods, rocks and moors.

About four miles north-east from Hezley-side, on the eastern banks of the river Reed is Risingham, that is, the hamlet on a rising ground. It is of note for being the Roman station Habitaneum, by their famous road called Watling-street; on which a mile to the southward of it was standing some years ago one of their military stones, like that, by their station, at Little Chesters. Brass coins and medals of Roman mintage, of the Antonines, are frequently turned out of the ground here by the moles. In the year 1701, a medal was found, with the emperor's name on the obverse, somewhat effaced, but the words Aug. Pius. very legible; on the reverse is a wolf without any inscription.

This station is not mentioned by Antonine in his Itinerary, yet it must have been a Roman garrison in the

time of Aurelius Antoninus, as appears from inscriptions on altars found at it, mentioning his name. Some take this Aurelius to be the philosopher Antonine, and that it might have been deserted before the reign of Caracalla, the reputed author of that Itinerary.

Camden tells us the inhabitants of Risingham had a tradition that their town was a long time protected by a deity called Mogan, against a certain Soldan, or pagan prince. That such an opinion once prevailed, appears plain from the inscriptions upon two stone altars found here; one of which was inscribed as follows: DEO MOGONTI CAD. ET N. DN. AVG. M. G. SECUNDINVS BF.---CAS---HABITANCI PRIMAS TA---PRO SE ET SVIS POSVIT.

Which inscription may be read thus: Deo Moganti Cadenorum et Numini Domini Nostri Augusti Marcus Gaius Secundinus beneficiarius Consulis Habitanci prima statione pro se et suis posuit. The whole inscription is still very legible, though it is above one hundred and twenty years since this and another altar were taken out of the river Reed. The altar was erected to Mogan and the deity of the emperor by one Secundinus, a beneficiary of the consul. The beneficiarii were soldiers who attended the chief officers of the army; they were exempt from duty, and seem to have been somewhat like those we now call cadets.

Besides the above here were also found a great variety of other stone altars, inscribed to different deities, together with a long stone table curiously engraven and inscribed as follows: NUMINIB. AVGVSTOR COH. IIII. GAL. E Q. FEC. ——— besides a most beautiful altar of the same materials with the following fair inscription: FORTVNÆ COH. I. BATAVOR CVI PRÆ EST MELACINIVS MARCELLVS PRÆ.

At Elifhaw, a small village on the same side of the river, are foundations of large buildings. The river near Watling-street is here crossed by a bridge.

Near two miles from Watling-street, is Elfden, a town of great antiquity; supposed to have been a Roman town in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus. Two Roman altars with inscriptions were found here in a hill, called the Mote Hill; one of them inscribed to the titular deity, Matunus. This hill is trenched round ten yards deep, to the north of which is a breast work for its defence. Jaw-bones of beasts, a large stag's head, and a small urn, with ashes of burnt bones in it, were dug up by the late Mr. Warburton, and some imperfect Roman altars observed by him about the hill. It has been both sepulchral and exploratory.

The lordship of Elfden is in the possession of the duke of Northumberland. The church is small, situated on the west side of the village. At a small distance from it is an old tower, now used as a rectory house.

At Berrenes is the ruins of an old chapel; and near it on Berrene's-Knowl, a British temple, and numerous stones of various sizes, in a circular order.

On a green hillock on a moor, called the Todd-Law, north of the river Reed, are three large stones in a triangular order, twelve feet distance from each other, and each as many feet in diameter, sepulchral monuments, in memory of the like number of valiant chieftains slain in battle.

On the west side of the river Reed is Troughend, the seat of the ancient family of the Reeds, about a mile from which is Otterburn, so called from its situation on the brook Otter, remarkable for the desperate battle fought at it on the fifth of August, in the year 1388, and twelfth year of the reign of king Richard II. between the English and Scots by moon-light; the former commanded by the earl of Northumberland, and his two sons, Henry and Ralph Percy; and the latter by the earl of Douglas, who being desirous of achieving glory by encountering Henry, lord Percy, in single combat, who was reputed the bravest man in England, and for his martial prowess surnamed Hotspur, was over-matched with strength, though in no respect out done in valour, and slain. Intimidated by the fall of their chieftain, the Scots were on the point of yielding the victory, when a large body of forces arriving under the command of the earl of Dunbar, the English were in their

their turn forced to give way, and at length after a glorious struggle to surrender the laurels.

Four miles from Otterburn, and eight from Rivingham is Rochester, the Roman station *Bremenium*, seated on the brow of a steep rocky hill, near the head of the river Reed by Watling-street, the course of the first *Iter* of Antoninus; reputed the strongest garrison of any the Romans had in the north, being the capital of the *Ottodini*, and stipendiary. The Tribunes *Cæpio Charitenus*, and *Lucius Cælius Optatus*, were both commanders in it; the latter having under him a body of Spanish auxiliaries, the first cohort of the *Varduli*, from *Hispania citerior*.

Many coins of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* have been dug up here; and likewise a Roman altar, with the following inscription: *D. M. CIV. L. FLINGEN. MI. LÆG. VLV. F.*

Another ancient altar was found among the rubbish of an ancient castle, on which is this inscription:

D. R. S.
DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
BREMEN. ARAM.
INSTITVERVNT.
N. EIVS. C. CAEP.
CHARITING. TRIE.
V. S. L. M.

This inscription *Mr. Horsley* observes, should be read thus: *Deae, Romae sacrum duplæres numeri exploratorum Bremenii aram instituerunt numini ejus Cælo Cæpione Charitino tribuno votum solverunt libentes merito.* *Mr. Horsley* observes, on his rendering the *D. R. S.* at the top *Deae Romae sacrum*, that there needs no proof to convince those who are acquainted with medals and other Roman antiquities; that the Romans made a goddess of Rome, and erected altars and temples to her. *Camden* justly conjectures, from the mention of the word *Bremenium* upon this altar; that that station, which has been so industriously, and so long sought for, was situated at Rochester, and that *Antoninus* began his first journey in Britain from this place, as from its utmost limit. Other very curious inscriptions have been found at Rochester.

From the rising ground, where the road branches off to *Nunwick*, we have a delightful view of *Swinburn-castle*; which, in the reign of *Edward I.* was in the possession of *Peter de Gunnerton*, who held it of the barony of *Bywell*, by the service of two knights fees, of the old feoffment. It is now the seat and lordship of *Thomas Ridell, Esq;* who erected, out of the ruins of the old castle, the present elegant structure. It is pleasantly situated on the southern banks of a rivulet, and sheltered to the east and west by some tall trees. Before it is a spacious field adjoining to a shady wood; and from it may be seen an extensive and pleasing prospect.

From the same sloping eminence on the military road we have a slight prospect of *Houghton-castle*, on the western banks of *North Tyne*, agreeably shaded with trees. It was formerly a remarkable large strong building, the entrance to which was by a flight of steps; but it is now much decayed, and almost entirely unroofed. In the walls, which are of an amazing thickness, is cut a neat little room just big enough to hold two or three chairs and a table. In it is a fire-place, and one window; near it is a stable without any timber in the roof, arched with stone; and also a domestic chapel, now in ruins. This castle belonged formerly to the *Swinburns*, but is at present in the possession of *Mr. William Smith, Gent.*

Continuing our journey down the hill we came next to *Walwick*, that is, the village on the wall, which is here in better preservation than in any other place through its whole length in *Northumberland*, *Well-Town* excepted. The village belongs chiefly to *Thomas Dixon, Esq;* whose seat was lately repaired and beautified.

A little below *Walwick* on the right hand, is *Walwick-Chesters*, the Roman station *Ciburnum*, garrisoned by the *Cohors prima Vangionum*. The ruins are still visible, covering a spacious area, with a beautiful slope to the south. A consular medalion of *Hadrian*, of the old mixed brass, was found near this station by some la-

bourers in making the military road. It is four inches in circumference; his bust in bold relief on the obverse; the legend round it, *Hadriano Aug. Caesari*; within a laureated border, or civic garland:

S. P. Q. R.
OPTIMO PRINCIPI,
S. C.

It was struck on the first of January, a day sacred to *Janus*, observed with great solemnity, as presaging the felicity of the new year. The consuls entering on their office on that day, their coins were then minted, with *S. C.* in area, that is, *ob cives servatos*.

The Romans crossed the *Tyne* at this station by a stone bridge; some of the stones of which may be seen when the river is low.

A little farther down the *Tyne* is *Walwick-Grange*, the seat of the late *Anthony Errington, Esq;* father of the present possessor *John Errington, Esq;* It is a modern built structure adjoining to an ancient tower, situated upon a rock on the banks of the *North Tyne*.

In a field south-west of the *Grange*, by the road to *Netherwarden*, is part of a stone cross, or upright pillar on a square pedestal; upon one side of which is sculptured in relief the figure of a sword sheathed.

About a mile south-west from the *Grange*, we crossed the *Tyne* by a stone-bridge of four arches, called *Chollerford-bridge*. In the reign of king *Richard II.* a release from penance for thirteen days was granted by *Walter Skirlaw*, bishop of *Durham*, to all such as should contribute either by labour or money to the repair of it.

A mile and a half above the bridge is *Chollerton*, that is the town by *Chollerford*, a pleasant village, situated on the banks of the river, belonging to *Sir Edward Swinburn*, of *Cap-Heaton, Bart.*

The parish is large, and the chancel of the church has been lately rebuilt, the roof sealed, and a handsome new tower erected at the west end. The vicarage-house is a neat structure, built with all other conveniences, by the present incumbent, the *Rev. Mr. Stoddart*.

From the bridge we ascend the hill across the *Hexham road*, by *Branton*, to the turnpike-gate; opposite to which, on the right hand, is a flight of terraces on a bank, called *Hanging-Show*, of the same use as the *Shote-Hills*, exploratory, for the military to retreat to on any sudden alarm, to observe the motions of, and shew themselves to an enemy, one rank above the earth.

From hence continuing our course up the hill by *St. Oswald's-chapel*, we arrived next at *Hexham*, situated chiefly on an eminence, by the little brook *Hextold*, and near the united streams of *South and North Tyne*, two hundred and seventy-six miles from *London*. It is a town of great antiquity, and gives name to a large tract of county called *Hexhamshire*. The most learned antiquarians believe it to be Roman; and all, except *Mr. Horsley*, give the name of *Axclodunum*, or *Uxclodunum*; importing the same thing as the Celtic, or ancient British word *Uchelodunum*, that is a high situation. *Mr. Horsley* is firmly of opinion that it is the Roman *Epiacum*, or *Ebchester* of *Camden*; and that *Brough* on the *Solway-fands* in *Cumberland* was their *Axclodunum*, and the station of their *Cohors prima Hispanorum*.

In the year 1726 was discovered in a vault at *Hexham church*, two inscriptions, both Roman, and both remarkably curious. The workmanship of one of them was very badly executed; but it was nevertheless rendered curious by bearing a new name of a *Legatus Augusti*, viz. *Q. Calpurnius Concessinus*; and that a body of horse at *Corchester*, called *Equites Cæsarienses*, or *Cæsariani Coronotæ*, not mentioned either in the *Notitia Imperii*, or any where else. The other is of *Lucius Septimius Severus*, of the best sculpture, the letters large, but very imperfect. The curiosity of this consists in its bearing so distinctly the name of that emperor, and its being the only genuine one found so near the well with his name upon it.

Richard, the prior of a monastery in this town gives the following account of it. Not far from the southern bank of the river *Tyne*, says he, stands a town of small

extent, and but thinly inhabited; yet it was once very large and magnificent. It was called Hextoldefham, from the little rivulet that runs by it, and sometimes suddenly overflows it. In the year 675, queen Etheldreda, wife to king Egfrid, assigned it for a bishop's see, to St. Wilfrid, who built a church and monastery here dedicated to St. Andrew, which surpassed in beauty all the religious houses in England. Several privileges were granted to it by the Saxon kings, and the bounds of its sanctuary extended a mile every way. The above monastery contained a prior and regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, who, at the time of the dissolution, amounted to fourteen, and had a revenue of one hundred and twenty-two pounds, eleven shillings and one penny, *per annum*. Here was also a house for leprous persons, as old as the reign of king John, but its revenues at the suppression were valued at no more than four marks a year. Malmesbury describing this town, says, it was surprizing to see what towering buildings were erected here, and how admirably contrived with winding stairs, by masons brought from Rome, in so much that it seemed to vie with the Roman pomp.

Hexham is at present about three furlongs in length; and is a well built bailiwick town, the civil government of which is by a bailiff, who is appointed by the lord of the manor, and is generally continued for life. He is an officer of great antiquity, and has the same power within his jurisdiction, as the mayor of a city, or a justice of peace within the county.

The market-place, which is a large square, well built and paved, stands in the center of the town. On the south side is a market-house on piazas, or stone pilasters, lately erected for the use of the town by Sir Walter Calverley Blacket, Bart. In the middle is a large fountain, with a reservoir under it of free-stone, and hewn work, erected at the charge of the inhabitants of that part of the town. The water which supplies it is brought for near a mile in pipes.

On the west side of the market-place are the remains of that celebrated and admired structure, the priory-church, or old cathedral, the best view of which is from the north-east. In the center on four strong pillars is a square tower; in which were fine musical bells, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, St. Andrew, St. John and other saints. St. Mary's which was the largest, was commonly called the Fray-bell, being never rung alone, but on occasion of fire, the approach of an enemy, to raise the posse comitatus, or fray as it was termed. Andrew's bell was the next in size; called the Holy bell, being never used but for funerals. Eight new bells have for some time supplied their place.

The roof of the middle isle is lofty, lined with oak pannels within, and covered with lead without. The side isles are arched with stone; and the nave and cross isles are supported by pillars. In the walls are two rows of galleries one above the other. At the entrance into the choir is another gallery, in which formerly stood the organ. On the pannels are painted the representation of our blessed Lord and his apostles, and of the Virgin Mary. The choir is spacious, and the altar large; the latter was repaired by the late Sir William Blacket; as was the whole church by a brief, in the year 1725. The floor is mostly covered with ancient grave stones, which are still very entire. Many of them have been inlaid with brass, and others with croziers.

There are several monuments in the church, some of the most remarkable of which are the following: Near the north door on the right hand is a flat funeral stone, very antient. It has a crozier upon it, and this inscription:

HIC JACET THOMAS DE DIVILSTONE.

Under an arch, at the entrance of the north isle of the choir is an ancient monument, said to be the sculpture of Alswold, king of Northumberland, assassinated by Sigga, a factious lord of his court, at Cilchester, now Walwick-Chesters, September 23, 788.

In the north-east isle of the choir, is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Robert Ogle, of Ogle-

castle, with this inscription in a brass plate on black marble:

Hic jacet Robertus Ogle, filius Eleanoræ Bertram, filia
Roberti Bertram, militis qui obiit in vigilia omnium sanctorum,

Anno Domini, 1404. Cujus animæ propitiatur deus.

On another brass plate are engraved the arms of the two baronial houses of Bertram and Ogle, quartered.

In the choir near the reading-desk is a flat funeral stone of blue marble, to the memory of the Rev. and learned George Ritschel, a Bohemian by birth, and lecturer of Hexham. It bore the following inscription:

Sub hoc marmore sacrae reconduntur reliquæ
Georgii Ritschel, patria Bohemi,
Religione reformati: qui sæviante in protestantes
Ferdinando 2do. omnibus gentilitis
Hereditatibus exutus, sed Hegentorati
Lugduni Batavorum, aliarumque academiarum exter-
num, spoliis onustus

Quicquid eruditionis in istis florentissimis

Musarum Emporiis vixit, secum

Detulit Oxonium Anno Domini 1644.

Qua celeberrima academia consummatis

Studiis aliorum commodo studere cœpit.

Et contemplationibus metaphysicis,

Vindicis ceremoniarum ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,

Aliisque scriptis eruditissimis editis toto

Orbe statim inclaruit.

Tanta fama auctus, ecclesiam

Augustaldensem, ad quam electus erat,

Et cui præfuit annos plus minus 27,

Magis Augustum, et tantum non

Cathedralem, qualis alim fuit, reliquit.

Natus Anno Domini, 1616.

Denatus, 1683.

At the west end of St. Andrew's church are the remains of the ancient priory. It has been a spacious quadrangular building, with a large cloister. A few years ago the ambulatories were very conspicuous on the west side of the garden; as was likewise an oratory at the south-east corner, the roof of which was vaulted with stone, and supported by four Ionic columns.

In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of king Edward I. 1296, it was burnt by the Scots, together with the west end of the church and the school-house; and in the reign of Edward III. 1346, it was pillaged by David, king of Scots, who entered the borders by Liddel-castle, with forty thousand men.

They continued here three days; after which they departed without burning the town, which the inhabitants were in daily apprehension of their doing.

Part of the priory was repaired by Sir Reginald Carnaby, and has since been further repaired by Sir Walter Blacket; who has also made a pleasant gravel walk round a large field on the west side of it, which he has adorned with small clumps of forest trees planted at proper distances.

On the east side of the market-place is an antient stone-building with a clock in it, which was formerly the town-hall, or town court, belonging to the bishops and priests of Hexham, and is still put to the same use. The lord of the manor holds his court in it, and it is also the sessions-hall.

At a small distance from it is an old tower, which was antiently, and is still made use of for a town gaol. A little farther eastward is a grammar-school by queen Elizabeth, in the fourth year of her reign, 1598. The master's salary is twenty pounds, and the usher's four pounds, *per annum*. The school and a convenient dwelling house for the master were erected at the expence of the town and neighbourhood in 1684, and cost one hundred and fifty pounds. They are situated upon the brink of an eminence, which forms a fine natural terrace commanding a delightful prospect of the river Tyne, and the neighbouring seats and villages upon its banks.

This town has two weekly markets, held Tuesdays and Saturdays. The first is of chief note. Every Tues-

day fortnight, from the tenth of March to the tenth of December, is a market for horned cattle. Here are also two annual fairs, viz. on the twenty-fifth of July, and on St. Simon and St. Jude.

In Hexhamshire, on the plains, called the Levels, by the rivulet of Divil, a bloody battle was fought between the two houses of York and Lancaster, in 1463, and a decisive victory obtained by the general of the latter, the marquis of Montacute, who forced the intrenchments. The unfortunate king Henry hastened out of the field. His attendants were many of them taken; and himself with his queen and several of his partizans were abandoned to the most extreme misery.

Opposite to Hexham, on the north margin of the Tyne, is the Hermitage, formerly belonging to the priory of that town. It was then called Hamefhalg, that is the hamlet in the Halg, Haugh, or Vale. It was formerly surrounded with wood, and was the favourite recess of St. John of Beverly, to whom the church on the hill behind is dedicated. On the dissolution of that monastery it came to the crown, and was afterwards granted to John Coatsworth, Esq. From him it descended to his eldest son, who left it to his brother and his heirs; but he dying without heirs, it came to Dr. James Jurin, an eminent physician in London, and is at present in the possession of his widow, Mrs. Jurin. The front of the house was built by the late Mr. Coatsworth, of white free-stone and hewn-work. The back part and the offices were erected by Mr. Jurin, to whom the whole place is indebted for the genteel appearance it now makes.

To the east of the house is a small but neat garden, shaded by a clump of tall forest trees. Before it is a grass-lawn, adorned with small clumps of young trees, and extending to a terraced road by the banks of the river Tyne. To the north-west is a small pendent copse, or natural grove, through which is a terrace walk, at the termination of which is the church of St. John-lee, consisting at present of only one isle, in the jurisdiction of the see of York.

A little farther eastward, is Beaufront, the seat of John Errington, Esq; the situation of which is universally admired; being placed on the declivity of an eminence, shaded by a wood, from whence there is a most delightful prospect of the beautiful vale beneath, and the river beyond it.

Continuing our journey along the military road, we have on the left hand a fine view of Holy-den, that is, the Holy Den or Vale, famous for the victory obtained by Oswald, king of Northumberland, over the British usurper, Cedwall, who had slain his apostate brother, Ansfred, king of Bernicia, in a pitched battle. Oswald, to revenge his brother's death, and save his country from destruction, boldly marched at the head of a few brave troops to oppose the tyrant. He chose a convenient camp, which he fortified, and relying not on his own arm, but the justness of his cause, and the protection of heaven, he erected a cross before it. The enemy trusting to their superior numbers, advanced in full confidence of victory. Cedwall, transported with the thought of having ample vengeance on the humble Oswald, in person attacked his intrenchments; but his triumph was of short duration, for an arrow from the enemy met him and struck him dead on the spot. Terrified at his fall, his men in confusion began to retire; when Oswald seizing the fortunate moment, rushed upon them in their fright with his brave followers, and put them entirely to the rout. The field of battle was afterwards called Hefenfelth, that is, Heaven's-Field. The convent of Hexham afterwards erected a church on the top of a hill by the road side, and dedicated it to St. Oswald, to commemorate the blessings of that victory. It is still standing, and was lately repaired, being an appendage to the church of St. John-lee. Near the church was found a large silver coin of St. Oswald; his head is represented on one side, sceptered, and the cross on the other.

In the same vale is a village called Halyton, and Hallyngton, which signifies the Holy Town; in the demesnes of which is a neat modern structure of white free-

stone calleed Halyton-Mefnes, the seat of Ralph Soulsby, Esq. Before it is a grass area extending to the brink of a deep gill, wherein is a small stream, which falls a little below into Erring-barn.

A mile and a half east from Halyton is a hill with a square intrenchment; and a hearth-stone in the center; round which is a trench, called the Mote-law, which implies the hill, for observing the motions of an enemy, and giving an alarm by fire on any imminent danger.

From hence we have a view of Little Bavington, the seat of the antient family of the Shaftoes, now in the possession of George Shaftoe Deleval, Esq; who has made considerable additions and improvements, by erecting new buildings, and raising plantations, and hedge rows. To the south-west, on an eminence, is an artificial ruin; and to the south is a large and beautiful piece of water, by the side of a bank planted with forest trees, at the end of which is a tempiato.

About a mile from Bavington is Port-gate, situated on a hill. Near it is a farm-house; round which, the very foundations of the Roman wall, and foss, have been dug up, plowed, and sown with corn.

A little below Port-gate, we came to the Hermenstreet, which derived its name from Hermes Mercurius, the god of the high ways, and Custos Manium. It is more generally known by the name of Watling-street. It crosses the Tyne at the Roman station, Corchester, by the ostium of the streamlet Cor, famous for the Roman curiosities and antiquities found at it. It contains several acres, and a small space within it called Corbew is supposed to have been the Prætorium.

The Romans had a stone bridge over the Tyne at this station, the structure of which must have been very curious, because the velocity of the current is very rapid, especially when swelled with sudden rains, or melted snows from the neighbouring mountains. They were indeed careful in making the arches of their bridges over such streams very large, and to form them with the greatest geometrical accuracy. The pillars are multangular; the base of each secured by horizontal arches, gradually contracted; every stone in them is of a vast length, placed wedge-like, and laid level with the water. In the upper part of the pillars were apertures or openings to give a passage to impetuous and raging floods.

About a quarter of a mile east from Corchester is Corbridge, an antient borough, situated on the north banks of the Tyne, crossed by a bridge of seven arches. This manor was anciently granted by the crown to Robert Claving, baron of Warkworth, with the privileges of sending two members to parliament, having an annual fair, and a weekly market; all which have been long since disused. The manor is now in the possession of his grace the duke of Northumberland.

Corbridge is a large, populous, well built village. The church is an antient structure dedicated to St. Andrew. Under an arch at the end of the north isle is a grave-stone with the following inscription:

hIC IACONt I zORRIS ASLINI FILIUS huGO.

On the south side of the church is an old tower, which was the town-gaol; and near it is the market-cross now disused.

In March 1735, a large piece of Roman plate was found in the bottom of an inclosure on the south side of the town, by the river Tyne. It was discovered in a boggy place by a little girl belonging to a smith, who was at play with more children. The raised work and figures upon it induced the children to carry it home to the smiths, who perceiving it to be a thing of value, took care of it, and carried it to Newcastle, where he sold it to a goldsmith of that town; but the duke of Somerset hearing of it, he, as lord of the manor, claimed it as his property. It weighs one hundred and forty-eight ounces, and is in shape like a tea board. It measures twenty inches long and fifteen board, is hollowed about an inch deep, with a flat brim an inch and a quarter broad, neatly flowered, with a vine, grapes, &c. Under the middle of it was a low frame; about seven inches long, four broad and one and a half deep. The ingenious Roger Gale, Esq; of Newcastle has given us the following account of this curious piece of antiquity.

“ I shall

"I shall begin, says that learned antiquary, from the right hand of the plate as you look at it, where Apollo, the principal figure in the whole, is placed under a small temple, supported by two wreathed columns with flowered capitals, almost naked, having only a pallicum hanging down from his left shoulder over his back. In the same hand is his bow, which he holds up towards the top of the column on that side; his hand is extended downwards, with a branch in it, perhaps of laurel, crosses the other pillar, against which rises a pyramidal pile of seven pieces, besides the top; but for what it is intended I must confess my ignorance. Against the basis of the left hand column rests a lyre, the form of which is truly antique. Beneath it grows a plant with three spreading flowers upon its three extremities, designed, as I believe for a heliotrope; and close by it couches a griffin, with its wings elevated over its back. The ancients had a high opinion of the sagacity of this fictitious animal, and therefore consecrated it to their god of wisdom. In Bergerus's Thesaurus Palatin, is a medal of Commodus, the reverse whereof is Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins; and the poet Claudian alludes to his riding thus in the following distich:

"At si Phœbus adest, et frenis Grypha jugalem

"Riphæo, Tripodos repetens detorsit ab exis, &c.

Close to the right-hand column, and this pyramidal pile, sits a woman upon a square footed stool, though no more than two of its legs are visible: she looks backwards over her left shoulder towards Apollo; is wrapt up in a long garment, or stola, from head to foot, and veiled: by this dress and attire, and an altar with an eternal fire burning upon it just by her, which was brought with her from Troy: I take her to be Vesta.

"—— Manibus vittas, Vestamque patentem,

"Æternum Adytis affert penetralibus ignem.

Virg.

"Et vos virginea lucentis semper in arâ

"Laomidontæ Trojana altaria flammæ.

Sil. Ital.

"The next is a woman, erect, her hair gathered up and tied with a knot behind; upon her forehead rises a tutulus, and she is habited in a stola from the shoulders to the ground. Her right arm is wrapped up across her breast in her garb, the hand only appearing out of it; in her left hand she holds a spear, the shaft twisted, the iron of it somewhat obtuse. This seems to be the only human figure in the company; but a very learned gentleman of my acquaintance thinks it may be designed for Juno, who is often thus accoutred with a spear. If so, it must be the Juno Curis, or Juno hastata; we have it from Ovid,

"—— Quod hasta curis prisca est dicta Sabinis.

She was the same with Juno Pronuba.—Celebri hasta nubentis caput cometur, vel quia Junonis Curitis in tutela esset, vel ut fortes viros ominaretur.—But as there is no peacock, or any other attributes of her divinity attending her, and her appearance no ways majestic, nor adequate to the

"—— Divum Regina, Jovisque

"Et soror et conjux——

I cannot be entirely of his opinion, especially as she follows, and seems to be an attendant of the next figure, which is

"Pallas, Galea effulgens et Gorgone sævâ, the head of that monster as usual, being fixed upon her breast. In her left hand she holds a sharp pointed spear, her right is extended towards Diana, with whom she seems engaged in very earnest discourse, to which also that other goddess is very attentive. She is

"The last figure of the group (though called a man in all the accounts I have seen of this table) is represented here as the Diana Venatrix by the feminine dress of her head, tucked up with a knot behind, like the hair of the third figure; but the bow in her left, and the arrow in her right hand; her short Tunica, which reaches down a little more than to the middle of her thighs, and her buskins that come up no higher than the calf of her leg, have occasioned this mistake of her sex; but Ovid,

"Talia fuccincta pinguntur crura Dianæ

"Cum sequitur fortes, fortior ipsa, feras.

"Between the two figures of Pallas and Diana, rises a tall slender tree, with a crooked waving stem, the branches of which are displayed at the top almost over two thirds of the plate. On the main branch is perched an Eagle, with one wing expanded. This is of raised solid work like the rest of the figures, but there are several small birds fitting among the boughs that are only punched, or cut in with a tool, as are also several festoons hanging down from the tree, and other little shrubs and flowers interspersed all over the area of the table. The great bird sitting directly over the head of Pallas, and the attendance of the little birds about it, made me think it was her owl, till I had seen the original, which convinced me, that it can be designed for nothing but an eagle.

"Under this tree stands an altar, and so close to Diana, that she holds her left hand and bow over it. It is but a small one, and has nothing upon it but a small globular body, perhaps a mass of the libamina ex farre, melle, et oleo.

"I should have told you that below the feet of Pallas grows a plant that seems to bear two ears of corn upon a stalk, but cannot say what it is, or how it belongs to her: beneath the tree and the little altar, stands a thin-gutted dog, like a grey-hound, his nose turned up in a howling or barking posture, as often exhibited with this goddess on medals, and in other representations of her, some

"—— acutæ vocis Hylæctor

"Aut substricta gerens Sicyonius Iliæ sudor.

Ovid.

"Under her in the very corner of the plate rises a rock, upon which she sets her left foot, and against the side of it lies an urn with its mouth downwards, discharging a plentiful stream of water. As she stands upon this rock, or hill, and so near to this spreading tree, I cannot but think of Horace's address to her——

"Montium custos nemorumque; virgo.

"The whole table is encompassed with a border, raised near an inch high, and ornamented with a creeping vine; the grape and leaves are in relievo, but the stalk only tooled.

"The work of this curious piece is neither of the best nor worst of times; the figure of Vesta, particularly, is extremely well executed, the posture very free, the drapery soft and easy; and what is very remarkable, the insita, or border, an ornament of stola, appropriated to the Roman ladies of quality,

"Quorum subsuta talos tegit insita veste,

Hor.

is neatly worked all round this our vesta: nor is the next figure much inferior. I cannot, nor any body else that has seen it, discover that the plan has any relation to any story in the Heathen mythology, but seems only an assemblage of the deities it represents. This may be some argument of its antiquity; for had a modern workman had the designing of it, he would in all probability have taken some known piece of history for his subject: to which I may add that all the symbols are genuine, and truly adapted to their owners.

"I once thought it might have been the cover of an acerra, but the foot which supports it puts an end to that surmise. We do not well know what the anclabris was; the definition of it is in Festus, Mensa divinæ ministeriis apta, dicebantur autem anclabria et anclabris, ab ancolare quod erat ministrare.—This is big enough to contain the exta of a sheep, and other small victims, which seems to me the likeliest employment for it: and that it was one of those sacrificing utensils that Virgil more than once calls lances.

"Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus extra.

"—— Lancæque et liba feremus.

"Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.

"The lances were round and square; the discus used in sacrifices for the same purpose, seems to have been always round."

Two famous altars, with Greek inscriptions, were found in Corbridge church-yard; one in honour of the

Tyrian

Perfoliate-grass of Parnassus, *Gramen Parnassium*, Ger. In moist sandy places and about bogs.

Yellow star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum luteum*, C. B. Found in great abundance in the wood bottom, at the west end of the Rectory Den at Simonburn.

Great toothwort, *Orobancha radice dentata major*, C. B. Found in the same place as the above plant.

Moonwort, *Lunaria*, Dod. In dry hilly pastures, on both sides of the Roman wall, at Tower-tay, near Wallwick.

English black maiden-hair, *Polytricum officinarum*, C. B. Found frequently about the alpine rocks.

Black maiden-hair, *Adiantum nigrum*, I. B. Is frequently at the roots of trees, and about moist rocks.

White maiden-hair, wall-rue, or tent-wort, *Adiantum album*, Diosc. Found on both sides the Tyne at Corbridge, but sparingly.

REMARKS on the SEA-COASTS of Northumberland.

The sea-coasts of this county are in general very high land, bordered with sands, and rocks. The mouth of the Tyne, the principal harbour in the county, is dangerous to strangers, on account of a bar that stretches across to the mouth of the river, and a very considerable ledge of rock, stretching off from Tinmouth-castle, situated on a pretty high hill on the north side of the harbour's mouth. There water is only seven feet deep upon the bar at low water; but the tide rising fourteen feet perpendicular, there is water sufficient for large ships to pass the bar at high water. Ships that make the harbour at low water, generally come to an anchor in the road, about a mile to the eastward of the bar, in order to wait till there is water sufficient for entering the harbour. There are two light-houses erected for directing ships to sail over the bar in the night. The one is called the low-light, from being erected on a low spot of ground on the northern bank of the river; the other, which is about half a mile distant on the same side of the river, is called the high-light, from its standing on higher ground than the former. Ships in the road sail safely over the bar by keeping these two lights in one.

The ledge of rocks already mentioned before Tinmouth-castle renders the north-side of the harbour very dangerous. The outermost rock, called the Sparrow-hawk, is near half a mile from the shore. A light-house is erected on the edge of the precipice at Tinmouth-castle, to prevent ships in the night from running on these rocks.

From the mouth of the Tyne to Seaton-sluiice, which is about six miles, the shore is bordered with rocks, but they are too near the land to be dangerous; except at the southern point of Seaton sluiice, where they extend to a considerable distance.

About three miles to the northward of Seaton-sluiice, is Blyth harbour. Between these two ports the coast is bordered with sand-hills, and a flat sand extends half a mile from the beach. From the northern point of the harbour a very dangerous ledge of rocks extends above a mile from the shore; the tops of the rocks are dry at low water. Three beacons, on which lights are kept burning in the night, are erected at the mouth of the harbour; one at the extremity of the ledge of rocks above-mentioned, and the two others on the margin of the flat sand on the south side of the harbour. The entrance of the harbour is narrow, and there is not above seven feet at low water: the tide rises ten feet. At Blyth-key there is about five feet at low water. The road is about a mile and a half south-east from the beacon erected on the rocks. Ships come to an anchor there in five fathom water; the bottom is an oozy-sand. There are two beacons erected on the sand-hills to direct vessels to sail from the road into the harbour.

About a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the beacon is a ledge of rocks, called Seaton Scarrs; and

about half a mile to the north-east of the Scarrs is another ledge, called the Sow and pigs. These rocks appear at low water, though there are five fathoms water close to the ledge.

About three miles to the north-east of the Sow and pigs, and about half a mile to the south-east of the mouth of the little river Camos, is another cluster of rocks, called Camos ridge. The tops of the rocks are dry at low water; but as this part of the coast is rarely frequented unless by small vessels which enter the mouth of the Camos, the danger is much less than it would otherwise be.

The coast has nothing remarkable from hence to Sunderland point, except the mouths of the rivers Wentf-beach, Coquet, and Alne, which are entered by small vessels, there not being water sufficient for ships of burden.

At Sunderland point there is a considerable ledge of rocks, extending near half a mile from the shore; part of these rocks are dry at low water.

About a mile north-west from Sunderland-point is a large ledge of rocks, called the Scars. These rocks are about a quarter of a mile from the low-water mark, extend near half a mile in length, and are dry at low-water.

About a mile and a half north-east from this ledge are the Fern Islands; on the north-east point of the largest of which is a light-house; and about the same distance, and nearly in the same direction, are several rocky islands, called the Staples, or Scarre-head. Ships may pass between these two islands, but there lies in the middle of the channel a cluster of dangerous rocks, called Oakscar.

Between the Ferne islands and the Scarrs is a road for ships, called Skate road, which is sheltered from all winds between the south-east and north-west; while the Ferne islands and the Staples break off the northerly winds. There is from five to eight fathoms water in this road.

There is a good bay where ships may safely ride in westerly winds, between Bamborough-castle and Holy island. There the water is from three to seven fathoms deep, and the bottom a fine sand.

Holy-island, except the eastern side, is surrounded with rocks and sand. Between the south side and the main land is a very good harbour, where coasting vessels may ride safe in all winds.

About half a mile from the shore of the south-east point of the island, is a crag, called the Plough, on the north side of which is a cluster of rocks. And a mile and a quarter farther to the eastward is a rocky precipice, called Gould-stone, close to which there is five fathoms water.

Seven miles to the north-ward of Holy-island is the mouth of the Tweed, on the north side of which the town of Berwick is situated. The harbour, or mouth of the Tweed, has from six to twelve feet at low water; and as the tide rises about twelve feet, there is water sufficient for vessels of considerable burden to pass in and out of the harbour. The sand extends a considerable distance from the high-water mark on the north side of the harbour; but to prevent any danger three beacons are erected at the low-water-mark of this sand; so that ships may pass in and out with great safety.

The road is about half a mile to the south-east of the bar, where ships come to anchor in five fathom water; the bottom, a fine sand.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Northumberland.

This county sends eight members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for the following towns, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Berwick upon Tweed.

his house. The pavement was not in chequer-work or mosaic, but in unequal irregular figures, red and white, of a composition of calx viva, and broken brick, resembling a pebble-marble.

At this station were likewise found two small Roman mill-stones, one of rag-stone, the other factitious, of potters work of a blueish ash colour. A small drinking cup of Roman pottery was also dug up, and the neck and handle of a cruise, of brown pottery unglazed, was found at the same time.

The village of Benwell antiently belonged to Richard de Benwell. The present lord of the manor is Robert Shaftoe, Esq; whose seat stands at the east end of the village, on a sloping eminence. On the east side of the house is a park-like inclosure, with small clumps of trees. On the west is a winding walk through a shrubbery and plantation to a Chinese cottage, and near it a tempeato, from which we have a fine view of the vale below, of the river Tyne, and of the little island formed by it, called the king's meadows, and of the handsome seat of Sir Thomas Clevering of Axwell Park, Bart. on the side of a shady hill. Before the south front is a grass area, from which the towering pyramid rising through the trees of Gibside, above the banks of the river Derwent, terminates this beautiful prospect.

We now pass on to Benwell-hill, where the military road goes through the station; on the left hand of which is that part of it called Chapel-hill, lately dug up for the sake of the stones.

A little beyond this station, a road branches off to Fenham, the manor of which, with the manor and lands of Threpwood, near Hayden-bridge, belonged to the priory of the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Fenham was afterwards in the possession of the antient family of the Riddel, and is now the manor and seat of William Ord, Esq. The house is a large, modern, handsome structure, the east front of which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect.

Not far distant from hence is Elswick, a small village on a pleasant slope which belonged formerly to the priory of Tynemouth, and after the reformation was in the possession of the Jennison's. It is now the seat and lordship of John Hodgson, Esq. Before the south front of the house, which is an antient edifice, is a terrace extending east and west a considerable length, with a dwarf-wall before it. The admired pinnacle of St. Nicholas's steeple of Newcastle, the artificial ruin on the hill at Biker, the church and town of Gatehead, all contribute to form a most pleasing prospect to the east. To the south, the grounds are beautifully sloping to the river Tyne, beyond which is a fine opening into the inclosed and shady vale of Lamsley, in the bishoprick of Durham, gradually enlarging, till the castles of Ravensworth and Lumley discover themselves to the sight.

Curious PLANTS found in Northumberland.

The dwarf honey-suckle, *Periclymenum humile*, C. B. On the west side of the north end of the highest of Cheviot-hills, in great plenty.

The sea-bugloss, *Echinum marinum*, B. P. At Scrammerston-hills, between the salt-pans and Berwick, on the sea-beech, about a mile and a half from Berwick.

The lesser smooth broad-leaved coddled willow-herb, *Lythmachia siliquosa glabra minor latifolia*. On Cheviot-hills, by the springs and rivulets of water.

Winter-green with chick-weed flowers, *Pyrola asines flore Europaea*, C. B. On the other side of the Picts-wall, five miles beyond Hexham northwards; and among the heath upon the moist mountains, not far from Harbottle westward.

Horse-radish, *Rhaphanus rusticanus*, Ger. About Alnwick, and elsewhere in this county, in the ditches, and by the water-sides, growing in great plenty.

Common eryngo of the Midland, *Eryngium vulgare*, J. B. On the shore called Friar-goose, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Marsh-Elder, *Sambucus aquatica*, I. B. Found in moist woods plentifully.

Dwarf-Elder, Walwort or Danewort, *Ebulus sive Sambucus humilis*, Ger. On the west side of the church-yard-wall at Chatton, by the river Till.

The *Enonymus*, a plant of which there is no English name, found at the west end of the rectory-wood at Simonburn.

Upright juniper, *Juniperus vulgaris arbor*, C. B. Among the bushes and trees on the banks of the Tyne near Ryding, below Hexham.

Procumbent alpine juniper, *Juniperus montana Casalp.* On barren heaths: On Broad-pool-Common, near Simonburn.

The perennial-leaved arbutus, *Uva Ursi Clus.* Found in the duke of Portland's wood, near Hexham, plentifully.

Tuberous Moschatel, or Musk-wood Crowfoot, *Muschatellina foliis subaræ bulbosæ*, I. B. Found about moist hedges, and on the borders of woods.

Bay-leaved, sweet-scented willow, *Salix folio laureo sive lato glabro odorato*, Ray. In moist hedges and meadows, and about ditch-banks. In the Roman foss between Shewing-sheels and Carraw.

The lesser Burnet, *Sanguisorba minor*, Matth. Plentiful in mountainous pastures, especially in a limestone soil.

Procumbent wild liquorice, or liquorice-vetch, *Glycyrrhiza sylvestris quorundam*, I. B. Found on dry banks, and in great abundance on the summit of a hill called Cockle-hill at Learmouth, near Cornhill.

Perennial, yellow, horned sea-poppy, *Papaver cornutum*, Matth. Found plentifully at the west end of Willington-quay, near Howden-pens.

Samphire, *Crithmam marinam*, Ray. On the sea-rocks near Alnmonth, plentifully.

Sharp-pointed-leaved stone crop, *Sedum minus luteum folio acuto*, C. B. Found on old walls, and about rocks, particularly on an old wall at Lipwood, near Hayden-bridge.

The great marsh valerian, *Valeriana sylvestris magna aquatica*, I. B. Found plentifully by water-courtes, about bogs, and in damp woods.

Narrow-leaved mountain valerian, *Valeriana sylvestris foliis angustioribus*, Vaill. On the borders of Ramshaw-wood, near the mill, by Warkburn, in Tynedale.

The small bog valerian, *Valeriana aquatica minor*, Ray. Found frequently in wet mountainous meadows, and about bogs.

The purple-flowered saw-wort, *Serratula purpurea*, Ger. A scarce plant, found at West-Dibden, near Hexham.

The golden rod, *Virga aurea*, Ger. Frequently on the strands of alpine brooks, and about rocks.

Purple-flowered yarrow, or millfoil, *Millefolium purpurei floris*, Dod. Found by the way-sides, and on new ditch banks.

Dropwort, *Filipendula*, Matth. In great plenty in a pasture called the Crag-clofe, in the road to Chipchace.

Melilot, *Melilotus vulgaris*, Park. Found on the banks of the river Wansbeck, by a grindstone quarry near Ashington.

Dwarf cistus, or little sun-flower, *Helianthemum anglicum luteum*, Ger. In dry mountainous pastures, and by way-sides in gravelly places.

Thyme-leaved cestus, or little sun-flower, *Chamaecistus serpyllifolia*, Clus. On the Roman-wall above the rocks, by Crag-lake.

Male speedwell, fluellin, or true Paul's betony, *Veronica mas sapina et vulgatissima*, C. B. In woods and about shadowy rocks.

Maiden pink, *Caryophyllus montanus*. Found commonly on dry banks, and in barren pastures.

Purple flowered centaury, *Centaureum minus flore purpureo*, I. B. Frequent in dry hilly pastures.

Short, bushy, annual centaury, with bright purple flowers, *Centaureum minimum purpureum ramosum*, Martyn Tourn. Found frequently in the wood at Simonburn.

Yellow centaury, *Centaureum luteum*, Clus. Frequently in dry hilly pastures, about a quarter of a mile west from Honeyclugh-crag, near Chester-wood, on South Tyne.

On the west side of the market cross stands the church, consisting of three isles, and a gallery at the west end. In the north wall of the chancel, in a niche, is the effigies in stone of a knight templar in the habit of his order, supposed to have been one of the Fenwicks of Fenwick tower.

On the south side of the church is the vicarage-house, lately repaired, with considerable additions, after an elegant design by the Rev. Thomas Dockwray, D. D. the present incumbent; over the south entrance is the following inscription.

ÆDES HASCÆ REFEKIT THOMAS
DOCKWRAY.
MDCCLXII.

The house and gardens contain about five acres; the latter has been entirely new modelled after a genteel taste by Dr. Dockwray, and has in it a hot well, eighty feet long. Before the house is a fine terrace walk extending a considerable length east and west. On an irregular grass-lawn below it is a mount of flowers, with borders of flowers, and shrubs, encompassed by the Pont. To the west is a variety of walks, some of them under an evergreen shade. To the east a small island is formed by the Pont, over which is a new stone bridge of two arches; and on its southern banks is a grove of tall forest trees. The prospects from this seat are various and beautiful.

A mile east from Stamfordham, on the south side of the Pont, is Cheesburn-Grange, the manor of which formerly belonged to the priory of Hexham. It was the seat and estate of Gawen Swinburn, Esq; and is at present possessed by Ralph Riddel, Esq;

A mile and a half from Welton-burn is Harlow-hill, a small village situated on an eminence; at the south-west end of which a road branches off to Ovingham, a village on the banks of the Tyne, where was formerly a religious house of the foundation and endowment of ——— Humfravil, Baron of Prudhow, for three black canons, subordinate to the priory of Hexham. He gave it the advowson and appropriation of Ovingham. At the dissolution its annual revenues were valued at eleven pounds, two shillings and eight-pence. The situation is exceedingly pleasant, the river Tyne gliding under it by a hanging garden, with terraces one above the other, having the ruins of the castle of Prudhow, and of the chapel of our lady belonging to it in full view.

Opposite to the house of Black canons, on the north side, is the church, in the cathedral-form, solemn and lofty within. In the tower are three bells, and near it a very neat vestry. On the north side of the chancel is a beautiful tomb of black marble, whereon is cut the coat armoial of the Addisons, without any inscription.

On the south side of the chancel is a flat sepulchral stone of blue marble, which bears the following inscription:

Here lies the corpse of a rare man interr'd,
On whom both wit and learning God conferr'd
To his great good: for all his works did tend
To God the object of his acts and end.
His abstract was from a religious race;
To which his proper virtue added grace.
Was happy in his wife, his children seven:
Of which the prime did follow him to heav'n.
A virtuous girl, above her age was she,
Of sin's foul deeds and vile contagion free.
With credit great, whilst he Lord Percy serv'd,
Of high, of low, of all he well deserv'd.
He could get wealth, but got, he cared not for it.
And to conclude; he us'd things transitory,
As means to bring him to eternal glory.

William Ourd, Esq; departed this life the twenty-seventh of April, 1630; and his daughter the twentieth of December, 1631.

On the south side of the Tyne, and on the brow of a hill opposite to Ovingham, is Prudhow-castle, formerly the barony of the ancient family of the Humfravils; but at present in the possession of his grace the duke of Northumberland. The castle and chapel of our lady at the foot of the hill, are now both in ruins.

From Prudhow-castle, a road branches off on the right to Wylam, a populous village, which belonged to the priory of Tynemouth, at the west end of which is Wylam-hall, the seat of John Blacket, Esq; who has made a handsome road for a mile in length, on the west side of his house leading from Ovingham, like a terrace. A bank of wood on one side, and the river Tyne on the other, renders this road exceedingly pleasant and romantic.

On the right hand from hence is the Roman station Vindobala, or Rouchester. A few years ago a sculpture of Hercules in rag stone was dug up here by some labourers. Two Roman Fibulæ have also been dug up, both of silver.

In the beginning of the year 1766, two men being employed in digging up the foundation of a fence near this station, found a large quantity of Roman coins in a small urn, which they disposed of to different people in and about Newcastle for their weight of our own money, which coming to the knowledge of the lord of the manor, he claimed them as trenture-trove, and recovered near five hundred silver and sixteen gold coins; almost a compleat series of those of the higher empire; and among them several Otho's, most of which were in fine preservation.

In the same year a coffin hewn out of a rock was discovered in digging near the same place, about twelve feet long, four broad, and two deep; a hole close to the bottom at one end; a transverse partition of stone and lime, about three feet from the other end; and many decayed bones, teeth, and vertebræ in it, supposed by their shape and size to be the remains of some animal, sacrificed to Hercules.

At the foot of this station is, Rouchester-tower, the seat and manor of Robert de Rouchester, now in the possession of William Archdeacon, Esq; and at a small distance from hence is the village of Heddon on the Wall; on the south-west side of which is a fine view of Close-House, the seat of Robert Bewick, Esq;

It is situated on the side of a shady hill, having an antient chapel at the east end, and a tower at the other. Before it is a sloping lawn, and near it a small islet, with three or four tall oaks growing upon it. The river Tyne, the inclosures, the clumps of trees all beautifully dispersed, form a very agreeable prospect, which is finely diversified with the handsome seat of John Symson, Esq; at Bradley, the village and church of Newburn. But perhaps the greatest beauty in the whole is the flexure of the river, over which the spire of Ryton church appears like a stately column or obelisque.

At some distance from hence a road breaks off to Newburn, an ancient borough situated on the banks of the Tyne, and formerly belonged to Robert de Clavering, baron of Warkwork, and now in the possession of the duke of Northumberland. It is a small village, and inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the coal works, and carrying timber and goods down the river in boats.

The church is at the north-west end on a rising ground, in the form of a cross, with a small tower. In the chancel on the north side of the altar against the wall is a tomb of blue marble, erected to the memory of Sir John Delaval and his family.

One of the favourite lords of king William I. named Coppi, was slain as he was entering this church by Osulf, his competitor for the government of Northumberland, who was soon after run through the body with a spear, and killed by a thief, who he was endeavouring to seize.

At this village, Lord Conway, at the head of one thousand two hundred horse, and two thousand foot, opposed the passage of the Scots over the river Tyne, under general Lesley, in the reign of king Charles I. 1640. The foot by a smart fire from under a breast-work, forced three hundred Scotch troopers to repass the river; but on the discharge of nine pieces of ordnance, concealed the night before by Lesley in some brush-wood, they cast down their arms and ran away.

On the right hand is the Roman station Condercum, or Benwell. A Roman sudatory was discovered here a few years ago by Robert Shaftoe, Esq; in a field near his

Tyrian Hercules, dedicated to Diadora the priestess; large, hollow at top, as usual for incense.

HEPAKAEI
IYPIΩ
ΔΙΟΔΩΠΑ
APXIEPEA.

The other is in honour of the Syrian goddess, Astarte, and thus read by the learned Stukeley.

ACTAPTHC
BΩMΩNM.
ECOPACT
TO YAXEPM
ANEΘHKEN.

Marcus Escaft, the son of Acheram, dedicates this altar to Astarte. He supposes these names to be Syrian, Arabic, or Punic. Marcus the Prenomen to be adoptive, to Romanize; and that he is the priest who set up the altar.

That of Hercules was published by Mr. Horsley, who esteemed it one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in Britain.

We continued our journey eastward from Corbridge, on the military road, and came next to the Roman station, Hunnum, or Hulton-Chesters, situated on the summit of a hill. As some labourers were turning up its foundations for the sake of the stones to mend the road, they found a centurial stone with the following inscription within a civic garland, the crest of the imperial eagle at each end:

LEG. II. AVG.
F.

They also found one of those instruments, called, Extiopicia, used by the Auspices in examining the bowels of animals. It was in the form of a pencil, or Roman stylus, of wood, very hard.

They found another centurial stone, broken off at one corner, inscribed:

LEG. XX. VV.
HORIENS.
PROCUL.

This legion performed an annual solemn sacrifice of a hog or a bear to Ops, the Earth, and to Ceres, after harvest in grateful return for it.

Many stags horns, lying by heaps of muscle-shells were dug up at the same time; also some small copper coins of Constantine, and his two sons, and of the two usurpers Magnentius and Decentius.

A silver coin of Nero's was found at or near this station; and many urns, both of fine and coarse pottery, have been dug up.

At a small distance from this station is Halton-tower, antiently the seat and manor of the Haltons, and afterwards of the Carnaby's. In one of the rooms adjoining to the tower is preserved an old sword belonging to the latter family, sixty-four inches long. We are informed by Cæsar, that the Gauls used such swords in their wars with the Romans. The Roman general Camillus, in order to guard against such destructive weapons, formed an iron shield of a round form, adorned with studs of brass.

It was afterwards purchased by John Douglas, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Esq; who, in the year 1706, began a subscription for rebuilding the old parochial chapel. It stands at a small distance to the eastward of the tower. The estate is now in the possession of Sir Edward Blacket, Bart.

Halton-tower is small, of a square form, and has two speculating towers on the top, covered with lead. It is situated on the east side of a small stream, above a bank of tall forest trees.

About a mile to the southward of Halton-tower is Hoydon-castle; originally the seat of Emma d'Ayden, a rich heiress, but is at present in the possession of Sir Edward Blacket. The castle stands on the western declivity of a steep precipice. It has been a large and strong building, but the greater part of it is now in ruins. It is encompassed with a high stone wall, pierced with narrow-holes. Within this enclosure is a stable built entirely with stone, the roof is arched, and the very mangers are stone.

Near Aydon, a stone was dug up, engraved with the figure of a man lying on his bed, and inscribed as follows: NORICI. AN. XXX.—ESSEIRVS MAGNVS FRATER EIVS DVPL. ALX. SABINIANÆ. M. MARIVS VILLI A LONGVS AQVIS HANC POSVIT V. S. L. M.

At some distance from Aydon, on the military way, a road branches off on the left hand to West Matfel, antiently the manor of Philip d'Ulcot; but at present belongs to Sir Edward Blacket, whose seat is a neat stone building on a rising ground. Before the house is a small grass slope, terminated by the rivulet of Pontre, crossed here by a small bridge. Before the house is a beautiful vista, extending two miles to the military road. To the east is a walk of considerable length, bordered with trees and flowering shrubs.

About three quarters of a mile from the house, on the east side of the vista, is a circular mount, with a round cavity in the middle, of the form of the Celtic temples. On the edge of the cavity is a large stone pillar, nine feet high above the ground. It is a flat stone, three feet broad, and one foot and a half thick. Some workmen in digging here for stone discovered two stone chests, or coffins, consisting of four slabs placed edgewise, with a stone bottom and cover, containing the ashes of the dead, appearing like a white dust.

About half a mile from West-Matfel, a road branches off on the right to Bywell, the ancient barony of Hugh de Baliol; but at present in the possession of William Fenwick, Esq. The seat is at the west end of the village. It is a genteel structure, after a design in Mr. Pain's architecture, and built of white free-stone. It stands in a delightful valley, on the banks of the Tyne. The south front has a grass lawn before it, bounded by a dwarf wall, between which and the river is the road. The south bank of the stream is adorned with stately oaks, and other forest trees, interspersed with statues.

At a small distance on the banks of the Tyne, are the ruins of the old baronial castle, and on the southern margin of the stream, those of the old domestic chapel.

One Robinson, a mason, fishing in the Tyne after a fall of rain, in the year 1760, found a small silver cup, as it was rolling down the stream. It was of a Roman fabric, and round the brim the following inscription:

DESIDERI VIVAS.

On the other side of the Tyne, on the banks of the Derwent, is the abbey of Blanchland, founded by Walter de Bolbeck, in the year 1175, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for twelve præmonstratensian canons, but with liberty to increase that number on obtaining the consent of the bishop of Durham. It had fourteen canons at the suppression, when its annual revenues were valued at forty-four pounds, nine shillings and one penny.

About a mile farther, on the right side of the river, a road branches off to Welton-tower, remarkable for being the place where Sigebert, king of the East Saxons, and Penda, king of the Mercians, together with all their great lords and attendants, were baptized by Finan, bishop of Lindisfern. The tower stands on a rising ground, only a field's length from the Roman wall.

About a mile and a half from Wetton-tower is Stamfordham, a pleasant, well-built village on the bank of the Pont. This manor antiently belonged to Sir William de Hilton, and was by him granted to Sir William de Swinburn; and is at present in the possession of Sir Edward Swinburn, of Can Heaton, Bart.

Stamfordham consists of one long, wide, sloping street; in the center of which is a covered market-cross; with a square pinnacle at the top, and on the east side of it this inscription:

Erected by Sir John Swinburn, Bart. 1736.

On the other side is his coat armorial. Opposite to the market-cross is a free school, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knight, in the year 1663. It is pleasantly situated at the east end of the town; and has a yearly income of eighty pounds.

C U M B E R L A N D:

THIS county is bounded by the Irish sea on the west, by part of Scotland on the north, by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland on the east, and by Lancashire, and the Irish sea on the south. It is about fifty five miles from north to south, thirty-eight, from east to west, and one hundred and sixty in circumference. It is divided into five principal parts, called wards, a district equivalent to hundreds and wapentakes in other counties. It contains one city, fourteen market-towns, fifty-eight parish churches, besides chapels, about fourteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five houses, and eighty thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of York, part in the diocese of Chester, and part in Carlisle: and Kefwick, a market-town, and the nearest to the middle of the county, is two hundred and eighty-three miles north-west from London.

The first inhabitants of Cumberland called themselves Kumbri, Cumbri, or Kambri, but they were in common with the inhabitants of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, and Westmoreland, called by Ptolemy the Brigantes. The name Brigantes is thought by some to have been given them upon a supposition, that they came originally from the city of Brigantia in Spain. Others are of opinion that Brigantes is formed of a Belgic word, which signifies Free-hands; and Camden remarks, that in his time it was common to say of a resolute, restless, and intruding fellow, that he played the Brigans. Brigand is at this day French for Robber, whence a pirate's ship was called Brigantine; a name afterwards given to light vessels, that were built both for rowing and sailing, with two masts and square sails.

The nation of the Brigantes, known by the name of Cumbri, are supposed not to have been subjugated by the Romans till the time of Vespasian, from which time their country was the constant residence of several Roman legions, who not only kept the inhabitants from revolting, and prevented the incursions of the Scots, but greatly improved the country; for in times of peace they introduced the arts and manners; and in times of war they raised monuments of their victories, and erected altars to their gods; so that there are more Roman antiquities in this county than in any other.

When Cumberland was subdued by the Saxons, upon the declension of the Roman power in Britain, it became a part of the kingdom of Northumberland, and was then, by its new lords, first called Lumbra-land, or Lumer-land, the land or country of the Cumbri.

From the time when the power of the Saxons was broken by the Danes, till the year nine hundred and forty six, this county had petty kings of its own chusing; but about that time, Edmund, brother to king Ethelstan, having, with the help of Leontine, king of South Wales, conquered the county, granted it to Malcolm, king of Scotland, upon condition that he should defend the northern parts of England against all invaders; and by virtue of this grant, the eldest sons of the kings of Scotland were stiled governors of Cumberland. The Saxons some time afterwards reduced it again under their government; but at the time of the Norman conquest it was so impoverished, that William the Conqueror remitted all its taxations, and for that reason it is not rated in the Doomsday book as other counties are.

R I V E R S.

Cumberland abounds with rivers and large bodies of water, which the inhabitants call meres. Of the rivers the Derwent is the chief. It rises in Borrudale, a large

valley south of Kefwick, and running along the hills called Derwent-Fells, forms a large lake, in which are three small islands, and at the north end of which stands the town of Kefwick; thence the Derwent runs through the middle of the county, and passing by Cockermouth, another market town, falls into the Irish sea near a small market town called Workington.

The Eden, another considerable river in this county, rises at Mervel-hill, near Askrig, a market town in Yorkshire, and running north-west across the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, and being joined by several other rivers, turns directly west; and passing by the city of Carlisle, falls into that part of the Irish sea, called the Solway Frith.

Besides the two rivers above-mentioned, here are also the Eln, the Esk, the Leven, the Irthing, the South Tyne, and several other less considerable rivers and brooks, which supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish.

REMARKS on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Cumberland.

Though there are several rivers in this county capable of being made navigable, the advantage has been neglected. Indeed there are not many places of note in this county, except those situated at or near the mouths of the rivers; so that the principal productions of the country, which are coals and metals, are very easily exported, as the mouths of all the rivers are navigable, without any assistance from art. The river Derwent, which runs by Cockermouth, might be easily made navigable to Kefwick-lake, and prove very advantageous to the inhabitants, as there are several mines on the borders of the lake, particularly those of wadd, or black-lead. Indeed the whole county is so intersected with ridges of lofty mountains, that an inland navigation would be very expensive, and in many places perhaps impossible. The Derwent is already navigable for vessels of considerable burden to Cockermouth, which is twelve miles from the sea. The river Eden is also navigable to a considerable distance above Carlisle, and might be so much farther at a small expence. We shall consider the navigation of the mouths of these and other rivers in our remarks on the sea-coast of Cumberland.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county, though cold, is less piercing than might be expected from its situation, being sheltered by lofty mountains on the north. The soil is in general fruitful, the plains producing corn in great abundance, and the mountains yielding pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, with which they are perpetually covered. The face of the country is delightfully varied by lofty hills, vallies, and water; but the prospect would be still more agreeable if it was not deficient in wood, many plantations of which have been made, but without sufficient success to encourage the practice.

The Derwent produces salmon in great plenty, and the Eden char, a small fish of the trout kind, which is not found in any waters of this island, except the Eden and Winendermere, a lake in Westmoreland. At the mouth of the river Irt, on the sea-coast, near Ravenglas, a market-town in this county, are found pearl muscles; for the fishing of which some persons not long since obtained a patent; but it does not appear that this undertaking has yet produced any considerable advantage.

Several mountains here contain metals and minerals; and in the south part of the county, which is called Copeland, the mountains abound with rich veins of copper, as they do also in Derwent-Fells, particularly at Newland, a village near Keswick, where it is said there was once found a mixture of gold and silver. In this county there are likewise mines of coal, lead, lapis-calaminaris, and black lead, a mineral found no where else, called by the inhabitants wadd. The wadd mines lie chiefly in and about Derwent Fells, where this mineral may be dug up in any quantity.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of Cumberland.

In the road from Glenwelt to Brampton are some moors of an excellent sandy loam, though intirely uncultivated. The inclosed lands are good, and let from ten to twenty-five shillings per acre. The farms are small, hardly any above one hundred pounds a year.

Three miles to the south of Carlisle, land lets at about fifteen shilling an acre at an average. Farms from twenty to two hundred pounds a year. In as many more, they are not so large, from thirty to one hundred and twenty pounds, and rents from two to twenty shillings an acre.

About High Ascot the soil varies from a light loam and gravel to a clay, lets from ten to twenty shillings an acre.

Farms from ten to one hundred pounds a year.

Their courses are,

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Oats,
4. Pease,

And

1. Turneps,
2. Barley,
3. Clover for three years.

For wheat they plough three or four times, sow three bushels and reap about twenty. For barley they plough twice, sow three bushels, and reckon the average produce the same as of wheat. They stir but once for oats, sow seven bushels and an half, and gain fifty in return. For pease they likewise plough but once, sow three bushels, and gain at a medium fifteen. They stir twice or thrice for rye, sow three bushels, generally in February or March, and reap twenty. They cultivate some few turneps; plough three or four times for them; a few farmers hoe them. The medium value they reckon at fifty shillings an acre; and use them for cattle and sheep. Clover they sow with barley or oats, generally mow it for hay, and get about a ton at a mowing.

For potatoes they plough thrice, give the land a good coat of dung; chuse the driest soils for them; and lay the slices in every other furrow, one foot from plant to plant. On coming up they plough between the rows, to destroy the weeds; a practice one would suppose sufficient to introduce a good turnep culture universally; for those who see the effects of this operation on potatoes might surely extend the idea to turneps.—They get three hundred bushels per acre, and sow rye after them.

Good grafs lets at twenty shillings an acre; they apply it chiefly to dairying, and reckon that an acre and half will feed a cow through the summer; and an acre carry four sheep. Very few of them manure their grafs. Their breed of cattle is the long horned, which they account much the best. Their beasts they fatten to about forty stone.

The product of a cow they reckon at fifty shillings, or three pounds; that a middling one will give from two to four gallons of milk a day, and make from four to seven pounds of butter a week. They have no notion of keeping hogs in consequence of cows; a dairy of twenty not maintaining above one or two. The winter food of their cows is straw or hay, a ton and half of which is the quantity they commonly suppose a cow to eat in the winter; but if clover hay is used, one ton is enough. The summer joist is twenty-five shillings, and

that of winter thirty and thirty-five shillings. They reckon ten cows the business of a dairy maid.

Their flocks of sheep rise from twenty to one hundred and twenty, and the profit they reckon at six shillings a head; lamb five shillings, and wool one. They keep them the year round on the commons. The average weight of fleeces four pounds.

In the management of their arable lands they reckon six horses necessary for one hundred acres of arable; they use two in a plough, and do an acre a day. The annual expence of keeping horses they reckon at five pounds ten shillings, or six pounds. The joist in summer forty shillings, in winter fifty. They break up their stubbles for a fallow in February; plough six inches deep. The price of ploughing, five shillings an acre; and of a cart, horse, and driver, two or three shillings a day. They know nothing of cutting straw for chaff.

Three hundred pounds they reckon necessary for a man to stock a farm of 100 l. a year.

Tythes are generally gathered. Poor rates six-pence in the pound; the employment of the women and children, spinning and knitting.

Price of L A B O U R.

In harvest, 4 s. a week, and board.

In hay time, 1 s. a day, and board.

In winter, 8 d. and ditto.

Mowing grafs, 2 s. an acre.

Ditching, 3 1/2 d. to 8 d. a rood.

Head man's wages, 10 l. to 12 l.

Next ditto, 7 l. to 7 l. 7 s.

Boy of ten or twelve years, 25 s.

Dairy maids, 2 l. 10 s. to 3 l.

Other ditto, 2 l. 5 s. to 2 l. 10 s.

Women in harvest, 4 s. a week, and board.

In hay time, 8 d. and board a day.

About Penrith there are variations, which deserve noting. The soil is of divers sorts, clay, sand, gravel, loam, and black moory earth. The medium rent of that inclosed is fifteen shillings; the uninclosed, two shillings and six-pence, and three shillings and six-pence.

Farms rise from ten pounds a year, so high as seven hundred; but in general from eighty pounds to one hundred and fifty. Their courses are,

1. Turneps,
2. Barley,
3. Clover,
4. Wheat,
5. Oats,

Another,

1. Oats on the grafs broke up,
2. Barley,
3. Oats,
4. Oats,
5. Pease,
6. Barley.

In a common way they generally plough for wheat from three to six times, sow two bushels about Michaelmas, and gain, upon an average, about three quarters. For barley they plough from once to thrice, sow two bushels and a half in April or May, and gain about twenty-five. Sometimes barley is sown on new broke-up land, and the produce fifty bushels. They give but one stirring for oats, sow four bushels before barley sowing, and get twenty-eight in return. For pease they give but one earth, sow two bushels, and get in return about sixteen; generally use the grey rouncivals. They give from three to five ploughings for rye, sow two bushels, the crop about twenty-four.

For turneps they give three or four earths, never hoe, and reckon the average value per acre at 50 s. use them for sheep, and fattening of beasts. Clover they sow with either barley or oats, generally mow it once, (three times have been known,) and get two ton of hay per mowing.

They prepare for potatoes by ploughing twice or thrice; dung the land with long horse dung; lay the fetts in every other furrow, ten inches asunder, and hand-hoe

hand-hoe between them if weedy; sometimes they horse-hoe them. If the land is designed for wheat, they lime it about Midsummer, while the potatoes are growing. The crops rise to two hundred bushels per acre, but the average is about one hundred and twenty; price about two shillings a bushel.

Lime is their principal manure, though but of a few years standing. They lay ninety bushels per acre on their arable lands; costs them from three halfpence to three-pence per bushel, besides lading; they lay it on every fallow. They likewise use it on their meadows, and find it to answer well. But dung they reckon much better for every thing. They pare and burn a little, at the expence of twenty-four shillings an acre. No folding sheep, nor chopping stubbles. Stack their hay in buildings.

Good grass lets from fifteen to twenty shillings an acre. They use it both for dairying and fattening beasts; reckon that an acre will summer feed a cow, or feed five sheep. Their breed of cattle the long horned, which they think much the best; their oxen they fatten to about forty stone.

The product of a cow they calculate at four pounds ten shillings, and generally have two firkins of butter from each. The medium quantity *per week* about seven pounds weight, but sometimes fourteen *per cow*. They keep but few swine in proportion to their dairies, not above two to ten cows. The winter food is straw and hay; of the latter about a ton a head. They reckon a dairy maid can manage ten cows. Twenty-five or thirty shillings the summer joist. In winter they keep them all in the house.

They reckon three pounds the profit on summer fattening a beast of fifty stone. Swine fatten from fifty shillings to four pounds four shillings a head.

Their flocks of sheep vary greatly; from forty to three thousand. The profit they reckon five shillings each; that is, lamb four shillings, and wool one shilling. They feed them both winter and spring on the commons. The average of the fleeces three pounds weight.

They reckon six horses necessary for the management of one hundred acres of arable land; use two or four in a plough, as the soil is, and do three acres in two days. They account the expence of keeping a horse at six pounds a year. The summer joist two pounds two shillings.

They do not begin to fallow till after the barley sowing. The price *per acre* of ploughing is five shillings, and five and six-pence, and the common depth four inches.

They know nothing of cutting straw for chaff. The hire of a one horse cart is two shillings and six-pence a day.

Three hundred pounds they assert is a sum sufficient for stocking a farm of one hundred pounds a year.

Land sells in general at about thirty years purchase.

Price of L A B O U R.

In harvest, 1s. 6d. and beer.
 In hay-time, 1s. 3d. and ditto:
 In winter, 10d. and ditto.
 Reaping corn, 3s. to 5s.
 Mowing grass, 1s. to 2s. 6d.
 Ditching, 8d. a rood.
 Threshing wheat, 2d. to 2½d.
 ——— barley, 1½d.
 ——— oats, 1½d.
 Head man's wages, 12l. to 14l.
 Next ditto, 9l.
 Boy of ten or twelve years, 3l.
 Dairy maid, to 6l.
 Other maids, 3l. to 4l.
 Women *per day*, in harvest, 10d. and beer.
 In hay-time, 8d. and ditto.
 In winter, 6d. and ditto.

The soil about Kewick is both a hazel mould, sand, gravel, and moory; the first but shallow. The inclosed

lets from twenty shillings to thirty; a right of commonage included.

Farms, from ten to eighty pounds a year;

Their course,

1. Oats on turf,
2. Fallow,
3. Barley,
4. Wheat,
5. Oats, and grasses;

They plough twice for wheat, sow two bushels and an half, about Michaelmas, and reap thirty-five to forty, upon an average. They also stir twice for barley, sow six bushels in April or May, and reap forty in return. For oats they stir but once, sow seven bushels, and gain fifty. They have no beans, very few pease, and as little rye. They stir three times for turneps, hoe them once or twice; the average value about fifty-five shillings; use them for feeding sheep and stall-fattening oxen. They know but little of clover; one or two farmers have tried it with barley, but found it good for nothing. It must have been upon strange land.

They have two ways of cultivating potatoes, by ploughing and digging. In the first, they stir three times, and dung the land well, lay the slices in every other furrow, one foot asunder, and plough between them once while growing, besides hand-weeding. They plough them up, and get two, three, and four hundred bushels per acre.

Their other method is to lay the dung on the green sward, the slices on that, then they dig trenches, and with the earth cover the setts, but they reckon ploughing a better way.

Good grass land lets at thirty shillings an acre; use it mostly for dairying; an acre and half they reckon sufficient for a cow, and an acre for four sheep. Manuring it is common. Their breed of cattle is the long horned, and they reckon them best. Fatten their oxen to fifty stone; their swine to twenty-four, or thirty.

The product of a cow they reckon at three pounds, thirteen shillings and six-pence, and six gallons *per day* a common quantity of milk *per cow*. Do not keep above one hog to ten. The winter food, straw and hay; of the latter they eat about two ton. The summer joist is thirty-five shillings. In winter they are kept in the house. Their calves suck about two months.

Their flocks rise from one hundred to one thousand; the profit they reckon at four shillings and three-pence a head; that is, lamb three shillings, and wool one shilling and three-pence, sometimes five shillings. They keep them, in both winter and spring, on the commons. The average weight of the fleeces, four pounds.

In their tillage, they reckon that twelve horses are necessary for the management of one hundred acres of arable land. They use sometimes four, and sometimes two in a plough, and do an acre a day with them. The annual expence of keeping a horse they reckon at six pounds, ten shillings; the summer joist two pounds, two shillings.

The price of ploughing, *per acre*, is from five shillings to six; and March the time of breaking up for a fallow. The hire of a cart and horse, three shillings a day.

In the hiring and stocking of farms, they reckon three hundred and sixty, or four hundred pounds, necessary for one of eighty pounds a year.

Land sells at from thirty-five to forty years purchase.

Price of L A B O U R.

In harvest, 1s. and beer.
 In hay time, ditto.
 In winter, 6d. and board.
 Reaping wheat, 6s.
 Mowing grass, 2s.
 Ditching, 4d. to 5d. *per rood*.
 First man's wages, 10l. to 11l.
 Next ditto, 6l.
 Boy of ten or twelve years, 3l. to 3l. 10s.
 Dairy maid, 4l. 14s. 6d.
 Other ditto, 3l. 3s.

Women *per* day in harvest, 1 s. and beer.

In hay time, ditto.

In winter, 6 d. and beer.

The soil about Shapp is generally a loam upon a limestone, in some places thin, but in others deep; lets from one shilling to twenty an acre; but the inclosures generally twenty.

Farms from forty pounds to four hundred a year.

Their course,

1. Break up, and sow oats,
2. Oats,
3. Barley,
4. Oats, and then down again.

This is execrable.

They plough but once for barley, sow two bushels, and gain about twenty. For oats they give three or four ploughings, sow seven bushels and a half, and gain thirty-five in return.

Good grafs lets at twenty and twenty-five shillings an acre; it is used both for dairying and fattening, but chiefly the latter. An acre they reckon will keep a cow through the summer, or six sheep. They manure it as much as they can, but that is no great matter. Their breed of cattle is the long-horned, and have fattened them so high as one hundred and thirty stone, but very uncommon; sixty to eighty common.

The product of a cow they reckon at five pounds, and four gallons the common quantity of milk *per* day. As to swine, they keep none, upon account of cows. A farmer without a dairy has as many as those who keep the largest, which would surprize a Suffolk or an Essex man. The winter food of the cows is hay, in general, but some straw. Their calves for the butcher suck from one to ten weeks; for rearing, not at all, but are all brought up by hand with milk, for twenty weeks. A cow, in winter, generally eats an acre and an half of hay, and they are kept in the house. The summer joist from fourteen shillings to forty.

Their flocks of sheep rise from five to one thousand five hundred. They sell no lambs, but rear them for weathers, at from seven shillings to fourteen. The profit, *per* head, of the flock, about five shillings. Keep them, both winter and spring, on the commons. The weight of the fleeces three or four pounds, at three-pence.

They use two or three horses in a plough, and do an acre a day. The summer joist of a horse varies from ten shillings to fifty. The price of ploughing, from five shillings to six an acre. They cut about five inches deep.

They know nothing of cutting straw for chaff.

They reckon five or six hundred pounds necessary to stock a farm of one hundred pounds a year: they are, in general grazing ones.

Land sells from thirty to thirty-five years purchase. There are many freeholds of from one hundred to three hundred pounds a year.

Price of L A B O U R.

In harvest, 8 d. to 10 d. and board.

In hay time, 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. and ditto.

In winter, 6 d. and ditto.

Mowing 3 s.

Head man's wages, 9 l.

Next ditto, 7 l. 10 s.

Boy of ten or twelve years, 50 s.

Maids, 4 l. to 5 l.

Women *per* day in harvest, 6 d. and board.

In hay time, ditto.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS, &c.

The city is Carlisle, and the market-towns are Cockermouth, Abbey Holm, Astonmore, Rooth, Brampton, Egremont, Ireby, Keswick, Kirk-Oswald, Langton, Penrith, Ravenglas, Whitehaven, and Wigton.

We entered this county from Thirlwall-castle, and stopped at Brampton, a town of considerable size, situated on the river Irthing, two hundred and eighty-seven miles

from London. It is seated on the new military road made in the reign of his late majesty king George II. from Newcastle to Carlisle. The earl of Carlisle, who is lord of the manor, keeps a court-leet every year; and in the town is an hospital for six poor men, and as many women, built and endowed by a countess of Carlisle, with an allowance for a chaplain. This place, according to Camden's opinion, is the Bremetenracum of the Romans.

This town has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and two annual fairs, viz. the second Wednesday after Whitsunday, and the last Wednesday in August.

Near Brampton, on the top of a hill, is a place called the Mote, where there are still the remains of trenches to be seen, as also in another place near the town.

Not far from Brampton the river Gelt falls into the Irthing; and about half a mile above the Gelt bridge, on the side of the river next to Brampton, is a rock still called the Old Quarry. From this place the Romans are supposed to have procured almost all the stone which they used in that part of the wall that crossed Cumberland. Here on the face of a rock, about half way up a steep hill that hangs over the Gelt, is an ancient inscription, which Mr. Horsley is of opinion should be read as follows. Vexillatio Legionis secundae Augustae ob virtutem appellatae sub Agricola optione . . . Apro et maximo consulibus ex Officina Mercatii . . . Mercatii filius Firmii. An Optio was a sort of deputy to a centurion, or other officer who acted for him in his absence, and in this station the Agricola above-mentioned probably was. The consuls above-named refer us to the year two hundred and seven, being in all probability the first year after the arrival of the emperor Severus in Britain, when we may reasonably suppose, some of his soldiers were here employed in procuring stone for building his wall.

About three miles west of Brampton, the river Gelt having passed by Naworth, falls into the Irthing, which runs with a violent and rapid stream by Naworth-castle, long the seat of the Dacres, barons of Gillislan, the first of whom, named Ranolph of Dacre, obtained a license in the reign of Edward III. to make a castle of his house. It afterwards fell to lord William Howard, the third son of Thomas, the second duke of Norfolk, and is now in possession of the present earl of Carlisle. This castle, which is three miles west of Brampton, is a large structure with a tower at each end; and is so entire, that it seems never to have been damaged, or at least is extremely well repaired. Here is a library, which was formerly well furnished with books; and has now many valuable manuscripts relating to heraldry and English history. In the hall are the pictures of all the kings of England from the Saxon times; which were brought from Kirk-Oswald castle, when that was demolished about two hundred and fifty years ago. In the garden-wall are a great many stones, collected and placed there by some of this family, with Roman inscriptions; of which a few only are legible: on one is the following:

IVL, AVG. DVO—M. SILV—VM.

On another;

I. O. M.—II. ÆL. DAC.—C. P.—EST—RE
LIVS FA. L. S. TRIB. PET. VO. COS.

And on a third;

COH. I. ÆL. DAC. CORD.—ALEC. PER.—

There are several others, which have been brought from Williford, a village upon the Pict's wall, where Mr. Camden saw them.

At the distance of three miles north-east of Brampton is LANCROFT priory, which consisted of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and was founded in the year 1169, by Robert de Vallibus, son of Hubert de Vallibus, first baron of Gillisland, and justice itinerant into Cumberland, in the reign of Henry II. He founded it, as is said, on account of his or his father's killing one Giles Bueth, who had, or pretended to have, a right to the barony of Gillisland. It was a magnificent structure, as appears by its present remains; for a great part of the walls are still standing. It was valued, at the dissolution of religious houses, at about seventy-seven pounds, seven shillings and eleven-pence a year. Below

this

this priory, where the Picts or Roman wall passed the river Irthing, by an arched bridge, is a place now called Wineford, which some would have to be a Roman station; but others, who are more to be relied upon, think otherwise.

Whitley-castle was a Roman station, and several stones with inscriptions have been found, particularly one, by which we learn, that the third cohort of the Nervii built a temple here to the emperor Antoninus, the son of Severus.

From hence we proceeded to Carlisle, a city very commodiously and pleasantly situated, three hundred and one miles from London, near the conflux of three rivers, two of which are very considerable; the Eden on the north, over which there is a bridge; the Peterell on the east, and the Cauda, a smaller stream on the west. It is an episcopal see, and likewise a sea-port; and, if credit may be given to the British Chronicle, was first built by Leil, a king of the Britons (at the time when Solomon began to build his temple) and so called from him in that language, *Caer-leil*. But be that as it may, it was a place of note among the Romans, when they resided in this island, which is evident, as well from many antiquities dug up here, as from the frequent mention of it by their writers under the name of *Luguvallum*, concerning the etymology of which word there have been various opinions, but none so probable, as that which will have it derived from *Lugus*, (signifying, in the Celtic and British tongues, a tower or fort) and *Vallum*; that is, a fort by the *Vallum* of Adrian.

That this city flourished in the time of the Romans is evident from many antiquities which have been dug up near it, and from the frequent mention of it in Roman authors. It is recorded by William of Malmesbury, that in the reign of king William II. a Roman triclinium, or dining-room was discovered in this place, built of stone, and arched over in such a manner that it could not be destroyed even by fire. On the front of it was this inscription:

MARII VICTORIÆ.

Or as Camden believes,

MARTI VICTORI.

A large altar was dug here not long since, with this inscription in very fair characters:

DEO MARTIS DELATVCADRO.

which shews it to have been dedicated to Belus, or some other local deity, worshipped by the Roman legions that were quartered there. That the sixth legion was quartered in this place appears from the following inscription in beautiful characters, and supposed to be cut upon stone, though that does not appear:

LEG. VI. VIC. P. F. G. P. R. F.

This is interpreted, *Legio Sexta Victrix, Pia, Felix*. The other letters are not explained.

After the departure of the Romans it was destroyed by the Scots and Picts, and lay buried in its ruins many years after the coming of the Saxons, by whom it was called *Luel*, till Egfrid, king of Northumberland, about the year 686, rebuilt it, and environed it with a good stone wall, and having repaired the church, and placed in it a college of secular priests, gave it, with all the lands fifteen miles round, to St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfern, and his successors. In the ninth century, when the whole country was ruined by the repeated invasions of the Danes and Norwegians, this city was again demolished, and so remained about two hundred years, till king William Rufus returning from the Scotch wars, and being much pleased with its situation, rebuilt the houses, the walls and the castle, placing here a colony of Flemings, and afterwards (when he removed them into Wales) of southern Englishmen. King Henry I. considering how good a barrier it might be against the Scots, fortified it still better, and dignified it in the year 1133 with an episcopal see, confirming at the same time the monastery of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded just before by Walter, one of his chaplains, which continued till the thirty-third of Hen. VIII. when it was dissolved, and the prior and convent converted into a dean and chapter, consisting of four canons and prebendaries. This city was taken by the Scots in

the reigns of king Stephen and king John, but recovered by the kings Henry II. and III. and being in the reign of king Edward II. casually burnt, was by the munificence of future princes restored out of its ashes, and much improved in strength and beauty; so that in the late civil wars, it was able to stand a siege of nine months, and was the last garrison that surrendered to the rebels; whatever the defence it is now capable of making may be, it is still kept as a garrison in good military order.

King Edward I. held a parliament here in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, and the civil government of the city was committed to the citizens by king Henry II. with several privileges which have, by divers succeeding kings in so many charters, been confirmed and augmented to the corporation, which consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs or bailiffs, twenty-four capital citizens or common council-men, and a recorder. When it became a borough is uncertain, but undoubtedly before the fifth of Richard I. when its burgeses paid ten marks for their liberties, as they did the like sum in the reign of Henry III. for having a coroner of their own. The fishery of the Eden, a large common of pasture, with an extensive manor, are vested in the corporation.

Carlisle-castle, if not founded by the Romans, is very probably as ancient as the year 686, when king Egfrid rebuilt the city: but it is as probable, that it was again destroyed, with the greatest part of the city, by the Danes and Norwegians, and laid in ruins for two hundred years; for king William Rufus is said to have repaired the castle, as well as the walls and houses of this city, in his return from the Scotch wars. The annotator upon Camden says, it is certain the castle was built by king William Rufus, which might indeed properly enough be said, considering the ruinous state wherein it was before. Mr. Camden himself infers from the arms, that it was built by king Richard III; but it is more probable that he did (if any thing) only repair it, as might also queen Elizabeth, whose arms are put up in another part. It is now made use of as a mansion-house for the governor of the castle for the time being. The city is surrounded by a wall one mile in compass, on which three men may walk a-breast, and has three gates, namely, the *Caldo*, or Irish gate on the south; the *Bother*, or English gate on the west, and the *Rickard*, or Scotch gate on the north. The east part of the city is defended by a strong citadel, fortified with several orillons or roundels, built by Henry VII. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, and retaken soon after by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland. Carlisle is at present a wealthy and populous place, with well built houses. There are but two parish churches in this city besides the cathedral; namely, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's. The cathedral stands almost in the middle of the city, is enclosed by a wall, and the choir or east part of it is a curious piece of workmanship. This part is one hundred and thirty-seven feet long, and seventy-one broad, having a noble window forty-eight feet high, and thirty broad, adorned with curious pillars of excellent workmanship. The roof is elegantly vaulted with wood, and adorned with a variety of arms; namely, those of England and France quartered, those of the Percies, the Lucies, the Warrens, Mowbrays, and others. The west end, which is the lowest, was also formerly very spacious, but great part of it was destroyed in the civil wars, and the materials carried off by the Parliamentarians. The tower is one hundred and twenty-three feet high. There belong to this cathedral a bishop, a dean, a chancellor, an archdeacon, four prebendaries, eight minor canons, four lay clerks, six choristers, and six almsmen. The bishoprick is valued in the king's books at five hundred and thirty-one pounds, four shillings and nine-pence a year. The situation of St. Mary's church is very singular, it being in the body of the cathedral.

Carlisle has given the title of earl to several noble families, as it now does to a younger branch of the Howards. Large quantities of fustians were formerly manufactured here, but this trade is decreased.

This city sends two members to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturdays, which is very considerable for corn, wool, &c. and three annual fairs, viz. August the twenty-sixth, for horned cattle and linen, September ninety, for horses and horned cattle; and the first and second Saturdays after October the tenth, for Scotch horned cattle.

Linstock is very near Carlisle, and is a castle belonging to the bishops of that see, which Waldeve, son of earl Gospatrick, and lord of Allerdale, gave to the church of Carlisle.

Nor far from hence is Blencow, a manor belonging to an ancient family of that name, where there is a very good grammar school, founded by Mr. Thomas Bourbank, a native of Blencow, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Rose-castle (so called from the sweetness of its situation) the seat of the bishops of Carlisle, was built at different times by the successive bishops of that see, particularly Strickland, Kite and Bell, whose names the towers now standing still retain. King Edward I. in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, in his expedition against the Scots, lodged here, and dated his writs for summoning a parliament to be held at Lincoln. It was fortified with strong walls, and a double ditch, which were kept in good order, till the civil wars, when it was burnt down in 1652: what escaped the fire, and was standing at the restoration, was somewhat repaired and made habitable by Dr. Stern, then bishop of this see: but its greatest benefactors were his two next successors, Dr. Rainbow, and Dr. Smith, who, at no small expence, added a chapel and two towers; and this, with the later improvements, have rendered it a decent and commodious palace.

Near Rose-castle, is Hutton-hall, anciently in the possession of a family of that name, but was purchased by the Fletcher's, who made it as pleasant a seat as most in the county.

About six miles to the east of Carlisle is Corby-castle, which was the residence of the ancient family of the Salkelds, and opposite thereto, on the river Eden, stands,

The village of Wetherall, five miles east of Carlisle, where formerly was a small monastery or cell, which, at the dissolution of the religious houses, was given by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Carlisle. It belonged to the benedictine Monks, and was founded in the reign of William Rufus, by Ranolph de Meschines, earl of Cumberland. He dedicated it to St. Constantine, and gave it for a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York. David, king of Scotland, and prince Henry, his son, with several others, were also benefactors to it. It was valued at the dissolution, at one hundred and seventeen pounds, eleven shillings and ten-pence a year, by Dugdale; but at one hundred and twenty-eight pounds, five shillings and three-pence, by Speed. There remains a square structure, which on one side seems to be entire, and was probably a gate-house to the priory; or, at least, there is a large gateway, that passes quite through it to the river-side. Near this place are still to be seen a sort of houses, dug out of the rock, which were probably designed for a retreat in troublesome times. They are of very difficult access, and consist of two rooms, one within another, of about five or six yards square each. However, some take them to be intended for hermits to lodge in, on account of their being so near the priory.

About a mile to the north of Carlisle is Stanwick, or Stanewegg, which signifies a place on a stony way, and is a town of some antiquity; for Henry I. gave the appropriation of it to the church of Carlisle, when it was made a bishop's see. To the north-west of this place near the sea-shore, and at the mouth of the river Eden, is Rowcliff, where there is a castle built, not many ages ago, by the lords Dacre, for their own private defence. Above this place there are two rivers, the Esk, and the Leven, which, uniting their streams, fall into Solway Frith. The Esk rises in Scotland, but has its course for some miles in England, where it receives the

river Kirkfop. Upon the banks of this river is seated Netherby, now a little village consisting of a few cottages; but the extraordinary ruins that are near it, plainly shew that it was formerly a considerable place, and perhaps a Roman fort. It is judged to have been the old Esica, where the tribune of the first cohort of the Astures kept garrison against the Barbarians; but Horsley is positive that it was one of the *Castra Exploratorum*. However that be, in the walls of the mansion-house here is the following inscription, in memory of the emperor Adrian, set up by the second legion, called *Augusta*:

IMP. CÆS. TRA. HADRIANO AVG. LEG II. AVG. F.

Several other inscribed stones have been discovered here since Mr. Camden's time, and a gold coin of Nero. One of the stones is inscribed

IMP. COMM. COS. Which may be read; Imperatori Commodo Consuli. This seems to have been erected about the year 155, when Commodus was saluted by the title of Emperor Britannicus. On another is this:

DEO MARTI BELATUCADRO RO. VR. RP. CAII ORVSII. M.

By which it appears that Belatucadras was the same with Mars, who was worshipped in the eastern parts of the world, under the names of Bel, Baal, and Belinus.

Beyond the Esk, and on English ground, there is a place called Sollom Moss, remarkable for the success of the English, in taking many Scotch noblemen prisoners in the year 1542. The English, commanded by Sir Thomas Warton, being posted upon higher ground, took the advantage, and falling upon the Scotch army put them to flight. James V. of Scotland was so grieved for the loss of his army, which consisted of one thousand five hundred men, that he soon after died.

About two miles to the east of the road that leads from Carlisle to Stanwick, is Scaleby, still surrounded with a moat and in very good order. It was built by Richard the Rider, surnamed Tiliolff, who first possessed the manor of Scaleby, by the grant of king Henry I. From him it descended along with the said manor, for about ten generations, to Robert Tiliolff, who died in the reign of king Henry VI. without issue. Then it came by marriage of the heirs to the Pickeringings, and afterwards from them, by the like means, to the Musgraves of Hayton in this county, of whom, after it had suffered much in the civil wars, it was purchased by Richard Gilpin, Esq; M. D. grandfather of Richard Gilpin, Esq; the present proprietor.

Upon a small river called the Leven, near Saltom Moss, is a village named Bew-castle, or Bueth-castle, so called from one Bueth, a Cumberland man, who is said to have built it about the reign of William the Conqueror. In the time of Edward II. it was in the possession of Adam de Swinburn; but in Camden's, it was in the hands of queen Elizabeth, and was defended by a small garrison. The church is now almost in ruins, and in the church-yard is a cross about five yards high, washed over with a white oily cement to preserve it from the weather. It is a noble monument, and deserves the attention of the curious. The shape inclines to a square pyramid, being two feet broad at the bottom, and tapering up toward the top. On the west side, among other things, is the picture of a holy man, in a priest's habit, with a glory round his head; and the effigies of the Virgin Mary with a child in her arms, and both their heads are also encircled with glories. The north side is covered with chequer work and characters. The chequer work Mr. Camden supposes to have been the arms of the Vaulxes; but the characters were so effaced he could make nothing out of them. Dr. Nicholson is of opinion, that this inscription should be read RYEBURN, which in the Danish language signifies a cometary, or burying ground; and the chequer work is thought to countenance this conjecture as being an emblem of the tumuli, or burying-places of the ancients, and of much greater antiquity than the family of the Vaulxes, whose arms Mr. Camden supposed it to be. On the east side are representa-

presentations of birds, grapes, and other ornaments, with an inscription so much broken, that its purport is very doubtful.

At Burg upon the sands, a little distance from Carlisle, is the monument of our victorious prince, Edward I. who having so far subdued the Scots as to bring away the sacred stone at Scone-Abbey, whereon their kings used to be crowned, died here in his camp, on his march against them, like a true soldier, guarding his frontiers with his last breath. On the spot in his camp where he expired, which has always been distinguished by some great stones that were rudely heaped upon it, there is now erected a square pillar, nine yards and an half in height, with these inscriptions on three sides:

On the West side.

M-mo-ia aeternae Edwardi I. Regis Angliæ longe clarissimi, qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus, hic in castris obiit 7. Julii A. D. 1307.

To the immortal memory of Edward I. the far most illustrious king of England; who, being surpris'd in his preparations for war against the Scots, died here in the field, July 7, 1307.

On the South side.

Nobilissimus Princeps Henricus Howard, Dux Norfolkæ, Comes Marechal Angliæ, Comes Arund, &c. . . . ab Edwardo I. Rege Angliæ oriundus.

The most noble Prince Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, &c. descended from Edward I. king of England.

On the North side.

Johannes Aglionby, T. C. F.

Beneath:

Tho. Langstone fecit, 1685.

Langtown, to which we passed from Carlisle, is seated on the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Scotland, near the conflux of the rivers Esk and Kirkcopp, three hundred and sixteen miles from London. There is a charity-school here for sixty children, endowed by Mr. Reginald Grahme; and the late lord Preston had a fine seat near the town. Though this is a place of no great note, it has a weekly market on Thursdays, and two annual fairs; on the Thursday after Whitsunday, for horses and linen yarn; the Thursday after Martinmas, and the Thursday after November twenty-two, for horses, horned cattle and linen cloth.

From Langtown we proceeded to Wigton, situated in a forest called Allerdale, two hundred and eighty-eight miles from London. It is a place remarkable only for a market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the twenty-fifth of March, for merchandize and toys.

About a mile south of Wigton are the ruins of an ancient city, to which the inhabitants have given the name of Old Carlisle. Both Camden and Dr. Stukely conjectured, that the Romans had here their garrison, called by Antoninus, *Castra Exploratorum*; but Horsley, with greater probability, supposes it to be *Olenacum*, and observes, that the ruins of the old Roman town and station here are very grand and conspicuous; it stands upon a military way very large and visible, leading directly to Carlisle and the Roman wall. The ramparts of the station lie two of them directly east and west, and the others north and south. There seems to have been a double agger quite round it. The river Wiza runs on the south and west sides of the station about half a mile from it, and the descent to the river is steep; yet the out-buildings have been on all sides here as well as at Old Penrith. From this station there is a very large prospect, especially westward towards the sea. It appears by inscriptions, that a body of horse, called *Ala Augusta*, was long quartered here; and according to the *Notitia Olenacum*, was garrisoned by the *Ala Herculea*; now Mr. Horsley conjectures, that the *Ala Augusta*, in the year 242 under the emperor Gordian, assumed the name *Gordiana*; and that about forty years afterwards the same *Ala* took the name *Herculea*, from the emperor Maximianus Herculeus; if then this conjecture be admitted, it proves, past all manner of doubt, that the

place now called Old Carlisle is the *Olenacum* of the *Notitia*. From a survey made of this spot in the year 1755, by the late Mr. G. Smith, it appears, that the aggers, prætorium, ditches and roads belonging to this station, are still to be traced by their remains on the uncultivated common; and Mr. Smith thought, that the *Alæ Auxiliariæ* appeared, by many scattered remains, to have encamped a considerable way to the eastward. The same gentleman observes, that though Mr. Camden calls it a famous city, it is most probable he never saw it, there being no remains of building besides the fort, the wall of which is still to be seen, and some wretched huts, which seem to have been cobbled up by private soldiers, merely to shelter them from the weather; for the remains of them are of very bad stone, though there is a good quarry at a little distance, to which resort would certainly have been had, if any regular edifices had been raised for more durable purposes.

To illustrate what has been said, it will be necessary to give some account of the several pieces of antiquity, which have been at various times found at this station. The first of these was mentioned by Camden, who copied the inscription, which is to be read as follows:

Jovi Optimo Maximo.

Pro salute Imperatoris Marci Antonii Gordiani pii felicitis invicti Augusti et Sabinæ Furæ tranquillæ conjugis ejus totaque domu divina corum Ala Augusta Gordiana ob virtutem appellata posuit cui præest Aemilius Crispinus præfectus equitum natus in provincia Africa de Tusuro sub cura Nonnii Philippi legati Augustalis pro prætoris Attico et prætextato Consulibus.

This is a votive altar, erected by the *Ala Augusta* above-mentioned in the year 242. He observes, that the face of the altar was so much defaced, that little could be perceived in the original, but the shape and size of the letters, which last are rude and uneven, and the A without a transverse. It was found at Old Carlisle.

The next inscription was also on a votive altar found here, and erected by the same *Ala*. The inscription on it, says Horsley, should be thus read: *Jovi optimo maximo Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Tiberius Claudius Tiberii Filius Justinus præfectus Fusciano et Silano iterum Consulibus.*

The chasm in the above inscription is by Dr. Gale filled up with the word *ingenuus*, which may probably be the true reading.

This altar was found by Mr. Horsley in the garden-wall at Drumbugh-castle, to which place it was carried from Old Carlisle. Mr. Camden's reading of this inscription is different, but with Dr. Gale we prefer that above inserted.

The third inscription is also on a votive altar, in the end wall of a stable at the same castle. Camden asserts, it was dug up at Old Carlisle, being in his time at Ilkirk, whence it was removed to Drumbugh-castle. The inscription on it:

Jovi Optimo Maximo. Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Publius Aelius Publii filius Sergia Magnus de Murfa ex Panonii Inferiore Præfectus Aproniano et Bradua Consulibus.

Jovi optimo maximo Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Publius Aelius Publii filius Sergia [tribu] magnus de Murfa ex Pannonia inferiore præfectus Aproniano et Bradua Consulibus.

Thus we find this altar was erected by the same *Ala*, under the reign of Commodus in the year 191. There is nothing striking in the form of the altar, but in the inscription, the abbreviations or ligatures and complications of letters are remarkably numerous.

A third altar is inscribed to the local deity *Belatucadrus*, thus;

BELATUCADRO JULIUS CIVILIS OPTIO VOTVM SOLVIT; LIBENS MERITO.

Here is also a fourth altar, very fair, which is thus inscribed:

DIS DEABVSQVE PVBLIUS POSTHVMIVS ACILIANVS PRÆFECTVS COHORTIS PRIMÆ DELMATARVM.

Besides

Besides the altars, there is a stone curiously engraved, upon which are two winged Genii supporting a garland, and inscribed;

VICTORIÆ HVGG DD NN.

which is thus read; Victoriæ Augustorum dominorum nostrorum.

In the highway at Wigton are several altars which are said to have been brought from Elnborough and Old Carlisle. On the sides of them are representations of sacrificial vessels, as a pitcher, a melter, a mallet, and a platter, but the descriptions are so defaced as not to be legible.

Not far from hence was dug up a pillar of rough stone, which bore this inscription:

IMP CAES M. IVL. PHILIPPO PRO FEDICI AVG ET
M. IVL. PHILIPPO NOBILISSIMO CÆS. TI P. COS
- - - which should be read as follow.

Imperatori Caesari Marco Julio Philippo pio felici Augusto et Marco Julio Philippo nobilissime Caesari tribunitia potestate Consuli. Mr. Horsley takes this pillar to have been one of the military stones, erected at every mile's end upon the military ways, and to have been set up in the year 247, when Philip the father was consul the second time, and his son the first. The second stroke of the word IVL in the seventh line, he imagines, however it may have happened, to be plainly superfluous, though it is clear and distinct upon the stone. The altars, which were in Camden's time set up in the highway at Wigton, were all brought from Old Carlisle, but even then their inscriptions were effaced.

Mr. Horsley found at Drumbugh-castle several other altars without inscriptions which belonged to this station, and imagines, that some of the following inscriptions, recorded by Camden, might have been on them.

DEO
BANCTO BELA
TYCADO
AVRELIVS
DIATOVA ARA E
X VOTO POSUIT
LL. MM.

Mr. Horsley reads this, Deo sancto Belatucadro Aurelii Diatavo aram ex Voto posuit Libentissime. This inscription was, in Camden's time, at Wordal, the seat of Mr. Dykes; but the altar might have been removed to Drumbugh. Horsley thinks ara, in the fifth line, must be for aram, and that MM, in the last line, can be read no otherwise than above, and he rather chose to read LL libentissime, than libens libens, because, though these two words frequently occur apart at large in inscriptions, they never appear conjunctly.

The next inscription is also recorded in Camden.

DEO
CEAIIO AVR
M RTI. ETMS
ERVACIO PRO
SE ET SUIS. V. S.
LL. M.

Deo Ceaiio Aurelius Ecruracio pro se et suis votum solvit Libentissime Merito. The above is Mr. Horsley's reading of his inscription; but with Mr. Ward, of Gresham college, we think it should be read, Deo Oceano Aurelius Martius et Martia (or Marfia) Eruracio, &c. and that it was erected by Martius and his wife, to Oceanus, for their safe passage hither by sea.

We must take some notice of another inscription inserted in Camden, and found at this station, and the more particularly as the Ala Augusta is mentioned in it. The inscription is as follows.

D M
MABLI
NIVS SEC
VNDVS
EQUIS
ALE AVG
STE STIP

This inscription Mr. Horsley reads, Diis Manibus Mablinae secundus eques alae Augustae Stipendiorum.

The number of years Mablinae served is not mentioned; Mr. Horsley therefore supposes, that in the original it was defaced. There is little remarkable in the inscription, only Cquis for eques, and Ale and Auguste with a single e, but this last is frequent.

We must now mention some more recently discovered antiquities, noticed neither by Camden nor Horsley. In the summer of the year 1735, as some workmen were digging for the foundation of a ring wall, near the common at old Carlisle, and about 200 yards east of the ruins of the station, they found the remains of two Roman altars, and a stone trough.

The inscription on this altar, which is unfortunately much defaced, should probably be thus read. Jovi optimo maximo pro salute Lucii Septimii Severi et Marci Aurelii Antonini. There is something remarkable in the form of the letters of this inscription, particularly the A has no transverse stroke, and the A in salute, differs from those in Aurelii and Antonini. The workmanship of this altar is far from being contemptible, though at present much mutilated.

The other altar, as far as perfect, is legible enough. The reading of the inscription is probably, Cui praeest Aelius Septimianus Rusticus praefectus Taterno et Bradua Consulibus. If this altar was erected by the Ala Augusta, it had a different commander from what it had, when the altar we have already above-noticed was erected in the consulate of Apronianus and Bradua, though it is anterior to it in date only six years, it being erected in the year 185, when Triarius Maturus, and Metilius Bradua, were consuls. The letters on these altars are about three inches long, and the remains of them are about two feet high, and fifteen inches thick.

The trough, mentioned above to have been found with the altars, is twenty-two inches long, fourteen wide, and six deep, the rim being about four inches and a half.

In the summer of the following year, namely 1755, another altar was dug up within a few yards of the same spot. This is much more perfect.

The inscription on this altar should, we think, be read as follows; Jovi optimo maximo pro salute imperatoris Lucii Septimii Severi Augusti Nobilissimi eques Alae Augustae curante Egnatio verecundo praefecto posuerunt. Egnatius is a name which frequent occurs in Gruter, the perfect's name was therefore probably Egnatius Verecundus. There is nothing more remarkable in this altar, except its being erected by the Equites Alae Augustae, by which it should seem, that this Ala consisted both of horse and foot. Another altar has been found at this station, erected by one Mablinae Secundus, who was exques Alae Augustae. The altar, we are now treating of, is certainly posterior, in point of time, to those above-mentioned to have been erected in the two consulates of Metilius Bradua, when Commodus was emperor, as it gives the title of Emperor to Severus, yet as he alone is mentioned, without being associated with Albinus, or either of his own son, we may reasonably fix the date of it in the year 196, after Albinus was slain in Gaul, or in the following year 197; for in the year 198, Antoninus Caracalla was associated with his father in the empire, and, had the inscription been of so late a date, would probably have been mentioned with him. For the same reason the altar, of which a fragment was lately found at this station, as we have already observed, and where we meet with the names of both Severus and Antoninus, was probably erected soon after those emperors visited Britain, though, in the present mutilated state of the inscription, the exact year cannot be ascertained; perhaps it might be about 208.

Not far from Wigton is Elnborough, or Elenborough, that is, a borough upon the Eln, now a small village, situated near the mouth of the Eln. It was anciently called Volantium and was a Roman garrison, the station of the first cohort of the Dalmations. There was also a town near this place; then called Olenacum, where the first Herculean wing was garrisoned, in the reign of Theodosius the younger; and some have thought this the town that was afterwards called Elnborough. At

Elnborough

Elnborough however have been found many altars, statues, inscribed stones, and other remains of Roman antiquity. One of the altars is thus inscribed.

GENIO LOCI FORTUNÆ REDVC - - ROMÆ
ÆLEONÆ ET FATR BONO G. CORNELIVS PEREGRINVS
TRIB COHORT EX PROVINCIA MAVR. CÆS
DOMOS ET EDS DECVR - - - - This inscription is imperfect at the bottom, and is by Mr. Camden restored thus; DECVRIONUM ORDINEM RESTIVIT. On the back side of this altar, and upon the upper edge, are the words VOLANTII VIVAS; from which Mr. Camden conjectures, that the altar was votive for the life of G. Cornelius Peregrinus, who lived at Volantium and was erected by the inhabitants as an acknowledgment of his kindness and protection. Under this last inscription are the figures of several instruments used in sacrifices, as an ax and a chopping knife. On the left side are a mallet and a jug; and on the right, a goblet, a dish, and a pear.

Abbey Holm, Holm, or Holm Cultrum, is a small town, situated on a branch of Solway Frith, about five miles west of Wigton. It was formerly a place of note, on account of a considerable abbey, and said by Dugdale, to have been founded by Henry II. but Speed and others say, it was founded by Henry, earl of Carlisle and Huntingdon, son to David, king of Scotland, in the year 1150; which last opinion seems most probable, because the last-mentioned Henry endowed it with the lands of Holm-Cultrum. This abbey, which was of the Cistercian order, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. King Henry III. king Richard I. and king John, with divers nobles and gentlemen, were benefactors to it. John Gournon, and Margaret his wife, founded and endowed a chantry in this abbey church, for four chaplains, Monks of this house, and two secular chaplains. The church is now parochial. The impropiator is the university of Oxford, by the grant of queen Mary. Its annual value, at the dissolution, was four hundred and twenty-seven pounds, nineteen shillings and three-pence, according to Dugdale; or five hundred and thirty-five pounds, three shillings and seven-pence, according to Speed. Abbey Holm has a small market on Saturdays, and one annual fair on October 29, for horses and horned cattle.

Vulfey, or Wulfey-castle, is situated about five miles to the west of Abbey Holm, on the sea-coast, and is said to have been built by the abbots of Holm-Cultrum, for securing their books and charters against the incursions of the Scots. Camden tells us, that in his time, certain books of magic, said to have been written by Michael Scot, a Monk of this house, about the year 1290, and were preserved in this castle. This Michael was said to be a great mathematician, and in those days of ignorance, it was usual to attribute every thing to magic, that was not generally understood.

Below the monastery, the bay on which the town stands, receives the little river Waver, increased by the Wiza, at the head of which appear the ruins of an ancient station, or perhaps Roman town; but no certain information can be had what place it was. Calder-abbey was an abbey of Cistercians, founded in 1134, by Ranulph de Meschines, eleventh earl of Chester, and was endowed by him, and several other benefactors, with divers lands and possessions, all which were confirmed to the Abbot and Monks, by king Henry II. The annual value, at the dissolution, was fifty pounds, nine shillings and three-pence according to Dugdale; and sixty-four pounds, three shillings and nine pence according to Speed.

Bowness or Boulness is seated on Solway Frith, and was anciently a Roman station, but is now only a small village, in which the traces of old streets, and pieces of walls, plainly appear; Roman coins and inscriptions have been found; and some years ago a small brazen figure was dug up, which was thought to represent either a Mercury or a Victory. This small village was anciently the principal town of a large manor, containing several hamlets, and the mother church is still here. It has been observed, that the wall of Severus, commonly called the Picts wall, begins at this place, and

its foundations plainly appear in the sea at low water; for a good part of the shore seems to have been washed away; the roots of trees being visible when the tide is out. Here is the seat of Thomas Lawson, Esq; who has greatly improved the village, by paving the streets, and by new buildings. In that gentleman's ground several curious stones have been dug up.

Near this place the famous fortification, generally called the Picts wall, joins the Solway Frith. We have already given an account of this wall, and described great part of it in our Survey of Northumberland, and shall now proceed to that part of it which is situated in Cumberland.

The wall generally runs along the ridge of the higher grounds, the descent being towards the enemy on the north; and to preserve this advantage, it is frequently carried out and brought back in an angle. Adrian's wall, on the contrary, is continued nearly in a straight line, from station to station; and the paved military way, where the wall crosses along the edge of a precipice, or runs into angles, is extended in such a manner as to preserve the level as nearly as possible. It does not appear that there were any gates in this wall, or passage though it, except just in the stations, and where it is crossed by the great military ways from south to north.

The original dimensions of the walls, ditches, banks, and military ways, cannot now be certainly known, but Adrian's wall is thought to have been about eight feet broad, and twelve high, and the breadth of the military way near seventeen feet. Severus's ditch is every where wider and deeper than Adrian's, and the distance between the two walls, is sometimes scarcely a chain, and sometimes more than fifty.

Severus's wall is of free-stone, and where the foundation was not good, it is built on piles of oak, and the interstices between the two faces of this wall is filled with broad thin stones, placed not perpendicularly, but obliquely on their edges; the running mortar was then poured upon them, which, by its great strength, bound the whole together, and made it firm as a rock. But though these materials are sufficiently known, it is not so easy to guess where they were procured, for many parts of the wall are at a great distance from any quarry of free-stone; and though stone of another kind was within reach, yet it does not appear to have been any where used. It is difficult to conceive how the Romans could carry on such a work in the face of an enemy, except it be supposed, that it was not then the bounds of their conquest, but that they possessed a considerable part of the country farther north.

With respect to the present state of these walls it will be sufficient to say, that in some places that of Adrian cannot be traced, without difficulty, though in others it continues firm, and its height and breadth are considerable. In some parts of the wall of Severus, the original regular courses are remaining; in some the stones remain upon the spot, though not in a regular disposition; in others the rubbish is high and visible, though covered with earth and grass, but frequently the vestiges are extremely faint and obscure. We are obliged for these observations to the Vallum Romanum of John Warburton, Esq; who published a survey and plan of the ancient Roman wall and military way, and after the late rebellion was employed, among others, to superintend the work of making that way passable for troops and artillery.

From Stanwick, a little village north-west of Carlisle, where the wall crosses the Eden, its remains are easily traced, to its extremity at Bulness westward, on the Solway Frith. From the same place it is traced also eastward, for eight miles; but in almost every part of this space, the wall has been removed, and only the foundation can be discovered, with the trench before it on the north, and some of the little mile castles on the south. Eight miles east of Stanwick, it runs up a hill of considerable height, which is directly north of Naworth-castle, and proceeds through inclosed grounds for two miles, where the middle part of it, between the two faces, is still visible all the way; from hence it runs

through a large waste, to its crossing the river Irthing, where it enters Northumberland, and in our survey of that county we have already traced it from the above river to Newcastle upon Tyne.

We continued our journey south-westward, and arrived next at Ireby or Jerby, a small market town in the parish of Torpenho, two hundred and ninety miles from London. Camden, from the affinity of names, concluded that it was the Roman Arba; but Mr. Horsley, with greater probability, fixes this station at Moresby. Ireby is situated in a valley near the source of the river Eln, and is now divided into two manors, called Upper and Lower Ireby, or Market Ireby; the first is the most antient, but the last most considerable, having a weekly market on Thursdays, and two annual fairs, viz. February the twenty-fourth, and September the twenty-first, for horses and horned cattle.

From Ireby we proceeded to Cocker-mouth situated in a valley between the two rivers Derwent and Cocker, two hundred and eighty-eight miles from London. On each side of the town is a hill. On the west hill stands the castle, now mostly in ruins; the walls which are still standing, are about six hundred yards in compass, and on the gates are the arms of the Maltons, Humfravilles, Lucies, and Percies. On the other hill stands the church, which was anciently a chapel of ease to Bridgeham, a village about a mile distant; it is now parochial, and has two chapels of its own. It was first built by the Lucies, in the reign of Edward III. about the middle of the fourteenth century; and all but the tower was entirely rebuilt from the ground, by a national contribution raised by a brief in the year 1711. The tower is an ordinary structure, supported with buttresses being coped at the top with battlements, and slated.

The town is divided by the river Cocker into two parts, which are connected by means of two good stone bridges. It consists principally of two streets, the houses of which are for the most part built of stone, and slated on the top. In one street is the Moot hall, and corn market-house; in the former of which the town business is transacted; and in the other is the beast market.

Cocker-mouth, though not incorporated, is a borough, and governed by a bailiff, chosen annually by a jury of sixteen burghers at the court of the lord of the manor.

Here is a good trade, particularly for coarse woollen cloths, and the harbour is capable of receiving ships of considerable burthen.

Cocker-mouth sends two representatives to parliament, which are chosen by the inhabitants at large, and returned by the bailiff. It has only enjoyed this privilege since the year 1640, as it never made but one return before, which was in the twenty-third of Edward I. so that their right lay long dormant. Here is a weekly market held on Mondays, which is the best in the county for corn, if we except Penrith; and viz. two annual fairs, on the first Monday in May for horned cattle, and October ten, for horses and horned cattle.

On the side of the river Derwent, opposite to Cocker-mouth castle, at the distance of about two miles, are the ruins of an old castle, called Stap castle, supposed by Camden to have been built by the Romans. At this place, amongst other monuments of antiquity, was found a large open vessel of greenish stone, curiously engraved with little images, supposed to represent St. John the Baptist, and our Saviour baptized by him in the river Jordan, the descent of the holy Ghost in the shape of a dove being very plain. It was in all probability originally designed for a font, and to this use it is now applied in Bride Kirk church in this neighbourhood. There are, beside the figures above noticed, some characters in this font, which long puzzled the learned to interpret. This difficulty has, however, in a great measure, been removed in a letter written by the learned bishop Nicholson, to Sir William Dugdale. He supposes the vessel to have been originally designed for the use to which it is now applied: that it is Danish, and that the inscription, which is composed of a mixture of

characters, Runic and Saxon, as may naturally be expected upon the borders, should be read thus;

Er Ekard han men egroeten, and to dis men red wer
Taner men brogten. i. c.

Here Ekard was converted; and to this man's example were the Danes brought.

Leaving Cocker-mouth we proceeded next to Whitehaven, so called from a great rock of hard white stone, standing to the west of it, by the side of the harbour. It is a populous and rich town, two hundred and eighty-nine miles from London, and has been greatly improved and adorned by the Lowther family. It furnishes Ireland, and part of Scotland, with salt and coals, there being a prodigious coal-mine near it, which runs a considerable way under the sea, and except Newcastle, is the principal sea-port for the latter commodity, two hundred sail of ships, in time of war, or after contrary winds, having gone off at once for Dublin. The harbour and the road to it have been, of late years, much improved by several acts of parliament, and the inhabitants, some years since, built a new church at their own expence. As no navigable river falls into the sea in this place, the ships take in their coals in the road; but in spring tides run into the Haven with the flood, or stand away to St. Bees, where there is good anchorage and safe riding. Here is a custom-house, and several officers to receive the customs.

This town has a weekly market on Thursdays, and an annual fair, held August the first for merchandize and toys.

In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, is the seat of Sir James Lowther, Bart. called Lowther-hall. The house is not so striking as the plantations, which are designed with much taste, and of very great extent. Near the road is the town of Lowther, where Sir James is building a town to consist of three hundred houses, for the use of such of his domesticks, and other people, as are married. And it is highly worthy of remark, that he not only encourages all to marry, but keeps them in his service after they have families. Every couple finds a residence here, and an annual allowance of coals. This is undoubtedly a most incomparable method of advancing population, and highly worthy of imitation. Above forty houses are already erected.

Two miles north of Whitehaven, is the village of Moresby, seated on the sea-coast, where is a harbour for ships. The shores hereabouts were all fortified by the Romans, as appears by the ruins; but mostly in those places where there was a conveniency for landing. Some are of opinion that this was a Roman fort; but this is uncertain; however, several remains of Roman antiquities, and stones with inscriptions have been found here. An altar was dug up not many years since, with a little horned image of Sylvanus, to whom it was dedicated. Not far from hence is Hay-castle, a piece of antiquity, which the inhabitants affirm formerly belonged to the noble family of the Moresbys.

From hence we proceeded to Egremont, situated on the banks of the little river Broad-water, over which it has two bridges, two hundred and ninety-seven miles from London. Before the time of king Edward I. it was a borough, and sent representatives to parliament, which privileges are now lost. The church here is a handsome edifice, and there was formerly a strong castle to defend the town. There are at present but small remains of this fortress, except a tower, which is almost entire, and thought to have been the gateway, and some ruins of walls dispersed here and there. Egremont-castle was built soon after the conquest, by William de Mefchines, brother of Ranulph, the first earl of Cumberland, who gave him the barony of Copeland, in which he was confirmed by king Henry I. when that barony was changed to the barony of Egremont.

There is a weekly market held in this town on Saturdays, and an annual fair on September the nineteenth, for horses and black cattle.

About three miles to the south of Egremont, is a mount or hill, on which are the ruins of a fort or castle, of an oblong form; the main entrance was at the east end,

end, and there is another at the west end, opposite thereto. Near this is a little round hill, now called Cony-garth, about twelve yards high, and six broad at the top, which was made use of as a watch tower; and from it is a fine prospect over all the adjacent country and sea; the fort is called, by the neighbouring inhabitants, Camarvon-castle, and is supposed to be a work of the ancient Britons.

About three miles west of Egremont is a promontory called St. Bees, so named from St. Begagh, or St. Bega, a nun from Ireland, who is said to have founded a small monastery here about the year 650; and a church being built to her memory, houses were afterwards erected near it, and it became in time a town of some note. The nunnery, built by St. Bega, was probably destroyed before the conquest; but there was afterwards a Benedictine priory founded and endowed here by William de Meschines, lord of Copeland, who dedicated it to St. Bega, and made it a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, which was constantly to keep a prior and six monks here. It was endowed partly by himself, partly by his son Ranulph, and by William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, and other nobles. At the dissolution it was valued at one hundred and forty-three pounds, seventeen shillings and two-pence, *per annum*. It is now a parochial church, and the impropiator is Sir James Lowther, Bart. There is here a good grammar-school, founded and endowed by Dr. Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, who was born here; which school has been since much improved by others. The right of presenting a master is in the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford.

At Wardale, between Egremont and Ambleside, a considerable market town of Westmoreland, there was an altar dug up with this inscription:

DEO SANETTO BELATVCADRO AVRELIVS DIATOVA
ARAE X VOTO POSVIT L. L. M. M.

Another altar dedicated to a local deity, was also found near this place, with the following inscription:

DEO CEAHIO AVR M RTI. ET M S ERVRA CIO PRO
SE ET SVIS. V. S. L. L. M.

Images of various kinds, equestrian statues, eagles, lions, ganymedes, and many other remains of antiquity are still dug up, wherever the ground is opened in this district.

About a mile and a half out of the road to Egremont, is Moncafter, which was formerly a seat belonging to the lordship of Millum, but now is the estate of the Pennington's, who have had a mansion-house there ever since the conquest. This place is said to have been built by the family, to shelter the inhabitants against the cold air of the sea; for the old town was more exposed, but the ruins of it are still remaining.

DESCRIPTION of the ISLE OF MAN.

An opportunity offering while we continued at Egremont, of passing over to the Isle of Man, we determined to visit that island, so long famous in history. It seems to have derived its present name from Mona, an appellation given it by Julius Cæsar. Ptolemy calls it Moneda, and Pliny Monabia, or the remote Mona, to distinguish it from Anglesey, also known to the Romans by the name of Mona.

But however this be, the island was inhabited in the times of the Romans by the Britons, who continued to enjoy it a considerable time; but when they were afterwards dispossessed of the greatest part of their territories by the Saxons, Picts and Scots, it became subject to the latter; and we are informed by Orosius, that towards the end of the fourth century, both Ireland, and the Isle of Man, were inhabited by the Scots, and that the present inhabitants appear to be the descendants of the ancient Scots, from their language, which still bears a near affinity with the Erse, and differs but little from that spoken in the highlands of Scotland, and by the Irish. The Norwegians, however, during their repeated invasions of Britain, conquered this island, as well as most of the western isles of Scotland, over which they set up a king, who had the title of king of the

Isles, who chose the Isle of Man for the place of his residence: but in consequence of a treaty between Magnus IV. king of Norway, and Alexander III. king of Scotland, concluded in the year 1266, the Western isles and Man among the rest, were ceded to the Scots, and in 1270, Alexander, having driven the king of Man out of the island, united it, together with the rest of the western isles, to the crown of Scotland. However, Henry IV. king of England, obtained the possession of the Isle of Man, and gave it to John lord Stanley, in whose family it continued till very lately, when the last lord Stanley, earl of Derby, dying without issue, the duke of Atholl, his sister's son, succeeded him as lord of Man and the isles, and continued in the possession of the island till it was purchased of the duke and duchess of Atholl by his present majesty, in the fifth year of his reign. And it is now under the government, and enjoys the protection of the laws of England.

ANTIQUITIES.

The remains of antiquity in this island are very numerous. The ancient churches round Peel-castle, appear to have been originally pagan temples, and in one of them is still a large stone resembling a tripos. On several of the tombs in these churches are fragments of letters, still so intelligible, as to put it beyond doubt, that they were different inscriptions, in the various characters of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabian, Saxon, Irish, and Scots languages; and there is, perhaps, no country in which more Runic inscriptions are to be met with than in this island, particularly upon funeral monuments. These inscriptions are generally cut upon long, flat rag-stones, with crosses on one or both sides, and are to be read from the bottom upwards. These inscriptions are generally upon the edge of the stone; and upon the sides are crosses and small figures of men, horses, stags, dogs, birds, and other devices.

In different parts of the island, are many sepulchral tumuli or barrows, in several of which have been found urns, but most of them were broken in digging them up; yet burnt bones, white, and as fresh as when interred, were found in each of them.

In the last century were dug up in this island several brass daggers, and other military instruments of the same metal, well made; and afterwards was found a target, resembling those still to be seen in the highlands of Scotland, studded with nails of gold, without any alloy, and fastened with rivets of the same metal. A very fine silver crucifix was likewise, some years ago, dug up in the island, together with several pieces of ancient gold, silver, and copper coin.

According to the Scottish writers, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity by the care of Crathlint, king of Scotland, who sent bishop Amphibalus here, about the year 360; but it is the more general opinion, that St. Patrick planted Christianity in this island, and erected the episcopal see here in 447.

SITUATION and EXTENT.

The Isle of Man is seated about half way between England and Ireland, directly west of the southern part of Cumberland, and the northern part of Lancashire. It is situated between the fifty-third and fifty-fourth degree of north latitude, and between the fourth and fifth degree of west longitude. It is about thirty miles long, and fifteen broad in the widest part; but the northern point, as well as two promontories to the south, are very narrow. A high ridge of mountains runs almost the whole length of the island; and supplies the inhabitants on either side with firing and water, for abundance of little rivulets run from thence to the sea; and by the sides of them the inhabitants have, for the most part, built their houses.

SOIL, AIR, RIVERS, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The sides of the mountains are also stored with heath, and excellent peat for fuel. The highest of these mountains

tain called Snafeld, rises about five hundred and eighty yards perpendicular, as appears from their being measured by the barometer. The summit of this mountain affords a fine prospect of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The soil, as in most other places, is very different. To the south it consists of lime stone, and is very fertile. The mountains are cold and less fruitful, but the vallies between them afford good pasture, hay and corn. Towards the north the soil is dry and barren, but might be greatly improved by the use of marle, of which there is sufficient plenty in several of the northern parishes. A large tract of land, called the Curragh, runs the breadth of the Isle between Ramsey and Ballaugh, which is in the northern part of the island, and was formerly a bog, but since its being drained, it has become one of the richest parts of the country; and though the peat is six, eight, and ten feet deep, yet by husbandry and burning, they have obtained a surface of mould that will bear the plough. In this bog have been found very large trees of oak and fir, some of them two feet and a half in diameter, and forty feet long, which the inhabitants suppose have lain there ever since the deluge. It is observable, that the oaks and firs do not lie promiscuously; but where there are plenty of the one, there are generally few or none of the other. In some parts of this tract, there is a remarkable layer of peat, that extends for some miles together, two or three feet in thickness, under a layer of gravel, clay or earth, that is two, three, and even four feet thick. The inhabitants chiefly manure their land with lime and sea-wreck.

Among the quarries of stone here is one of black marble, fit for tomb-stones, and the floors of churches; and also good rocks of lime-stone, which, being burnt with peat or coal, is used to manure barren land. These stones are, in some places, full of petrified shells of different kinds, and such as are not now to be found on these coasts. Here are many quarries of slate, fit for covering houses, of which great quantities are exported. Dr. Gibson observes in his Camden, that, at a place called the Spanish head, is a rock, out of which are wrought long stones resembling beams, fit for mantle trees of twelve or fifteen feet long, and strong enough to bear the weight of the highest stack of chinnies. There are mines of lead, copper and iron, and many hundred tuns of lead have been melted and exported from hence; but here are no coals.

With respect to the rivers of this island, they are all inconsiderable streams; the principal of these are the Selby, which rises near Christchurch, and running a small distance to the east, turns to the north, and falls into Ramsey bay. The White Water runs from north to south, and being joined by an inconsiderable stream, called the Black Water, passes by Douglas, and falls into Douglas bay; these, with some others, are on the east side of the island. On the west are Clanmey, which, after a short course, falls into Dauby bay; and the Neb, which runs north-east, and falls into Peel bay.

The air is sharp and cold in winter, particularly in such places as are exposed to the winds, which are very boisterous; but in all such places as have a natural shelter, the air is as mild as in Lancashire; the frosts being short, and the snow seldom lying long on the ground, especially near the sea. Hence the orchards and gardens produce as good fruit, and necessaries for the kitchen, as any of the neighbouring countries. Though the winds are frequent, and sometimes troublesome, they drive away all noxious vapours, so that no contagious distemper has ever been known in the island, and the inhabitants generally live to a great age.

The black cattle and horses are for the most part less than those of England; but from the late improvements in the cultivation of the land, these have been in the same degree improved, and some have been bred here as large as in other places. They have, indeed, a small hardy breed of horses in the mountains, that are little more than three feet high, and are much coveted by gentlemen abroad for their children; but besides these, they breed horses of a size proper either for the plough or the saddle. In the mountains are a small breed of swine,

called Purrs, which breed and live continually in the mountains, without coming to the houses. Here are also a breed of wild sheep, and both these and the hogs are accounted excellent meat. Among the sheep, they have a species called Loughton, of a buff colour, that have a fine wool, which is made into a pretty cloth, without being dyed; but it is said, that there are neither foxes, badgers, otters, moles, hedgehogs nor snakes, in the island. There is here, however, an airy of eagles, and at least two or three of falcons of a very spirited kind; for which reason king Henry IV. in his grant of this island to Sir John Stanley, first king of Man, of that family, obliged him to present him and his successors, upon the day of their coronation, with a cast of falcons.

In treating of the fowls of this island, we ought not to omit that very near the south-west promontory, called the Mull hill; there is a small island named the Calf of Man, which, at a particular season of the year, is resorted to by a vast number of sea-fowl, particularly puffins, which breed there in the holes of the rabbits; and it is even said, that the rabbits resign their habitations to these fowl during the time they remain on the island. About the middle of August, when the young puffins become sufficiently fledged, and are ready to take wing, the inhabitants of this island catch them in such quantities, that between four and five thousand of them are taken every year, part of which is consumed by the inhabitants, and part of them pickled and sent abroad as presents.

The Isle of Man is well supplied with fish, particularly herrings, of which there is such a considerable fishery, that above twenty-thousand barrels have been frequently exported in one year to France, and other countries. The time of the herring-fishery is between July and Allholland-tide. The whole fleet of boats, each of which is about two tons burthen, is under the government of the water-bailiff on shore, and under an officer at sea, called a vice admiral, who, by the signal of a flag, directs them when to cast their nets. There were due to the lord of the isle, ten shillings from every boat that took above ten mease, every mease being five hundred herrings, and one shilling to the water-bailiff. In acknowledgment of the great blessing of this fishery, and that God may be prevailed with to continue it, every evening before they go to sea, the whole fleet attends divine service on the shore, at the several ports; the respective incumbents on that occasion making use of a form of prayer, lessons, &c. composed for that purpose. Besides this, a petition is inserted in the Litany, and used in the public service throughout the year, for the blessings of the sea.

I N H A B I T A N T S.

The inhabitants are a civilized, orderly people, generally very charitable to the poor, and hospitable to strangers, particularly in the country, where, if a stranger comes to their houses, they would think it an unpardonable crime, not to give him a share of the best provisions and liquors they have in the house. They have ever entertained a profound respect for their lords, especially for those of the house of Derby, who have always treated them with great regard and tenderness. Thin oat-cakes is the common bread of the country.

In their dress they imitate the English; only the poorer sort among the men, especially in the country, wear a kind of sandals of untanned leather, cross laced from the toe to the instep, and gathered about the ankle. People of some fortune have good substantial stone-houses covered with slate; others are thatched; and that the thatch may not be blown off by the boisterous winds, it is secured by a kind of net work formed of straw bands.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

Their lords had, for a long time, waved the title of kings, and were only stiled Lords of Man and the Isles, though they continued to enjoy most of the prerogatives of the crown, as giving the final ascent to all laws; the

power of pardoning offenders, and of changing the sentence of death into banishment; of appointing and displacing the governor and officers; with a right to all forfeitures for treason, felony, and self-murder.

The manner in which the lord of Man, at his first accession, received his investiture, and the homage of his people, was as follows. He sat on Tinwald-hill, in a chair of state, with a canopy over his head, in the open air, facing a chapel, where public prayers and a sermon were made on these occasions. Before him his sword was held with the point upward. His barons, namely the bishop and abbot, with the rest, according to their degrees, sat by his side; his benefited men, council and deemsters, sat before him; his gentry and yeomanry, and the twenty-four keys in their order, while the commons stood without the circle, with three clerks in their surplices. The lords appointed a governor, lieutenant or captain, who constantly resided at Castle-town, where he had a handsome house, and a salary suitable to his station. He held a staff in his hand, as the ensign of his authority, and when he took his oath, swore to do right between the lord and his people, *as uprightly as the staff now standeth*. He was to take care that all officers, civil and military, discharged their duty. He was chancellor, and to him was an appeal from the inferior courts, and from him to the lord; and after all, if there was occasion, to the king of Great-Britain in council.

The council of the island consisted of the governor, the bishop, the archdeacon, two vicars general, the receiver-general, the comptroller, the water-bailiff, and the attorney-general, twenty-four men called the Keys, so called from their unlocking, as it were, or solving the difficulties of the laws, formed the representatives of the commons, and two men called deemsters, were the judges, both in cases of common law, and in criminal and capital offences. The council, and the twenty-four keys, passed all new laws, and in conjunction with the deemsters, settled and determined the meaning of the ancient laws and customs of the country. A court was held in the open air on a hill, in the middle of the island, annually on St. John's day, called the Tinwald; it consisted of the governor, the spiritual and temporal officers, with the twenty-four keys, and two deemsters. At this great assembly all the new laws were published, after their having received the assent of the lord of the island; and every person had a right to present any uncommon grievance, and to have his complaint heard in the face of the whole country. The two deemsters are the temporal judges, both in cases of common law, and of life and death; but those disputes that are too trivial to be brought before a court, are decided at their houses. We ought not here to omit the singular oath taken by the deemster when he enters upon his office, it being expressed in these words: "You shall do justice between man and man, as equally as the herring-bone lies between the two sides."

There are many laws peculiar to this island; thus, if there be no son, the eldest daughter inherits. A widow has one half of her husband's real estate, if she be his first wife, and one quarter if she be the second or third; but if any widow marries again, or miscarries, she loses her widow's right in her late husband's estate. A child born before marriage is capable of inheriting, provided the marriage follows within a year or two, and the woman was never defamed before, with regard to any other man. If any man gets a farmer's daughter with child, he is compelled to marry, or endow her with such a portion as her father would have given her. If a single woman prosecutes a single man for a rape, the ecclesiastical judges impanel a jury, and if this jury finds him guilty, he is brought before the temporal courts; where, if he be found guilty, the deemster delivers to the woman a rope, a sword and a ring, and she has it in her choice to have him hanged, or beheaded, or to marry him. These regulations are still observed, so far as is consistent with the inhabitants being at present subject to the king of Great Britain.

The bishop is stiled Bishop of Sodor and Man, and sometimes Sodor de Man. Whence he derived the title

of Sodor is uncertain; and is variously accounted for; but the most probable opinion seems to be, that it arose from a small island within a musket shot of the shore, near the town of Peel, on which is the ancient cathedral, which being dedicated to *Suðr* our Saviour, was originally called *Ecclesia Soterensis*, from which it was corrupted into *Sodorenfis*. He was till lately nominated to the see by the lord of the island, who presented him to the king of Great Britain for his royal assent, and then to the archbishop of York for consecration. The bishop, notwithstanding his being a baron of the island, has no seat in the British parliament. He has a court for his temporalities, where one of the deemsters sits as judge; and he has this remarkable privilege, that if any of his tenants is guilty of a capital crime, and is to be tried for his life, the bishop's steward may demand him from the lord's bar, and try him in the bishop's court, by a jury of his own tenants; and in case of conviction, his lands are forfeited to the bishop, but his goods and person were at the lord's disposal. The ecclesiastical courts are held by the bishop in person, his arch-deacon, his vicars general, or the archdeacon's official, who are the proper judges in all controversies which happen between executors, within a year after probate of a will, or administration granted. The discipline of the church is extremely strict, offenders of all conditions being obliged to submit to its censures, commutation of penances being abolished by law; and such as are guilty of contumacy, are either imprisoned or excommunicated.

In all the courts of the island, as well ecclesiastical as civil, both parties, whether men or women, plead their own causes. It is but of late years, that attorney came into practice. They are still not considered as necessary, and law-suits are determined without any great expence. The manner of summoning a person before a magistrate is pretty singular: upon a piece of thin slate or stone the magistrate makes a mark, which is generally the initial letters of his christian and surname, which being delivered to the proper officer, he shews it to the person summoned, informs him of the time and place, in which he is to make his appearance, and at whose suit; and if he disobey this summons, he is either fined or committed to prison till he pays costs, and gives security for his standing trial.

MANUFACTURES, and TRADE.

The principal manufactures of this island are linen and woollen cloths, considerable quantities of which are exported; the other articles of trade are black cattle, wool, hides, skins, honey, tallow and herrings. By an act passed in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, several premiums are granted for the encouragement of industry and trade. While this country continued subject to the lords of Man, vast quantities of goods from the East and West Indies, as well as from France, Holland, and other places, were landed here; deposited in ware-houses, and afterwards run ashore on the coast of England, Scotland and Ireland; by which means the revenue of Great Britain was greatly injured; and this rendered it necessary to bring the inhabitants under the immediate subjection of the crown of Great Britain.

With respect to the civil and ecclesiastical divisions, this island is divided into six shreadings, each of which is under the government of a particular magistrate, who is in the nature of a sheriff; and being entrusted with the peace of his district, secures criminals and brings them to justice. The island, as we have already intimated, is a diocese of itself, and lies in the province of York. It contains only seventeen parishes, and four market towns; namely, Castle-town, Douglas, Peel and Ramsey, each of which has its harbours, and a castle or fort for its defence.

MARKET TOWNS.

Castle-town, also called Castle-Ruffen, the metropolis of the island, received its name from a fine ancient

castle, said to have been erected by Guttred, king of Man, about the year 960. This castle, notwithstanding its antiquity, is still a handsome structure, it being built of marble, and is a strong place, surrounded with two broad walls and a moat, over which is a draw bridge, and adjoining to it, within the walls, is a small tower, where state prisoners were formerly confined. Within the castle are held the courts of justice, and on one side of it is the governor's house, which is a spacious and commodious structure, and has a fine chapel, with several offices belonging to the court of chancery. The town stands on the southern coast of the island, on a fine harbour, called Castle-town bay. The buildings here are the most regular of any place in the island, and here the governor keeps his court, and the principal officers of the government reside.

Douglas is situated on the eastern coast, eleven miles north-east of Castle-town. This is the richest and most populous town, and has the best market of any in the island. It has lately increased in the number of its buildings, but the streets are very irregular. There is here a neat chapel, a public school, and several good houses, with excellent vaults and cellars for merchants goods. The harbour is not only the best in the island, but one of the best in the British dominions.

About half a mile from Douglas are still standing the remains of a very magnificent nunnery, in which are several fine monuments, with fragments of inscriptions, one of which is as follows: *ILLUSTRISSIMA MATILDA FILIA—REX MERCIAE—*This Matilda is supposed to have been the daughter of Ethelbert, one of the Saxon kings of Mercia, who is said to have died a recluse. Another monument has the following imperfect inscription: *—CARTESMUNDA VIRGO IMMACULATA—ANNO DOMINI 1230.* This tomb is supposed to have been erected to the memory of Cartesmunda, the beautiful nun of Winchester, who fled from the violence offered her by king John, and who probably took refuge in this monastery, and was interred here.

About five miles to the northward of Castle-town, is a considerable inland village, named Balley-Salley, where formerly stood a religious foundation, begun in 1098, by Mac Manis, governor of the island; but afterwards, Olave, king of Man, granting some possessions here to the abbey of Furnes in Lancashire, Ivo or Evan, abbot of Furnes, erected in 1134 a Cistercian abbey in this place, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to Furnes. In 1192, the Monks removing to Douglas, continued there four years, and then returned to Bally-Salley, where they flourished some years after the general suppression of religious houses in England.

Eleven miles north of Douglas is Ramsfey, which is seated on the north-east coast of the island, and is only remarkable for a good fort, and an excellent harbour; north of which is a spacious bay, in which the greatest fleets may ride at anchor with the utmost safety, from all winds but the north east.

Peel is situated on the western coast, sixteen miles south-west of Ramsfey, and ten miles north-west of Castle-town. It is a place of considerable trade, and has several good houses. Upon a small island close to the town, is Peel-castle, in which is a garrison: this is one of the strongest and best situated castles in the world; for the island upon which it stands is a huge rock, of a stupendous height, above the level of the sea; so that it is inaccessible from all quarters, except the town, from which it is separated by a small strait that may be forded at low water. The castle is surrounded by three walls well planted with cannon. These walls are of a prodigious thickness, and built of a bright, durable stone. The ascent to the castle, from the place of landing to the first wall, is sixty steps cut out of the rock, and on the outside of this exterior wall are four watch towers. From the first to the second wall is an ascent of thirty steps, also cut out of the rock. Within the interior wall round the castle, are the remains of three churches, so decayed, that they contain only the walls and a few tombs. There is here also a fourth church, which is the cathedral of the island, and is dedicated to

St. Germain, the first bishop of Man. This structure is kept in better repair, and within it is a chapel appropriated to the use of the bishop, under which is a dungeon, for such offenders as incur the punishment of imprisonment, in virtue of a sentence of the ecclesiastical courts; and is represented as one of the most dreadful places of confinement that imagination can form. The castle is said to be amazingly magnificent, and that the largeness and loftiness of the rooms, the fine echoes resounding through them, the many winding galleries and the prospect of the sea and ships from such an eminence, fill the minds of the spectators with astonishment.

The bishop has his residence in the parish of Kirk Michael, where he has a good house and chapel, with large gardens and pleasant walks, sheltered with groves of fruit and forest trees, and so well situated in the middle of the island, that from thence it is easy for him to visit any part of his diocese, and to return home in the same day.

With respect to the religious foundations not yet mentioned, we have only to add, that at Bemakan, a village in Kirk Harberry parish, was a house of Minor Friars, founded in the year 1373.

And at Ballamona, Godred, king of Man, founded a monastery in 1176, but it was afterwards granted to the abbey of Bally-Salley, to which the monks removed.

Having satisfied our curiosity with regard to the Isle of Man, we again returned to Egremont, in order to pursue our tour through the county of Cumberland, and next visited Ravenglas, generally supposed to derive its name from the Irish words Ravigh and Glas, which signify a braky green, such being the soil on which it stands; though some are of opinion, the original name was Avonglas, a word signifying a sky-coloured river. It is a well built town, situated between the rivers Esk, Irt, and Mute, two hundred and seventy-two miles from London. The Esk and Mute falling here into the sea, form a good harbour for ships; and the inhabitants have a considerable fishery, with the privilege of taking wood from the royal forests or manors, to make the engines, or weirs, called fish garths, in the river Esk, which was granted them by king John, and which they still enjoy.

This town has a weekly market on Saturdays, and two annual fairs, viz. June the eighth, and August the fifth, for horses, black cattle and yarn.

Carlton is a small village about six miles north-west of Ravenglas, and a mile and an half out of the road, seated at the mouth of the river Irt, chiefly inhabited by husbandmen.

At about two miles distance from it to the north-east is Irton, a village on the river Irt, at the mouth of which the inhabitants formerly used to fish for pearl-muscles, and some gentlemen even procured a patent for that purpose; but it turned out to no considerable advantage. It was the estate and manor of the Irtons, of which was Ralph de Irton, bishop of Carlisle, in 1280.

We passed from hence to Bootle, or Bowtel, situated near the southern extremity of the county, two hundred and seventy miles from London. This was formerly the inheritance of the Cowplands, who held it soon after the conquest, giving name to this extremity of the county. It is a small inconsiderable town, of note but for a weekly market on Wednesdays, and two annual fairs, viz. on April the fifth, and September the twenty-fourth, for cloth and corn.

From Bootle we continued our journey to Keswick, situated near the north-west end of the lake Derwent-water, in a fertile plain, two hundred and eighty-three miles from London. It is almost encompassed with the mountains, called Derwent-Fells, on which the waters that rise from below are perpetually condensed. The air of this town is mild, it being particularly sheltered from the north winds by the lofty mountain called Skiddow. The town is, however, greatly decayed, and much inferior to what it was formerly. It consists chiefly of one long street, and has a work-house for the poor of the place erected in the reign of king Charles I.

by Sir John Banks, knight, a native of this town. Kefwick has been long noted for having within its neighbourhood mines of the finest black lead in the world; hence it is chiefly inhabited by miners, and many of the poorer inhabitants subsist by carrying on a trade with strolling Jews with black-lead, clandestinely procured. Here is a weekly market on Saturdays, and an annual fair held on the second of August, for leather and woollen yarn.

Among the natural curiosities of this county we may justly reckon the mountains, some of which, for their height, are extremely remarkable; particularly Hard-knot-hill, Wry-nose, and Skiddaw. Hard-knot-hill, at the foot of which rises the river Esk, is a ragged mountain, so steep that it is almost impossible to ascend it; yet about an hundred and fifty years ago, some huge stones were discovered upon the very summit, which Camden supposed to have been the foundation of a castle, but which may with greater probability be considered as the ruins of some church or chapel; for in the early ages of christianity, it was esteemed a work of most meritorious devotion, to erect crosses and build chapels upon the tops of the highest hills and promontories, not only because they were more conspicuous, but because they were proportionably nearer to heaven; such buildings were generally dedicated to St. Michael, and it was from such chapels and crosses that the ridge of mountains which run along the east side of this county, on the borders of Northumberland, obtained the name of Cross Fells, for they were before called Fiends, or Devil's Fells; and a small town at the bottom of them, about two miles distant from Hexham, in Northumberland, still bears the name of Dilston, which is a corruption of Devil's Town, the name by which it is called in some ancient records still extant.

Wry-nose is situated about a mile south-east of Hard-knot-hill, near the high road from Penrith to Kirby, a market-town in Lancashire. Near this road, and on the top of the mountain, are three stones, commonly called shire stones, which, though they lie within a foot one of another, are yet in three counties; one in Cumberland, another in Westmoreland, and the third in Lancashire.

Skiddaw stands north of Kefwick, and at a prodigious height; divides like Parnassus into two heads, from whence there is a view of Scroffel-hill, in the shire of Annandale, in Scotland, where the people prognosticate a change of weather by the mists that rise or fall upon the tops of this mountain, according to the following proverbial rhyme:

If Skiddaw have a cap,
Scroffel wots full well of that.

Besides the three mountains above-mentioned, there are two others, called Lanvelling and Castinand, which are joined in a couplet of the same age and kind as the foregoing:

Skiddaw, Lanvelling, and Castinand,
Are the highest hills in all England.

But the most remarkable particulars in the mountains are the black-lead or wade-mines, situated near Kefwick. On the left of the road leading from that town to the mines, is a ridge of rude craggy rocks, extending near four miles; and on the right is Kefwick-Lake, beyond which is a group of pyramidal hills, which form an uncommon appearance. At the head of this lake the Derwent is contracted to a narrow river, and runs between two precipices, whose summits are covered with wood, and are eight hundred yards in perpendicular height. On the west side of the Derwent, in this streight, and directly under one of these stupendous precipices, lies the village of Grange.

After passing this gut, the Bowder stone of Barrowdale presents itself to the traveller's view. This is by much the largest stone in England, being at least equal in size to a first rate man of war. It lies close to the road side on the right hand, and appears to have been a fragment detached from the precipice above, by lightning, or perhaps an earthquake. The road now proceeds through groves of hazel, which grow here with great luxuriance, and bear excellent nuts.

Barrowdale chapel, the area of which is scarcely equal to that of a pidgeon-cote, and its height much less, is situated on the left hand; but before you come to it the valley expands, and the two streams, which are here divided, form the Derwent by their union. The curious traveller now enters another narrow valley, winding through mountains totally barren; and after an hour's travelling, arrives at Leathwaite, which is just under the mines, and near ten miles ride from Kefwick. A dreadful scene now presents itself to view, a steep mountain, above seven hundred yards high, is to be climbed on foot; here the precipices are surprizingly variegated with apices, prominences, spouting jets of water, cataracts, and rivers precipitated from the cliffs with an alarming noise. After passing one of these rivers over a wretched foot-bridge the traveller begins to ascend, when in about an hour he reaches the spot where the interloping miners dig with mattocks, and other instruments, in the rubbish of the mines, that were formerly wrought, for lumps of black lead, by selling which these fellows make a livelihood.

The black lead is found in heavy lumps, some being hard, gritty, and of small value, others soft, and of a fine texture. The lumps found in the rubbish seldom exceed half a pound in weight, but those found in the mines are said to weigh six or seven pounds; they work forward for it, and the pits resemble quarries or gravel pits. The hill on which it is found is a dirty brittle clay, interspersed with springs, and in some places shivers of the rock. Black lead grows in great plenty from the bottom of the mountain to the height of above three hundred yards; but the upper part is in a manner entirely barren. This mineral has not any of the qualities of metal, for it will not fuse but calcine in an intense fire. Before its value was discovered, the farmers used it to mark their sheep, as those of the southern countries do ruddle; Mr. Smith, of Wigton, who made an actual survey of the spot, observes, that it is neither the petroleum, the melanteria, nor the pinguitis of the ancients; nor does it agree with any description of Pliny or Aldrovandus. About one hundred and fifty yards above the rubbish, where the interlopers dig, is the miners lodge, to which the ascent is very steep.

After reaching the summit of the black lead hill, there is a large plain to the west, from whence arises another craggy ascent of near five hundred yards in height. The whole mountain is called Unnisterre. On this second precipice not an herb is to be seen, except wild favine, growing in the interstices of the naked rocks. There the prospect is truly dreadful; the horrid projection of vast promontories, the vicinity of the clouds, the thunder of the explosions in the slate quarries, with mountains heaped on mountains all around, fill the mind with a kind of involuntary horror.

On the foot of the Skiddaw, on which the town of Kefwick is situated, is skirted with the lake Basingthwaite, a large piece of water of an oblong figure, about five miles long, and one mile broad, and inclosed by a prodigious range of formidable mountains.

You walk from the town first down to Cockshut-hill, a small rising ground, within the amphitheatre of mountains, and has been lately planted. The view of the lake from hence is very beautiful: you have a most elegant sheet of water at your feet, of the finest colour imaginable, spotted with islands, on which you see five, and are high enough to command the water around them. One is in the middle, of about five acres of grass land, with a house under a clump of trees on one side of it; the whole object beautifully picturesque. You look also upon another planted with Scotch firs; and also upon three others more distant. This is the view of the floor of this noble amphitheatre; the walls are in different stile—sublime. To the left you look first on a hilly rock, partly covered with shrubby wood; and further on, upon a chain of tremendous rocks, near four hundred yards high; their feet are spread with hanging woods, but their heads bear, broken, and irregular. Following the line, the lake seems to lose itself among a wood of rocks and mountains, the tops rising one above another in the wildest manner imaginable. The opposite shore presents

you a full view of a vast range of hills; and behind, you look upon the prince of the surrounding mountains, Skiddow, whose tremendous head rears above the clouds.

Leaving this hill you walk down to your boat, and are struck with the limpid transparency of the water, which almost exceeds belief; the bottom is quite paved with stones, and the white ones glitter through the tremulous curl of the surface like so many diamonds. You row to the left pass, a variety of shore, here rocky and projecting, there low and retiring, coast a planted island, and coming under Wallow Crag, one of the immense rocks before mentioned, you have from its foot a very fine view. The surrounding rocks and mountains are truly noble; the crag above you, fringed about a third of its height with pendent woods; the lake at your feet breaks beautifully into a bay behind a promontory, called Stable-hills; against it is Brampsholm Island; and over the low part of the promontory you catch the wood on Lord's Island, in a very pleasing manner. The opposite shore is beautifully scattered with hanging woods, and some white houses give a liveliness to the view truly pleasing.

Taking your boat again, and rowing till you are opposite the opening between Wallow and Barrow Crags, the noise of a water-fall unseen, will induce you to land again; walking on to a little ruinous bridge, you look upon a romantic hollow of rocks and woods, with a stream pouring down the clefts in many sheets, and seen among the trees in the most picturesque manner; a romantic scene of rock, and wood, and water thirty feet high.

Rowing from hence, under Barrow Crag, the shore is rocky, and various. Passing some low ground, and landing on a rising one, the view is exquisite. The water breaks in the most beautiful manner imaginable, into bays and sheets, stretching away from the eye most gloriously, between the Stable Hills, Lord's Island, and Vicar's Island. Brampsholm cuts in the middle; and St. Alban's Isle presents his broad side to your full view. At the other end of the lake, the rising hills, part of cultivated, waving inclosures, and part of hanging woods, all scattered with white houses, and the whole crowned with the lofty mountains, are beautifully picturesque, and contrast finely with the view of the south end of the lake, around which the rocks and mountains are tremendously bold, pendent, and threatening.

Following the coast, the shore is thinly fringed with wood; then you row around a projecting land, containing several inclosures, and come under a fine, thick, hanging wood, with a raging torrent breaking through it, over rocks, just seen between the wood and Barrow-side, but heard in the most romantic manner. You next anchor in a bay, the environs of which are dreadful; you are under a monstrous craggy rock, (Throng Crag,) scattered with shrubby wood to the very edge, and almost perpendicular; and moving the eye from the formidable object, you find this end of the lake surrounded with a chain of them, in the boldest and abruptest stile imaginable. The opposite shore of mountains very great; and noise of distant water-falls heard most gloriously.

From hence you coast a dreadful shore of fragments, which time has broken from the towering rocks, many of them of a terrible size; some stopped on the land by larger than themselves, and others rolled into the lake, through a path of desolation, sweeping trees, hillocks, and every thing to the water; the very idea of a small shiver against the boat strikes with horror.

Advancing, you catch the view of a most beautiful water-fall, within the wave of a gentle bend of the rocks; but to enjoy the full luxuriance of this exquisite landscape, it is necessary to land and walk to an opening in the grove, from whence it is seen in surprising beauty.

You look up a tremendous wall of rock perpendicular to the top, scattered with wood, that seems to hang in the air; a large stream rushes out of a cliff near the top, and falls, in the most broken and romantic manner, several hundred feet. It falls in one gush for several yards; a projecting part of the rock breaks it

then into three streams, which are presently quite lost behind hanging woods. Lower down, you again catch it in a single bright sheet, among the surrounding dark wood, in the most elegant picturesque manner that fancy can conceive. Losing itself again behind the intervening trees, it breaks to the view in various scattered streams, half seen, glittering in the sun beams, among the branches of the trees, in the most bewitching colours of nature's clear obscure. Lower still, you again catch it united in one bright rushing fall, in the dark bosom of a fine hollow wood, which finishes the scene. The surrounding hills, rocks, and scattered pendent woods, are all romantic and sublime, and tend nobly to set off this most exquisite touch of rural elegance.

Following to the coast you sail round a sweet little island, a clump of wood growing out of the lake; but it is joined to the main land when the water is very low. From hence, pursuing the voyage, you come into the narrow part of the lake, and have a full view of most romantic terrible craggy rocks, inclosing a most grand and beautiful cascade. It is a view that must astonish the spectator. You look up to two dreadful pointed rocks, of a vast height, which almost hang over your head, partly scattered with shrubby wood, in the wildest taste of nature. Between them is a dreadful precipice of broken craggy rock, over which a raging torrent foams down in one vast sheet of water, several yards wide, just broken into ebullitions by the points of the rocks unseen. At another time we saw it, when the craggy rock appeared, and the stream was broken by it into several gushing torrents, which seemed to issue distinctly from clefts in the rock in the most picturesque manner imaginable. The water is lost in one spot, caught again in another; foaming out of this cleft with rushing impetuosity, and trickling down that with the most pleasing elegance. Nothing can be fancied more grand, more beautiful, or romantic.

Taking a winding walk through the wood, it leads down to a rapid stream which you cross, and presently come to a new and most delicious scene. To the right you catch a side view of the fall just described, in a new direction, and most beautifully embosomed in rock and hanging wood. Full in front you look upon another cascade, which rushes out as it were from the rotten stump of an old tree, and falling down an irregular surface of rock, it breaks into larger and more sheets, some full, others thin and trickling, a most sweet variety. After this, it breaks again, and falls into the stream in fresh beauty, elegantly romantic.

Following the shore into fleet water, you come into a region of most stupendous rocks, broken, and irregularly pointed, in the most abrupt and wild manner imaginable, with monstrous fragments, large as a house, that have tumbled from their heads—Dreadful in the idea!

Pursuing the water to its point, you come into a new and most glorious amphitheatre of rocks and mountains; on one side, craggy, broken, and wildly irregular; and on the other, a vast range of mountain side. The hollow magnificently great.

Going up the river to Grange bridge, under Grange Crag the lake is lost: the prospect new and terrible; a whole sweep of rocks, crags, mountains, and dreadful chafms.

Leaving the boat, and walking up to the village, you gain the view of a cone-like rocky woody hill, rising in the midst of a hollow of mountains, most nobly romantic. From hence following the road to the lake under Brandelow Hill, you have the noblest view of rocks and hills in the world. Grange Crag and Crown Head appear in full view, surrounded by an immense wall of rock and mountain. The effect astonishingly great.

Taking boat again you row round a prodigious fine promontory, beautifully wooded; and upon turning it, you tack about round a most exquisite little island in the bay; and if the water is very high, there are two more very fine woody islands, around which you may row. This little archipelago will entertain a person of the least taste. Nor is the view of the lake's environs unworthy of admiration. The crags and cliffs to the right are tremendous.

mendous. Skiddow fronts you in the sublimest stile: Saddle-back on one side of him rears his head in the boldest manner. To the left you look upon an exceeding fine hanging wood, beautifully spread over a waving hill.

Advancing with the coast you next land at the lead mines, which, if you have a taste for grotto work, will entertain, as a boat may be loaded with spar of various glittering and beautiful kinds. Here also are two curiosities of an uncommon kind, viz. two salt springs.

Sailing along the shore it leads you under a noble hill most beautifully spread with wood; it is covered thick with young timber trees, which grow in the most picturesque manner down to the very water's edge. You next enter a little bay, and look upon a most elegant small round hill, covered with wood, inimitably beautiful. This you also coast, nor can any thing be more truly exquisite than these two slopes of wood, with beautiful inclosures between them, contrasting the sublimity of the rocks and mountains in the noblest stile. Nor should you here forget to remark three or four inclosures on the other side of the lake, down to the water's edge, under Achness Fell; they are exquisite.

Sailing by some very beautiful grass inclosures you catch a white house romantically situated; and then skirting more inclosures, turn round a small but most exquisite promontory, with a sweet clump of trees on it. This leads into a very fine land locked bay, which commands a beautiful sloping hanging wood; the scene enlivened by a white house, quite in the spot of taste. From hence you look over the lake upon Castle-Head-Crag, a fine round of rocky wood rising out of a vale and backed with waving inclosures.

The shore from hence is most beautifully indented and irregular, running up among little hills finely fringed with wood. From hence you wind in and out of several bays and creeks, commanding very picturesque views of the land, and around a most noble hill of shrubby wood covered to the very top. From hence around the town the shore is flat.

Your next view of Keswick must be from land, by walking up the vast rocks and crags first described. This is a journey which will terrify those who have been only used to flat countries. The walk to the highest rock is a mile and half up, and almost perpendicular, horribly rugged, and tremendous; it is rather a climbing crawl than a walk. The path crossed the stream, which forms the first mentioned cascade, in the midst of dreadful cliffs and romantic hollows. The torrent roars beneath you, in some place seen, in others hid by rock and wood.

From hence you climb through a slope of underwood to the edge of a precipice, from which you look down upon the lake and islands in a most beautiful manner; for coming at once upon them, after leaving a thick dark wood, the emotions of surprize and admiration are very great.

Following the path (if it may be so called) you pass many romantic spots, and come to a projection of the hill, from which you look down, not only upon the lake as before, but also upon a semi-circular vale of inclosures, of a most beautiful verdure, which gives a fine curve into the lake. One of the fields is scattered over with trees, which from hence have the most truly picturesque effect imaginable.

Advancing further yet, you come to the head of Craftig-fall, which is a vast opening among these immense rocky mountains, that lets in between them a view across the lake, catching two of the islands, &c in a most beautiful manner; nor can any thing be more horribly romantic than the adjoining ground where you command this sweet view.

At last we gained the top of the crag, and from it the prospect is truly noble; you look down upon the lake, spotted with its islands, so far below as to appear in another region; the lower hills and rocks rise most picturesquely to the view. To the right you look down upon a beautiful vale of cultivated inclosures, whose verdure is painting itself. The town presents its scattered houses, among woods and spreading trees. Above

it rises Skiddow, cloud-topped in a sublime magnitude.

Descending to the town, we took our leave of this enchanting region of landscape, by scaling the formidable walls of Skiddow himself. It is five miles to the top, but the immensity of the view fully repays for the labour of gaining it. You look upon the lake, which here appears no more than a little basin, and its islands but as so many spots; it is surrounded by a prodigious range of rocks and mountains, wild as the waves, sublimely romantic. These dreadful sweeps, the sport of nature in the most violent of her moments, are the most striking objects seen from Skiddow; but in mere extent the view is prodigious.

Before we quit the neighbourhood of Keswick, it may be proper to mention a surprising inundation which happened in the valley of St. John, on the twenty-second of August, 1749. It began with most terrible thunder and incessant lightening, the preceding day having been extremely hot and sultry. The inhabitants, for two hours before the breaking of the cloud, heard a strange noise, like the wind blowing in the tops of high trees. It is thought from the great damage it did in so small a space of time as two hours, to have been a spout or large body of water, which, by the lightening incessantly rarefying the air, broke at once on the tops of the mountains, and descended upon the valley below, which is about three miles long, half a mile broad, and lies nearly east and west, being closed on the south and north sides with prodigious high, steep, and rocky mountains; Legburthet Fells on the north side received almost the whole cataract, for the spout did not extend above a mile in length. It chiefly swelled four small brooks, but to so amazing a degree, that the largest of them, called Catchety Gill, swept away a mill and a kiln in five minutes, leaving the place where they stood covered with fragments of rocks and rubbish three or four yards deep, inasmuch, that one of the mill-stones could not be found. During the violence of the storm, the fragments of rocks which rolled down the mountain, choked up the old course of this brook, but the water forcing its way through a shivery rock, formed a chasm four yards wide, and about eight or nine deep. These brooks lodged such quantities of gravel and sand on the meadows on their borders, that they were irrecoverably lost. Many large pieces of rocks were carried a considerable way into the fields; some larger than a team of ten horses can move, and one of them measuring nineteen yards in circumference.

Having fully surveyed the town and neighbourhood of Keswick, we continued our tour towards Penrith, and in our way visited Highgate-castle, which is founded upon a rock, and the court thereof a natural pavement.

The road then passes by Plumpton-park, which is a very large piece of ground, formerly set apart by the kings of England, for keeping of deer for their own use, as well as for hunting. It was once so well stocked, that king Edward I. is said to have killed two hundred bucks in one day. Camden seems to intimate, that after this was dis-forested by king Henry VIII. he ordered houses to be built; but this is a mistake, for there were many parishes and townships in it, long before that time. Near to this place is Old Perith, already-mentioned, where there have been several stones found with inscriptions, it having been a Roman station.

After the river Eden has received the Eimot, it passes towards the north, and within half a mile of it, on the bank of the river, is a grotto, consisting of two rooms dug out of the rocks, called Isis Parlith. There is now a difficult and dangerous passage thereto; but in former times it was certainly a place of great strength and security; for it had iron gates, which were standing not a great many years ago.

Penrith is nineteen miles south of Carlisle, and two hundred and eighty-two north-west of London. It is situated on a hill called Penrith or Perith-fell, about two miles north of the river Emot, on the borders of the county next to Westmoreland. This is now a town of considerable note, carrying on a great trade, particularly in tanned leather, and the sessions are frequently held here. Penrith is large, populous, and well built;

and in its spacious market-place is a town-house, on which, in several places are represented bears climbing ragged staves. The church is handsome and spacious, having been lately rebuilt; the roof is supported by numerous pillars, the shafts of which are each of one entire stone, of a reddish colour, and were hewn out of a quarry in the neighbourhood of the town. Penrith was formerly fortified to the west with a royal castle belonging to the kings of England, but by which of them it was founded, is at this time uncertain. This castle is now in ruins; it continued in the crown till William III. granted it, together with the honour of Penrith, to William Bentinck, earl of Portland, ancestor to the present duke of Portland.

In the church-yard, on the north side of Penrith, is a sepulchral monument, which we must not pass over. It consists of large pillars, each four yards in height, and about five yards distant one from the other. The inhabitants have a tradition, that they were set up in memory of a knight, named Sir Owen Caesarius, of great strength and stature, inasmuch, that they say his body reached from one pillar to the other, and that the rude figures of bears, which are of stone, and erected two on each side of his grave, between the pillars, are in memory of his great exploits against those creatures, but we do not remember to have ever read that bears infested England; it is therefore more probable, that he killed wild boars, and that the bears were a part of his ensign's armorial. On the out-side of the vestry wall to the north, is also a rude inscription in Latin, signifying that there was a plague in this county in the year 1598, whereof died at Kendal two thousand five hundred, at Richmond two thousand two hundred, at Penrith two thousand two hundred and sixty-six, and at Carlisle one thousand one hundred and ninety-six. The subject of this inscription is the more remarkable, because our historians do not mention any such distemper having raged that year, yet is the circumstance still farther corroborated by the church register of Edenhall, a neighbouring parish, which takes notice of forty-two persons dying of the plague the same year in that little village. Penrith has a considerable weekly market on Tuesdays, and has two annual fairs for horses and horned cattle, namely, on Whitfun-Tuesday, and November the eleventh.

There was formerly at Penrith, a house of grey friars, founded before the reign of Edward II. but its revenue is not known. There are two charity-schools here, one for boys, and the other for girls, both which were by a benefaction of one Mr. Robinson, a citizen of London, who gave fifty-five pounds, *per annum*, to the parish.

In the year 1385, Penrith was burnt by the Scots, who had cruelly ravaged the whole country, taking advantage of the retreat of Richard II. after he had gained many advantages over them, and driven them into their own country, with fire and sword, which was owing to the bad advice of his favourite, and the jealousy he had conceived of the duke of Lancaster. This happened in the eighth year of his reign, and his weak behaviour, on this occasion, was afterwards made a principal article against him.

About six miles from Penrith is Hull's water, a very fine lake. The approach to it is very beautiful; the most advantageous way of seeing it is to take the road up Dunmanlot-hill, for you rise up a very beautiful planted hill, and see nothing of the water till you gain the summit, when the view is uncommonly beautiful. You look down at once upon one sheet of the lake, which appears prodigiously fine. It is an oblong water, cut by islands, three miles long, and a mile and half broad in some places, in others a mile. It is inclosed within an amphitheatre of hills, in front at the end of the reach, projecting down to the water edge, but retiring from it on each side, so as to leave a space of cultivated inclosures between the feet and the lake. The hedges that divide them are scattered with trees; and the fields of both grass and corn, waving in beautiful slopes from the water, interdicted by hedges, in the most picturesque manner.

Upon the right, a bold swelling hill of turf rises with a fine air of grandeur. - Another view from off this hill is on to a mountain's side, which presents to the eye a swelling slope of turf, and over it Saddle-back rises in a noble stile.

Another view from this hill is down upon a beautiful vale of cultivated inclosures; Mr. Haffel's house at Delmaine, in one part, almost encompassed with a plantation. Here you likewise catch some meanders of the river, through the trees, and hear the roar of a waterfall. This hill is itself a very fine object, viewed every way, but the simplicity of its effect is destroyed, by being cut by a double stripe of Scotch firs across it, which varies the colour of the verdure, and consequently breaks the unity of the view.

Another point of view from which this part of the lake is seen to good advantage, is from off Soulby Fell. You look down upon the water, which spreads very finely to the view, bounded to the right by the hills, which rise from the very water; at the other, by Dunmanlot-hill; in front, by a fine range of inclosures, rising most beautifully to the view, and the water's edge skirted by trees, in a most picturesque manner.

Directing your course under the lake, and landing at Swarth Fell, the next business should be to mount its height. The lake winds at your feet like a noble river; the opposite banks, beautiful inclosures, exquisitely fringed with trees; and some little narrow slips, like promontories, jet into it with the most picturesque effect imaginable; and at the same time hear the noise of a water-fall beneath, but unseen.

Taking boat again, and sailing with the course of the lake, you turn with its bend, and come into a very fine sheet of water, which appears like a lake of itself. It is under Howtown and Hawling Fell. The environs here are very striking; cultivated inclosures on one side, crowned with the tops of hills; and on the other, a woody craggy hill down to the very water's edge. The effect fine.

Next you double Hawling Fell, and come again into a new sheet of water, under Martindale Fell, which is a prodigious fine hill, of a bold, abrupt form; and between that and Hawling Fell, a little rising wave of cultivated inclosures, skirted with trees; the fields of the finest verdure, and the picturesque appearance of the whole most exquisitely pleasing. It is a most delicious spot, within an amphitheatre of rugged hills.

Following the bend of the water under New Crag, the views are more romantic than in any part hitherto seen. New Crag, to the right, rears a bold, abrupt head, in a stile truly sublime; and passing it a little, the opposite shore is very noble. Martindale Fell rises steep from the water's edge, and presents a bold wall of mountain; really glorious. In front, the hills are craggy, broken, and irregular in shape (not height) like those of Keswick. They project so boldly to the very water, that the outlet or wind of the water is shut by them from the eye. It seems inclosed by a shore of steep hills and crags. From hence to the end of the lake, which there is sprinkled by three or four small islands, the views are in the same stile, very wild and romantic. It is an exceedingly pleasing entertainment to sail about this fine lake, which is nineteen miles round, and presents to the eye several very fine sheets of water; and abounds, for another amusement, with noble fish; pike to thirty pounds weight; perch to six pounds; trout to six; besides many other sorts. The water is of a most beautiful colour, and admirably transparent.

From Penrith, a road extends north-east to Newcastle in Northumberland. At about a mile north of this road, and four north-west of Penrith, are the two Salkelds, at the lesser of them are two circles, consisting of seventy-seven stones, each ten feet high, and before them at the entrance stands one by itself, which is fifteen feet. This the common people call Long-meg, and the rest her daughters. Within the circle there are two heaps of stones, under which the inhabitants suppose there are dead bodies buried; and Camden thinks it very probable, as he imagines the great stones are the monument of some victory. However, the annotator is of opinion, that

that the stones in the middle are no part of the monument; but have been gathered off the adjacent ploughed lands, and have been thrown together here as in a waste corner of the field; and as to the great stone, there is reason to believe, that this was formerly a Druid temple.

At two miles and a half to the north of this road, and eight miles north-east of Penrith, is Kirk-Oswald; situated on the east side of the river Eden. It is at present a town of no great note, but was formerly famous for its castle, founded soon after the conquest, by Radulph Engaine, lord of Kirk-Oswald, and afterwards came by marriage to Sir Hugh Mervill, one of the four knights who killed Thomas a Becket; the sword with which he killed him is said to have been kept here for some time. The castle next came by marriage to the Moltons; and then, in the reign of king Edward III. to the Dacres, in which family it continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when by marriage of the heiress, it came to the family of the Leonards, earls of Suffex, in which it continued till the reign of queen Anne, when the last earl of that name dying without issue male, it was exposed to sale, and purchased by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. This castle, if we may judge by the ruins, must have been large and extensive; many of the walls are yet standing with an hexagonal tower still entire, having battlements on its top. Kirk-Oswald, which received its name from the church being dedicated to St. Oswald, has a weekly market on Thursdays, and two annual fairs for horned cattle, on the Thursday before Whit Sunday, and August the fifth.

Proceeding on the same road, at the distance of eighteen miles north-east of Penrith, is Alston-More, a market-town on the eastern borders of the county near Northumberland, on the road leading from Penrith to Newcastle. It is not a place of any great consequence, which may be the reason why our modern geographers have omitted to mention it. Near this town the river South Tine takes its rise, and there is in the neighbourhood an ancient copper mine. The market is held on Saturdays, and there are two annual fairs, namely, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in September, for horned cattle, horses, linnen and woollen cloth.

Curious PLANTS found in Cumberland.

Jagged yellow rocket of the Isle of Man. *Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea*. Found plentifully on the sea-bank in Sella fields.

Sea Buglafs. *Ecchium marinum*, P. B. Found in great plenty on the sea-shore near White-haven.

Water gilly-flower or Gladiole. *Gladiolus lacustris Dortmanni Clus.* Found in the lake called Hull's-water, that parts Westmoreland and Cumberland.

English wood-vetch. *Probus sylvaticus nostras.* Found in the hedges and pastures between Perith and New-castle.

The great bilberry-bush. *Idea foliis subrotundis major*, Ger. Found in wet marshy grounds.

Small knotted and variegated horse-tail. *Equisetum nudum variegatum minus.* Found in many places in a light sandy soil.

Bastard-hemp, with a large white flower. *Cannabis spuria fere magno albo perelegante.* Found about Blencarn in great plenty.

REMARKS on the SEA-COASTS of Cumberland.

The coast of Cumberland is, in general, very high land, and the shore edged with sands. The channel of the Solway Frith is but narrow, though ships of very considerable burden may enter it. A little to the southward of Solway-frith, is a very considerable bay, at the bottom of which the town of Abbey-holm is situated. It is about two miles broad at the entrance, and capacious enough to hold a very considerable fleet of ships.

The mouth of the Eln is navigable to a village called Derham, but is little frequented, there being no place of note in the neighbourhood. The harbour of Whitehaven is well frequented, a great trade being carried on there especially in the exportation of coals.

About five miles to the south-ward of Whitehaven is St. Bees-head, before which a sand stretches out above a mile from the beach. And about a quarter of a mile from the head is a large rock, dry at low water, but separated, at about half-flood from the main land.

The port of Egremont is capable of receiving ships of considerable burden; and a large sand, called the Burr, stretching before the harbour, forms an excellent road, where vessels may ride in two fathom water.

A large sand, called Whedbeck-head, stretches a very considerable distance along the coast from the haven of Ravinglafs, to Milburn-castle. And without it, at about a mile distance, is a small shoal called the Tanner; They are both dry at Low-water, and there are three fathoms water close to these sands.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Cumberland.

This county sends six members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county; two members for the city of Carlisle, and two for Cockermouth,



W E S T M O R E L A N D.

THIS county, which has its name from its western situation, and the nature of its soil, which is principally moorish, is bounded on the west and north-west by Cumberland; on the north-east by the bishopric of Durham; on the east by Yorkshire; and on the south by Lancashire. It extends in length from east to west about forty-seven miles; and in breadth from north to south forty-five; and about one hundred and thirty in circumference. It is not, like other counties, divided into hundreds, but into two wards, and each of these wards into constablewicks. It contains sixty-four parishes, in which are eight market-towns, and about six thousand six hundred houses. It lies in the province of York, and partly in the diocese of Carlisle, and partly in that of Chester.

Westmoreland is one of the counties which, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by a tribe of ancient Britons, called the Brigantes, of whom some account has been given among the antiquities of the county of Cumberland. The traces of two military ways of the Romans are still visible in this county, upon one of which several relics of very remote antiquity have been discovered. It runs south-east from the city of Carlisle, in Cumberland, to Penrith, near which it passes the river Eimot into Westmoreland; and crossing the county in nearly the same direction through Appleby, enters Yorkshire at Rearcross, north-east of Brough, under Stanmore. The other Roman highway, commonly called the Marden-way, enters the north-east part of this county at Rere, or Roy-cross, and from thence passes to Maiden castle, a small square fort, by some supposed to have been originally built by the Romans. After this it runs to Brough, and over Brough-fair hill. Then leaving Warcop on the left, it passes over Sandford-moor to Coupland Beckbrig, where, on the right are the ruined foundations of a noble round tower, and on the left is Ormside-hall; from whence it passes to Appleby, and to the camps on Crakerthorp-moor; then by Kirkby Thore, and through Sowerby. Afterwards it takes its course by Wingfield-park to Harthall-tree. From hence it extends directly westward to the Countess's pillar, erected by Anne, countess dowager of Pembroke, and adorned with coats of arms, dials, and other embellishments, with a small obelisk on the top, and an inscription on brass, in which it is observed, that this is the place where she parted with her mother, and that she left four pounds a year, to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham, every second of April for ever. From this pillar the way leads to Brougham castle, and from thence passes directly over Lowther bridge into Cumberland.

In the time of the Saxons, this county was subject to the kings of the Northumbers. In those early times the mountains in the southern part of this county were of great use in restraining the inroads of the Scots and Picts, and the inhabitants, being hardened and inured to war by their constant alarms and frequent skirmishes with their northern enemies, were considered as a kind of foldiers.

In the reign of William I. this county seems to have been overlooked, either on account of its apparent barrenness, or its remoteness from the capital; for its lands were not disposed of till the reign of king John, who rewarded the great services of Robert de Vipont, who had attended him at the battle of Mirabel, where he gained a complete victory over the French, with a grant of the castles of Battle and Brough, and the whole bailiwick of Westmoreland.

R I V E R S.

This county is watered by some lakes, or large bodies of water, which, in the north of England, are generally called Meres. The principal of these are Winander-mere and Ulles-water.

Winander-mere, which probably received its name from its winding banks, lies to the south of Ambleside, upon the borders of Cumberland, in the western limits of the county, and is about ten miles in length from north to south, and two in breadth. The water is exceeding clear; it has several islands, and the bottom, which is a continued rock, is, in some places, very deep. Of this lake, and these islands, we shall give a particular description.

The Ullis-water is about six miles in length, and, in many places, two in breadth. It is situated in the north-west part of the county, and its southern extremity is about ten miles to the north-ward of Ambleside. This lake is supplied by six small streams, four of which are distinguished by the name of Glenkern river, Glenkwidin river, Glenkridden river, and Haws water, but the other two have no names.

The principal rivers are the Eden, the Loder, the Can, and the Lon.

The Eden rises at Mervel hill, near Askrig in Yorkshire, and runs across Westmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, in which course it is joined by twelve rivulets and brooks, some of which are considerable streams; it passes north-west till it joins the Eimot, by a village called Hornby.

The Eimot rises from the lake called Ullis-water, upon the borders of Cumberland, and running north by Penrith, falls into the Eden.

The Loder is supposed to have received its name from Gladdwr, a British word that signifies clear or limpid water. It issues from a lake called Broad-water, to the south-east of Ullis-water, and running north, falls into the Eimot, near Penrith.

The river Can, Ken, or Kent, rises from a lake called Kent-mere, near Ambleside, and running south-east, passes by Kendal, where, forming an angle, it runs south-west, and falls into a gulf of the Irish sea, at a village called Levensbridge.

The Lon, Lone, or Lune, which gives name to a tract called Lonsdale, that is, the Vale of the Lon, rises near Kirby Lonsdale, and running south-west, after being augmented by several streams, passes into Lancashire, and running by the town of Lancaster, it falls into the Irish sea.

The other less considerable rivers of this county are the Blenkern-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, the Lavennet-Beck; and the Winster.

REMARKS on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Westmoreland.

The only navigable river in this county is the Can, or Ken, which has water sufficient for boats to Kendal. This navigation might be easily improved by art, so as to make the water deep enough for barges, or even vessels of considerable burden. At present it is very indifferent, but serves the purposes of carrying goods from that town to the mouth of the gulph, where they are shipped for exportation. Goods imported from distant ports are brought up to Kendal in the same manner; and proves of great advantage to the town and neighbouring parts.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is sharp and cold, especially in the mountainous parts; but notwithstanding its abounding with lakes and marshes, it is very salubrious, and in the low lands and vallies, sweet and pleasant. A small part of it borders upon the sea, and the inhabitants in general live very comfortably, and enjoy all the necessaries and accommodations of life.

Westmoreland is well stocked with fish; and the red char, a delicate sort of trout, is said to be peculiar to the river Eden, Winander-mere, and Allis-water; but this is a mistake, for it is also met with in several lakes in Wales. These fish swim together in shoals, and though they appear on the surface of the water in summer, they will not suffer themselves to be caught; and the only season for catching them is, when they resort to the shallow parts of the lake, in order to spawn.

This county consists of two divisions, the barony of Westmoreland sometimes called Bottom, and the Barony of Kendal. The barony of Westmoreland, which includes the north part of the county, is an open champaign country, twenty miles long, and fourteen broad, consisting of arable and pasture land. The Barony of Kendal, which is so called from the town of that name, comprehends the south part of the county, and is very mountainous; it has however fruitful vallies, and even many of the mountains yield pasture for sheep and cattle, while others are not only barren, but seem formed of rocks thrown together by some violent convulsion of nature, and frightful desarts laid waste by ravaging storms. The roads, or rather paths, between the mountains, are often frightful beyond description. One in particular, about a mile from Wildbore-Fell, deserves notice. It runs along the side of an almost perpendicular mountain, and is not above six feet wide. Above, enormous projections of rocks hang over the head of the traveller, and threaten to crush him by their fall; while far below, a rapid torrent tumbles headlong into the valley, and with its bellowing noise excites a terror in the mind that language cannot paint. Not a shrub nor blade of grass enlivens the prospect, the whole side of the mountain appearing as if blasted by lightning. But though the general aspect of this part of the country is so frightful, and the roads, in some parts, remarkably dangerous; yet between these mountains are vallies equally remarkable for their beauty and fertility. One of these we shall describe, from a letter sent by a gentleman who travelled thither, in order to visit a friend, who resided in that delightful retreat. It is of a circular form, about a mile in diameter, and surrounded by prodigious mountains, whose tops, except those to the south, are concealed in the clouds. Between these mountains are two breaches, the only passages into this delightful valley; one to the west, the other on the south. Through the latter, a large stream of water flows from a lake, situated on the south side of the valley, and supplied by two cataracts, which fall from rock to rock, down the sides of the mountains. The declivity of the northern hills being exposed to the prolific rays of the sun, produces plenty of corn, and the cultivated parts are bounded by trees, whose lovely verdure, contrasted with the yellow ears of waving corn, and the glowing blossoms of flowery shrubs, in the fences of the corn fields, exhibit the most delightful prospect. The greatest part of the valley itself is divided into fields of pasture, on which abundance of horned cattle and sheep are constantly fed. The above-mentioned lake is well stored with fish of various kinds, and several small islands interspersed in it, add greatly to the beauty of this luxuriant retreat, which affords every thing necessary to render life agreeable.

One of the cascades that supply the lake with water, rushes down the mountain's side in a fine sheet of water, foaming among the rocks, till it reaches the valley, and from thence glides along a stony channel into the lake. The other is much less, and its course down the declivity not so rapid; but its various falls and windings among the rocks, render it more pleasing to the sight than the former. Facing this small cascade, at the foot

of the northern mountains, are a chapel, and a few farm-houses and cottages, the dwellings of husbandmen, the only inhabitants of this unfrequented vale. But the declivity of the southern mountains, which face the north, and thence enjoy the benefit of the solar rays, only a small part of the year, exhibit a picture of desolation, a dreary waste of naked rocks and tremendous precipices, whose forbidding aspect forms a striking contrast to the luxuriant parts, and renders the prospect more pleasing and delightful.

The western mountains of this county are supposed to contain vast quantities of copper-ore, and some veins of gold; but as the expence of getting the ores, on account of their depth and other inconveniencies, have been found more than equivalent to the value of the metals obtained, the design of working those mines has been laid aside.

With respect to the moorish grounds of this county, their spongy surface serves the inhabitants for firing where they have no coals, and the turf is called peat.

The hills are stocked with grouse, both black and red. The game breed on the top of the hills, where they continue the year round; but the black frequent the bottom, and when they gain strength enough, fly into Cumberland and Northumberland, but return hither again in the summer to breed.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of this County.

The husbandry of this county is various in different parts like the soil. In the neighbourhood of Burton, and Holme, the soil is a light loam, on a limestone stratum, mixed with sand; and lets from six shillings and eight-pence, to three pounds an acre; or about twenty shillings on an average; and the farms are from twenty to eighty pounds a year.

Their course of crops are as follows:

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Barley,
4. Oats, and then let it lie to graze itself.

Others follow a different course; as

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Barley,
4. Clover,
5. Wheat,
6. Oats,
7. Barley,
8. Oats, and then let it lie as before.

They sow two bushels of wheat upon an acre about Michaelmas, and reap from twelve to fifteen. They plow twice for barley, and sow about three bushels on an acre, about the end of April, or beginning of May, and reckon the average produce about twenty bushels. They plough but once for oats, sow four bushels upon an acre, and reap twenty-four. They cultivate some beans, plough but once, sow two bushels on an acre, never hoe them, and reap, on an average, twenty-three bushels. They plough only once for rye, sow two bushels, and reckon the crop from twelve to fifteen. Their culture of potatoes is as follows: they dung the ground well, lay eighteen bushels of the slices on the dung, and then dig trenches two spits wide, and cover the sets, which are laid seven inches square, with the turf and mould that rise; and if weeds come, they draw them out by hand. The crop, at an average, is one hundred and eighty bushels per acre. After them, they sow barley, and get thirty bushels an acre. This is a very indolent method.

As to manure, they have but little; lime has been lately introduced among them, and they lay ninety or a hundred bushels of it on an acre, to fallow for wheat; the lime costs four-pence half-penny a bushel. They are not acquainted with pairing and burning; they stack their hay in houses, but know nothing of chopping their straw.

Good grass they let from two to three pounds an acre, and use it chiefly for the dairy. An acre and a quarter, or an acre and a half, they reckon sufficient for the sum-

mer feed of a cow; and an acre to keep four or five sheep. Their cows give four gallons of milk a day, on an average. To ten cows, they keep two or three swine; sheep they reckon hurtful among milch-cows; their flocks are from twenty to one hundred and fifty, and their profit five or six-shillings a sheep. These they keep all the year in the field.

In the tillage of their land, they reckon four horses necessary for fifty acres of arable land; use three or four in a plough, and do three roods a day.

The soil about Shapp is generally a loam upon a lime-stone, in some places, thin, but in others deep, and lets from one shilling to twenty an acre; but the inclosures generally at twenty shillings. Their course is as follows:

1. Break up and sow oats,
2. Oats again,
3. Barley,
4. Oats,
5. Fallow.

They plough only once for barley, sow two and reap about twenty bushels. For oats they plough thrice, sow seven bushels and a half, and gain thirty-five. They use two or three horses in a plough, and generally turn up an acre a day. Good grass land lets from twenty to twenty-five shillings an acre, if useful both for the dairy and fattening cattle, but chiefly the latter; and an acre is sufficient to keep a cow, or six sheep through the summer. The winter food of the cows, in general, hay, but sometimes straw.

Prices of L A B O U R.

In harvest, 1s. a day, and board.

In hay-time the same.

In winter, 6d. and board.

Reaping, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per acre.

Ditching, 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The chief manufactures of this county are stockings and woollen cloth.

M A R K E T T O W N S, &c.

The market towns are Ambleside, Appleby, Brough, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirby-Steven, and Orton.

We entered this county at Milburn forest, and passed on to Brough, or Burgh under Stanmore; a name signifying a borough under a stony mountain, which it received from its situation at the foot of a mountain, two hundred and fifty-five miles from London. It is divided into two parts, one called Upper Brough, and Church Brough, and the other called Lower Brough, and Market Brough. In the Upper Brough stands the church, with a castle and fort, called Cæsar's tower; and in the other division is the market-place.

This town was the Verteræ of the Romans, where a prefect was stationed with a band of the directoræ, which is proved from the course of the military way, the remains of which are in general so grand and so seldom interrupted that no difficulty can arise concerning it. Besides, on a neighbouring mountain called Brough-fair-hill, there are found tumuli or barrows, the ancient burying-places of the Roman soldiers.

In the year 1521, Cæsar's tower was accidentally consumed by fire; but was rebuilt in 1661, by the lady Ann Clifford, after having lain in ruins one hundred and forty years.

The town is now become very small. It still however retains a weekly market on Wednesdays, and an annual fair held on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle and sheep. There is also a fair on Brough-hill on the thirtieth of September, for horses, black cattle, and divers commodities.

From hence we proceeded to Kirby Steven, situated near the skirt of the hills that separate this county from Yorkshire, two hundred and twenty-three miles from

London. Here is a handsome church; but a late writer has observed that it is low, and the porch resembles the entrance into an hermit's cell. The steeple is built on a lime-stone rock, and has a new geometrical stair-case, turned round a cylindrical column, which leads into a decent gallery of good workmanship, at the west end of the church. The steeple is about fifty-four feet high, and has four bells of a considerable size; and the newest, which is much the largest, was put up in 1749. The carpenter who then new-hung them, having made his bargain for the old frames, it happened, that as he was throwing down the last piece, a great nail which he had not perceived, caught hold of his cloaths, and the piece of timber being heavy, drew him after it from a window forty-five feet high, and dashed out his brains against some of the timber he had thrown out before: an accident for which he was the more pitied, as he had just completed his job, and was in haste to return with the money to his wife and family at Appleby. In this church are the monuments of several persons of high rank, and particularly of Andrew Herclay, earl of Carlisle, who was beheaded by order of Edward II. upon the pretence of his having betrayed the English army at Byland abbey, near York, into the hands of Bruce, king of Scotland, when Edward himself escaped with great difficulty, and is said to have condemned this nobleman, in order to confer the ignominy of his own misconduct on another. Here is also the family vault of the lord Wharton, which title is now extinct, through the misconduct of the late duke, who was remarkable for misapplying the greatest abilities. The town has a free-school, and a manufacture of yarn stockings; with a market on Mondays, three annual fairs, viz. Easter Monday, Whitsun-Tuesday, and St. Luke's, old stile, for horned cattle, sheep, and flax.

About three miles south-west of Kirby-Steven, is Pendragon-castle, which was entirely destroyed by the Scots under king David, in the year 1341. It was anciently the seat of the noble family of the Cliffords, and was once a very strong building, the walls being four yards thick, with battlements on the top. It was in a manner rebuilt by the lady Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, three hundred and twenty years after its having been destroyed by the Scots. The river Eden runs close by the east side of the castle, and on the other sides are great trenches, which look as if the founder had intended to draw water into them, and thus encompass the castle with a moat.

From Kirby-Steven we pursued our journey to Appleby, which is pleasantly seated on the north bank of the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, two hundred and seventy-nine miles from London. This is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed by Horsley to be the Roman town called Galacum, though that station has, since Camden's time, been generally placed at Kirby-Thure; but that Appleby was the Galacum of the Romans, appears from its situation being more agreeable to the distance mentioned in the Itinerary. Some suppose it to have been Aballaba, one of the stations by the line of the vallum, mentioned in the Notitia; but Horsley has plainly proved, that this station was nearer the wall; and as for the station at Kirby-Thure, he has shewn it to be the Brovonacæ of the Romans. In more modern times here was a house of White-friars, said to be founded by lord Vesey, lord Percy, and the lord Clifford, in the year 1281.

Appleby is the county town, and is supposed formerly to have had sheriffs of its own, and to have been a county of itself. King Henry I. gave it privileges equal to those of the city of York, and these were confirmed by Henry II. Henry III. and other succeeding kings. In the reign of Edward I. it had a mayor and two provosts, and is at present governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two sergeants at mace. It is now, however, greatly gone to decay, and is far from being the richest and handsomest town in the county. It chiefly consists of one broad street, which runs with an easy ascent from north to south. At one end of this street is a castle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches, where the river does not surround it.

it. This castle was given by king John to John de Vipont, or de Veteriponte, as a reward for his good services. It remained in this family till the reign of king Henry III. when Robert de Vipont, joining in a rebellion with Montfert, earl of Leicester, was slain in the battle of Evesham, and his estate being seized, was given to Roger Clifford, and Roger de Leybourne, who had married his daughters. At length, upon the division of the Vipont's estate, this barony fell to the Cliffords, afterwards earls of Cumberland, the ancestors by the mother's side of the earls of Thanet, in whose noble family it still remains. A part of it is at present used as a common gaol for malefactors.

Here are two churches, a free-school, and an hospital, founded in the year 1651, by the lady Anne, daughter and heiress of George, lord Clifford, and endowed for a governess and twelve other widows, commonly called the Mother and Twelve sisters. Appleby has also a town-hall, a county-gaol, and a stone bridge over the river Eden.

Appleby suffered greatly in the wars between England and Scotland; and in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard II. it was burnt to the ground. Besides, in 1598 it was depopulated by the plague; and from these desolations it never fully recovered. It sends two members to parliament, has a good market on Saturdays, which is esteemed the best corn market in all these northern parts, and four annual fairs, viz. Whitsun-Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitsun-Monday, for linen cloth and merchandize; on the tenth of June, for horned cattle and sheep; and on the tenth of August, for horses, sheep and linen cloth.

Two miles north-west of Appleby is Crakenthorp, a village famous for its hall or manor-house, where the lords of the manor have resided ever since the reign of William the Conqueror. It is said to stand on the military road called the Maiden way, near which have been discovered several remarkable camps, and other antiquities.

About four miles north by west of Appleby, is Kirby Thore; or Whelp castle, which Horsley maintains to be the Brovonaecae of Antoninus, it being thirteen miles from Voreda, and the same distance from Old Penrith. It is by some supposed to be the Gelagum or Galatum of the Romans; but the distances, and the visible remains of the station, render it certain, that it was Brovonaecae. It also answers the distance of Brough under Stanmore, which is by all agreed to be the ancient Verterae. It was, doubtless a place of considerable note, and stood upon the old military road called the Maiden-way. Roman coins and urns have been frequently dug up, and a stone with the following inscription:

DEO BELATVCADRO LIB.
VOTV. M. FECIT IOLVS.

It is believed that there was a temple here dedicated to the old Saxon god Thor. A coin relating to this idol was some time ago discovered here of the size of a silver groat, but for what purpose it was coined antiquaries have not agreed.

At Kirby-Thore is a mineral spring of a weak, purging, chalybeate quality, the water of which is clear, sweetish, and somewhat of the taste of tea. If impregnated with alkalis it becomes of a whitish colour; with a solution of silver it turns to a clear purple; gall changes it of a pink purple; logwood of a red purple; and syrup of violets of a deep green. A gallon contains one hundred and ninety grains of sediment, of which one hundred and forty are lime-stone, and fifty a calcareous nitre. The salt will not dissolve entirely in forty-eight times its own weight of distilled water; but it will change of a pale green, with syrup of violets. This water is the most powerful absorbent of any of the same kind, and will purge well, but not without drinking at least the quantity of three or four quarts.

At Crawdendale-Waith, near Kirby-Thore, are several ditches, ramparts, and great mounts of earth, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans; and upon a rough rock were found two imperfect inscrip-

tions, one above the other. The first is read as follows: VARRONIUS PRÆFECTUS LEGIONIS VICESIMÆ VALENTIS VICTRICIS; and the second; AELIUS LUCANUS PRÆFECTUS LEGIONIS SECUNDÆ AUGUSTÆ CAS-TRAMENTATI SUNT. These inscriptions are very different with regard to the form of the letters; a considerable space of time is therefore supposed to have intervened between the two incidents that gave occasion to them. Upon the same rock was found a third inscription, intimating that the second Augustan legion encamped at this place.

About nine miles to the north-west of Kirby-Thore, and about a mile to the east of Perith, in Cumberland, is Brougham, seated upon the military way to Carlisle, where that way crosses the river Eimot. It is generally believed to be the Roman station Brovoniacum, or Brocovum, in which the company of the defensores were quartered. Though time has reduced this ancient city to an inconsiderable village, and the station is now turned into plowed ground, yet it has preserved the Roman name almost entire; and here have been found several coins, altars, and other testimonies of its splendor and antiquity.

Here was anciently a castle which was part of the lordship of the Viponts, included in the barony of Appleby and Brough, given by king John to Robert de Vipont, from whose descendants it passed to the noble family of the Cliffords. Robert de Clifford entertained at this castle Robert Baliol, king of Scotland, when he came to hunt in the woods and chaces belonging to that nobleman. This castle at present belongs to the earl of Thanet.

At the confluence of the Loder and Eimot, near Brougham, a stone was dug up in the year 1602, inscribed to the memory of Constantine the Great, in these words;

IMP. C. VAL. CONSTANTINO PIEN. AVG.

About three miles west of Brougham is a large round intrenchment, inclosing a plain area, which has two passages opposite to each other, and is called King Arthur's Round Table. The trenches are on the inside, which shew it not to have been designed for a place of strength; but rather a fort of amphitheatre for jousts and tournaments. Near it is a stone fort in the form of a horse-shoe, opening towards the table, called King Arthur's Castle. It is also named Mayburgh, or Maybrough, which in the Saxon tongue signifies the fort of union or alliance, a name which it is supposed to have derived from a peace concluded here in 926, between Athelstan, king of England, Constantine king of Scotland, Hacval king of Wales, and other princes.

We next visited Orton or Overton, a small inconsiderable town situated in a healthy country, quite destitute of wood two hundred and seventy-one miles from London. Here is a weekly market on Fridays and two annual fairs, viz. May the second for black cattle; and the Friday before Whitsunday for black cattle and sheep.

At a small distance from this town is a high hill, which had formerly a beacon on the top, and is still called Orton Beacon.

Eight miles west of Orton is Shapp, formerly called Hep or Heppe, a small village, once famous for an abbey, first built by Thomas the son of Gospatrick, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen, at Preston, in the barony of Kendal; but afterwards removed hither by the founder, and by him endowed with lands and various privileges; among which was that of taking what wood they pleased out of his forest, and grinding at his mill toll free; he also gave them pasture in and about Swindale for sixty cows, twenty mares, five hundred sheep, &c. All these gifts and privileges were confirmed by Robert de Vipont, lord of Westmoreland, and at the dissolution the revenue of this abby was valued at one hundred and fifty-four pound seventeen shillings and seven pence, *per annum*.

Near Shapp, north-west of Orton, several large stones, in the form of pyramids, some of which are fourteen feet diameter at the base, and nine feet high, being placed at equal distances one from another, stand almost in a direct line, a mile long. What was the original intent of placing them there, is not known; but it is generally believed

believed, that they were designed to perpetuate the memory of some great actions which history has not recorded.

At Shapmore, a marshy heath, between the mountains to the north of Shap, is a mineral water that seems to be of a sulphureous nature, for it has a strong foetid smell, and a sensible bitterness; but this soon goes off when it evaporates over the fire. It will curdle with soap, and let fall a large white sediment with the solution of pot-ashes. A gallon will yield three hundred and seventy-six grains of sediment, with a very small proportion of very white earth, which has a salt, pungent bitter taste, and grows moist when exposed to the air. This water has been casually found to work by stool and urine, and three pints have proved a very strong purge. It will cure inveterate piles, and is used by the common people to cure rheumatick pains in the joints, by rubbing it warm on the parts affected.

From Shapp a road leads to Haws-Water, a lake some miles to the westward, extending for some distance along the side of a hill, that commands a fine view of Ponton-Vale, which is several miles in length, of an oblong figure, cut into inclosures of a delightful verdure, and scattered in the most picturesque manner, with villages, clumps of wood, houses and bridges. A fine river takes a beautiful course through it; and its opposite bank is a large ridge of mountains. The approach to the lake is very picturesque: you pass between two high ridges of mountains, the bottom finely spread with inclosures. The lake is a small one, it being only about three miles long, in some places half a mile over, and in others a quarter. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, so that it consists of two sheets of water. The upper end of it is quite inclosed with bold, steep, craggy rocks and mountains; and in the center of the end, are a few little inclosures at their feet, waving upwards in a very beautiful manner. On the south side of the lake is a noble ridge of mountains, very bold and prominent down to the water's edge, bulging out in the center in a fine pendant broad head, that is venerably magnificent. This, with the view of the first sheet of the lake, losing itself in the second, among hills, rocks, and woods, is picturesque. The opposite shore consists of inclosures rising one above another, and crowned with craggy rocks.

Having viewed this romantic spot we returned back to Shapp, and from thence proceeded to Kendal; but before we enter on a description of that town, it will not be improper, or unwelcome to our readers, to mention the road which leads to it from the above village, which is fifteen miles distant; twelve of them are a continued chain of mountainous moors entirely uncultivated, which affords a dreary and melancholy prospect: yet the soil itself is capable of improvement and cultivation. But after crossing this barren tract, which brings you within three miles of Kendal, you at once look down from this desolate country, upon one of the finest landscapes in the world; a noble range of fertile enclosures, richly enamelled with the most beautiful verdure, presents itself to your eye; and advancing to the brow of the hill, you have a view of a most elegant variegated tract of weaving inclosures spreading over hills, and hanging to the eye, in the most picturesque and pleasing manner that fancy can conceive.

Kendal, or Kirby Kendal, is so called from its situation in a dale or valley on the river Ken or Kent which runs near it along the valley in a stony channel.

Dr. Gale would have this place to be the Brononaca of Antoninus; and Camden was once of opinion, that it was the old Roman station called Concangium, but he afterwards altered his mind; however, Horsley fixes Concangium here or near it, and indeed there are still to be seen at this place undeniable evidences of its having been a Roman station; for Roman inscriptions and altars still remain here; urns have been found in a bank laid open by the river, and stones and pieces of Roman bricks continue to be thrown up by the plough. Several Roman coins and seals have also been found here, one of which is very curious, and is supposed to be Janus

quadrifrons; there has likewise been found a medal of Faustina. The ramparts of the ancient fort are very discernible, and there was lately a faint appearance of the ditch, though much levelled. The station measures about six chains from north to south, and consequently contained five acres of ground. The town is supposed to have stood between the fort and the water, on the west side; for here they still plough up cement and stones. There are also two or three tumuli or barrows at a small distance within sight of the station. This fort, from its situation, overlooks a fine vale, and is encompassed with high hills, which on all sides terminate the view. On the west side of Kendal is a round artificial mount, within sight of the station, very like the exploratory mounts in other places, especially near military ways; but whether it be Roman and had a relation to the station, or more modern, and raised with a view to the castle, over against which it is placed, at about the distance of half a mile, is not easy to determine. At what time, or by whom Kendal castle was built, we cannot find in history; but it may be presumed, that it was the mansion of the ancient barons of Kendal, the first of whom was Ivo Taleboys, of whose posterity William, by consent of Henry the Second, called himself William of Lancaster.

Kendal is now a large, handsome, well built, and well paved town, pleasantly seated on the river Ken, or Kent; two hundred and fifty-seven miles from London. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and is at present governed under a charter of king James the First, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeses, a town-clerk, and two attorneys, with other subordinate officers. It has seven trading companies; the mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each a distinct hall; and here are kept the sessions of the peace for that part of the county called the barony of Kendal. This is the largest town in the county, it being much superior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants. It chiefly consists of two great streets neatly paved crossing each other. It stands on the west side of the river, over which there are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle. The church is a large and handsome structure, supported by five rows of pillars; and there belong to it twelve chapels of ease. On the side of the church-yard is a well endowed free-school, which has exhibitions for some scholars to Queen's college in Oxford. Here is also a charity-school for sixteen boys and ten girls, who are all clothed and taught. Kendal has had a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture ever since the reign of Edward III. and particular laws were enacted for regulating the cloth made in this town, as early as the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. This town is famous for several manufactories; the chief of them is that of knit stockings, in which it is computed that five thousand hands are employed, including one hundred and twenty wool-combers, and six hundred spinners; and they are said to make five hundred and fifty dozen a week. The making of what is called Kendal cottons, is likewise a considerable manufacture of this town. These are made of Westmoreland wool, which is very coarse, and are chiefly for exportation or sailors jackets; and this branch employs three or four hundred hands, particularly spinners, weavers, and sheermen. Another principal branch of manufacture is linsley woolsey, made chiefly for home consumption, in which about five hundred weavers are employed, the wool being mostly spun by the families of the farmers and labourers, who bring it to market. Here are also about a hundred tanners; and likewise about a hundred hands are employed in the article of silk; these receive the waste silk from London, boil it in soap, comb, spin, dress, and then send it back to London.

Kendal has a weekly market on Saturdays, and two annual fairs, viz. the sixth of May, for horned cattle, and on the 8th of November, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. At this town provisions are very plentiful and cheap: fat stubble-geese are sold at one shilling and

four-pence each; fat fowls at one shilling a couple; fat ducks at the same price. Wild-fowl and game are in such plenty, that woodcocks are often sold at two-pence a piece; and partridges are sold cheap in the market. Fish is in great plenty, and trout frequently sold at a penny a pound.

At Witherlake, a village seven miles south-west of Kendal, is a mineral spring that has a saltish taste, and in summer smells a little like sulphur, throwing up a whitish scum. With oil of tartar it lets fall a pearl-coloured sediment, and with galls it precipitates one that is purple. A gallon yields five hundred and forty-seven grains of sediment, consisting chiefly of a sea-salt and a calcareous earth, with a little mixture of a bitter, purging salt. From experiments made with it it appears, that it is chiefly impregnated with a sea-salt, combined with a kind of calcareous nitre, a little iron, and a small quantity of sulphur. It has been found of great use in the stone, gravel, worms, want of appetite, the cachexy, jaundice, and dropsy.

At Watercrock, near Kendal, is an old square Roman fort, the banks and ditches of which are still visible; and here have been found Roman coins, altars, and other remains of antiquity. It has been the opinion of some, that this was the old Roman station called *Concangii*; but others believe that it was the ancient *Broniacum*.

At Levens, south of Kendal, on the bank of the river Can, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient round building, which is called *Kirkthead*, and is said to have been anciently a temple, dedicated to *Diana*.

From Kendal we continued our tour westward, and came next to *Ambleside*, situated near the north end of the great and beautiful lake, called *Winander-meer*, two hundred and sixty-seven miles from London. It was anciently a large city, as appears from the ruins of walls and the scattered heaps of rubbish, with some remains of a fort, six hundred and sixty feet in length, four hundred in breadth, and secured by a ditch and rampart. That this was a work of the Romans appears from a variety of circumstances, such as the bricks, small urns, glass vials, Roman coins and medals in gold, silver and copper, round stones resembling mill-stones, used by the Romans in building large pillars, and the paved ways leading to it. *Camden* was once of opinion, that this was the *Amboglana* in the *Notitia*, but this is not probable; and, indeed, in another place, he fixes that station at *Willeford*, in *Cumberland*; and *Horsley*, who has examined these matters with, perhaps, greater accuracy than any before him, informs us, that the ancient name of this place was *Diētus*. This town has a considerable manufacture of cloth, a weekly market on *Wednesdays*, and two annual fairs, viz. the first held on *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-week*, for horned cattle; and the other on the twenty-ninth of *October*, for horned cattle and sheep.

About a mile to the north of *Ambleside* is *Ridal-hall*, a large, convenient and ancient structure; and in this lordship is a very high mountain called *Ridal-head*, from the summit of which is a very extensive prospect; for in a clear day *Lancaster castle* may be seen, and even the country at a considerable distance beyond it.

We have already observed, that the town of *Ambleside* is near the great lake, called *Winander-meer*, and we now took the opportunity of viewing that beautiful piece of water. In order to this we repaired to the village of *Bonus*, where we took boat, and rowed to the Island, so called by way of eminence, being much the largest in the lake. It contains between thirty and forty acres of land, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the kingdom. The lake from the south end is extremely fine, and presents a noble sheet of water, extending several miles, and bounded by distant mountains. The shores are beautifully indented with promontories covered with wood jetting into the water in the most picturesque stile imaginable, particularly the ferry points on both sides; it is broke by *Berkshire island*, an elegant spot, finely wooded in one part, and

by *Craw island*, almost covered with wood, in another, and just hides a house on the main land.

The eastern shore is spread forth with the most beautiful variety. In some places waving inclosures of corn and grass rise one above another, and present to the eye a scenery beyond the brightest ideas of painting itself. In others shrubby spots and pendent woods hang down to the very water's edge. In some places these woods are broke by a few small grass inclosures of the sweetest verdure; and in others run round large circuits of them, and, rising to the higher grounds, lose themselves in the wilds above. Here you see slips of land running into the lake, and covered with trees which seem to rise from the water. There, a boldly indented shore, swelling into fine bays, and skirted with spreading trees, an edging as elegant as ever fancied by *Claude* himself. The village is caught among some scattered trees, in a sweet situation, on the bank of a bay, formed by a promontory of wood, the back ground a sweep of inclosures, rising one above another.

Following this line of shoar towards the north, you command *Bannerig* and *Oareft Head*, two hills all cut into inclosures to the very top; to the north you look upon a noble range of irregular mountains, which contrast finely with the other more beautiful shores. The western is a fine sweep of craggy rocks, here and there fringed with wood. Advancing to the very farthest point of land, these objects are varied, and new ones appear that are truly beautiful. The *Lancashire ferry point* and the woody island join, and seem one prodigious fine promontory of wood; the ferry house is seen among the trees in a picturesque manner. They form the boundary in front of a fine bay, walled in to the right by a noble rocky cliff; and in the middle of it a sweet little woody island. Over the low part of the promontory the distant hills are seen finely. The shore to the left, here, appears peculiarly beautiful, for half a dozen inclosures of the most elegant verdure rise from the water's edge among sloping woods, and offer a variety of colours of the most picturesque hues. From hence likewise you look back on *Bannerig*, a fine cultivated hill, rising from the lake in a most pleasing manner.

Moving from this end of the island along the west coast of it, the view is extremely picturesque. The streight is broke by three islands, two of them thickly covered with wood, the other a long slip, scattered with tall upright trees, through the stems of which, and under the thick shade of their spreading tops, the water is seen glittering with the sun beams; a landscape truly delicious.

From the north end of this isle, so happy in the beauties of prospect, the views are various, and some of them exquisite. Looking towards the south, you command a prodigious fine view of the lake, spreading to the right and left behind promontories, one beyond another, in a gloriously irregular sheet of water, encircled by an amphitheatre of hills, in the noblest stile. To the north you look upon another sheet, different from the first. It is broke by a cluster of four small but beautiful islands.

Full in front you look upon a noble sweep of mountains, and on one, in particular, that is very curious. It is of a circular form, rising out of a vast hollow among the rest, and is overtopped by them; romantic in the highest degree. A little to the right of it, you command one of the most noble of cultivated hills. It is intersected by hedges, trees, and scattered woods, into a vast sweep of inclosures, which reach the very top. A view beautifully magnificent. More to the right, the eye is delighted with the most elegant waves of cultivated inclosures that can be conceived, rising to the view in the most picturesque varieties of landscape, and forcing admiration from the most tasteless of mortals. To the left, a vast range of rocks and mountains form the boundary of the lake, and project into it in the boldest manner.

Sailing from this noble island to that of *Berkshire*, a little hilly wood of scattered trees, the views are va-

rious, rich, and truly picturesque. From the north side of it you look upon a fine sheet of water, to the Great Island, &c. and bounded by a noble variety of shore. To the left, and in front, high ridges of hills and mountains. To the right, most beautiful waving hills of inclosures; some just rising enough to shew their hedges distinctly, and others hanging full to the eye; beneath, a boundary of rough hills, and wild, uncultivated ground. To the left, you see Crow island, which appears fine; and the ferry-house, beneath a clump of trees, on the point of a promontory, jetting into the water, with an effect really exquisite. To the east, you look against a very fine bank of inclosures, most elegantly scattered with trees. To the south, the lake is lost between two promontories, projecting into it against each other, and leaving a fine strait between. One is high and rocky; the other, a line of waving wood and inclosures, and catch beyond it the distant hills, which complete the view. The western prospect is on to a range of craggy hills; some most beautifully fringed with hanging woods, and cut in the middle by a cultivated wave of inclosures, broken by woods, hedges, clumps, and scattered trees, and rising one above another, in the most picturesque irregularity that fancy can suppose. At the top, a farm-house, under a clump of trees; the whole forming a bird's eye landscape of the most delicious kind. Nor can any thing be finer than the hanging woods on this side of the lake, broken by grass inclosures of a beautiful verdure.

Sailing across the lake from Berkshire to the shore under these inclosures, which are called Round Table, nothing in nature can be more exquisite than the view, as you move, of a fine, long, grass inclosure, at the water's edge, on the opposite shore, bounded by fine woods, except to the lake, edged with some spreading trees, through which the view of the grass is truly picturesque. Other waving slopes of inclosures, to the right, hang to the lake, under the shade of a rough, wild hill, and down to a skirting of wood, on the water's edge, in the finest manner. Behind, the rocky cliff of Fournefs Fells, has a noble appearance, crowned with a sweep of wood.

Sailing under the western shore, you command most beautiful landscapes on the opposite one, consisting of the finest banks of cultivated inclosures, scattered with trees, clumps of wood, farm houses, &c. and hanging to the water's edge in the most charming variety of situation; the fields in some places dipping in the very lake, in others thick woods rising from the water; scenes which call for the pencil of a genius to catch graces from nature beyond the reach of the most elaborate art.

Coming to Ling Holm, a small rocky island, with a few trees on it, you have a double view of the two shores, finely contrasted, the western spread with noble hanging woods, and the eastern one cultivated hills, waving to the eye in the finest inequalities of surface. The distant hills are also seen in a bold stile over the low inclosures of Rawlinson's Nab, a promontory to the south.

Landing on the point of that promontory the view is very noble, it commands two glorious sheets of water, north and south, each of four or five miles in length. That to the south is bounded in general by rough woody hills, broken in a few spots by little inclosures. In front of the promontory, several very beautiful ones, cut by irregular sweeps of wood, and hanging to the water's edge in the finest manner; the whole crowned with craggy tops of hills.

But the view to the north is much the most beautiful. Berkshire island breaks the sheet of water in one place, and adds to the picturesque variety of the scene without injuring its noble simplicity. Common Nab, a promontory from the east shore, projects into it in another place, elegantly variegated with wood and inclosures, waving over sloping hills, and crowned with rough uncultivated ground. One inclosure in particular breaks into the wood in the most picturesque manner imaginable. This end of the lake is bounded by the noble hills of cultivated inclosures, already mentioned, which

are viewed from hence to much advantage; they rise from the shore with great magnificence. To the left a ridge of hanging woods, spread over wild romantic ground, that breaks into bold projections, abrupt and spirited, contrasting the elegance of the opposite beautiful shore in the finest manner.

But the most beautiful view of this lovely scene is from the side of a large ridge of hills that form the eastern boundaries of the lake, the situation being high enough to look down upon all the objects. A circumstance of great importance, and which painting cannot imitate. In landscapes, you are either on a level with the objects, or look up to them; the painter cannot give the declivity at your feet, which lessens the objects as much in the perpendicular line as in his horizontal one.

You look down upon a noble winding valley of about twelve miles long, every where inclosed with grounds which rise in a very bold and various manner; in some places bulging into mountains, abrupt, wild, and uncultivated; in others, breaking into rocks, craggy, pointed, and irregular. Here, rising into hills covered with the noblest woods, presenting a gloomy brownness of shade, almost from the clouds to the reflection of the trees in the limpid water they so beautifully skirt. There, waving in glorious slopes of cultivated inclosures, adorned in the sweetest manner with every object that can give variety to art, or elegance to nature; trees, woods, villages, houses, farms, scattered with picturesque confusion, and waving to the eye in the most romantic landscapes that nature can exhibit.

This valley, so beautifully inclosed, is floated by the lake, which spreads forth to the right and left in one vast but irregular expanse of transparent water. A more noble object can hardly be imagined. Its immediate shore is traced in every variety of line that fancy can imagine, sometimes contracting the lake into the appearance of a noble winding river; at others retiring from it, and opening large swelling bays, as if for navies to anchor in; promontories spread with woods, or scattered with trees and inclosures, projecting into the water in the most picturesque stile imaginable: rocky points breaking the shore, and rearing their bold heads above the water. In a word, a variety that amazes the beholder.

But what finishes the scene with an elegance too delicious to be imagined, is, this beautiful sheet of water being dotted with no less than ten islands, distinctly commanded by the eye; all of the most bewitching beauty. The large one presents a waving various line, which rises from the water in the most picturesque inequalities of surface: high land in one place, low in another; clumps of trees in this spot, scattered ones in that; adorned by a farm-house on the water's edge, and backed with a little wood, vying in simple elegance with Baromean palaces. Some of the smaller isles rising from the lake like little hills of wood, some only scattered with trees, and others of grass of the finest verdure; a more beautiful variety no where to be seen.

Strain your imagination to command the idea of so noble an expanse of water thus gloriously environed; spotted with islands more beautiful than would have issued from the pencil of the happiest painter. Picture the mountains rearing their majestic heads with native sublimity; the vast rocks boldly projecting their terrible craggy points. And in the path of beauty, the variegated inclosures of the most charming verdure, hanging to the eye in every picturesque form that can grace a landscape, with the most exquisite touches of *la belle nature*. If you raise your fancy to something infinitely beyond this assemblage of rural elegancies, you may have a faint notion of the unexampled beauties of this ravishing landscape.

After viewing this beautiful lake, we proceeded to Kirby Lonsdale, that is, the church or kirk in the dale of the river Lone, it standing in a vale by the river Lone, two hundred and thirty-two miles from London. It is a large, well built town, has a handsome church, and a good stone bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the best town in the county, except

Kendal.

Kendal. Here was an hospital of lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, as early as the reign of king Henry II. but at the time of the dissolution, its revenues were valued at no more than eleven pounds, four shillings and three-pence, a year.

It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, a weekly market on Tuesdays, and two annual fairs, viz. one on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; and the other on the twenty-first of December, for wollen cloth.

At Wellington, near Kirby Lonsdale, is a bridge over the river Lune, which, for its antiquity and curious workmanship, exceeds any in the north of England. It consists of three semicircular arches, and is, by some, supposed to be a work of the Romans, but others think it of later date. It is entirely built of a fine free stone, truly squared, the stones almost all of a size, and the joints are so firm and even, that they are hardly to be discovered. The arches are all turned with mouldings at the edges, and the whole design has been executed with the utmost exactness, both for strength and beauty. The water under the middle arch is fifteen feet in summer, when the river is very low, and in winter it is almost twice as deep, and vastly rapid.

We next visited Burton, situated in a valley near the borders of Lancashire, and not far from Farlton-knot-hill, two hundred and forty-four miles from London. It is a thoroughfare town, on the road from Lancaster to Carlisle; but contains nothing worthy of observation. It is about a quarter of a mile in length, and has a small weekly market on Tuesdays; but no annual fair.

Four miles to the north of Burton, is Milthorp, a village seated about a mile and a half to the west of the road to Kendal, upon an arm of the sea, near the mouth of the river Ken. Commodities are brought hither in small vessels from Lancashire; and here is an annual fair, held on the twelfth of May, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

Curious PLANTS found in Westmoreland.

Small moss maiden-hair, with leaves divided into two or three segments. *Adiantum petraeum perpusillum Anglicum foliis bifidis vel trifidis*. Found on Buzzard rough crag, near Wrenofe.

Broad leaved mountain garlick, with purple flowers. *Allium sylvestre amphicarpon foliis porraceis, floribus & nucleis purpureis*. An allium seu moly montanum primum, Cluf. In Troutbeck-holm, by Great Strickland.

Small bistort, or snakeweed, *Bistorta minor nostras*, Park. In several places of this county, as at Crosby Ravensworth.

Eye-bright cow-wheat, with short blunt leaves, *Crataegonon foliis brevibus obtusis Westmorlandicum* Near Orton, by the side of a rivulet, running by the way that leads thence to Crosby.

Birds cherry, *Cerasus avium sive padus Theophrasti*. Common among the mountains.

The least wild heart cherry-tree, vulgarly called the merry-tree. *Cerasus sylvestris fructu minimo cordiformi*, P. B. About Rosgill.

Hoary dwarf mountain cistus, or holy-rose, with cats-foot leaves, *Chamaecistus seu helianthemum folio phiosellae minoris Fuchsii*, J. B. On some rocks near Kendal.

Dwarf vernal gentian, *Gentianella fugax verna seu praecox*. On the back side of Helte-tell-nab, near Kendal, as also in the parks on the other side of Kendal, on the back of Birkhog. It begins to flower in April, and continues to flower till June.

Crow-foot cranesbill, with a party-coloured flower. *Geranium batrachoides flore eleganter variegato*. In Old Deer-park, by Thornthwait. This, though it may be but an accidental variety, yet is so ornamental to a garden, that it deserves to be taken notice of.

Mountain crow-foot cranesbill, *Geranium batrachoides montanum nostras*. In the hedges, and among the bushes in the mountainous meadows and pastures of this county.

Stone fern, with slender brittle stalks and finely cut leaves. *Filix saxatilis caule tenui fragili*. *Adiantum album folio filicis*, J. B. On old stone walls and rocks, plentifully.

Small flowering stone-fern. *Filicula petraea crispata seu adiantum album floridum perelegans*. At the bottom of stone walls made up with earth in Orton parish, and other places, plentifully.

The lesser branched fern. *Filix ramosa minor*, J. B. On the sides of the mountains, in shady places, especially.

Water gladiole. *Leucoium palustre flore subcoeruleo*, C. B. In a pool called Huls-water, and in Winander-mere, plentifully.

Grass upon grass. *Gramen sparteum spica foliacea graminea majus*, P. B. In an isle called Householm, in Huls-water.

The lesser white flowered bastard hellebore. *Helleborine minor flore albo*, Park. In Sir John Lowther's wood, directly against Askham-hall.

The smoother broad-leaved bushy hawkweed. *Hieracium fruticosum latifolium glabrum*, Park. Near a lake called Huls-water.

Round-leaved rough hawkweed, with a long stalk, *Hieracium macrocaulon hirsutum folio rotundiore*, D. Lawson. By Bucbarrow-well, in long Sledale.

Small rush, with its shaft produced to a great length above its compact panicle, *Juncus parvus calamo seu scapo supra paniculam compactam longius producto Newtoni*. Not far from Amblefide.

Mountain dwarf juniper, called by the country people favine, as well here as in Wales. *Juniperus Alpina*, J. B. Clus. Park. Upon the tops of the mountains.

Narrow leaved lilly-convally, *Lilium convallium angustifolium*, D. Lawson. By Water-fall bridge, and elsewhere in this county.

Common spignell, or me. *Meum*, Ger. *vulgatius*, Park. *foliis anethi*, C. B. About two miles from Sedberg, in the way to Orton, abundantly in the meadows and pastures, where it is known to all the country people by the name of bald-money, or (as they pronounce it) bawd-money.

Round-leaved mountain-forrel, *Oxalis seu acetosa rotundifolia repens Eboracensis folio in medio deliquium patiente*, Morif. Hist. In Long Sledale, near Bucbarrow-well, and all along the rivulet that runs by the well, for a mile or more. This never degenerates into the common Roman or French forrel.

Codded arsmart, quick in hand, touch me not, *Noli me tangere, sive perscaria siliquosa*, Park. On the banks of Winander-mere, near Amblefide, and in many other places, plentifully.

Cross-wort madder. *Rubia erecta quadrifolia*, J. B. Near Orton, Winander-mere, and elsewhere, plentifully.

Bay-leaved sweet willow, *Salix folio laureo sive lato glabro odorato*, P. B. Frequent by the river sides, in the meadows among the mountains.

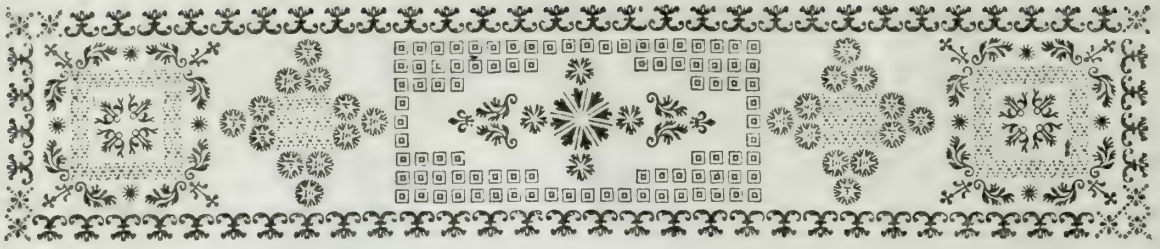
Cinque-foil ladies mantle, *Tormentilla argentea*, Park, *Alpina folio sericeo*. On the rocks by the side of the lake called Ulles-water.

The great bilberry bush. *Vitis idaea magna sive myrtillus grandis*, J. B. In the forest of Whinfield.

Hares-tail-rush, or moss-crops, *Gramen juncoides lanatum alterum Danicum*, Park. On mosses and boggy places.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Westmoreland sends four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and burgessees for the borough of Appleby.



T H E

P R I N C I P A L I T Y

O F

W A L E S.

At what time Wales was first divided into counties, is not certainly known; Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Flintshire, Caernarvonshire, Anglesea, and Merionythshire, seem to have been of antient date in the time of Edward I. to these eight, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire, were added by act of parliament in the reign of Edward VIII.

The first division of Wales upon record, was about the year 870, when Roderick, king of Wales, divided it among three sons, into three districts, which were called kingdoms, and distinguished by the names of South Wales, Powis Land, and North Wales. This division gave rise to many wars, in which the kingdom of Powis Land was portioned among the conquerors, and annexed partly to South Wales, and partly to North Wales; divisions which subsist even to this day. South Wales, containing Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire; and North Wales, containing Flintshire, Caernarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionythshire, Denbighshire, and the county of Anglesea.

In the time of the Saxons, that form of government was established, which, with some circumstantial variations, has continued ever since.

During the heptarchy there was in each of the seven kingdoms a council that assisted the sovereign; and there was also on particular occasions, a general council, consisting of representatives, deputed by the particular councils to assist in such affairs of government as concerned the whole heptarchy, considered as a common interest. These councils, or assemblies, called wetenagemot, are supposed to have been the foundation of British parliaments; but it has never yet been clearly determined, whether in these wetenagemots the commons had repre-

sentatives, whether the legislative power was in the person of the king, in the general council, or in both together; or whether the king had a right to levy taxes by his own authority; but it seems to be generally agreed, that some members of the wetenagemot, whether it consisted of lords only, or of lords and commons, were ecclesiastic, and that its determinations extended to ecclesiastical matters.

To our Saxon ancestors we also owe the inestimable privilege, which the commons of England enjoy, of being tried by a jury, twelve men sworn to determine justly according to evidence, whether the party accused is guilty or not guilty of the fact charged against him; when this question is determined, the judge pronounces such sentence upon the offender as the law prescribes. It seems therefore to be not only impertinent, but highly injurious, for those who are employed to plead against a prisoner in criminal prosecutions, to declaim in a long and laboured harangue, on the heinousness of the offence supposed to have been committed, and to enumerate every minute and suppositious circumstance by which it is possible to accumulate aggravation; it is impertinent, because if the crime is capital, the judge has no discretionary power, either to mitigate or increase the punishment, whether the offence is simple or complicated, or whether it was committed with circumstances that extenuate or aggravate the guilt; it is injurious because it inflames the minds of the jury, and makes them impatient to punish the offence before it has been proved, and consequently liable to punish it, when the proof is insufficient.

After the Norman conquest many alterations were made from time to time in the form of government, and the manner in which it was administered.

Wales continued to be governed by its own princes and laws till the year 1282, when Llewellyn ap Gryffith, prince of that country, lost both his life and principality to king Edward I. who created his own son prince of Wales;

Wales; and ever since the eldest sons of the kings of England have been commonly created prince of Wales.

Of the ancient INHABITANTS.

The character of the ancient inhabitants of this country is given us in very unfavourable terms, by many historians. The English in those times were almost always in a state of war with this people, and were biased by their interest and passions to represent them in the most odious colours. Giraldus Cambrensis, whose connections and descent might have prejudiced him in favour of this country, failed not to pay court to Henry II. by traducing the Welsh. What is still more extraordinary, the accurate and ingenious lord Lyttleton, has implicitly adopted the character given of them by the false and infamous Giraldus. They are represented by these historians, as having no kind idea of chastity. Promiscuous concubinage, they say, was in a manner allowed, and no stigma fixed upon it. If my lord Lyttleton had consulted Howel Dha's code, he would there have seen how highly they disapproved of even the appearances of an unlawful commerce between the sexes. It was even lawful if a man betrothed a woman, who did not prove to be a virgin, he was at liberty to repudiate her. Thus we see how cautiously the Welsh laws guarded the morals of the women, and how unjustly they were accused by Giraldus, and those that have asserted the same on his authority. The manners of every uncivilized nation are in some degree similar. Sixteen hundred years ago, the inhabitants of Wales were nearly in the same state of civilization, as the American savages are at this day. We are told of Joseph of Arimethea's coming to Britain to plant the gospel. This depends upon the authority of the monkish historians, who scarce contain a word of truth or probability. But it is allowed that some kind of christianity was planted very early in Britain, before the coming of the Saxons. Long after the Saxons came over they continued Pagans; whilst the Britons, according to these historians, enjoyed the light of the gospel. Before these Britons were converted to christianity, one would think it was necessary to convert them from savages to men. From accounts given, their conversion to christianity meant no more than their being baptised, without so much as the imparting of any kind of faith or knowledge. This is precisely the case with the modern missionaries, who send accounts of the conversion of thousands, who have only been ceremoniously baptised, without christian instruction.

In the time of Henry II. the inhabitants of Wales were so deplorably dark, that they could not with the least propriety be called christians, and many of them even professed pagans. The Don-Quixot archbishop, with his Sancho-Pancha, Giraldus, went upon an expedition to convert these Heathens. The archbishop preached to the poor Welsh in Latin, they were baptised, kissed the cross, and so the mission ended, to their no small edification.

So late as the reign of Elizabeth, if we may believe Penry, there were but two or three that could preach in the whole principality of Wales. Some of late years have greatly promoted the cause of religion, by the translation of pious books into that language, and distributing them among the poor. There is still great room for improvement, as they are not only in want, but desirous of religious knowledge.

In former times, the inhabitants of Wales were described to be a nation of soldiers. Every man being obliged to take up arms, in times of distress. Thus, though a small country, they could bring large armies to the field. They used very light armour, as they carried on the war by incursions, and forced marches; and conquered their enemies rather by surprise, than strength or courage.

They had only a small target to defend their breast, and used the javelin as a weapon of offence. Thus armed, and thus defended, they were no way equal to the English in a pitched battle, who fought with heavy armour, helmets and targets, and armed at all points.

They always fought on foot. Like all undisciplined soldiers, they made one furious onset, which if resisted, they were immediately put in confusion, and could not be rallied. They fled to the mountains, where they waited for another opportunity to fall upon their enemies.

They despised trade and mechanical arts, as they in general do to this day. Though they had no money among them, yet there were no beggars in the country for they were all poor. They are described to have been impetuous in their disposition, fickle, revengeful, and bloody. But let it be remembered, that this character is given them by their enemies.

Their superstition was excessive. They paid the greatest veneration to their priests, and looked upon them and their habitations as sacred.

The marches of Wales comprehended the greatest part of the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Worcester. They were claimed both by the Saxons and the Britons; and possessed by either, as the fortune of war prevailed. They were the scenes of continual wars and devastation. It was the wise policy of the times to give large estates to men of distinguished valour, to preserve the frontier counties from rapine and violence, who were called lords-marchers. They had great numbers of men under their command, who swore fealty to them, and were under their direction upon all occasions. Their power was so great, that they might rather be considered as petty princes than subjects.

In the time of king Offa, the Welsh lost the greatest part of the marches; and that prince, either with a view of preventing their incursions, or marking the boundaries of their country, threw up a dyke, which still remains in many places.

Having premised these few observations relating to the country and ancient inhabitants of Wales, in general, we shall now proceed to describe the several counties in the manner we passed through them in our tour.



F L I N T S H I R E.

FLINTSHIRE is a county of North Wales, and derives its name from Flint, the county-town. It is bounded by an arm of the Irish sea, which forms the great æstuary of the river Dee on the north; by part of Denbighshire on the south; by Cheshire on the east; by Shropshire on the south; and by another part of Denbighshire and the Irish sea on the west. Of all the counties in Wales this is the least, extending in breadth about eight miles only, in length about thirty-three, and about seventy in circumference. It is divided into five hundreds, and twenty-eight parishes; in which are included one city, three market towns, four castles, and two parks; about eight thousand houses, and thirty-two thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in that of Chester. Holy-well, a market-town near the center of it, is about two hundred miles north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers with which this county is watered, are the Dee, the Wheeler, the Alen, the Clwyd, and the Sevon. The Dee we have already described among the rivers of Cheshire. The Wheeler rises near Caerwys, and running westward falls into the Clwyd, almost opposite to Denbigh. The Alen rises some miles south of Ruthin in Denbighshire, and running first a few miles north, afterwards directs its course eastward, and falls into the Dee, north of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. The course of the Clwyd will be mentioned among the rivers of Denbighshire. The Sevon rises on the north side of Caerwys, and running to the westward, falls into the Clwyd, a few miles north-west of the city of St. Asaph.

REMARKS on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Flintshire.

The inland navigation of this county is very trifling; that of the river Dee, which waters the north-west corner of it, has been already described in our survey of Cheshire. By this river small vessels pass up to Flint. The mouth of the river Clyde is also navigable to some distance above St. Asaph. But no attempt has ever been made to render either of the rivers navigable by art. Indeed there are no towns of sufficient importance to defray the expences attending all works of that kind.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is healthy and pleasant; but rendered extremely cold by the north winds, to which it is almost wholly exposed. The land not being so mountainous as in most of the other counties, is more fruitful; for the hills are not very high, and fall gently into fertile plains. Hence this county yields some wheat, and great plenty of barley, oats and rye, while the valleys afford pasture for black cattle, which, though very small, are excellent beef. There are likewise fed some sheep, and but few goats. Great quantities of butter and cheese are made in this county, which likewise produces much honey, from which the liquor called metheglin is made, and frequently drank in this and the neighbouring counties. Flintshire also abounds with all sorts of fish and fowl. It has great plenty of pit-coal, and the hills of this county yield mill-stones, and lead-ore, in great abundance. In sinking some new coal-pits at Leefwood, in the parish of Mold, near the river

Alen, was discovered a flat sort of slate, upon which are frequently found the leaves of several plants, delineated with as great exactness as an impression of them, in plaster of Paris or clay.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of Flintshire.

Some parts of Flintshire, particularly the valleys, are very fruitful, and well cultivated. In many places they have adopted several improvements lately made in husbandry; by which means the face of the valleys, especially that of Clwyd, which exhibits as beautiful an appearance as almost any spot in England. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep; but many of them would, by proper cultivation, yield large crops of corn. Many of the valleys are greatly enriched by the soil washed from the neighbouring mountains during violent rains, and many of the farmers, especially those who have adopted the English husbandry, well know the value of such land, and improve it accordingly. They plough three times for wheat and barley, and receive about fourteen bushels in return for one sown on these fertile lands.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is St. Asaph, and the market towns are Caerwys, Flint, and Holywell.

We entered this county from Chester, by crossing the river Dee, and directed our course towards Flint, but in our way stopped at Hanarden, a village where there is a castle, called by the Britons, Penar Lâk, or Pennard-halawg, vulgarly Pennard y Las. It is situated south of Flint, on the eastern limits of the county, five miles from Chester, near the banks of the Dee. Who was the first founder of this castle is uncertain. It was held by seneschalship of the earls of Chester, and was the seat of the barons of Mount-halt, or de Monte Alto, who were stewards of the Palatinate of Chester, and took their title from Mold, an abbreviation of Mont-hault, in this neighbourhood. Robert, the last baron of this family, for want of issue male, made it over to queen Isabella, wife to king Edward II. and the possession was afterwards transferred to the Stanley's, earls of Derby. It remained entire till about the year 1680; but at present there are only the ruins of the walls. One part of them is upon a hill, and on them is erected a small structure, which appears to have no other meaning in it than for viewing the adjacent country. They are now in the possession of Sir John Glynne, Bart. the gardens of whose seat are adjoining thereto.

At this village is held three annual fairs, viz. May the eighth, October the first, and December the twenty-fourth, all for cattle.

Before we prosecute our tour to Flint, it will not be amiss to describe some places situated near the river Alen, as they are often mentioned in history.

About four miles south of Hawarden, is a village called Caergwrely, near which is Hope-castle, situated on the Alen, in the parish of Eastyn, otherwise called Queen Hope. King Edward I. in his grant made in the tenth year of his reign to John earl of Warren and Surrey, of the lordships of Bromfield and Yal, excepts out of it the castle and land of Hope, reserving them to himself and his heirs, which before was part of Bromfield; which Griffith and Llewellyn, sons of Madoc, held at the beginning of the war, either by themselves or their guardians. Into this castle the above king re-
tired

tired when the Welsh had surpris'd his army. It is at present in the possession of the earl of Derby.

Caergwrely has four annual fairs, viz. Shrove Tuesday, May the sixteenth, August the twelfth, and October the twenty-seventh, for cattle.

Near the above castle mill-stones are hewn out of the rock, and at a small distance a gardener digging about the beginning of the last century, discovered a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, hewn out of a solid rock. It was floored with brick, set in mortar, and roofed with polished tiles, which in many places were perforated. This roof was supported by pillars of brick and furnished with tubes of the same materials for carrying off the force of the heat. This hypocaust was about eighteen feet in length, in breadth about fourteen, and in height about two; and by an inscription upon some of the tiles, it appears to have been built by the twentieth legion, which was stiled *Victrix*, and lay in a garrison at Chester, near this place.

Near the river Alen, in a narrow place beset with woods, lies Colehall, called by Giraldu, *Collis Carbonarius*, or a Colehill. Where when king Henry II. had made the most diligent preparations, in order to give the Welsh battle; the English, by reason of their disorderly approaches were defeated, and the kings standard forsaken by Henry of Essex, who by right of inheritance was standard bearer to the kings of England. Whereupon being charged with high treason and overcome by his adversary in a duel, and his estate forfeited to the crown, he was so much ashamed of his cowardice that he put on a hood and retired into a monastery.

At Caergile, in this county, about six miles from Hawarden, is a spring of remarkable clear water, which turns white with oil of tartar, becomes green with syrup of violets, and red with logwood. A gallon will yield two hundred and twenty grains of sediment, of which fifty-six are earth, and one hundred and fifty-four are sea-salt and lime-stone. It appears to be impregnated with calcareous nitre, and sea-salt; and the quantity of three pints or two quarts at most will purge sufficiently. A woman who was afflicted with a violent scurf all over her body, was entirely cured of it by drinking three pints of this water every day. Several children have likewise been cured of the leprosy, and other scorbutic disorders by drinking of, and bathing in this water.

In a small part of this county, to the east of the river Dee, and in a manner wholly divided from the rest, and called the English Maelor, is a village named Bangor, fourteen miles south-east of Hawarden. It was called by writers *Bangor Monachorum*, from a famous monastery, said to be as old as the time of the British king Lucius. The writers of ecclesiastical history say, that the great monastery here produced a man, who, as he is reputed by some, though others look upon him to have been a very learned, ingenious and pious man. Gildar, also one of our most ancient English writers, was a monk in this abbey, and abbot in the year 600. This monastery, it is affirmed, was supplied with learned men, at the coming of St. Augustine into England. It stood in a valley, as Leland informs us, yet had a circumference like a walled town, with two gates, half a mile distant from each other. Bede acquaints us, that the number of monks in this monastery was so great, that when divided into seven parts, every part consisted of at least three hundred men. We have no account of the founder handed down to us, or of its revenues; but the last no doubt were very great. It was destroyed soon after Augustine came into England, because the monks refused to submit to his Romish ceremonies. However, at his instigation, Ethelfred invaded the Britons in Wales, who, coming against that prince, took the monks with them to pray for their success: but Ethelfred being conqueror, killed above one thousand two hundred of them, naked and unarmed as they were. After this the monastery went so to decay, that William of Malmesbury, who lived soon after the conquest, affirms, there was nothing here, in his time, but the ruins of churches, walls and gates, together with heaps of rubbish.

In this district there are about four or five parishes; the principal is that of Hanmer, which extends about four miles in length, and near the same in breadth, and is divided into six townships. In this parish the face of the country is generally level, and the soil in some parts a deep clay, and in others dry and sandy. The land is manured with lime and marle, and produces wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans, and considerable quantities of cheese are made there. The inhabitants burn coal and turf, and the latter is dug up here in great abundance. The church, which is in the diocese of Chester, is dedicated to St. Chad, bishop of Litchfield. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side isles. At the west end is a tower, with a clock and four bells, and there is no chapel of ease in the parish. The principal seats is Hanmer-hall and Redhall, both belonging to the family of the Hanmers. On the west side of the church is a school, endowed with about twelve pounds, *per annum*, where the poor children of the parish are taught gratis.

Having remarked every thing which merited our observation in our way to Flint, we now proceed to a description of that town. It is a small place, commodiously situated on the æstuary of the river Dee, where it has a trifling harbour, one hundred and ninety-four miles from London, and is governed by a mayor and burgessees.

Here is a castle begun by king Henry II. and finished by king Edward I. king Richard II. on his return from Ireland, was for some time entertained here; but on his departure, was taken prisoner by Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, and not long after put to death. Formerly vessels coming up the wide mouth of the river Dee, anchored under the walls of this castle. There have been, within the memory of man, rings in the walls to which ships used to be fastened. The castle now belongs to the crown, but is in a very ruinous condition. It is used at present as the county gaol; the assizes are likewise annually held here; and the mayor is stiled governor of the castle.

This town sends one member to parliament, and has four annual fairs, viz. on February the fourteenth, June the twenty-fourth, August the tenth, and November the thirtieth for cattle.

From Flint we proceeded to Holy-Well, or as it is called in the British language, *Tre-fynnon*, that is, the town of the well, situated on the side of a hill, about two hundred miles from London. It is a remarkable neat well-built town, consisting principally of one long street, in which there are not only several good inns, but many genteel houses. It took its name from a celebrated spring, which, according to the Popish legends, it is said rose miraculously from the blood of St. Winefrid, a Christian virgin, who was ravished and beheaded in this place by a pagan tyrant. The water breaks out from a rock of free-stone with such a rapid stream, as, within a small distance, is able to turn several mills. Over the head of it, was built a chapel, dedicated to St. Winefrid, by the monks of Basingwerk, a place in the neighbourhood. In a window of the chancel was formerly to be seen St. Winefrid's story, and her pretended restoration to life, by St. Beuno, painted on the glass windows of the chancel. The present structure was erected in the time of king Henry VII. and consists of very neat workmanship. The front is composed of a kind of small pediment, supported by slender stone-pillars, under which the water flows, and on the inside are several crutches, left as monuments by those who received the use of their limbs by this water. The rapidity of the stream, and the great quantity of water it discharges, have caused some persons to suspect that it is a subterraneous rivulet, which the miners might have turned to that channel; it being their common practice, when they meet with currents under ground, to divert them to some swallow. And this is confirmed from an observation, that after much rain, the water often appears muddy; and sometimes of a bluish colour, as if it had washed some lead mine, or proceeded from tobacco-pipe.

Varis, which Antoninus places nineteen miles from Canovium. This he thinks is farther confirmed by its being now called Bod Vari, which signifies the mansion of Varus; and there are the ruins of a city on a small hill adjoining, called Mael y gaer, that is, the city hill: but the annotator, though he does not deny that Varis may be seated at Bod-Vari, yet he thinks Mael y gaer is but a slender confirmation of it. However, it is certain, that place receives its name from the fortifications or entrenchments that are yet to be seen there; for the word Gaer or Caer, signifies strictly only a wall, fortress, or enclosure. This being prefixed to the name of Roman towns, because they were fortified, has occasioned many to suppose the genuine signification thereof to be town or city. This fortification is exactly round, and one hundred and sixty paces in diameter; all round it

the earth is raised in the manner of a parapet; and almost opposite to the avenue, there is a kind of tumulus, or artificial mount.

At this Moel y gaer Howel Gwynedh, who sided with Owen Glindower, against Henry IV. was beheaded. He was one who, for a long time, annoyed the English in his neighbourhood; but being at length taken by his enemies of the town of Flint and beheaded at this place, his estate was disposed of to one Saxton.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Flintshire.

This county sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Flint.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

THIS county, which derives its name from Denbigh, the county town, and is in the British language called Sir Dhinbeck, is bounded on the north by the Irish sea, and part of Flintshire; on the south by Montgomeryshire, on the east by Cheshire and Shropshire; and on the west by Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire. It extends in length from north-west to south-east about forty miles; from north to south about twenty miles; and is about one hundred and eighteen miles in circumference. It is divided into twelve hundreds, in which are four market-towns, fifty-seven parishes, about six thousand four hundred houses, and thirty-eight thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, partly in the diocese of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Asaph. Denbigh, the county-town, is two hundred and nine miles north-west from London.

This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the country of the Ordovices; and some Britons, who were forced out of Scotland, are said, in their turn, to have driven the Saxons hence, and, by the assistance of the Welsh, to have possessed themselves of all this district, from the river Conway to the Dee.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers are Llwyd, which rises at the bottom of an hill south-west of Buthin, whence running north-east, and passing that town, it directs its course nearly north-west by the city of St. Asaph, in Flintshire, and falls into the Irish sea, a few miles north-west of that city. The Elwy, which rises in the south-west part of the county, runs north and north-east, and falls into the Llwyd, near St. Asaph. The Dee, which rises near Bala, in Merionethshire, runs north-east through Denbighshire into Cheshire, as may be seen in the description of that county; and the Conway, which separates Denbighshire from Caernarvonshire. The less considerable streams, are the Alwen, the Aled, the Llawedok, the Neag, and the Gyrow.

REMARKS on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Denbighshire.

Neither of the rivers of this county are navigable, though part of the northern boundary is the sea. Nor

is there any harbour, except for boats, on the whole coast. There is however a very considerable bay, where ships bound to Liverpool and Chester often come to an anchor in southerly and south-east winds. There is from five to ten fathom water, and the bottom an oozy sand. A north-west wind blows right into the bay, where there is no riding in safety here, if it blows hard.

AIR AND SOIL.

The air of this county is esteemed healthy, but it is rendered sharp and piercing by a vast chain of mountains, which almost surrounds the county, and the top of which, for the much greater part of the year, is covered with snow. The soil is various and almost in the extremes of good and bad. The western part is heathy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except the sea coast and the bank of the Conway. The hills upon the eastern borders of the county, look, at a certain distance, like the battlements or turrets of castles: and this part is as barren as the west, except where it borders on the river Dee. The middle part of the county, however, consisting of a flat country seventeen miles long from north to south, and about five miles broad, is one of the most delightful spots in Europe. It is extremely fruitful and well inhabited, surrounded by high hills, except upon the north, where it lies open to the sea; and is called the Vale of Clwyd, from its being watered by the river of that name.

The inhabitants of this county are in general long lived, and those of the vale of Clwyd remarkable for their vivacity and spirit. The English manners and customs are pretty much adopted; especially by the inhabitants of the vale country, who seem to be in general of Saxon and Norman extraction, as appears by those names being common in that country. Great part of Flintshire was very early in the possession of the English; and Denbigh-land, in the vale of Clwyd, was likewise colonized by some of the first princes of the Norman line.

The inhabitants of the mountainous country still retain the ancient British language and customs, unadulterated with any foreign tongue. So great is the difference between the inhabitants of the mountains and the vales, that they would be taken to be natives of different

different countries and climates. Different not only in their manners and customs, but even in their very complexion and persons.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of Denbighshire.

The soil in the western part of this country is somewhat barren, but thinly inhabited, and full of heaths, and craggy, bare hills; the middle, where there is the spacious vale of Clwyd, is very fruitful; but the eastern parts are not so fertile, except where watered by the river Dee. The husbandmen, however, have been long endeavouring, with good success, to improve even the western parts, by parcing off the earth with a broad instrument, into thin clods and turfs, which they pile up in heaps, then burn to ashes, and afterwards scatter them upon the land, and thereby produce such quantities of rye, as is almost incredible.

This operation is performed in the following manner: When the turfy surface is taken with, what is usually called a denbighing plough, they are piled up in heaps about the size of grass-cocks, and placed in quincunx order. When dry, the heaps are set on fire, and when thoroughly burnt, the ashes are spread equally over the whole surface of the field; the ground ploughed immediately, and the grain sown; for the sooner the operations are performed after the ashes are spread, the larger will be the crop.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The rivers afford plenty of fish, of different kinds. The hills and heaths feed infinite numbers of goats and sheep, and being manured with turf-ashes, they produce plenty of rye, and the vallies abound with black cattle and corn. This county has likewise a variety of fowls, wild and tame, and contains several lead mines, particularly about Wrexham, which yield plentiful supplies of ore.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of this county are chiefly of gloves and flannels; the former at Denbigh, and the latter at Wrexham.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns of this county are Denbigh, Llan-croft, Ruthin, Wrexham.

We entered this county by crossing the river Clwyd, at St. Afaph, and first visited Denbigh, which from its original situation on a steep rock, was formerly called by the Britons, Cledfryn yn Rhos, that is the craggy hill in Rofs. It is the county town, and stands on a branch of the river Clwyd, called the Ilshod, two hundred and nine miles from London.

The situation of the old town being found inconvenient by the inhabitants, they abandoned it in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and a new one, much larger, was built at the foot of the hill. It is handsome, large, and populous, and in the opinion of many people thought the best town in North Wales. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and two bailiffs, annually chosen out of twenty-five burgeses and also a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace.

Here is a good manufacture of gloves, and the business of tanning is very considerable; besides which it carries on a pretty good trade. The town is chiefly inhabited by glovers and tanners; but one great disadvantage which attends it is, that the ground on which it is built abounding with lime-stone, renders the water unhealthy, and is looked upon as the reason why the inhabitants seldom live to a great age.

Here are two churches, and formerly here was an abbey of Black-monks, of the order of St. Benedict, founded and endowed by Adam Salisbury, about the time of Henry III. The present proprietor is Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, baronet. Some ruins of the walls are

still remaining, besides an entire structure, which appears like the body of a country church.

This part of the country was given by Edward I. to David ap Griffith, brother to Llewelin, the last prince of North Wales; but he being soon after attainted and beheaded for high treason, it was given by the same king to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln. This earl fortified the town with a wall, not large in circuit; but very strong, and on the south side of it erected a castle, adorned with many high towers; but his only son being unfortunately drowned in the well of this castle, his grief on this occasion made him desist from the work, and leave it incomplete. After the death of the earl of Lincoln, this castle, by the marriage of his daughter Alice, came into the possession of the house of Lancaster. King Edward II. gave it to Hugh Spencer, and afterwards Roger Mortimer became the possessor of it in the reign of king Edward III. which Roger fixed up his own arms on the chief gate. After his execution it came to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, but was soon after restored to the Mortimers; and by these at length it came to the house of York, and at present belongs to the crown. It was delivered up to the parliament army, on the twenty-sixth of October, 1646. It appears to have been a place of prodigious strength, not only on account of its situation, but likewise from the hardness of the stones, and unusual thickness of the walls. It is now very much decayed, but the very ruins are venerable. Great part of the hill is still standing, which the ignorant inhabitants mistake for the ruins of a church. The remains of the hall give the traveller an idea of the grandeur of this place.

The prospect from this castle is most enchanting. Beneath, the vale of Clewyd displays her bosom profusely gay to the admiring spectator. The banks of the river Clwyd, decorated with seats; the town of Rythen, and the city of St. Afaph, with the mountains rising at a distance, form a most delightful view.

Denbigh has a good weekly market on Wednesdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions, and three annual fairs, viz. May the fourteenth, July the eighteenth, and September the twenty-fifth, for cattle and small ware.

Sir Hugh Middleton, a great benefactor to the city of London, was native of this town.

This gentleman raised a considerable fortune by working some silver mines in Cardiganshire, by which he is said to have cleared two thousand pounds a month for several years together. In the mean time the city of London, not being sufficiently supplied with water, three acts of parliament were successively obtained, by which the citizens were allowed full power to bring a river from any part of Middlesex and Hertfordshire; but this project was laid aside as impracticable, till it was undertaken by this great man, who, after having made an exact survey of all the rivers and springs in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, made choice of two, one in the parish of Amwell near Hertford, and the other near Ware, both about twenty miles from London. These two streams being united, he conveyed them at a very great expence towards the city; but when he had brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, the greatest part of his fortune was spent, upon which he applied to the lord mayor and common council; but they refusing to assist in carrying on this noble work, he had recourse to king James I. who sharing with him in the expence and profits, the design was happily effected, and the water brought into the reservoir at Islington on Michaelmas-day 1613. By this noble work Sir Hugh greatly impaired his fortune; however, though he was a loser in point of profit, he was a gainer in point of honour; for king James I. conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards created him a baronet; besides which, he had the much greater honour of being remembered by posterity as the benefactor of this country. At his death he bequeathed a share in this New River Water to the Goldsmiths company, of which he was a member, for the benefit of their poor.

Beyond Denbigh lies the vale of Clwyd, which we have

have already mentioned; and the prodigious chain of mountains that almost surround it, the highest of which is called Moelenhi, on the top of which is a military fence or rampire, and a very clear spring. There are also several other old forts or intrenchments in this county. As first, Pen y Gar vawr on Kader Dhimmæ, distant about a mile from Kerig y Drudion, which is a circular ditch and rampire, of at least one hundred paces in diameter. It seems to have had once a kind of wall, but the stones have been long since carried away by the neighbours. Another is at Kaer-Dhynod, which lies in the parish of Lhan-Vihangel. It lies close by the river Alwen, and is rather of an oval form than circular. The dyke or rampire consisted of a vast quantity of stones, that are now thrown together, without any order. On the river side it is about three hundred feet perpendicular, but not half so high in any other part.

On the other side of the river is a steep hill, about twice as high as Kaer-dhynod, on which lies Kaer-vorwyn, that is, the maiden fort. This is a large circular intrenchment, and much more artificial than the former. Kaer-dhynod, as Mr. Lloyd, supposes, was formerly a British camp, because it agrees exactly with the description Tacitus gives of the camp of king Caractacus. There is also a third fort named Dinas Melin y Wig, which is thought to have been a British town, because it answers to the description Cæsar gives of such a place; for he tells us, that the Britons call that a town, which is in the midst of a wood, surrounded with a vallum and a ditch, to prevent the incursions of the enemy; and this place is full of woods, dingles, and the like. The fortification is fifteen or twenty yards high, where lowest; it is faced for the most part with a craggy rock, and encompassed with a deep trench, having two entries, called the Upper and Lower Gates.

Eastward of the vale of Clwyd, and without it, lies Yal, a small high mountainous track, if compared with the neighbouring parts. No river runs into it from any other part, though it sends forth several streams. Its situation lays it open to the winds from every corner, which renders it a very cold, bleak country. However, these mountains are well stored with oxen, sheep and goats; and the vallies, in some places, are tolerably fertile in corn, especially to the east of the river Alen. But the western side is barren, and interspersed with heaths and deserts. It contains nothing remarkable, except the ruins of a small monastery, seated very pleasantly in a valley, among woody hills, ten miles south-east of Ruthin, and is extended in the form of a cross. In the British language, this place was called Llan Egwest, also Pont y Groes, which signifies Valle crucis, from their presenting king Edward I. with a piece of the holy cross, which present procured them several immunities. This abbey was for Cistercian Monks, and is pleasantly seated in the township of Maes yr Ychen, under a hill, called Bron vawr, in the parish of Llan-gollen, near the north banks of the river Deë. It was built by Madock, son of Griffith Maelor, lord of Bromfield, or Lower Powes Chirk and Yawl, about the year 1200. It was confirmed to the said monks by his son in the year 1250, and was dedicated to God and the blessed Virgin. This abbey is in a lordship which belonged to the late Sir Watkin William Wynne.

Llanfannan is seated on the river Alne, eight miles west of Denbigh, and is only a village; but it has four annual fairs, viz. May the eighteenth, August the seventeenth, October the twenty-sixth, and November the thirtieth, all for cattle. This place is noted for a cave, made in the side of a stoney hill or rock, wherein are twenty-four seats, some bigger and some less; and is greatly frequented by shepherds and others, who look after the cattle; it is now known by the name of Arthur's round table.

From hence we continued our journey to Llanroft, a small place seated on the river Conway, on the very edge of the county, one hundred and ninety-eight miles north-west of London: It has a free-school, and a market-house, built at the expence of Maurice Wynne, Esq; There is here a curious bridge over the

Conway, into Carnarvonshire, one hundred and seventy feet long, and fifteen wide. It consists of three arches; of which that in the centre is sixty-one feet wide, and the others thirty and a half.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesdays, and five annual fairs, viz. on April the twenty-fifth, June the twenty-first, August the ninth, September the seventeenth, and December the eleventh, for cattle and small pedlars wares.

We next proceeded to Ruthin, situated between the two branches of the river Clwyd, one hundred and eighty-four miles from London. It is a large populous town, but has no parish church, being itself part of the parish of Lhan Rudd, in its neighbourhood. Here are however a good free school, and an hospital, both founded by Dr. Goodman, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Ruthin, not many years ago, was famous for a stately castle, which, as well as the town, was built by Roger Grey, to whom king Edward V. granted almost the whole vale, which, for a long succession of years, continued to be the seat of his posterity. The ruins of the castle shew it to have been once a place of great strength, and capable of containing a considerable number of people.

Here is a weekly market, held on Mondays, the largest of any in the vale; and five annual fairs, viz. March the nineteenth, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August the eighth, September the thirtieth, and November the tenth, for cattle and small pedlary.

Among the hills, south-west of Ruthin, is a place called Kerig y Drudion, which, according to Camden, signifies the Druid stones; and here are likewise still to be seen two stone monuments, supposed to have been erected by the ancient Druids. They are called by the Welsh Kistieu Maen, or Stone-Chests; and one of them is distinguished from the other by the name of Karchar Kynrick Rwth, or Kynrick Rwth's prison. They stand north and south, at the distance of a furlong one from the other; they are in the form of a chest, and consist each of seven stones; of these stones, four which compose the top, bottom, and two sides, are above six feet long, and three broad; a fifth stone forms the south end of the chest; at the north end is the entrance, secured by a sixth stone, which formed the door, and was upon occasion removed; this door was clasped or fastened by a seventh stone, of a vast weight, which was laid over the top stone, and when the door was to be fastened was moved towards the north end. Though these stone-chests have given the name of Druid Stones to the place where they are found, and though one of them is also called Kynrick, Rwth's prison, yet it is not probable that they were intended for prisons by the Druids, who constructed them.

Kynrick Rwth was a petty tyrant in this neighbourhood, of much later times than the Druids; he thought fit to shut up some person who had offended him in one of these cells, which gave occasion to the calling it his prison; but for what use they were at first intended, is not conjectured.

Leaving Ruthin, we pursued our journey to Wrexham, by the Saxons called Wintlesham. It is situated in a good soil, on the bank of a stream that falls into the Dee; and in a small territory, called Bromfield, said to abound in lead, one hundred and sixty-seven miles north-west of London. The town is large, well built, and well frequented. It is remarkable for a very curious and beautiful church, in which was a noble organ, that was destroyed in the great rebellion. The tower is lofty, and of most exquisite workmanship, adorned with neat carved work and several figures. The church was built about the year 1507, and dedicated to St. Giles. It is said to be heretofore collegiate; it is in length one hundred and seventy-eight feet, in breadth sixty-two, and the height of the stone building of the tower one hundred and thirty-five feet. Old accounts mention, that the town was burnt in the year 1463. Besides this church, the town has two meeting-houses. Wrexham is a great mart for flannel, which is here bought

bought up in vast quantities. This manufacture is the chief employment of the poor in the neighbourhood.

Here are two weekly markets, but that on Mondays is small, though that on Thursdays is very considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions; and four fairs, namely, on the twenty-third of March, Holy Thursday, the sixth of June, and the nineteenth of September, for cattle, horses, hardware, hops, Manchester goods, &c. Not far from this town, some parts of Offa's dyke are still visible. This was a trench cast up by Offa, the great king of Mercia, as a boundary between his subjects and the Britons.

To the southward of Bromfield lies a tract called Chirk; this is a mountainous country, in which are two castles. One of them has the name of Chirk, but was anciently called Castall Crogen. It lies near the borders of Shropshire, but we do not find when it was first founded. However, Roger Mortimer, the third son of Roger, earl of Wigmore, rebuilt it, and it is now the seat of the Middletons. It is still very entire, though it is built after the ancient manner, and seems much more proper for a place of defence, than for a dwelling-house. It has three round towers, one at each end, and one in the middle; and the structure between each is much about the same breadth as the diameter of the towers; though they are all contiguous. John Mortimer, lord of Chirk, and grandson of the afore said Roger, sold the lordship of Chirk to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.

The village of Chirk, which is a little to the eastward of this castle, and nine miles south of Wrexham, has three fairs, on the second Thursday in February, the second Tuesday in June, and on November the twelfth, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

Dinas Bran Castle is also in the territory of Chirk, seated near the northern bank of the river Dee, on the high top of a sharp hill. Its name seems borrowed from a brook, so called in its neighbourhood. This was in the reign of king Henry III. the seat of Griffith ap Madoc (a descendant from the founder, and himself a benefactor to the abbey of Llan Egwest, or Vale Crucis) who was stiled Lord of Dinas Brân, from his possessing and dwelling in this castle. He took part with king Henry III. and king Edward I. against the prince of

North Wales, for fear of whom he was forced to shut himself up in his castle. This Griffith, by Emma, daughter of James lord Audley, had issue Madoc, Llewellyn, Griffith, and Owen. The lordship of Bromfield and Yale, and the castle of Dinas Brân, came to Madoc, and that of Chirk to Llewellyn; but the wardship of these minors was given by the king to John earl of Warren, and Roger Mortimer, who, in the tenth of Edward I. obtained the lands for themselves by the king's charter. This castle was lately, if it is not still, in the possession of Richard Middleton, Esq. There are large ruins of this castle still remaining, which may be seen at a great distance, where one part of them has the appearance of a country church.

Holt-castle is seated not far from Wrexham, on the western bank of the Dee, in the very edge of the county, where that river divides it from Cheshire. The Britons called it Castell Llew, or Lyons-castle. It is supposed to have been anciently a Roman camp. John, earl of Warren, in the reign of king Edward I. began to build here a castle, which was finished by his son William. The said earl John, being guardian to Madoc ap Griffith, a British prince, treacherously seized this and some adjacent possessions to the prejudice of his pupil. From the earls of Warren it came to the Fitz Alans, earls of Arundel; and from them to William Beauchamp, baron of Abergavenny; and afterwards to William Stanley, who being beheaded, this, with his other estates, were forfeited to the crown. This castle surrendered to the parliament forces on the nineteenth of January, 1646. Only a few fragments of the walls are now remaining.

Llandogla is a village ten miles west of Wrexham, in the road which leads to Chester, and has five fairs, namely, on March the eleventh, April the twenty-fifth, June the twenty-third, August the fourth, and October the twenty-sixth, for cattle.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT.

Denbighshire sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Denbigh.



M E R I O N E T H S H I R E.

MERIONETHSHIRE, or Merionethshire, is thus called by a variation from its Welch name Sir Verioneth, and is bounded by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire on the north; by another part of Denbighshire, and by Montgomeryshire on the east; by St. George's channel on the west, and by a small part of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire on the south. It extends thirty-five miles in length from north to south, twenty-five in breadth from east to west, and is one hundred and eighteen miles in circumference; in which are six hundreds, four market towns, thirty-seven parishes, about two thousand five hundred and ninety houses, and seventeen thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Bangor, and Dolgelpe, a market town, nearly in the middle of it; is one hundred and eighty-seven miles north-west of London.

This county, in time of the Romans, was part of the country inhabited by the Ordovices, a brave and powerful nation.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Dyffi, the Avon, the Drwrydh, and the Dee.

The Dyffi, or Dovey, rises among some very high mountains, that form a chain on the eastern borders of the county, and running southward into Montgomeryshire, flows south-west; and leaving that county at Machynleth, a market town, separates the counties of Merioneth and Cardigan, and soon after falls into Cardigan bay.

The Avon has its source on the east side of a large forest, called Penrose wood, and running south-west, passes by Dolgelpe, and falls into Barmouth bay, some miles to the west of that town.

The Drwrydh issues from a lake in the northern extremity of the county, near the source of the river Conway in Caernarvonshire, and running south-west, falls into an arm of the Irish sea, called Traeth Bychan.

The Dee near its source runs through a considerable lake on the south side of Bula, called Pimble Maer, or Lhyn Tigid, without mixing with it; the fish at least of both waters we are told do not mingle; for though the Dee abounds with salmon, none are caught in the lake, out of the stream of the river; nor does the Dee carry off the Gwiniards, a fish peculiar to the lake. The word gwiniard signifies much the same as a whiting, but does not in the least resemble that fish, the shape being much like a salmon, and the usual length about twelve or thirteen inches; the back is of a dusky colour, and the belly white. The scales are of a middle size, and the upper jaw is somewhat more prominent than the lower, with a mouth much like that of a herring. The taste is much like that of a trout. It is like, and probably the same, as that fish called ferra, in the lake of Geneva. Hence some infer, that there is a great resemblance between the Alpine lakes and those of the Welch mountains; because they afford the same sorts of fish, and the high rocks Alpine plants. The course of the Dee has been described among the rivers of Cheshire.

The smaller rivers of this county are the Kessilawn, the Angel, the Cayne, the Atro, the Skethye, and the Desunni.

The above lake called Pimble, or Plenlyn Mear, is of considerable extent; and, according to Camden, has been accurately described by an antiquarian and poet, in a few Latin verses, which have been thus translated into English:

Where eastern storms disturb the peaceful skies,
In Merioneth the fam'd Plenlyn lies.
Here a vast lake, which deepest vales surround,
His watry globe roles on the yielding ground.
Encreased with constant springs that gently run
From the rough hills with pleasing murmurs down,
This wond'rous property the waters boast,
The greatest rains are in its channels lost;
Nor raise the flood; but when loud tempests roar,
The rising waves with sudden rage boil o'er,
And conquering billows scorn the unequal shore.

REMARKS on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Merionethshire.

As there are no rivers navigable either in this county or that of Caernarvonshire, except their mouths or entrances into the sea, we shall defer our account of them till we have finished these two counties, and then give the whole together.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

This being a rocky, mountainous country, the air is extremely cold and bleak; it is also esteemed unhealthy, on account of the many noxious vapours that rise from the Irish sea; but these can have no great effect, on account of the sharp winds, which almost continually blow.

Merionethshire is generally considered as the most mountainous and barren county in all Wales; but if a variety of the most beautiful prospects can render a country agreeable, few can in this respect be compared to it; for it not only affords mountains of an extraordinary height, inaccessible rocks, a variety of lower hills, woods, and plains, and some fruitful vallies, but a prospect of the sea, and of many lakes, rivers, and cataracts. The highest mountains are Kader Idris, Aren Voudhwy, Aren Benhyn, Arennig, Moelwyn, Mannod, &c. Kader Idris is probably one of the highest mountains in Britain; and, as a proof of it, affords a variety of Alpine plants. It has been asserted, that the tops of some of these mountains are so near, that men, standing upon two of them, may converse together, and yet be scarce able to meet in a whole day; but this is probably a fiction.

This county produces but little corn, and the inhabitants applying themselves almost wholly to grazing of cattle, live chiefly on butter, cheese, and milk; for the vallies afford excellent pasture, and such an incredible number of sheep feed on the mountains, that Merionethshire is said to have more of them than all the rest of Wales. This county is likewise well provided with deer, goats, fowl, and fish.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of Merionethshire.

In this county they have very little good land, and they make so bad a use of that, which nature has given them with so sparing a hand, that some might be ready to conclude that they prefer their barren rocks to the most fertile soil. In some places between the mountains, there are to be seen a few acres of good land, where the earth has been washed away from the hills. The water generally stagnates in these places, and they never take the trouble of draining them, but cut them in turbaries for fuel. Thus in a few years, they totally ruin their finest meadow land. The greatest part of the country consists of barren mountains, incapable

of improvement. They serve, however, to subsist a great abundance of sheep. With the wool they make considerable quantities of flannel, which they export. This is the staple manufacture and support of the county.

MANUFACTURE.

The only manufacture in this county is Welsh cotton.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns in this county are Bala, Dolgelhe, Harlech, and Dinasmondy.

We crossed the river Dee, and entered this county near a village called Earwen, and took the road through a very mountainous county to Bala. This town obtained its name from its situation at the north end of Pimble meer; the word signifying a place where a river issues from a lake. It is a corporation town, one hundred and eighty-four miles from London, governed by bailiffs, and enjoys many privileges.

Here is a weekly market on Saturdays, and two annual fairs, viz. May the fourteenth, and July the tenth, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

At Bala are three mounds, one of which is called Tornmen y Bala, another Brynlhyfk, and the third Mwnwgly Lhyn, which are generally mistaken for sepulchral monuments; but the real intention of them appears to have been for watch stations, when this country was the seat of war, at the beginning of the Roman conquests.

Not far from hence in the parish of Lhan aw Lhyn, are the ruins of an ancient castle, called Castell Corndochen. It is seated on the top of a very steep rock, at the bottom of which is a pleasant valley. There are still the remains of a wall, within which are three turrets, a square, a round, and an oval one, which is the largest. The mortar of this building was mixed with cockle-shells.

From Bala we continued our journey southward, and next arrived at Dinasmondy, a small town, one hundred seventy-six miles from London. It is an inconsiderable town, of no note but for a weekly market on Fridays, and four annual fairs, viz. July the second, September the tenth, October the first, and November the thirteenth, for sheep, black cattle and horses.

Leaving Dinasmondy, we passed on to Dolgelhe, so called from its original situation, which was in a woody vale. It stands on the south bank of the Avon, at the foot of mount Idris, one hundred and eighty seven miles from London. Here is a considerable manufacture of Welsh cottons, and the town is well provided with inns for the accommodation of travellers.

This town is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the coins dug up in its neighbourhood, two of which were of silver, and of the emperors Trojan and Hadrian. The first bore the following inscription.

IMP. TRAIANV AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS.
v. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINE.

The second was thus inscribed:

IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS. AVG. P. M. TR.
P. COS. III.

Dolgelhe has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and six annual fairs, viz. May the eleventh, July the fourth, September the twentieth, October the ninth, November the twenty-second, and December the sixteenth, for sheep, black cattle and horses.

Cumner, or Kemmer, a village, about two miles north of Dolgelhe, had an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Meredith and Griffith, sons of Conan ap Owen Gwynedd, about the year 1200, and dedicated to St. Mary. Llewelin ap Jorwerth, prince of North Wales, afterwards confirmed their donations by a very full and gracious charter, dated 1209, to Efan, the then abbot of Kemmer, at which time he likewise conferred more lands on the said monastery. In the wars of king Henry III. with the Welch, the English would

have burnt this abby in 1232, but the abbot paid three hundred marks to save the house from destruction. It is now in the possession of Robert Vaughan, Esq; but the greatest part of it is demolished, there being only some of the walls standing, and in them are windows of the Gothic taste. Its annual revenues were valued at the suppression at fifty-one pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence.

Continuing our journey from hence about fourteen miles, we came next to Harlech, so called from its situation, the name signifying a pleasant rock.

It stands near the sea shore, and is two hundred and ten miles distant from London. It has a good harbour for ships, though few or no ships belong to the town, which is governed by a mayor, and has an old decayed castle, situated close by the Irish sea, on a steep rock. It was originally a strong fort of the ancient Britons, and by them called Twr Bronwen, from a lady of that name, who lived about the year 260. It was rebuilt about the year 877, by Collwyn ap Tangus, and then changed its name to Caer Collwyn. This castle held out strenuously against king Edward IV. but at length it was with much difficulty taken by William Herbert, earl of Pembroke. It also held out one of the last for king Charles I. but surrendered on fair conditions to the parliament forces on the sixteenth of March, 1646; and is now in the possession of the crown, and has a garrison for the security of the coast. The governor of this castle is, by patent, appointed mayor of the town, but the houses are mean, and it is but poorly inhabited. Harlech is supposed to have been a Roman town, from several Roman coins that have, at different times, been dug up in and near it. In a garden near the castle was found, in 1692, an ancient golden torques, weighing about eight ounces, and consisting of a wreathed bar of gold, or three or four rods twisted together, about four feet long, and hooked at both ends; but whether it was British or Roman cannot be easily determined. This seems, by its length, to have been designed for use as well as ornament, and was perhaps for holding a quiver of arrows.

Harlech has a weekly market on Saturdays, and four annual fairs, viz. Thursday after Trinity, June the thirtieth, August the twenty-first, and December the eleventh, for cattle.

Near this town are many remains of Roman antiquity.

At Festineog, a village north of Harlech, in the north-west extremity of this county, is a stone causeway, called Sarn Helen; or Hellen's Way, and supposed to have been made by Hellen, the mother of Constantine the Great; who it is believed occasioned the making of several other high ways in Wales.

On a mountain called Mikneint near Rhyd, or Halen, within a quarter of a mile on this road, there are remarkable stone monuments, called the graves of the men of Ardwy, of which there are at least thirty in number, and each grave is said to be about two yards long, and to be distinguished by four pillars, one at each corner. They are somewhat of a square form, about two or three feet high, and nine inches broad. According to tradition, these are the sepulchral monuments of persons of note slain here, between the men of Dyffryn Ardudwy, and some people of Denbighshire; however, this is uncertain, and some take them to be Roman. Kaer-Gay, that is, Caius's-castle, is not far from this place; it was built by one Caius, a Roman, of whom the people of the neighbourhood relate incredible things.

Near the same causeway are several other sepulchral monuments; and in 1687, Mr. Camden copied the following inscription from a stone, called Bedh Porws, or the grave of Porus, which that great antiquary supposes to relate to some Roman interred there in the second or third century; the words are PORIVS HIC TVMVLO JACIT HOMO—RIANVS FVIT.

About the year 1684 was discovered, in a moorish ground, where turf is dug up for fuel, a gilt coffin, which was of wood, and so well preserved, that the gilding remained very fresh; and is said to have contained

tained a skeleton of an extraordinary size. This is, perhaps, the only instance upon record, of an interment in a moor of peat or turf, and yet the bituminous earth, of which such moors consist, is known by experience, to preserve wood better than any other; for trees are frequently found in it very sound, though they must have been buried in times before the reach of history.

In the year 1688, were found in a rock known by the name of Katreg Dhiwin, about fifty weapons of cast brass that seemed to be short swords or daggers. They were of different forms and sizes; some of them being two feet long, others not more than twelve inches, some of them flat, and others quadrangular. It is said that several of them were gilt; but the handles, which are supposed to have been of wood, were all wasted, though in a few of them, the two brass nails by which they were fastened still remained, being headed or rivetted on each side.

About two miles from Harlec is a remarkable monument, called Kacton Arthur, which is a large oval stone table, about ten feet long and seven broad, two feet thick at one end, but not more than an inch at the other. It is placed on three stone pillars, each about half a yard broad: two of them support the thick end, and are between seven and eight feet high; but the height of the third, at the other end, is not above three feet.

The country about Harlec was, in the year 1694, strangely annoyed during above eight months, by a surprizing fiery exhalation, which was seen only in the night, and consisted of a livid vapour that arose from the sea, or seemed to come from Caernarvonshire, across a

bay about ten miles broad. From this bay it spread about a mile over the land, and set fire to all the barns, stacks of corn and hay in its way: it likewise infected the air, and blasted the grass and herbage, causing a great mortality among the horned cattle, sheep and horses. It constantly proceeded to and from the same place, in stormy as well as in calm nights, but more frequently during the winter, than in the following summer. It never fired any thing but in the night, and the flames, which were weak, and of a blue colour, did no injury to the inhabitants, who frequently rushed into the middle of them to save their hay or corn.

This vapour was at length extinguished by the blowing of horns, ringing of bells, firing of guns, or putting the air into motion by various other ways, whenever it was seen to approach the shore.

Among the several conjectures that have been made concerning the cause of this surprizing phenomenon, some have thought it proceeded from locusts, many of which are said to have been drowned in the bay, and to have died ashore, about two months before; but to this hypothesis it is objected that no such effect was ever known, as the consequence of a swarm of locusts perishing either at sea, or on shore, in places where they have been much more numerous. Something like this, however, both in appearance and effect, happened somewhere upon the coast of France in the year 1734.

MEMBER of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Merionethshire sends but one member to parliament, who is knight of the shire for the county.



C A E R N A R V O N S H I R E.

THE name of this county is derived from Caernarvon, the county town, which signifies the fortress of Arvon, for so the county was once called. Its name in Welsh is Sir Gaernarvon, and before Wales was divided into counties it was called Snowdon forest. It is bounded on the north, south, and west sides by the Irish sea; on the north-west it is separated from the island of Anglesea by the straits of Menew, and bounded on the east by the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. It is in the form of a wedge, and extends in length from north to south, about forty miles; from east to west about twenty, and is near an hundred in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, and sixty-eight parishes; in which are included one city, one borough, five market towns, and three castles; about two thousand houses, and between sixteen and seventeen thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor. Caernarvon, the county town, nearly in the center of it, is two hundred and fifty-eight miles north-west of London.

Caernarvonshire was in the time of the Romans part of the country of the Ordovices. Britain, after the Romans had deserted it, being overrun by the Danes and Saxons, the Britons retreated to this part of the island, which they defended against the English till the time of Edward the First, when Llewellyn ap Griffith was reduced to the necessity of holding this country and Anglesea as tenant in fee to the crown, paying one hundred marks yearly; but being soon afterwards, anno 1228, instigated by his brother David to take up arms, he surprized lord Clifford, the king's general on the frontiers, and killing several of his men, took him prisoner; then penetrating still farther into the English territories, he defeated the earl of Surrey, who was sent to stop his progress, and committed great ravages. King Edward, however, resolved to march against him in person, which he accordingly did, and Llewellyn retired to the mountain of Snowdon, to a post that could not be attacked. Edward invested him here, blocking up all the avenues by which he could escape, and laying a bridge of boats over the Menai, sent some troops over into Anglesea. When this was done he left the management of the blockade, which was likely to hold long, to Roger Mortimer, waiting the issue at the castle of Rhuddlan, which he had built during the late war. Llewellyn might doubtless have tired out the patience of his enemy, had he not, by an extraordinary accident, been induced to deprive himself of that advantage. Some of the English, under William lord Latimer and Thomas de Tony, who were in Anglesea, must needs pass the bridge above mentioned to view the country, when being suddenly attacked by the Welch, they were entirely defeated; there being slain and drowned no less than fifteen knights, thirty two esquires, and about 1000 common soldiers. This success induced Llewellyn to march down from Snowdon to engage the English, but he was soon convinced of his rashness; for after seeing his army entirely routed at Llandweyr in Buelt, on the eleventh of December, 1182, he was himself slain on the spot by Stephen de Francton; and his head, crowned with ivy, was by the king's order exposed to view on the walls of the tower of London. David was soon after taken and executed as a traitor, his head being fixed near that of the prince his brother, and his four quarters sent to York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester; thus by Edward's cruelty, an end was put to the dominion of the Britons in Wales.

The southern part of this county forms a peninsula, thirteen miles in length; and in the widest part about ten miles broad. In the Welch language this is called

Lhyn; and in different copies of Ptolomy, it is called Caganum, Janganum, and Langanum; but from the present name, Langanum seems to be the most proper reading.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of Caernarvonshire are the Conway, and the Seiont. The Conway has its source from a lake called Llyn Conway, situated where the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet; and running north, serves as a boundary between the two first mentioned counties, falling into the Irish sea, at Aberconway. This river is but about twenty-four measured miles in length from its source to the sea, yet is a very considerable stream; for it receives in its course so many small rivers and brooks, that it is navigable for shipping, within a few miles of the lake from whence it springs. Its name is supposed to signify in Welsh, the chief of Rivers; the Seiont rises from a lake, called Llynpri's, in Snowdon Hills, and taking its course westward falls into the straits of Menew, at Caernarvon.

Besides several nameless rivers, there are between fifty and sixty lakes; which have generally the same names as the rivers that proceed from them, or are named from the colour of the water. There is one under the highest peak of Snowdon, called Tynon Las, which signifies the Green-Fountain; but it is not proper to this hill, for Mr. Ray has observed the same thing of some of the lakes among the Alps. Others receive their names from some village or parish church adjoining, or from a remarkable mountain or rock under which they are seated. Some have affirmed, that there are lakes on the highest tops of these mountains, one of which was remarkable for a wandering island, and that the fish had only one eye each; but these are mistakes, for there are no lakes on the highest part of any of them. The lake with the wandering island, is only a small pond, with a little green patch near the brink of it, which was the occasion of this fable; but there is not the least foundation for affirming the fish have but one eye. Most of the lakes are well stocked with fish, which are generally trouts and eels, except the torgock found in some; but besides this, there is another Alpine fish, known by the name of the gilt-char, at least it is thought to be so by the best naturalists. There are also some of these bred in Wynander river, in the county of Westmoreland. This fish is broader in proportion than a trout, and the belly is more prominent; but in length never exceeds twelve inches. Some however say, that the torgock and gilt char, are the same fish, which in Wynander Meer already mentioned, is called the red char, it having its name from its red belly; and the Welch word, torgoch, is of the same import, for it signifies a red belly. This fish is to be found in Lhyn Peris in this county, and at four other places in Wales. The season for catching it, begins about the twenty-second of November, and continues for a month, but they are always taken with nets.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Caernarvonshire is rendered cold and piercing, not only by the great number of lakes, but by the very high mountains, which, towards the middle of the county, rise one above another, so as to have acquired the name of the British Alps. These mountains are not only the highest in the island, but are also in some places inaccessible on account of their immense steepness.

The extremities of the county, however, particularly those bordering on the sea, are as fruitful and populous, as any in North Wales. They yield great plenty of fine barley, and feed vast herds of cattle and sheep. There are, between the hills, many pleasant and fruitful vallies, finely contrasted by the dreary wastes, with which they are surrounded; and numerous flocks of goats and sheep feed upon the mountains. This county abounds in wood, plenty of fish are produced in the lakes and rivers, and the coast is well supplied with sea fish of all sorts.

The river Conway produces not only fish in great plenty, but pearls as large, and often of as good colour, as any in Britain or Ireland; they are found in large black muscles, which, according to Dr. Lister, are the thickest and heaviest of all others. They are peculiar to swift strong rivers, and are common in Wales, as well as in the north of England, Scotland, and some parts of Ireland. Those that fish for these shells can guess pretty well by the outside of the muscles whether they contain any pearls or not.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of CAERNARVONSHIRE.

A considerable part of Caernarvonshire and the island of Anglesea, is naturally a very good soil, but very much unimproved. What they principally want, are good fences and shelter for their cattle: The only inclosures that they have, are small banks of earth or turf-mounds thrown up. These continue but a very little time, as the cattle destroy them in the winter, and the farmer is at a considerable expence in repairing them every spring. In such places as are exposed to the sea winds, the trees will not grow to any height; and all kinds of quicksets are long in their growth. So that the gentlemen and farmers seldom judge it worth the trouble and expence to plant. But satisfied I am that in a few years it would answer; and nothing would contribute more to the improvement of the country, than if such a practice was generally adopted.

There are extensive fens undrained, and the greatest part of the country consists of nothing but furze. The best land lets in general from three to five shillings an acre; the price of labor about six-pence a day. There is great plenty of manure easily to be had; and, notwithstanding these advantages, the country is unimproved.

The farmers and laborers are most of them miserably poor; they hold the lands generally from year to year, rack rent. If one more industrious than the rest, should make any improvement, the landlord either advances his rent, or turns him out. So it is the interest of the farmer to let them lie waste, as he has no certainty of a return when he is liable to be turned out at the landlord's pleasure. Thus they only take care to get just sufficient by their industry to supply present want, and let the morrow provide for itself.

Nothing would contribute more to the cultivation of the country, than the granting of leases for life to the farmers, even at advanced rents. Then they would have a certain prospect of profit for their labor and expence; which would ultimately turn out to the benefit of the landlord, the tenant, and the public.

Having taken notice above of the number of stupendous mountains which stand in the inner parts of this county; it will not be improper to give some account of them in this place, before we proceed to a description of the several market towns.

They extend from north to south a considerable way; and are so surrounded with rocks and craggy places; contain such a number of valleys, incumbered with woods and lakes; that they served as a safe retreat to the Britons in the time of war; being not only impassable to an army, but even to men lightly armed.

The Welsh name for these mountains, is Kreigieu Eryrew, and the lower parts of them are so fertile in grass that it is a common saying among the Welsh, that the mountains of Eryrew, would, in case of necessity, afford pasture enough for all the cattle in Wales.

Snowdon-hill is by far the highest among them, but having a top considerably broader, the difference in

height is not very visible at a distance. These hills are very beautifully described by Mr. Pope, in the following lines:

So pleased at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales and seem to tread the sky;
Th' eternal snows appear already past,
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last.
But those attain'd, we trembled to survey,
The growing labors of the lengthened way;
Th' increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps o'er Alps arise.

We found a great change in the temperature of the atmosphere as we ascended the mountain. When we had gone half way up, we found the wind rather high, attended with scudding clouds. But when we arrived at the summit, the air was calm and serene, and seemed much more subtle and rarified, less impregnated with vapors, and more agreeable for respiration.

hid above the clouds,
Though winds and tempests beat their aged feet;
Their peaceful heads, nor storms, nor tempests know,
But scorn the threat'ning rack that rolls below.

DRYDEN:

The most remarkable mountain next to Snowdon, is Penman-mawr, the most northerly of this chain, which on the side next the sea, rises almost perpendicular to so great a height, that few spectators would be able to look down the dreadful steep without terror. On that side a road about seven feet wide is cut out of the rock, winding up the steep ascent hill it rises about two hundred and forty feet above the level of the sea; and is nearly the same distance from the top of the rock, which at a great height hangs over the head of the passenger. On the side of this road next the precipice, the traveller was, till lately, only defended by a slight wall, in few places above a yard high, and in others by only a bank, that scarce rose a foot above the road; while the sea, of which he has an unbounded prospect, is seen dashing its waves below. But a few years ago, a wall was built, breast high, to the building of which, the city of Dublin greatly contributed. However, this, dangerous as it must appear, is the high road to Bangor and Holyhead, over which the lord lieutenant of Ireland passes in his way to that port. To the north east of this frightful road, and of a lesser promontory, a plain extends as far as the river Conway, which is the eastern limit of the county.

On the top of Penman-mawr, stands a lofty and impregnable hill, called Braich y Dhinias, where we find the ruinous walls of an exceeding strong fortification, and within them is the foundation of at least one hundred towers, all round, of an equal size, and about six yards in diameter, within the walls, which were in most places two yards thick, and in some about three. This castle, when standing, seems to have been impregnable, there being no way to assault it, the hill being so very high, steep, and rocky, and the walls of such strength. The way to it ascends with many turnings, infomuch that one hundred men might defend themselves against a whole army; yet there seems to have been within the walls, lodgings for twenty thousand men. At the top of the rock, within the innermost wall, is a well, which never fails in the driest summers.

About a mile from this fortification upon a plain mountain, is a circular intrenchment, about twenty-six yards in diameter; and on the outside are certain rude stone pillars, of which about twelve are now standing; some of them are two yards, and others five feet high; and these again are surrounded with a stone wall. About three furlongs from this monument, there are several vast heaps of small stones, supposed to have been collected in memory of a battle fought here between the Romans and the Britons; but others imagine they were designed to prevent the wild boars, then very common, from rooting up the dead bodies.

On the summit of another very high mountain, on the sea side, named Glyder, is a prodigious heap of stones, of an irregular shape, many of which are as large as those of Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. They lie in the utmost confusion, some of them reclining, and others lying

a-cross one another. A phenomenon which no person has been able to account for.

On the west side of the same mountain, among many other precipices, is one very steep and naked, adorned with a prodigious number of equidistant pillars; the interstices between which are supposed to have been occasioned by the continual fall of water down the cliff, which is exposed to a westerly sea wind. "But why," says the author of *England illustrated*, "the water should have dropped at these regular distances, before the hollows were formed, we are not told; possibly, the whole rock may consist of vast bodies of stone, with fabulous or earthy matter between them; and if so, the rain may have washed away the sand or earth from between the stony and solid parts of the mass on the top and the sides, and so formed the appearance of ruins above, and of pillars below, which may be considered as skeletons of these parts of the mountain."

To form any idea of these mountains, it is necessary to have seen something of the same nature, the Alps for example, because the common hills are simple heights or spires, but these are heaped one upon another, inasmuch that having climbed up one rock we come to a valley, and commonly a lake. Then passing by that we ascend another, and sometimes a third and fourth before we arrive at the highest peaks.

These mountains, as well as Kader Idris, and some others in Merionethshire, differ from those near Brecknock and elsewhere in South Wales, in being much more naked and inaccessible, and in having their lower skirts and valleys always covered, or scattered over with the fragments of rocks of all sizes, most of which seem to have fallen from the impending cliffs. Many months in the year, they are covered with snow; but generally speaking, no snow lies on them from the end of April to the middle of September, a few heaps only excepted, which do not melt till the latter end of June. It often snows indeed on the tops of these mountains in May and June; but then the snow or sleet, melts as soon as it falls. And when it snows on the high mountains it only rains in the valleys.

It is impossible to give a just description of the infinitely extensive and variegated prospects we enjoyed from the summit of these mountains; seas, rivers, plains, woods and islands, lay before us in the greatest diversity. We saw distinctly the north of England, the greatest part of Wales, Cheshire, Shropshire, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Scotland. So unbounded is this view, that it is thought to be the most extensive circular prospect that can be seen in any part of the terraqueous globe. It is remarkable that the inhabitants of these mountains call any low country *Hendrew*, which signifies the ancient habitation. It is a common tradition among them, as well as those who inhabit the like places in Brecknock and Radnorshire, that the Irish were the ancient proprietors of this country; and this is the more remarkable, as these people have no communication with each other, there being near an hundred miles distance between them.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Bangor, though at present indeed it scarcely merits to be called a city; and the market towns are, Aberconway, Caernarvon, Puliheli, Newin, and Crickieth.

From Harlech we crossed an arm of the sea to Crickieth. It is a borough town, two hundred and fifty-six miles from London, governed by a mayor and two bailiffs, and joins with others in this county in electing a member to serve in parliament. There are the ruins of a castle on the top of a hill, and a gateway remaining; but the place shews it never could have been of any great extent. This castle is supposed to have been built, together with the town, by prince Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, about the year 1200.

In the year 1237, it was in possession of Prince David ap Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, who in violation of his oath, took his brother Griffith (then under the protection of the bishop of Bangor) and imprisoned him in this castle.

This town has a weekly market on Wednesdays, and four annual fairs, viz. on May the twenty-third, July the first, and October the eighteenth, all for cattle.

From Crickieth we proceeded to Pwllheli, or Puliheli, that is, a salt pool, situated on a bay of the same name, on the east side of the peninsula, between two rivers, two hundred and fifty miles from London. It is one of the principal towns in this county, has some trade by sea, is tolerably well built, and governed by a bailiff. Here is a good harbour, a weekly market on Wednesdays, and four annual fairs, viz. on May the thirteenth, August the nineteenth, September the twenty-fourth, and November the eleventh, for cattle.

In the adjoining bay are large beds of oysters, and plenty of fish; and some years they have a good herring fishery, but its chief commodities are butter and cheese. At Yftumllin, a little to the eastward of this place, there is a vein of yellow ochre.

We next proceeded to Nevin, or Newin, seated on the sea-shore, on the west side of the peninsula, almost opposite to the Puliheli, from which it is eight miles distant, and two hundred and forty-five miles from London. The pier at this place is very useful for the herring fishery, herrings and oysters being the chief commodities of the place. In the year 1747, there were five thousand barrels of salt herrings exported from hence and the parts adjacent, besides what was consumed in the country. They have also cod, whittings, whiting pollacks, millers thumbs, sea tench, lobsters, and crabs. The town itself is but mean, though it has a small market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. April the fourth, the Saturday before Whitsuntide, and August the twenty-fifth, for cattle.

At Borth, not far from Newin, are two fairs held annually, viz. on August the twenty-sixth, and October the twenty-fourth.

To the east of the south-east promontory of the peninsula, is an island called Tydwal, to the north of which, is Tydwal road, thought to be one of the best in Great-Britain, being a good outlet, and so extensive that it is large enough to contain the whole royal navy of England. Near it are several veins of lead and copper ore, and at Penryn du, there is a lead mine that has been formerly worked with advantage; but it is now under water, and yet might be recovered with proper engines. At a place called Mynhedd y Rhiw, not far from hence, there is found a blackish heavy hard stone, which is counted more proper than brass for the center pins of light engines to turn on. And farther on towards Bardsey sound, there is a beautiful red stone, which will bear a fine polish.

Bardsey, is a small island situated near the extremity of the south-west promontory of this peninsula. There was an abbey founded here before the year 516; it was dedicated to St. Mary, and continued till the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VII. when the annual revenue amounted to one hundred and forty-six pounds, one shilling and four-pence.

From hence we continued our journey to Caernarvon, situated on the straits of Meneu, or Menay, the channel that separates this county from the island of Anglesea, two hundred and fifty-eight miles from London. This town was called by the Britons, *Caer Seint*, from the river *Seint*, which runs by it; and it was here the ancient *Legontium* of Antoninus is thought by Camden to have been situated.

About the year 600, it was the seat of the British princes, but it gave way to the new town built in after times, called *Caernarvon*, or *Caer ar Von*, that is, the town overagainst *Mon*, or *Anglesea*; from which the county now borrows its name, as we have before observed. This town is encompassed with a firm wall, and over it are seen *Snowdon hills*. It is related that the body of the emperor *Constantius*, father of *Constantine the Great*, being found here about the year 1283, when king *Edward I.* was building this town and castle, he ordered it to be interred honourably in the new-church.

It is likewise said of this king, that he converted the profits of the archbishopric of *York*, then void, to the building

building and fortifying the castle; in one part of which was born, on the twenty-fifth of April, 1284; Edward of Caernarvon; the first prince of Wales, of the English blood; afterwards king of England, by the name of Edward II. They shew the queen's bed-chamber to all travellers that visit this castle. It is built in the Roman stile of architecture; and has one tower eminent above the rest called the Eagle's tower, from an eagle carved upon it. This castle was besieged by the parliamentary forces in the great rebellion, and surrendered to them in the beginning of June, 1646.

Caernarvon was formerly a town of considerable note, and the chancery and exchequer for North-Wales were established in it. It is governed by the constable of the castle, who by virtue of his patent, is always mayor of the town; and subordinate to him are an alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and other officers.

The town, at present, though small, is neat, tolerably built and well inhabited, and there is good anchorage in the bay, the ferry which goes from hence to Anglesea, is called Abermenai ferry, whence there is a direct road to Holyhead. Caernarvon gives the titles of earl and marquis to the noble family of Bridges, for some successions, dukes of Chandos. The chief commodities here are corn and slate, and they ship off here yearly from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of different kinds of grain. The slates are of the blue kind, and being very light, are convenient for houses slightly timbered, and will endure the weather extremely well. Of these they send yearly to different parts of England and Ireland above four millions. Nor far off on the Anglesea side, they have plenty of lime stone and near Moel y Don, on the Caernarvonshire side, there is a large bed of a small beautiful grained white free-stone, which supplies all the artificers in this part of the world with whet stones; the hardest of it when used with oil, being little inferior to the Turkey oil-stone. They have fish here in great plenty, such as salmon, cod, and whittings; all sort of flat-fish, oysters, muscles, and cockles. They also ship off great quantities of butter, cheese, honey, and wax. There are several veins of lead ore, lately discovered near Snowdon-hill, not far from hence; and not many years ago a woollen manufacture was set up here, which it is thought will answer very well.

This town sends one member to parliament, has a weekly market on Saturday's, and four annual fairs, viz. February the twenty-fifth, May the sixteenth, August the fourth, and December the fifth, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

At Dolbadern, five miles east of Caernarvon, and under Snowdon-hill, are the ruins of a castle, of which there is only one tower now standing, and that not entire. These ruins are pretty large, and seem to have been an ancient British fort; the castle was given away from the crown by king William soon after the revolution.

Aberwingregin, not far from the above place, is only noted for having three fairs, all for cattle, namely, on August the eighteenth, October the twenty-fifth, and November the twenty-first.

Bettws, a village on the banks of the Conway, and on the borders of Denbighshire, about seventeen miles east of Caernarvon, is remarkable only for having two fairs annually for cattle, viz. May the fifteenth, and December the third.

Beddelert is a village seated to the south of Snowdon-hill, and thirteen miles south-east of Caernarvon; it has two fairs on August the sixteenth, and September the twenty-third, for cattle.

Penmorfa, a village about five miles to the southward of that last mentioned, has three fairs, viz. on August the twentieth, September the twenty-fifth, and November the twelfth, for cattle.

Clynogvawr is a village seated in the western part of the county, on St. George's channel, ten miles south of Caernarvon. St. Beans had this township given him by Gwiddeint or Guithin of the blood royal of Wales, about the year 616, and here built a Cistercian abbey, becoming himself the first abbot thereof. It was afterwards dedicated to him, and received favours

and possessions from several Welch princes; but has been long since demolished. The present edifice, which is in good condition, has been a collegiate church, once in great repute, consisting of five portionists or prebendaries, and continued so till the dissolution, when it was converted into a sinecure, rectory and vicarage endowed. The advowson was some time since given by the earl of Pembroke to Jesus College in Oxford, and the college at the same time obliged always to present their Principal to the rectory. There are two fairs kept here, on August the eighteenth, and September the twenty-third, both for cattle.

From hence we pursued our journey to the city of Bangor, or Banchor, two hundred and thirty-six miles from London; and though it is at present a mean town, it was anciently called by the Britons Bangor Vawr yn Gwyned, that is to say, Bangor The Great in North-Wales; it is in the northern part of the county, near the entrance of the Menai, which parts this shire from Anglesea. It is inclosed on the south by a very steep mountain, and by a hill on the north.

A bishoprick is thought to have been erected at Bangor, before the middle of the sixth century, by Malgwyn, or Malgo Conan, prince of North-Wales; though we find no certain footsteps of any bishop residing here till the reign of king Henry I. The first bishop is said to be Daniel, the son of Dinodus, abbot of Bangor, in Flintshire, who had before founded a monastery, or college here. The old church was burnt by Owen Glendowr, about the year 1404, and afterwards rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. by Henry Dennis, its bishop. Upon the dissolution, the revenues of the bishopric were valued at one hundred and fifty-one pounds, three shillings, *per annum*. The whole length of the cathedral, which is now used for the parish church, is two hundred and fourteen feet, the cross aisle is near ninety-six feet long, and the tower sixty feet high. This fabric is kept in good repair, two thirds of the rectory of Llandinam being settled to support it; and there now belongs to the cathedral, a bishop, a dean, an archdeacon, a treasurer, and two prebendaries endowed, a precentor, a chancellor, and three canons not endowed; two vicars coral, an organist, lay clerks, choristers, and other officers.

Besides the cathedral, there is a palace belonging to the bishop, and a free school, which, so early as the year 1276, was an house of friars predicant; but in 1557, it was converted by Dr. Jeffery Glynn to its present use. It was formerly defended by a castle, built by Hugh earl of Chester, of which there are now no remains. Though the buildings are old and mean, the town is pretty well inhabited.

Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, viz. April the fifth, June the twenty-fifth, and October the twenty-eighth, all for cattle.

Llandlechyd, a small village about three miles from Bangor, has one annual fair on the thirtieth of October, for cattle.

About six miles south-east of the above village is Dolwyddelen, or "the castle of the valley of St. Helen's wood." It is thought to have been built by the Britons, about the year five hundred, on their first retreat into Wales. The structure is now in a very ruinous condition; only some parts of two of the towers are now standing; but the whole, from some vestiges still remaining, appears to have been of considerable extent. From this castle there is an ancient road extending to the sea-coast of Merionethshire, and called Sam Elen, of Helen's way, supposed to have been made by St. Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great.

During our stay among the lofty mountains of this shire, we were greatly diverted with seeing one of the marriage ceremonies of the rustic inhabitants: and as all these ceremonies are performed in a similar manner, the following description will give the reader a sufficient idea of the whole.

The bridegroom on the morning of the wedding, accompanied with a troop of his friends, as well equipped as the country will allow, comes and demands the bride. Her friends, who are likewise well mounted on their

merlins, or little mountain horses, give a positive refusal to their demands, whereupon a mock scuffle ensues between the parties. The bride is mounted on one of the best steeds, behind her next kinsman, who rides away with her in full career. The bridegroom and his friends pursue them with loud shouts. It is not uncommon to see, on such an occasion, two or three hundred of these merlins, mounted by sturdy Cambro-Britons, riding with full speed, crossing and jostling each other, to the no small amusement of the spectators. When they have pretty well fatigued themselves and their horses, the bridegroom is permitted to overtake his bride. He leads her away in triumph, as the Romans did the Sabine nymphs. They all return in amity, and the whole is concluded with festivity and mirth.

It is but justice to observe, that infidelity to the bed of Hymen, is scarce ever known or heard of in this country. Adultery is a weed that grows in the rank soil of a court, fostered by luxury and vanity.

Mankind form an untrue judgment from external appearances; those are esteemed virtuous, who have had their education in a boarding school or nunnery. We are persuaded, that the case is quite different. The greater number of shackles with which we fetter human nature, the more she strives to gain her native freedom. Forbidden pleasures are coveted, whilst those within our reach are neglected. The various methods of confinement in foreign countries, makes their taste for illicit pleasures more poignant, and incites them to run risks for their gratification. When you indulge them in the power, you in some degree take away the temptation to vice.

In the character of wives, the women of this country are laborious, industrious and chaste. In that of mothers, they nurture their robust offspring, not in sloth and inactivity, but enure them early to undergo hardships and fatigues.

Let the fair daughters of indolence and ease, contemplate the characters of these patterns of industry, who are happily unacquainted with the gay follies of life. Who enjoy health without medicine, and happiness without affluence. Equally remote from the grandeur and the miseries of life, they participate of the sweet blessings of content, under the homely dwelling of a straw-built cottage.

Nor are the ceremonies attending their funerals less singular than those of their marriages.

The evening preceding the burial, they have what they call Wyl-nos, i. e. the night of lamentation. All the neighbours attend at the house of the deceased, the the minister, or in his absence the clerk of the parish, comes and prays over the dead, and psalms are sung agreeable to the mournful occasion. This it may not unreasonably be supposed, is the remains of the Romish superstition of requiems for the souls of the deceased. However there is nothing improper in the custom if conducted with decorum and devotion, which is not always the case. At the funeral, the relations and friends of the deceased make presents, to the officiating clergyman, and the clerk of the parish. These offerings are altogether voluntary, generally proportionable to their circumstances, and the respect they bear to the memory of their departed friend. In some populous parishes, the offerings are very considerable, and constitute a great part of the profits of a living. There is no doubt but that this is likewise a relic of the Popish custom, of giving money to their priests for paying that the soul of the deceased may be released out of purgatory.

It is also a custom invariably observed to make a bonfire near every house on All-saints eve. Whether this was originally owing to public rejoicing, or some superstitious custom, is hard to say, as the country people could give us no information.

In one of our incursions among the snow-topped mountains of this county, we were overtaken with a violent storm, which seemed to threaten the dissolution of nature.

In this distressful situation we could only have recourse to the hospital shelter of the next impending rock.

Here we awaited with fear and impatience, till the storm was spent.

Either tropic now,
'Gan thunder; at both ends of heaven the clouds
From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd
Fierce rain with lightning mix'd, water with fire,
In ruin reconcil'd. Dreadful was the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle.

MILTON.

The thunder reverberated from rock to rock, and the whole artillery of heaven seemed to be at once discharged.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The repercussive roar. With mighty crush
Into the flashing deep, from the rude rocks
Of Penmaenmawr heap'd hideous to the sky,
Tumble the smitten cliffs, and Snowdon's heap
Dissolving instant, yields his wintry load.

THOMPSON.

When the storm was appeased, and the face of heaven had reassumed its wonted serenity, we continued our journey. Pleased, though fatigued with our excursion, we regained the homely dwelling, where we had for some days taken up our lodgings.

While we remained in this dreary situation, we were determined to amuse ourselves as much as possible. Accordingly we sent for a poor blind harper, and procured a number of blooming country girls to divert us with their music and dancing. There is something very plaintive and affecting in the Welsh music, and the manner of their singing symphonious and responsive to the notes of the harp, renders it exceeding melodious. It gave infinitely more pleasure to hear this rustic concert, than the finest airs of an Italian opera; and to see these rosy rural nymphs direct their mazy steps, without the needless sumptuous apparel of luxury and pride, than all the ladies at St. James's, in their artificial beauty and attire.

Having viewed every thing remarkable in the city and neighbourhood of Bangor, we passed on to Abbr-conway, a considerable town, situated on the river Conway, two hundred and twenty-nine miles from London. The castle is much older than the town, having been fortified by Hugh, earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror. But being afterwards almost demolished in the wars, it was rebuilt by king Edward I. and is still the admiration of all that see it. For situation, elegance, strength and grandeur, it is perhaps unrivalled. It is situated on a high rock above the sea, and moated on the land side. There are ten round towers in the castle, and four turrets that are considerably higher than the towers. The walls are battlemented, and are from twelve to fifteen feet in breadth. When we enter into the castle, we are struck with the view of a grand arched hall, with handsome niched windows. This hall is entire; it is a hundred feet long, thirty wide, and thirty high, and the roof supported by nine arches of stone. The external part of the castle remains entire, as in Edward I. time, except one tower, which has tumbled into the sea, by part of the rock giving way. On one side of the castle is a high hill, covered with a fine coppice of wood. On the other we have a prospect over the river of some considerable seats, which make a beautiful appearance. The whole town is surrounded by a wall; and so strongly fortified was this place, that before the invention of cannon, it must have been absolutely impregnable.

The town is large, surrounded by a wall, and delightfully situated on the side of a hill. It is governed by an alderman and two bailiffs, and had formerly a very considerable trade, which is now greatly diminished. Considerable quantities of corn, timber, and bark, are however still exported; and some necessary articles imported from Chester, and other seaports.

In the church-yard is a tomb-stone, on which is the following remarkable inscription: "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooke, of Conway, Gent. who was the one and fortieth child of his father, William Hooke, Esq. by Alice, his wife, and the father of twenty-seven children. He died the twentieth of March, 1637.

Conway has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. April the sixth, September the fourth, October the tenth, and November the tenth, all for cattle.

In the year 880, prince Anarawd, gained a memorable victory near this place, over Eadred, the Saxon, duke of Mercia; and of which Mr. Robert Vaughan, in his notes on Dr. Howel's History of Wales, gives the following account:

"After the death of Roderic the Great, the northern Britons of Stratelwyd and Cumberland, were (as Hector, Boetius, and Buchanan relates) much infested and weakened with the daily incursions of Danes, Saxons, and Scots, which made all, that would not submit their necks to the yoke, to quit their country and seek out more quiet habitations. Under the conduct of one Hobert, they came to North-Wales, in the beginning of the reign of Anarawd; who, commiserating their distressed condition, gave them the country from Chester to the river Conway to inhabit, if they could force out the Saxons, who had lately possessed themselves of it; whereupon these Britons first engaged the Saxons; and necessity giving edge to their valour, soon drove them hence, being yet scarce warm in their feats. About three years after this, in the year 886, Edryd, the long haired king of the Saxons, called by the English historians Eadred duke of Mercia, made great preparations for the regaining of the said country; but the northern Britons, who had settled there, having intelligence of it, for the better securing of their cattle and goods, removed them over the river Conway; in the mean time prince Anarawd was not idle, but gathered together all the strength he could make. His army encamped near Conway, at a place called Kymryd, where he and his men making resistance against the assaults of the Saxon power, at length, after a bloody engagement, obtained a compleat victory. The Britons pursuing this advantage, chased the Saxons quite out of Wales into Mercia, where having burnt and destroyed the borders, they returned home laden with rich spoils. Anarawd, to express his thankfulness to God for this great victory, gave lands and possessions to the church of Bangor, and the collegiate church of Avon. After this, the northern Britons came back from beyond the river Conway, and possessed again the lands assigned them between Conway and Chester, which for a long time after they peaceably enjoyed. In the year 1185, Leweline ap Gervas, prince of North-Wales, founded an abbey here dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints, for Cistercian monks, but about the year 1282, the Monks were removed by king Edward I. to a monastery he had founded at Maynan, in Denbighshire, about three miles from hence.

About five miles south of Aberconway, stood the ancient Roman town called Conovium, by Antoninus, but now Caerken. A Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, was discovered here about the beginning of the present century. And opposite to Conovium, on the other bank of the river, stood the ancient city called Diganwy, which was set on fire by lightning some centuries ago, and burnt to the ground. It is supposed to have been the Roman city Dictum, where, under the later emperors, the commander of the Nervii Dictenses resided. About sixty years ago there were found at a castle here, or near it, several brass instruments in the shape of axes, but whether British or Roman, it is hard to say, or what use they were designed for. There were about fifty of them found under a great stone, placed heads to points. They were by some supposed to be the military weapons of the ancient Britons, before they knew the use of iron and steel. These instruments

are generally called Celtes, and have by many been conjectured to be the heads of the axes and falce carried by the Roman Licitors; though others take them rather to be instruments used in war, and imagine the Romans possessed the secret of hardening brass to such a degree, as to make it proper for the uses to which steel is.

From Aberconway, there are two roads which lead to Beaumaris-ferry; the one, which is something the nearest, is over the Levan sands, but can only be passed at low water, and is therefore extremely dangerous. It leads directly to Beaumaris-ferry; but those who chuse to pass it, are obliged to be very exact in taking advantage of the ebb of the tide; for if it should return before they have crossed these dangerous sands, they are infallibly lost, and many have been drowned for not attending sufficiently to this precaution. The other road leads over Penmanmaur, and joins the former at the ferry.

Remarks on the SEA-COASTS of the Shires of MERIONETH and CAERNARVON.

The mouth of the Dyffi, is navigable some miles from its mouth; but not much frequented. About six miles north-west of the mouth of the Dyffi, is Sarnabury point, before which is a dangerous ledge of rocks called Clary, extending a mile and a half on the shore. This point is the southern cape of a pretty large bay, where ships anchor in safety in northerly and easterly winds. The depth of the water is various from two to fifteen fathoms. But there is no shelter here for ships in southerly and south-west winds.

In the shire of Caernarvon, there are several bays where ships may ride safely. Crickieth bay has a sufficient depth of water, and is sufficiently capacious for holding a large number of vessels; and some of considerable burthen pass up to Crickieth. The bay of Pulheli is still larger, and a large fleet of ships may safely ride in northerly winds, the water being from five to fifteen fathoms deep, and the bottom an oozy sand. Near the western cape of this bay are two small islands called Stidwal isles, between which, and the main lands ships frequently come to an anchor in five fathoms water, and are there sheltered from all winds. Coasting vessels of fifty or sixty tons burden pass up to the quay of Pulheli.

Three miles to the westward of Stidwal islands is Ruellan bay, which affords shelter to ships in northerly winds. But Aber Daron, another large bay, about four miles to the westward of that of Ruellan, is much more frequented, being situated near Braichy-y-Pill, the extremity of this promontory. At the eastern point of Aber Daron bay, are two small islands called Gwilyn.

About two miles to the westward of Braich-y-Pill, is Barsfey island. It is about two miles in length, and one in breadth. Ships sometimes pass through the channel between Barsfey island and the main land; but as there are several rocks in the passage, it is better to pass to the westward of the island, unless the master be very well acquainted with the coast.

On the north side of this promontory is Newyn, situated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, where ships of considerable burden may ride safely in southwardly winds. The cape a little westward of Newyn, is called Porthdinlleyn-head, and forms the western point of Caernarvon-bay, where ships ride safely in easterly and southerly winds.

About fifteen miles to the north-east of Porthdinlleyn-head, is the entrance of the straits of Meneu. The sands extend to a considerable distance from each shore, so that the passage at low water is not above half a mile in breadth; and between these sands is a bar of sand and beach thrown up by the

sea, on which there is not above nine feet at low water. But after passing, the water deepens to five, six, or seven fathoms, and the streight becomes above a mile in breadth. The mouth of the Seiont, on which the town of Caernarvon is situated, is navigable some miles above that town. Here is also a passage over to the island of Anglesea, called Abermenai ferry.

There is a small harbour for boats at Bangor; and on the sands before that city, there is a large weir, where large quantities of fish are taken. About two miles to the eastward of Bangor, is the road over the sands, where passengers cross the streight in boats to Beaumaris. The Levan sands, along which the lower road from Conway passes, are very large; extending in some places three or four miles from the shore. All these sands are dry at low water; but being very flat, the tide flows over them with such rapidity that passengers often find it very difficult to escape; especially as the foot or Pen-man mawr, is surrounded with small rocks, which render

it at once both dangerous and troublesome to reach the shore.

The mouth of the river Conway is of sufficient breadth to receive a large fleet of ships; but the water is not above six feet deep, at low water, on the bar, which stretches across the entrance of the river. There also lies a large shoal, called Conway-sands, in the mouth of the harbour, which renders the passage not more than half a mile in breadth. But after passing the bar, it is much broader, and continues sufficiently wide to Aberconway. It is navigable several miles above the town, but not often used, there being no place of note upon either of its banks, above Aberconway.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for the county of Caernarvon.

This county sends two members to parliament, one knight of the shire, and one burges for the borough of Caernarvon.



ANGLESEA.

A N G L E S E A.

THIS island was known to the Romans by the name *Mona*, from the British name *Mon*, and *Tir Mon*, or the Land of *Mon*; but whence the name *Mon* was derived does not appear. The ancient Britons called it also *Ynys Dowylh*, or the Shady island, from its having been anciently covered with woods and forests; and by the Saxons it was called *Moneg*, from the British name *Mon*. It obtained its present name in the reign of king Edward I. when it was conquered by the English, who called it *Englesea* and *Anglesea*, the English island.

This county is an island in the Irish sea, and is separated on the south-east from Caernarvonshire, and the continent of Britain, by a narrow strith or streight called *Menai*, or *Meneu*, which in some places is fordable at low water. The figure of the island is extremely irregular; its length from east to west is thirty miles, its breadth from north to south twenty-six, and its circumference is about seventy miles. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are two market towns, seventy-four parishes, about one thousand eight hundred and forty houses, and twelve thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor; and Beaumaris, the county town on the island, is two hundred and forty-one miles from London.

The ancient inhabitants of all North Wales, including the island of *Anglesea*, were called by the Romans, *Ordovices*, and of whom frequent mention is made in all the histories that describe the British wars. They were a hardy, vigorous, warlike people, and were the last of the British tribes that were conquered first by the Romans, and afterwards by the English. They are still more purely British, than those of South-Wales. Like the clans of Scotland, or the Hebrew tribes, they seldom marry but with those of their own lineage; they are all cousins, and many of them of the same name.

If you ask them how they spend their lives in this sequestered part of the world, they answer, we drink, dance, and are merry. Perhaps there are few people so much addicted to mirth. It is natural to think that the complexion of their country was not calculated to inspire such sentiments of festivity and joy. They sing, dance, and drink, not by hours, but by days and weeks; and measure time only by the continuance of their mirth and pleasure.

The men estimate their strength not by feats of activity, as in other places, but by the quantities of ale they can drink; and, we were told, it is no uncommon thing for a lover to boast to his mistress, what feats he has performed in this way. Such is the mark of prowess by which the women judge of their paramour's vigour and strength of constitution.

From hence we may conclude, that Bacchus does more execution in this country, than Mars does in Germany. Such, whose happy poverty preclude them from procuring those liquors, which are the destruction of the more opulent, live to an advanced age; whilst most of the gentry and squires are carried off in their youth: thus the heir does not long wait for the possession of his estate, nor does he long enjoy it. This vice is hereditary in families, and descends from father to son.

Unembarrassed with the pedantry of learning, and the disgusting forms of politeness, the rustic inhabitants of these mountainous parts are free, hospitable and cheerful. Let them enjoy their mirth unrivalled, and undisturbed by foreigners, in security and ease. They always

will remain unenvied in the participation of that happiness, which none but a native of that country can feel.

The Welsh language is here spoken with the greatest classical purity. Here they boast of their Welsh bards, who are poets by nature. These bards are idle fellows, who subsist on the bounty of the Welsh gentry. They, and their allies the harpers, who form a very numerous corps, are generally invited to entertain the company at their feasts, which is done by buffoonery and illiberal abusive extempore rhyme. Sometimes a bard comes to the door, and demands admittance in rhyme; he is answered by the bard within, in rhyme likewise; if the stranger, in the opinion of the company, gains the victory in this poetical contest, he is admitted to partake of the feast, while the vanquished bard is turned out to the former's uncomfortable situation.

Somewhat similar to this was the great feast which was made in South-Wales, where bards from various parts were invited to a poetical combat, and where it is said the North-Wales poets gained the victory.

This vagabond poetical tribe, were formerly a great nuisance in this country, and we find divers acts of parliament and regulations made to suppress them. It is said that Edward I. cruelly destroyed them; it may be doubted whether it was not the greatest benefit he could do to the country. In the time of Henry IV. it was enacted, that, "No westours, rymours, minstrels, or other vagabonds, should go about pur faire *Kymortha* ou *coilage*." The learned author of the observations on the ancient statutes, has mistaken the meaning of the word *Kymortha*, or rather *Cymortha* (the C in Welsh having the sound of the English K) it signifying a charitable aid or support. This is the signification it has in the act of twenty-six Henry VIII. where it is enacted, that, "No one without licence of the commissioners, shall *Kymortha* under colour of marrying, singing first masses, &c."

Cymortha is a word frequently used in Wales at this time. A poor new-married couple often go about the country to get something to begin the world, as they call it. On these occasions they have generally wool and corn given them, which they call *Cymortha*.

The wants of mankind, in an infant state of society, are few, their ideas are few, and consequently, the sounds expressive of such ideas are also few. At first, capable only of simple apprehension, we, by degrees, form abstract and complex ideas. The language of societies is not formed in a day; it is the work of ages. Words are daily borrowed, and transformed according to the present exigency; and even coined, when necessity requires it, though the common consent of mankind alone can render them current.

As this people have made no very considerable progress in a state of civiliation, we might naturally be induced to think that their language is barbarous and uncultivated; but the contrary is true. It is not clogged with those many inharmonious monosyllables, the signs of moods, tenses, and cases, as the English language. It is much more harmonious and expressive in its numbers and formation; one word in Welsh frequently expressing as much as a sentence in the English; of which a late ingenious writer has given abundant specimens.

Though this is the language of a people, who inhabit a small barren spot of earth, scarce known in the world; unimproved in the arts of life, entirely neglected and uncultivated; and not spoken, except by such who

willingly forfeit every claim to politeness; yet its variety, copiousness, and even harmony, is to be equalled by few, perhaps excelled by none.

But our wonder ceases, when we consider that it is not solely the language of a people confined in a little corner of this island. It is the language of populous, and even civilized nations, the ancient Celts. Hence its variety and its harmony. It is the language of a brave people. Hence those sounds that roused the soul to action. Animated by these, they despised danger and death for their country.

Thus some account for the policy of Edward I. who, in order to enslave the people, thought it a necessary previous step to destroy the bards, who cultivated their language and poetry.

This language seems to be more particularly adapted for poetry; which, however extraordinary it may seem to some, on account of the multiplicity of gutturals and consonants with which it abounds, has the softness and harmony of the Italian, with the majesty and expression of the Greek. In the formation of its poetical numbers, it differs from all modern languages. Every line consists of a certain number of regular feet, like other languages, and at the same time has a certain kind of rhyme, jingle, or alliteration, not terminating the line, but running through every part of it.

The poets, or rather those who pretend to be such, arrogate to themselves a most unwarrantable poetical licence of coining words, for the sake of the rhyme or jingle. Hence the greater part of their poetry is nothing more than melodious nonsense; a perfect jargon of harmonious sounds; and can hardly be translated into common sense. But though this unbounded poetical licence be generally, yet it is not universally adopted. There are many poets who never have recourse to this unwarrantable practice of coining words.

We have added a translation of an old Welsh poem, as an amusement to our readers.

A Fragment of a Welsh Poem.

“ Fair and fragrant are the blossoms of summer, which grow on the flowery banks of Hafren; bright shineth the sun after the clouds and tempests are dispelled; fairer and brighter is the beauteous shining branch of Llewelin, the snow-coloured Gwendolen.

“ Her fair form animated the warriors on the marsh of Rhyddlan, when the heroes of Lloegr breathed destruction on the valiant sons of Cymry. Then fell the brave, the valiant son of Gryffydd, by the ruffian hands of the bloody Saxon, in the sight of his beloved Gwendolen.

“ The fair wept for the fall of her beloved hero, she kissed his clay-cold corse, but the purple flood of life was gone — — — — —

O ye fair maids of Cymry, bemoan in plaintive songs the fall of the beloved chief; and ye blooming youths, the descendants of the brave Cadwallader, lament the fair Gwendolen, for she survived not her lover. — — — — —”

Paulinus Suetonius was the first who attempted to reduce the island of Anglesea to the Roman yoke, in the reign of Nero, when, according to Tacitus, it was a very populous country.

Accordingly, he passed his troops over the streight Menai, having prepared flat-bottomed boats for that purpose, being ignorant of the depth. Some of his cavalry, however, waded through it, and others swam over, holding their horses bridles in their hands. The inhabitants, inspired by the Druids, waited to receive them, in good order, and with great firmness; among them were women, attired like furies, who ran up and down with lighted torches in their hands, their hair dishevelled, hanging about their shoulders, and surrounded by the venerable Druids, who, with hands lifted to heaven, uttered the most dreadful imprecations. A fight, which had somewhat so awfully attending, at first put the Romans to a stand, who were sufficiently superstitious themselves; they continued some time like trees, and made little resistance. At length, however, animated by their general, who repre-

sent to them the shame and disgrace of being thus terrified by a rabble of frantic women and priests, they advanced their ensigns, and soon vanquished their opposers, thrusting them into their own fires. They then left a garrison upon the spot, and cut down the groves consecrated to their superstitious rites.

The author of *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*, thinks there are probable grounds to suppose the field of battle to be near Porthamel, betwixt a place called Pwll y fuwch, and Llaniden. Near it, he adds, are the ruins of two or three small British towns, which, in all likelihood, were then demolished; and in one of these, Caer Idris, on the top of Gwydryn hill, it is probable the Romans built their fort (it being a place of strength, and conspicuous to the whole island) and in it placed their garrison. It is a Roman work in the form of a half moon, guarded by a triple wall, and defended on the back by a precipice.

The Romans afterwards abandoned the island, on account of a general revolt in Britain; but it was recovered again by Julius Agricola, without bloodshed. The part of the strait the Romans are supposed to have passed over, is between Lhan-vair is Gaer, in Caernarvonshire, and Lhan-Idan, in Anglesea; and opposite this passage, on the north side of Newburgh, is a hill with two summits, called Guidrin, on one of which are the ruins of an ancient fort, supposed to be Roman; and on the other, a pit sunk in the rock, about nine feet diameter, filled up with pure sand; but what it was designed for is uncertain. About a mile from the passage, are Tre'r Druw, and Tre'r Beirdd; i. e. *Druid's-Town*, and *Bard's-Town*; near which is a square fortification, probably one of the first works of the Romans after their landing there. At no great distance from this fort is a round British fortification, of a considerable height; supposed to be erected by the inhabitants, to defend them against the Roman invaders.

This island has undergone various revolutions, since it was finally abandoned by the Romans, of which there are no distinct accounts extant. All that we can ascertain is, that it was invaded by the Irish, by the Anglo-Saxons, and by the Norwegians; and that king Ethelred sailed round the coast in the year 1000, and plundered the inhabitants. In the year 945, a battle was fought, between Howeldha, king of Wales, and a man called Edwal Voel, wherein Kynan was vanquished; after which Gruffydd, his son, renewed hostilities, and was likewise defeated. Next, Kyngar, a powerful man, was driven out of the island; who was the last enemy Howeldha had to cope with.

The country was already oppressed by Hugh earl of Chester, and Hugh I. of S. p., about the year 1098, who, to keep it in subjection, built the castle of Aber Lhienawg; but Magnus, the Norwegian, coming to the island, about the same time, shot the earl of Chester through the body with an arrow, pillaged, and forsook it. The English afterwards attempted several times to reduce it, but unsuccessfully, till the reign of Edward I. when it was entirely subdued, and annexed to the crown of England.

As Anglesea was the principal seat of the antient British Druids, whose religion, ceremonies, and customs, have so long employed the researches of our most skilful antiquaries, and in a very particular manner those of the learned author of *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*, it will not be foreign to our survey of this island, to give a more particular account of that remarkable sect, their ceremonies, customs, and doctrines.

The antiquity of the Druids is esteemed equal to that of the Brachmans of India, the Magi of Persia, and the Chaldees of Babylon. And whoever considers the surprising conformity of their doctrine, will find sufficient reason to think that they all derived it from the same hand, we mean from Noah and his immediate descendants, who carried it with them at their dispersion; for it cannot be supposed that the British druids derived their doctrine from any foreign sect, to whom they were absolutely unknown.

But the druids were not contented with the power annexed to the priesthood; they introduced religion into every

every transaction both public and private, so that nothing could be done without their approbation; and by this means their authority was rendered almost absolute. They elected the annual magistrates of every district, who should have enjoyed, during that term, the supreme authority, and sometimes the title of kings; but they could not even call a council without their approbation and advice: so that, notwithstanding their pretended authority, they were in reality the creatures and slaves of the druids.

They exercised the same arbitrary power in their courts of justice; and whoever refused to submit to their decisions, were excluded from the public sacrifices, which was considered as the greatest punishment that could be inflicted. It must however be acknowledged, that their administration of justice has always been celebrated for its impartiality. The sole management and instruction of youth was also committed to them, except the training them up in the art of war; for both they and their disciples were not only exempted from going to war, but likewise from all kind of tribute.

Their garments were remarkably long; and, when employed in religious ceremonies, they always wore a white surplice. They generally carried a wand in their hands, and wore a kind of ornament enchased in gold about their necks, called the druid's egg. Their necks were likewise decorated with gold chains, and their hands and arms with bracelets: they wore their hair very short, and their beards remarkably long.

They were all subordinate to a chief or sovereign pontiff, styled the arch-druid, chosen from among their fraternity by a plurality of voices; but, in case of a competition too powerful to be decided by a majority, the contest was determined by the sword. He enjoyed his supremacy for life, had power to inspect the conduct of kings, and either to elect or depose whenever he pleased.

It was one of the maxims of their religion, not to commit any thing to writing; but deliver all their mysteries and learning in verses composed for that purpose; and these were in time multiplied to such a number, that it generally took up twenty years to learn them all by heart. By this means their doctrines appeared more mysterious by being unknown to all but themselves; and having no books to recur to, they were the more careful to fix them in their memory.

But what had still a more direct tendency to impose on the public, was their pretended familiar intercourse with the gods. And, in order to conceal at once their own ignorance, and render the imposition less susceptible of detection, they boasted of their great skill in magic, and cultivated several branches of the mathematics, particularly astronomy. The latter they carried to some degree of perfection; for they were able to foretel the times, quantities, and durations of eclipses; a circumstance which could not fail of attracting reverence from an ignorant multitude, who were persuaded that nothing less than a supernatural power was sufficient to make such astonishing predictions: they also studied natural philosophy, and practised physic.

Before we conclude this account of the Druids, we must observe, that the fair sex enjoyed a part of the priesthood; and were considered as endowed with the spirit of prophecy. They assisted the Druids at their religious functions; and some of them became very famous for the great progress they made in different branches of learning.

The next order in great esteem among them, was that of the bards. Some writers indeed have confounded these with the Druids, but this is a mistake; they had their name from their office, which was to chant hymns in concert at their periodical festivals, and celebrate the praises of their heroes. These songs were accompanied with musical instruments, and considered as the dictates of their gods; so that it is no wonder the bards were held in the highest esteem. It is even said, that they could at any time put a stop to a whole army's engaging by their interposition: so great was the power of the muses over a barbarous multitude!

They worshipped the Supreme Being under the name of Esus, or Hesus, and the symbol of the oak; and had

no other temple than a wood or grove, where all their religious rites were performed. Nor was any person admitted to enter that sacred recess, unless he carried with him a chain, in token of his absolute dependence on the Deity. Indeed, their whole religion originally consisted in acknowledging that the Supreme Being, who made his abode in these sacred groves, governed the universe, and that every creature ought to obey his laws, and pay him divine homage.

They considered the oak as the emblem, or rather the peculiar residence of the Almighty; and accordingly chaplets of it were worn both by the Druids and people in their religious ceremonies, the altars were strewed with its leaves, and encircled with its branches. The fruit of it, especially the mistletoe, was thought to contain a divine virtue, and to be the peculiar gift of heaven. It was therefore sought for on the sixth day of the moon with the greatest earnestness and anxiety, and when found was hailed with such raptures of joy, as almost exceeds imagination to conceive.

As soon as the Druids were informed of this fortunate discovery, they prepared every thing ready for the sacrifice under the oak, to which they fastened two white bulls by the horns: then the Arch-druid, attended by a prodigious multitude of people, ascended the tree, dressed in white, and with a consecrated golden knife, or pruning-hook, cropped the mistletoe, which he received in his sagum or robe, amidst the rapturous exclamations of the people. Having secured this sacred plant, he descended the tree, the bulls were sacrificed, and the Deity invoked to bless his own gift, and render it efficacious in those distempers in which it should be administered.

The consecrated groves, in which they performed their religious rites, were fenced round with stones, to prevent any person's entering between the trees, except through the passages left open for that purpose, and which were guarded by some inferior druids, to prevent any stranger from intruding into their mysteries. These groves were of different forms, some quite circular, others oblong, and more or less capacious, as the numbers of votaries in the districts to which they belonged, were more or less numerous. The area in the center of the grove was encompassed with several rows of large oaks set very close together. Within this large circle were several smaller ones surrounded with large stones; and near the center of these smaller circles, were stones of a prodigious size, and convenient height, on which the victims were slain, and offered. Each of these being a kind of altar, was surrounded with another row of stones, the use of which cannot now be known, unless they were intended as cinctures to keep the people at a convenient distance from the officiating priest. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose, that they had other groves appointed for secular purposes, and perhaps planted with oaks as the others were, that the sacred trees might strike the members of such courts and councils with awe, and prevent all quarrels and indecent expressions.

While the religion of the Druids continued pure, and unmixed with any foreign customs, they offered only oblations of fine flour sprinkled with salt, and adored the Supreme Being in prayers and thanksgivings. But after they had for some time carried on a commerce with the Phœnicians, they lost their original simplicity, adored a variety of gods, adopted the barbarous custom of offering human victims, and even improved on the cruelty of other nations; using these unfortunate mortals for the purposes of divination, with such barbarous cruelty, as is shocking to human nature to relate. Practices like these soon rendered them so deaf to the voice of humanity, that on extraordinary occasions they erected a monstrous hollow pile of osier, which they filled with these unhappy wretches, and burnt them to their gods. Criminals were indeed chosen for this barbarous sacrifice; but in want of these, the innocent became victims of a cruel superstition.

Temples they had none before the coming of the Romans, nor in all probability for a long time after: for with regard to those vast piles of stones still remaining, they seem rather to have been funeral monuments

than places of worship; especially as all the ancient writers agree that their religious ceremonies were always performed in their consecrated groves. Accordingly Tacitus, speaking of the descent of the Romans, tells us, that their first care was to destroy those groves and woods which had been polluted with the blood of so many human victims.

One of the chief tenets taught by the Druids was the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration from one body to another; a doctrine which they considered as proper to inspire them with courage, and a contempt of death. They also instructed their disciples in several traditions concerning the stars and their motions, the extent of the world, the nature of things, and the power of the immortal gods. But as they never committed any of their tenets to writing, in order at once to conceal their mysterious learning from the vulgar, and exercise the minds of their disciples, the greatest part of them are now irrecoverably buried in the lake of oblivion.

We have already mentioned, that in their sacred groves were several large stones, supposed to be the altars on which they offered their victims. Some of these stones are still remaining, and are of such an amazing magnitude, that the bringing and rearing them was thought by the superstitious to have been the work of those dæmons supposed to attend on that manner of worship.

At Tre'r Druw is one consisting of upright stones, in form resembling an horse-shoe, including an area of twenty paces diameter, and was, in the opinion of Borlase, the learned and very discerning author of the history and antiquities of Cornwall, a theatre, erected by the Druids, for the exhibition of plays, or somewhat like them, there having been seats and benches in the circular part of it, to accommodate the spectators. These stones are twelve in number, each twelve feet high, and eight broad. This monument is called Bryngwin, or Supreme-court; and sometimes Kerig y Bringwin, or Brin-gwin stone. Some, and perhaps with yet more probability, have conjectured it was intended for a temple; and Mr. Mason probably had it in his thoughts, when he thus painted the Druids temple in his Caractacus.

Behold yon oak,
How stern he frowns, and with his broad brown arms
Chills the pale plain beneath him: mark yon altar
The dark stream brawling round its rugged base,
These cliffs, these yawning caverns, this wide circus,
Skirted with unhewn stone . . .
These mighty piles of magic planted rock,
Thus ranged in mystic order, mark the place
Where but at times of holiest festival
The Druid leads his train. There dwells the seer
In yonder shaggy cave on which the moon
Now sheds a side-long gleam. His brotherhood
Possess the neighbouring cliffs . . .
Mine eye descries a distant range of caves
Delv'd in the ridges of the craggy steep:
And this way still another. On the left
Reside the sages skilled in Nature's lore:
The changeful universe; its numbers, powers,
Studious they measure, save when meditation
Gives place to holy rites: then in the grove
Each hath his rank and function. Yonder grots
Are tenanted by Bards, who nightly thence,
Rob'd in their flowing vests of innocent white,
Descend, with harps that glitter to the moon,
Hymning immortal strains.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this island are, the Brent, and the Keveny.

The Brant rises about three or four miles westward of Beaumaris, and running south-west, falls into the Menai, east of the market-town of Newburgh.

The Keveny issues from a high hill, near a village called Coydana, about ten miles north-west of Beaumaris; and running south-west, and being joined by a

small river called the Ghent, falls into the Irish sea west of Newburgh.

The less considerable streams of this island are, the Alow, the Dudas, and the Geweger.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this island is esteemed healthy, except in autumn, when it is frequently foggy, and apt to produce agues, and other disorders that arise from a cold vapid air. The soil, though it appears rough, being stony and mountainous, is so fruitful in corn and pasture, that the Welsh, in their language, call it Mam Gymry, the mother or nurse of Wales.

Most parts of the island of Anglesea yield honey, wax, tallow, hides, woollen and linen cloth: but the chief trade is in corn and cattle. It was observed above an hundred years since, that this island sent three thousand head of cattle yearly to the English markets; at present they send above fifteen thousand; five thousand hogs, and a great number of sheep. After all the fairs are over, it is computed they have a stock of cattle of at least thirty thousand. They feed on short grass, which renders the beef solid and sweet, and very proper to victual ships for long voyages. This island likewise abounds with fish and fowl, and in several parts of it are found great plenty of excellent mill-stones and grind-stones.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market-towns are, Beaumaris and Newburgh.

We crossed the strait of Menai at Beaumaris, the principal town in this island. It derives its name from the French word Beau maris, which signifies a fine marsh or moor; and is very descriptive of the situation of this town, being in a moorish spot, by the sea-side, on the western bank of the Menai.

It is a handsome, well built town, two hundred and forty-one miles from London; and consists chiefly of two very good streets. It was built by king Edward I. who fortified it with a strong castle; but by the ruins, it does not appear to have been ever equal to those of Caernarvon and Conway in point of beauty, though perhaps not inferior in strength. This being a corporation town, it is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty-one common-councilmen, called burgeses, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, are justices of the peace; and here the great sessions for the county, the county court, and the quarter-sessions, are held.

Before Liverpool became so great a mart, this place carried on a considerable trade, which it has now entirely lost; and is of course at present in a declining condition; but having an excellent and well situated harbour, it might still recover its former flourishing state, had the inhabitants a turn for commerce; but, on the contrary, their attention is fixed on agriculture, and a traveller must be surprized, when he observes, here and there, in this island, small spots of land cultivated on the side of a steep hill, where it would seem impossible for an horse to ascend, or, when he gets to the top, to plough land that has so great a slope: but the furrows extend along the sides of the hills, and not upwards and downwards; for was this to be attempted, plough and horse would both tumble to the bottom. This remark holds true, not only with respect to the isle of Anglesea, but to North-Wales in general; and it is a pleasing sight to see the corn waving on high, encompassed above and below by a mixture of bare rocks, weeds and shrubs, which, added to a fine green lawn before the town, from whence there is a charming prospect of the Caernarvonshire mountains, with a haven of the sea, renders this place truly delightful. Here is a handsome church, and a county jail. This town sends one member to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which are well supplied with corn butter, cheese, fish, and all other kinds of provisions; and four annual fairs, viz. February the thirteenth, Holy-Thursday, September the nineteenth, and December the nineteenth, all for cattle.

At Priestholm island, which lies almost close to the shore, about five miles distant, north, they have birds of passage, called Puffins, which are pickled and sold at a considerable price; and numbers of them are conveyed even to London, where they are esteemed a delicacy.

Baron-hill, the seat of lord Bulkeley, is situated upon an eminence, about half a mile distant from Beaumaris. The house itself has nothing in it that deserves much admiration; but it commands an extensive and very beautiful prospect; and the situation is far preferable to any in Wales.

We likewise visited the seat of Sir Nicholas Bayly. It is built in the Gothic stile, with great elegance and state. Its situation on the banks of the Menai, with a prospect of the mountains at a distance, renders it the admiration of all who see it.

At Penmon, to the north-east of Beaumaris, and in its neighbourhood, are quarries of mill-stones of the grit kind, great quantities of which are exported: also a good harbour for shipping, a considerable herring fishery; and oysters, which are fat, large, and remarkably fine, when pickled.

Penmon priory was a house for minor canons of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded by Gwynedd, king of the Britons, in the year 540. The prior was one of the three spiritual lords of Anglesea, and the yearly value, at the dissolution, was forty pounds seventeen shillings and nine-pence halfpenny. The ruins are still to be seen near Penmon.

Leweline ap Iorwerth, prince of North-Wales, before the year 1210, founded a monastery of friars minors, dedicated to St. Francis, at Lhanvaes, or Lhanddwyn, near Beaumaris, to which there belonged a large tract of land; but, except one small tenement, it is now all covered with sand hills, and lying on the Irish sea, is a noted land-mark for seamen. A prince of the same name founded, before the year 1221, a priory of black monks, at Priestholm, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and three-pence *per annum*.

Llanerchymeadd is a village, thirteen miles north-west of Beaumaris, which has four fairs, held on February the fifth, April the twenty-fifth, May the sixth, and the Thursday after Trinity, all for cattle.

Red-wharf is a bay and harbour, five miles to the west of Beaumaris, and is noted for the lime-stone trade carried on to all the neighbouring countries, among which is plenty of grey marble that will bear a fine polish. Near it are also remarkable quarries of mill-stones, of the grit kind, which are exported; and in the neighbourhood are large, loose blocks of grey marble; one of which, upon examination, was three feet thick, nine broad, and twenty-seven long. Properly cut, they would make excellent pillars for building. This bay also furnishes rich sand for manure, which is conveyed in small sloops round all the coast of Anglesea, and so fertilizes the land, that it yields large crops of oats and barley. Here are also plenty of herrings in the season, which bring the inhabitants considerable profit.

Dulas is a bay and harbour much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and the herring fishery, the mouth of which is on the north-side of the island, thirteen miles north-west of Beaumaris. Here is plenty of a reddish ockery earth, somewhat like Spanish brown, but bears a far better body. Veins of lead ore have also been lately discovered. On all this coast they make fern ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass and smelting houses.

From Beaumaris we travelled through the whole extent of the county; till we came to Holy-head. Our journey was rather unpleasant, the roads in this part being very bad; our horses sunk into the clay, so that it was with the utmost difficulty we travelled. But the turnpike roads in this county, are not inferior to any in the kingdom. During our whole day's journey, we scarce saw a tree, or a gentleman's seat. The face of the country affords a disagreeable and melancholy prospect, though the land is said to be rich and fertile.

Holyhead, is situated in a peninsula at the western extremity of the island, opposite to Dublin, noted for being the station of the packet-boats between England

and Ireland, and principally consisting of houses of entertainment, for persons bound either to or from that kingdom, which make but an indifferent appearance, and are scattered up and down in a disorderly manner. It is however a place of considerable resort, populous, and in a flourishing state.

This town is called Caer Gybi, in Welch, from Kybi, a holy man, who lived about the year 650, and here ended his days. He founded a collegiate church, and the president of the college was one of the three spiritual lords of Anglesea. The walls of the church-yard are the remains of a British fortification, built in the year 450. The church was re-built in, or soon after the reign of king Edward III. and is at present an handsome structure. Here was also a castle, with a royal free chapel, valued at twenty-four pounds per annum, at the dissolution.

There was a salt-house at the entrance of Holy-head harbour, erected in consequence of an act of parliament made in the sixth year of the reign of queen Anne, to permit the inhabitants the use of rock salt, to strengthen the sea water; but for want of proper management it fell to decay, and at last came to nothing. In this harbour, in the year 1747, there were shipped twenty-two thousand bushels of all sorts of corn. The other commodities of Holyhead are butter, cheese, bacon, wild fowl, of which there is great plenty; oysters, lobsters, crabs, razor-fish, herrings, cod-fish, whittings, whiting-pollacks, coal-fish, sea-tench, turbot, soles, flounders, skate, thornbacks, &c.

The plant called in Welsh Grimnion, and by the English Tang, grows on the sea rocks, near this harbour, of which the inhabitants make a great advantage, by burning it to a fixed salt, called Kelp, which is used in the manufacturing of glass, and in the allum works. Samphire, so well known for making an excellent pickle, grows upon the rocks and the coast.

In the neighbourhood of Holyhead, is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow, which lying so near the sea might be easily exported to distant parts. Within a mile of the town, on a hillock, near the road leading to Beaumaris, is a monument, consisting of large stones, about twenty in number, and between four and five feet high, except two at the northern end, which are six feet in height. They stand in a farm called Trevigneth, and have no other name than Lhecheu, whence the field in which they are erected is called Caer Lhecheu.

Llanvaier, a small village, is situated where the two roads from Beaumaris and Newburgh to Holyhead meet, and about six miles south east of the latter. Some workmen digging a well on the premises of one Mr. Jones, an inhabitant of Llanvaier, about the middle of March, in the year 1764, found an earthen pot, or Urn, containing twenty pieces of copper Roman coin, nineteen of which were of the emperor Ceraufius, and one of Alectus.

Two miles from the north-west point of Anglesea, and about nine miles north of Holyhead harbour, is a small island called Skerries. Upon this island a light-house is erected, the light of which may be seen at the distance of seven or eight leagues, and is of great use to navigators. The birds called Puffins, breed here in great numbers; a flock of them comes annually, all in one night, and depart in the same manner, at the proper season of the following year. Sea-tenches, and variety of other fish, are here in great plenty, some of which are taken by angling, from the cliffs of the rocks; and in the summer time coal-fish abound so, that the men belonging to the light-house stand upon the point of the rock and frequently take them up with baskets, as they are passing by.

Arefraw, on the south-west side of the island, twelve miles south-east of Holyhead, was formerly a considerable place, the residence of the princes of North-Wales, who were sometimes called kings of Aberfraw: curiosity induced us to view this seat of the ancient British princes, but how much were our expectations disappointed. It is a little country village, without any remains of grandeur, or monuments of antiquity that we could discern.

We were told, that part of the wall of the king's palace was converted into a barn. It is astonishing how the princes of North-Wales could have chosen such a situation for their residence; eligible for no reason that can now be conceived. It is now mostly frequented by coasting sloops who come here to take in their lading of corn, butter and cheese. Oysters, whittings and other fish are plenty: the sand in the neighbourhood is good manure, and is carried on horses, for that purpose, some miles into the country. At this village was found one of those glass rings, supposed to have been used as charms, or amulets, by the ancient Druids: They are small glass amulets, generally about half as wide as our finger rings, but much thicker; usually of a green colour, though some are blue, and others curiously waved with blue, red and white. The Welsh call these rings *Gleineu Nadrifedh*, and suppose them generated by snakes; but in Glamorganshire, and Monmouthshire, they are called *Maeu magh*, and corruptly *Glaim*, for *Glain*: the English, in some places, call them *Snake-stones*. An account of some others will be found in our descriptions of Denbighshire and Merionethshire; but a still more extensive one in the last edition of Camden's *Britannia*, page 815. At *Llanwyvan*, in the neighbourhood of *Aberfraw*, is a quarry of white marble, which takes a good polish, and might be useful in statuary. *Aberfraw* has four fairs, on March the seventh, Wednesday after Trinity, October the twenty-third, and December the nineteenth, all for cattle.

Tregaiian is situated on the banks of the *Keveny*, within something more than a mile of its source, and about ten miles to the north-east of *Aberfraw*. This village is chiefly remarkable as the birth-place of *William David ap Howel ap Iorworth*, who was living in it in the year 1581, though he died soon after, and was then one hundred and five years of age. He had had three wives and two concubines: the number of his children, lawfully begotten, was thirty-six; of those by his concubines, seven. His eldest son, *Griffith ap William*, eighty-four years old, had a great number of children and grand children; his youngest son *Griffith ap William*, two years old, was alive in the said parish, there being eighty-two years difference between his age and that of his brother: about eighty-eight persons, descended of the old man, were living at the same time, and in the same place; and it is said there were above three hundred persons in all, sprung from him, and born in his life-time. He was of mean stature, good complexion, seldom troubled with any disorder, moderate in diet, lived by tillage, and frequently exercised himself in fishing and fowling. His hearing, eyesight, and all his senses continued perfect to his death.

Malldrath, is a creek, four miles south-east of *Aberfraw*, frequented by small vessels which come to purchase corn, butter, and cheese, in great quantities, with most kinds of fish. Here is free-stone for building, and at *Llangeinwin*, veins of lead ore, plenty of a heavy ruddy spar, probably containing metal, and a green stone variegated with red and white spots, which will bear a polish. A sort of sea-spurge is found in the creek, with which they dye their wool yellow. Up the river are several coal pits, which they can only sink a few yards deep, on account of the water, which fills the works, and they have no engines to extract it. One vein of this coal is free and bituminous, to which some give the name of *run coal*, because it soon moulders in the open air. A second is very hard, resembling the stone coal of *Pembrokeshire*; a third of *kennel coal*; and a fourth, which resembles *culm*, but is not of the *culm* kind, because it will cake on the fire. Mr. Morris, who surveyed this island, thinks great profit might be made of these mines, if all the low grounds were drained.

From *Aberfraw* we crossed the sands, and came to a corporation town, called *Newborough*, and in British, *Rhos vair*. It is situated between the mouths of the rivers *Brant* and *Keveny*, two hundred and twenty-seven miles from London; and is the most considerable town on the island, except *Beaumaris*. But it has been in a much more flourishing state than at present, and had formerly a right of return-

ing a member to serve in parliament, which it has lost for some years. It appeared to us to be an excellent poor place; but we were told that the inhabitants were all so industrious, that there was not a beggar in the whole place; and indeed we did not find that any one asked alms of us; a circumstance not very common in little country towns. The decay of this town is said to be owing to the vast heaps of sands thrown up round it by the sea; which has prevented the navigation. The government of this town is in the hands of a mayor, recorder and two bailiffs. It has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and five annual fairs, viz. June the twenty-second, August the tenth and twenty-first, September the twenty-fifth, and November the eleventh; all for cattle.

Over the church door of *Llangud waladr*, N. W. of *Newburgh*, is a stone with the following inscription, in very antique characters, in memory of *Kadras*, who was prince of North-Wales, about the middle of the sixth century:

CATAMANUS REX SAPIENTISSIMUS OPINATISSIMUS
OMNIUM REGUM.

There is likewise another stone near this town, part of the inscription of which may be read; which is, *FILIUS ULRICI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM*: The son of *Ulric* erected this stone. Whence it should appear to be a Danish or Norwegian monument; the name not being British.

At *Tre'Varthin*, not far from *Newburgh*, in the year 1680, was found a large gold medal of *Julius Constantinus*.

At *Bad-Oyr*, about six miles north-east of *Newborough*, is a sepulchral monument, by the Welch called a *Kromlech*, from *Krwm*, somewhat convex, and *Llech* a flat stone. They are generally formed of rough, unhewn stones; but this is neatly wrought, and pointed into several angles. It is supposed by some, to be the *Mausoleum* of *Bronwen*, king *Lhyr's* daughter, who lived in the year of the world 3105; but this opinion is not supported by sufficient authority. The length is seven feet, breadth six feet, and the same in thickness. The upper stone is a detruncated pyramid, and flat at the top. There are but three of these *kromlech's* now remaining in this island: one of which is eleven feet and a half high, four broad, and fourteen inches thick; the second is twelve feet high, and four broad; and the third is ten feet high, eight broad, and but six inches thick.

Other monuments which consist of vast rude stones, laid together in circular order, inclosing an area five yards in diameter, called by the inhabitants *Irish cottages* or *huts*, are also found in *Anglesea*; but from the present appearance 'tis difficult to decide whether they were *Druid temples* or *sepulchral monuments*. There are several places denominated *Gwydhel*, i. e. *Irish*; but we cannot say upon what account, as there are no histories to inform us.

Remarks on the SEA-COASTS of ANGLESEA.

The coast of *Anglesea* is very rocky, though there are several good bays and harbours, where ships of considerable burden may ride in safety. About half a mile to the north-east of *Twyndu-point*, is a small island called *Priest-Holme*: the north side of it is bordered with rocks; and off the south-west corner is a large ledge of rocks, half a mile from the shore. There is however a passage between *Twyndu-point* and *Priest-Holme*, in which there is fifteen fathoms water; but the channel is not above a quarter of a mile broad. About sixteen miles to the westward of *Twyne-point*, is *Carren-point*, about a mile to the eastward of which is a large ledge of rocks called the *Platters*, on which is only three feet at low water. The channel between them and *Carren-point*, is about three quarters of a mile broad, and has seventeen fathoms water. About two miles to the north-east of *Carren-point*, is a large rock, called the *Cole*, on which there are but six feet water. About mid-way between the above rock and *Carren-point* is a large

large knoll, called the West-Mouse, always dry in the highest tides. About a quarter of a mile to the westward of the Platters, is a small island called the Skerries, on the coast of which are several rocks, but very near the shore. There is a passage between the Skerries and the Platters, in which there is seven fathom water.

Carren-bay, a little to the south-ward of Carren-point, is entirely free from rocks, so that ships of considerable burden may ride there in safety in southerly and south-west winds, there being five fathom water within half a mile from the shore. But to the south-ward of this bay the shore is rocky, so that ships seldom anchor nearer the shore than a mile, where there is ten fathom water. This is called Holy-head bay, and is frequented by ships and vessels frequenting that port.

The island of Holy-head, is separated from the island of Anglesea by a narrow arm of the sea. Before the port of Holy-head is a road where ships frequently come to an anchor in five fathom water, about half a mile from the shore, and are sheltered from all winds except those from the north. Just before the port is a small island, called Innis Cubby, the eastern shore of which is full of rocks: and about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Innis Cubby is a large ledge of rocks, on which there is more than three feet water.

On the south-side of the island of Anglesea is two ports, frequented by small vessels, one called Aberfraw, and the other Newburgh; the latter is a market-town, and has been described in the preceding account of this island.

At the south-east point of Anglesea, a point of low

sandy grounds shoots off near two miles from the shore, and on the extremity is the ferry-house, where passengers land from Caernarvon. This point of land forms the western extremity of the freights of Menai, and is about three miles to the eastward of Caernarvon bar; about a mile and a half to the westward of this above point are two shoals, called the Mussel Banks, on which there are only two feet water.

About ten miles to the eastward of this point is a small island, called Bishop's island, situated almost in the middle of the freight; and about two miles and a half to the eastward of Bishop's island, is Cadnant bay, where small vessels often come to an anchor in ten feet water. There are several small islands in this bay. All along the sands, both on the Anglesea and Caernarvonshire sides of the freight, are wares for catching fish.

Two miles and a half to the eastward of Cadnant bay, is Beaumaris, where there is a ferry from the road from Conway leading a-cross the sands: To the eastward of Beaumaris to Twyndu-point; are several ledges of rocks scattered on the sands; but as there is not water sufficient for ships to get over these sands, the rocks are of no consequence to the navigation of these freights.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for ANGLESEA.

The island of Anglesea sends two members to parliament, one knight of the shire for the county, and one burgess for the borough of Beaumaris.



M O N T G O M E R Y S H I R E.

THE Welsh name of this county is Tre-Faldwyn; the English Montgomery, is derived from Sir Roger de Montgomery, a Norman baron, who had a grant of a great part of this country.

Montgomeryshire is an inland mountainous county, bounded by Denbighshire on the north; by Cardigan-shire and Radnorshire on the south; by Shropshire on the east, and by Merionethshire on the west. It extends in length from east to west thirty miles, from north to south twenty-five miles, and is ninety-four miles in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are five market towns, forty-seven parishes, about five thousand six hundred houses, and thirty-four thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, partly in that of Bangor, and partly in that of Hereford.

Under the Romans this county was part of the territories of the Ordovices, of which we have already given a full account.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this country are the Severn, the Tanat, and the Turgh. The Severn, which we have already described among the rivers of Gloucestershire, becomes navigable at Welsh-pool, a market town of this county, after having been joined by twelve rivers, in a passage of twenty miles from its source.

The Tanat, or Tanot, rises in the north-west part of the county, not far west of Llanvilling, a market town, and running eastward falls into the Severn, near the place where it enters the county of Salop.

The Turgh rises in the western part of this county, and running north-east, and being joined by the Warway, falls into the Tanat north-east of Llanvilling.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Riader, the Vurnwey, the Rue, the Beckan, the Haves, the Carno, and the Dungun.

REMARKS on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Montgomeryshire.

The only river navigable in this county is the Severn, by which barges, boats, &c. come up to Welsh-pool. Small vessels also enter the mouth of the Diffi, described among the rivers of Merionethshire; and with little trouble might be made navigable to Machynleth, a market town in this county.

A I R A N D S O I L.

This county in many parts far exceeds any other of North-Wales, for fertility and richness of soil. The northern and western parts being mountainous, the soil is stony, and consequently barren; but the intermediate vallies, yield plenty of corn and abound in pasture; and the southern and eastern parts, consisting chiefly of a pleasant vale along the banks of the Severn, are exceeding fruitful.

The hills and mountains in this county are covered with verdure to this very summit, being a perfect contrast to those in the counties before described, where we saw nothing but craggy rocks and dreadful precipices.

The air is sharp and cold on the mountains; but in the vallies remarkable pleasant and healthy.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, and MANUFACTURES.

The breed of black cattle and horses, are infinitely larger here than that in the neighbouring Welsh counties; and the horses of Montgomeryshire are much valued all over England. This county likewise abounds with fish and fowl. Here are some mines of lead and copper; particularly in the neighbourhood of Llanidlos a market town; and at Welsh-pool, is a considerable manufacture of flannel.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Llanidlos, Llanvilling, Mechnleth, Montgomery, and Welsh-pool.

We embarked at Newburgh, and landed at the mouth of the Davey, passing to Machynleth, an ancient town situated on the eastern bank of the Diffi, over which it has a good stone-bridge, one hundred and eighty-three miles from London.

This town is supposed to have been the Maglona of the Romans, where, in the reign of the emperor Honorius, the band of the Solenses were stationed, to check the mountaineers.

Here is a weekly market on Mondays, and five annual fairs, viz. May the sixteenth, June the twenty-sixth, July the ninth, September the eighteenth, and November the twenty-fifth, for sheep, horned cattle and horses.

At Kevn Kaer, near Machynleth, are considerable ruins of large fortifications. Here are the traces of a round wall of considerable extent. The main fort, which was on the highest part of the hill, is of a quadrangular form, encompassed with a strong wall, and a broad ditch of an oval form; and excepting that part towards the valley, was extended in a direct line. On the outside of the great ditch, next the river Diffi, the foundations of many houses have been discovered; and on a lower mount stood a small fort, supposed to have been built with bricks, because they are found here in great plenty. All the out walls were built of a rough hard stone, which must have been brought hither by water, there being none such nearer than seven miles. From the fort to the water-side, there is a broad hard way, made with pebbles and other stones, continued through meadows and marsh grounds, about two hundred yards in length and twelve in breadth. It is very evident, that this fort was demolished before the building of the church of Penleth, because we find in the walls several bricks mixed with the stones, beyond all question carried from this place. Roman coins have also been found here, and particularly silver pieces of Augustus and Tiberius. Likewise near the main fort, a small gold chain was found, about four inches long, a wrought sapphire, several pieces of lead and glasses, in the form of hoops, curiously cut, and of various sizes, and likewise a large brass cauldron.

From hence we continued our journey to Llanvilling, or Llan Vyllyn, situated among the hills, between the river Cain, and the brook Eber, one hundred and fifty-six miles from London. It was incorporated by Llewellyn ap Griffith, during the reign of Edward II. and is at present governed by two bailiffs, to whom king Charles II. among other privileges, granted the authority of justices of the peace, during the time of their office, which lasts for one year. The town is dirty, on account of its lying on a flat, but is pretty well built, and has a considerable market on Thursdays,

for wool, cattle, corn, and other provisions; with four fairs, on the Wednesday before Easter, May the twenty-fourth, June the twenty-eighth, and October the fifth, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.

Three miles to the south of Llanvilling, is Meivod, an inconsiderable village, which Dr. Powel imagines, was the Mediolanum celebrated by Antoninus and Ptolemy, many incontestable marks of antiquity having been discovered there, and in the adjacent fields. But authors are far from being agreed in fixing the situation of that ancient city: for Camden fixes it at Mylhin, in this county; and some other antiquarians at Llanvilling, where many Roman coins have been found: but Horsley thinks Mediolanum was seated near Drayton in Shropshire, because the distances mentioned by Ptolemy, between that and the other Roman stations, answer every way.

Leaving this place, we proceeded to Welsh Pool, called by the Welsh *Tralawn*, which signifies the town by a lake, whence the English name is derived. It is seated in a rich vale, one hundred and fifty-three miles from London, and is the most considerable town in the whole country. It is large, regular, well built, and superior to most Welsh towns. It carries on a flourishing trade with Bristol for English commodities; and has a good manufacture of flannel.

Here is a considerable weekly market on Mondays, for cattle, provisions, and flannels; and six annual fairs, viz. on the second Monday in March, on the first Monday before Easter, on the fifth of June, on the first Monday after the twenty-ninth of June, on the twelfth of September, and on the sixteenth of November, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

On the south side of Welsh-Pool is Powis Castle, called by the Britons, from the red stone with which it was built, *Castell Cock Ymhowys*, or the Red Castle in Powys land. There were formerly within these walls two castles; that now remaining is the seat of lord Powis. It is situated on a fine hill, which commands a prospect of an extensive, variegated, and fertile country. The vale of Montgomery, which we see from the castle, is not equalled by any, in point of fertility and beauty, in Wales, nor perhaps in England. The Severn winds its serpentine course through this vale, and heightens the beauties of the prospect. On each side the vale, the hills tower in majesty and grandeur; which altogether conspire to render this situation and prospect far preferable to that of the vale of Clwyd. Some even venture to affirm, that it is not equalled by any in Great Britain.

The castle of Powis, and the fine gardens, are much neglected and decayed, as his lordship does not reside here.

We next visited Montgomery, the county town. It was built by Valdwyn, or Baldwin, lieutenant of the marches of Wales, in the reign of William the Conqueror, for which reason the Britons call it *Tre-Valdwyn*, or Baldwin's town; but the English are said to have named it Montgomery, from Roger Montgomery, to whom king William I. had given the earldoms of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who gained the castle and town of Baldwin. The castle was afterwards demolished by the Welsh, but William Rufus re-edified it in 1093,

and it was burnt by king Henry III. in 1232. But being afterwards rebuilt, it became the seat of the lords Herbert of Cherbury. It was since ruined in the civil wars of king Charles I. and was lately, if it is not still, in the possession of Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. The remains of this castle are still to be seen. It is guarded by a craggy precipice on one side, and a deep fosse on the other.

Montgomery is a pretty considerable town, situated in a healthy air, on the easy ascent of a rocky hill, one hundred and fifty-eight miles from London. It was formerly walled round, and a considerable frontier town in the wars between the English and Welsh. King Henry III. fortified it; likewise greatly improved it, and made it a borough town. The buildings in general are but indifferent, except a few new houses belonging to gentlemen of fortune; yet upon the whole, the town makes a handsome appearance. It is governed by two bailiffs, coroners, burgesses, and other officers. This town sends one member to parliament. Here is a jail, which was rebuilt not many years ago; a pretty good weekly market on Thursdays, and four annual fairs, held on the twenty-sixth of March, the seventh of June, the fourth of September, and the fourteenth of November, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

From hence we passed on to Llanidlos, situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn, not far from its source, in the southern part of the county, at the distance of one hundred and fifty-eight miles from London. It has nothing worthy of notice, but is a small inconsiderable place, except having a weekly market on Saturdays, and five annual fairs, viz. the first Saturday in April, May the eleventh, July the seventeenth, the first Saturday in September, and October the twenty-eighth, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

Not far from Llanidlos is Caerfws, which is seated on the banks of the Severn. This was anciently a town of considerable extent, and is supposed to have been founded by the Romans: the traces of fortifications, streets and lanes, are still visible. Roman bricks and hewn stones are frequently dug up, and in the neighbourhood are three intrenchments, with a large barrow.

About ten miles to the westward of Llanidlos is Newtown, or Treniwyth, which is three furlongs in length, and was formerly a corporation; but that privilege has been taken away. It has still five fairs, held on the last Tuesday in March, the twenty-fourth of June, the last Tuesday in August, the twenty-fourth of October, and the sixteenth of December, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

At the distance of eight miles north-west of Newtown, is Llanlegan, where was a nunnery of the Cistercian order, founded before the year 1239, and valued, at the suppression of religious houses, at twenty-two pounds fourteen shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

This county sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burgess for Montgomery, jointly with the other boroughs.

R A D N O R S H I R E.

THIS county, which is by the Welsh called Sir Vnes-ived, derives its name from Radnor, the county town. It is bounded by Montgomeryshire on the north, by Brecknockshire on the south, by Cardiganshire on the west, and by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the east. It extends in length, from east to west, twenty-four miles; from north to south, twenty-two miles; and is about ninety miles in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are three market-towns, fifty-two parishes, about three thousand houses, and nineteen thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. David's, and partly in that of Hereford; and Radnor, the county town, is one hundred and fifty-seven miles from London.

This county, together with Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and Herefordshire, which borders on Wales, constitute that district, which, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Silures, a people whom Tacitus, and some others, from their ruddy complexion, curled hair, and situation over-against Spain, have supposed to come originally from that country. The derivation of their name is uncertain; but we are informed by Pliny and Tacitus, that they were a stout, bold, and warlike people, impatient of servitude, and inflexibly obstinate. They long opposed the Roman power under their king Caractacus, being made desperate by a declaration of the emperor Claudius, that they should be totally exterminated. During this war, they were at length defeated by Aulus Plautius, and their king Caractacus taken prisoner, and sent to Rome, where he was led in triumph; but notwithstanding this, they were not entirely subdued till the reign of Vespasian. A Roman legion was then placed in garrison among them, which effectually prevented a revolt.

This county contains several barrows, and most of the mountains have cairns, or large heaps of stones, probably intended as memorials of the dead. These heaps of stones were raised by the Romans for sepulchral monuments, as we find by Homer's description of Hector's funeral; but after the planting of Christianity, they became so detestable, from their being appropriated only to malefactors, that the most passionate wish a man could express to his enemy, was, that a cairn might be his monument. Hence the Welsh call the worst traitors Carn-vradwyr, and notorious thieves, Carn Lhadron. One of the most celebrated remains of antiquity in this county, is part of a work, called by the Welsh Klawdh Offa, or Offa's dyke, from its having been cut by Offa, king of Mercia, as a boundary between the English Saxons, and the ancient Britons. This dyke may be traced from the mouth of the river Wye, to that of the Dee, through the whole extent of this county.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Temd, and the Ithon or Ython. The Wye has been already described among the rivers of Gloucestershire.

The Temd rises in the north part of this county, and running eastward, separates Radnorshire from Shropshire, and after dividing Shropshire from Herefordshire and Worcestershire, falls into the Severn, near the city of Worcester.

The Ithon rising in a chain of vast mountains, in the northern extremity of the county, runs south and south-west, and at length falls into the Wye, about

four miles to the north by west of Bealt in Brecknockshire.

The less considerable rivers, are the Clowdok, the Dulas, and the Cameran; all which discharge themselves into the Ithon.

AIR, SOIL; and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is cold and piercing. The soil of the northern and western parts is but indifferent as they abound in rocks and mountains, which are however well provided with wood, and afford pasture for sheep. The eastern and southern parts are well cultivated and pretty fruitful in corn. Radnorshire is watered with rivulets and some standing lakes, and the rivers afford plenty of Salmon and other fish.

It does not appear that this county has any manufacture.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Prestein, Radnor, and Knighton.

We entered this county near the village of Leithleiu, and continued our journey across the forest of Knuckle to Knighton, situated in a valley on the bank of the Temd, over which it has a bridge, and is called by the Welsh Trelenels. By it passes Offa's dyke which extends from the Dee to Weymouth, it being about eighty computed miles, and was designed, as we have before observed, to separate the Britons from the English. King Harold made a law, that whatever Welshman should be found armed on the east side of the dyke, should have his right hand cut off by the king's officers.

Knighton is a well built town one hundred and forty-seven miles from London, of good trade and great resort. It has a considerable weekly market on Thursdays, which is well supplied with cattle, corn, hardware, linnen and woollen cloth, hops, salt, and other commodities; and here are two annual fairs, viz. the sixth of May, and the twenty-first of September, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

Twenty-two miles to the west of Knighton is Rhaider Grey situated by a cataract, where the river Wye falls down a steep precipice, whence the town derives its name, which signifies the cataract or fall of the river Wye. It had formerly a castle, which was repaired by Rhys, prince of South-Wales, in the reign of king Richard the First; but there are not at present the least remains of it; only on one side of the castle yard is a deep trench, cut out of an exceeding hard and solid rock. About two furlongs below the place where the castle stood is a large barrow, and on the other side of the chapel adjoining are two more, but much less than the former. The town is very small, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

Near this place, Camden says, is a vast wilderness, rendered very dismal by many crooked ways and high mountains; into which, as a proper place of refuge, king Vortigern withdrew himself, when he at last repented of his calling in the English Saxons, and incestuously marrying his own daughter.

The only religious house in this county was at Combehire, north-east of the above cataract, where Cadwathelan ap Madoc, in 1143, founded a Cistercian abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the general suppression, had a revenue which was then valued at

twenty-eight pound seventeen shillings and four-pence a year.

Three miles north by west of Rhaidar Gwy is a village called St. Harmon, which has a fair on the fifteenth of August, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

We continued our journey from hence to Prestein, or Presteyn, situated in a pleasant and rich valley, on the bank of the river Lug, a hundred and forty-eight miles from London. It is called in Welsh Llan-Andre; and was formerly only a village; but is at present a well built populous town, in which the assizes for the county are held; and here is the county jail. The streets are well paved, and kept clean. Here is an exceeding good weekly market on Saturdays for provisions and grain, particularly barley, of which the inhabitants make considerable quantities of malt; and two annual fairs, viz. June the twenty-fourth; and November the thirtieth, for sheep, black cattle, and horses.

From Prestein we proceeded to Radnor, which is likewise called New-Radnor, to distinguish it from a small village to the south-east, called Old Radnor. It is situated in a pleasant valley, one hundred and fifty-one miles from London, near the spring-head of the river Somergil, at the foot of a hill called the Forest of Radnor, which feeds a great number of sheep and other cattle. It was formerly defended by walls and a strong castle, the latter of which being laid in ashes by Owen Glendower, a notorious rebel, the town daily decayed. Radnor is a pretty well built town for this part of the country: it was an ancient borough by prescription till the reign of queen Elizabeth, who granted it a charter, with many privileges, together with a manor, which contains eleven large townships, and a jurisdiction extending ten or twelve miles. It is governed by a recorder, two aldermen, and twenty-five burgesses, out of whom the recorder, two aldermen and bailiff, are annually chosen. The town has a court of pleas for all actions without limitation; it sends one member to parliament, who is elected by the sworn burgesses of the town, paying scot and lot. Here is a weekly market on Thursdays, and an annual fair held on the twenty-ninth of October, for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

About two miles and a half to the west of this town is Old Radnor, called by the Welch Maes Ivid Hen, and from its high situation, Pen-braeg. Camden supposes this place to have been the Magoth, or Magnoth, mentioned by Antoninus, where the commander of the Pacienician regiment lay in garrison, under the lieutenant of Briton, in the reign of Theodosius the Younger: in proof of this, he tells us, that the writers of the middle age called the inhabitants of this country the Magasetae, and that its distance from other places mentioned by Antoninus, confirms this opinion.

Seven miles south of New Radnor is Pain's Castle, so called from its being built by Pain a Norman. This castle being demolished by the Welsh, was rebuilt by Henry III. with stone, in the year 1231. There are here two fairs, held on the twelfth of May, and the nineteenth of December, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

Nine miles west of New Radnor is the village of Llandrindod, by which is a common, six miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad; and in that part of it which lies in this parish, are medicinal springs of approved virtue. These are the saline pump water, the sulphureous water, and the chalybeate rock water.

The saline purging water is called upon the spot the Pump-water, and from various experiments it appears to contain a neutral salt like native borax, a small quantity of bitumen, and an etherial volatile, mineral spirit, and a mineral oil. It is excellent in all diseases of the skin, and in such disorders as proceed from corrupt humours; but if the disease be obstinate, it requires some time to cure it radically. Persons troubled with the scurvy must use the water both as a purgative and alterative; and for the last a pint and a half should be taken at three doses,

in the morning before breakfast. As a purge, half a pint must be drunk at a time, till it begins to work. In diseases of the skin, the patient must bathe frequently, and wash the parts affected with the water, and particularly in the leprosy, so much water must be drunk, as to cause two or three motions every day; to which must be joined bathing twice a week in a warm bath, made with equal quantities of the pump and sulphureous waters. In the gravel, the patient must drink so much as will give him two or three stools, and when the gravel is discharged by this means, the patient must drink every morning half a pint of the rock water, half a pint of the pump water, and half the quantity going to bed.

The sulphurous water, commonly called the black stinking water, has its name from the strong smell, and the blackness of the channel through which it passes. It smells like the washings of a foul gun, and has the strongest smell in rainy weather. From various experiments, it appears to contain etherial, volatile, mineral spirits, a small quantity of vitriolic acid, a mineral unctuous mucus, a fine mineral oil, a subtile crocus, a perfect sulphur, and a neutral salt, of a briny calcareous nature. It is of great use in all cases, where bathing is proper, made into a luke warm bath. It is excellent in benumbed limbs, in wasting of the flesh, and in nervous disorders; as also in venereal complaints, old sores, tetters, and in all diseases of the skin; as well as in the stone, gravel, rheumatism, and gouty distempers. Taken inwardly, and used outwardly, it cures the king's evil, and is an excellent absorbent, inasmuch, that it is efficacious in soreness of the stomach, obstructions of the liver, and in the jaundice. It is also good in contractions and weakness of the limbs, and in broken constitutions from hard drinking. The dose cannot be determined, and therefore it is best to begin with drinking from a pint to a quart in a morning, that is, about half a pint at a time, with short intervals between the draughts: the quantity may be increased to as much as the constitution will bear, that is, as much as will sit easy on the stomach, and pass off well.

The rock water is so called, because it issues out of a rock, and a glass of it taken up in a clear warm day, is as bright as crystal; but after it has stood some time, it changes to a pearl colour. While it continues clear it has a strong chalybeate taste and smell; but they forsake it as it changes colour: at the spring head, it turns to a deep purple with powder of galls, and becomes hot with oil of vitriol. However, it will not curdle milk; but with oil of tartar it becomes as white as milk, which afterwards changes to a yellowish green. It preserves its transparency with acid spirits; but with sugar of lead it turns first milk white, and at length lets fall a yellowish grey sediment, from a quart of water, which, after it has been analysed, is found to contain about fifteen grains of crocus of iron, and about five of the bituminous mucilage of iron. From hence, and various other experiments, it is concluded, that this water contains iron, salt, sulphur and vitriol. It is good in all chronic distempers, proceeding from a laxity of the fibres; and particularly in scorbutic eruptions and weakness of the nerves, and disorders proceeding from the brain. It is also efficacious in obstinate agues, obstructions of the bowels, slow nervous fevers, and in all female disorders.

The air of this place is extremely salutary, whence the weak and consumptive people that come here to drink the waters, soon revive and gather strength. These springs are now frequented by very genteel company, and in the summer season the common people resort hither in crowds.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for RADNORSHIRE.

This county sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of New Radnor.

B R E C K N O C K S H I R E.

THIS county derives its name from the Welsh word Brycheinog, the derivation of which is supposed to come from Brechoni, an ancient British prince of this county, famous for having twenty-four daughters, who, after their death, were all reputed faints.

Brecknockshire is bounded on the north by Radnorshire; on the south by Glamorganshire; on the east by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; and on the west by Caermarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It extends in length, from north to south, thirty-five miles; from east to west, thirty-four; and about one hundred and ten in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are four market-towns, sixty-one parishes, about six thousand houses, and thirty-three thousand five hundred inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's; and Brecknock, the county town, is one hundred and sixty miles from London.

In the time of the Romans, this county, as we have before observed, was part of the territories inhabited by the Silures, of whom some account has been given in our description of Radnorshire.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are, the Wye, the Usk, and the Yrvan. A description of the Wye has been already given in our account of Gloucestershire.

The Usk is so called by a small variation of the British name Wyfk, which signifies water. It rises at the bottom of a hill south-west of Brecknock, on the borders of Caermarthenshire; and running south-east through the town of Brecknock, and being joined by several less considerable rivers, passes into Monmouthshire near the town of Abergavenny.

The Yrvan, or Irvon, rises among some hills upon the borders of Cardiganshire, north-west of Bealt, a market-town; and running south-east, and being joined by several smaller streams, falls into the river Wye near Bealt.

Other inconsiderable rivers of this county are, the Wheffrey, the Dules, the Hondky, and the Brane.

A I R A N D S O I L.

The air of this county is remarkably mild every where, except on the hills, which is attributed to its being surrounded with high mountains, some of which are exceeding high, particularly Canterbochan, Talgar, Ewias, and above all, Mouchdenny, not far from Brecknock. The soil on the hills is very stony; but as several small rivers issue from the mountains, the vallies which receive these streams are very fruitful, both in corn and pasture.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, and MANUFACTURES.

Brecknockshire produces not only black cattle, goats, and deer, but also great abundance of fowl; and the rivers are all well stored with fish, particularly the Usk and Wye, which abound with salmon and trout. On the east side of the town of Brecknock is a lake called Brecknock-Mere, which is about two miles over every way, wherein is such an amazing plenty of perch, tench and eels, that it is generally said to be two thirds water, and one third fish. The method the inhabitants have of catching them, is somewhat curious. For this

purpose they make use of a small boat, called a coracle, which is nearly of an oval form, constructed of split fally-twigs, interwoven like baskets; the bottom is round, and the part next the water covered with a raw horse's hide. In length it is about five feet, and in breadth three, and so light, that the fisherman carries it to and from the lake on his back. Each of these coracles holds one man, who, when seated, will row himself swiftly with one hand, whilst with the other he manages his net, angling-rod, or other fishing tackle. This lake, by the Welsh, has been called Lyhu Savedhan, but is now more commonly named Lhan-gorsse-Pool.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and stockings.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are, Bealt, Crickhowel, Brecknock, and Hay.

We entered this county by crossing the river Wye at Radnor, and came first to Bealt, otherwise called Beuholt, or Buihth, pleasantly situated in a woody country, on the south bank of the river Wye, over which it has a large wooden bridge, one hundred and fifty-seven miles from London. It was formerly a place of considerable note, fortified with a castle, which was demolished by Rice ap Griffith, and rebuilt by the Breafes and Mortimers. This town is of so great antiquity, that it is by some supposed to be the Ballæum Silurum mentioned by Ptolemy; but other antiquaries doubt, whether that Roman fort was in this county. Horseley particularly placing Bullæum, the Burrium of Antoninus, at Uske, in Monmouthshire. Some imagine it was at Kaereu, which was certainly a Roman fort, for the word signifies walls, or a rampire, and was prefixed by the ancient Britons to almost all the Roman towns and castles. Roman bricks are often dug up there, and we meet with other evident signs of a Roman work, but it is now only a gentleman's house, and not far from it is another house called Castelham.

In the year 1690, great part of Bealt next the river was burnt down by an accidental fire; and this town is now remarkable only for a large manufacture of stockings, and three weekly markets, the most considerable of which is held on Mondays, for live cattle; and the other two on Thursdays and Saturdays. Here are also three annual fairs, viz. June the twenty-seventh, October the second, and December the sixth, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

From Bealt we continued our journey to Hay, situated on the banks of the Wye, and on the borders of Herefordshire, one hundred and thirty-five miles from London. In the rebellion of Owen Glyn-dwr, or Glyn-dowrdwy it suffered considerable damage, and was reduced to a small village. The ruins of a castle are still to be seen here, and this town is generally believed to have been a Roman station, from the remains of a Roman wall, and several Roman coins having been found here. It formerly was called Haia and Tregelhi, and belonged to William de Brus, lord of Brecknock, and was almost destroyed in 1216, by Lewis, dauphin of France, who had been invited into England, by the barons disaffected to king John. It is however at present a pretty good town, with a considerable weekly market on Thursdays, for corn, cattle and provisions; and three annual fairs, viz. May the seventeenth, August the twelfth, and October the tenth, for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

We proceeded from hence to Crickhowel, a small town situated on the river Usk, over which it has a bridge, one hundred and forty-eight miles from London. It consists of about one hundred houses, one of which is a large and commodious inn; and is governed by a bailiff and two burgeses. Here was formerly a castle, called Alasby-castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and shew it to have been a place of considerable strength, but by whom it was erected is uncertain.

About three miles from Crickhowel, in a low vale, near the river Usk, was situated, Trotwr castle, a place of great antiquity, which was the residence of Mynarch, lord of Brecon. Some ruins of this castle are still remaining, and among them, a lofty round tower.

Five miles from this castle is Talgarth, a village remarkable for having six annual fairs, viz. March the twelfth, May the thirty-first, July the tenth, September the twenty-third, November the third, and December the third, all for cattle, sheep and horses.

At Pentre Yfky throg, near Talgarth, a stone pillar stands in the highway, of a cylindrical form, and about six feet high, on which is the following mutilated inscription, to be read downwards; but little of it is now legible, and in very barbarous characters,

N FILIUS VICTORINI.

Perhaps it was a monument erected to the memory of some deceased person, though supposed of a later date than the times of the Romans.

About two miles from Talgarth, stands Brwynllys, or Brunlefs castle, situated on a small river, called the Sheveney. It is uncertain when or by whom it was built; but in the reign of Henry II. Mahel, son of Bernard Newmarch, lord of Brecon, by Nesta, there met with the just punishment of his crimes. As he was plundering the lands of David Fitz-gerald, bishop of St. David's, he was entertained by Walter Clifford, in this castle, for one night, when the castle took fire, and Mahel in endeavouring to escape the flames, was killed by the fall of a stone. There is an extraordinary circumstance, worth recording relative to this Mahel, and his mother. After the death of his father, having affronted a young lord, with whom Nesta was too familiar, she in revenge, at once deprived herself of her reputation, and Mahel of his inheritance, by swearing before Henry II. that he was begotten in adultery, and was not the son of Bernard her husband. In consequence, the estate devolved on Mahel's sister Sibyl, wife of Milo earl of Hereford, whose five sons dying without issue, this large inheritance came to his daughter, Bertha, who marrying Philip de Brus, had issue by him William de Brus, lord of Brecknock, from whose family it came, by an heiress, to the Bohuns, and lastly to the Staffords; but by the attainder of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was forfeited to the crown. The ruins of this castle prove it to have been a place of considerable strength. The walls now standing are very lofty, and the round tower on an eminence is almost entire.

From Crickhowel we pursued our journey to Brecknock, or Brecon, the principal town, situated nearly in the center of the county, one hundred and sixty miles from London. By the Britons it was called Aber-hondhy, because, seated at the confluence of the rivers Hondhy and Usk, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge of seven arches. It is a corporate town, divided into eleven wards, and is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, two constables, and two serjeants at mace, and the assizes for the county are held in it. The houses are well built, and there are three parish churches, one of which, seated on an eminence, at the west end of the town, is collegiate. It is a most magnificent, spacious building, in the form of a cross, near two hundred feet long, and sixty broad. In the centre of the cross, an embattled tower rises, about ninety feet high, which lies open to the church, above the roof. The chancel has no side aisles, but the body of the church has, and is waincoted, flat at top, and painted. On the north side is a paved cloister, which opens into the church, and joins

it to the priory-house, where the refectory, or dining-hall is still remaining. This priory was founded by Barnard de Newmarch, for benedictine monks, in the reign of Henry I. dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and made subordinate to Battle-abbey, in Suffex. King Henry VIII. refounded it as a collegiate church, with fourteen prebendaries, which he translated from Aber-Giviley, in Caermarthenshire.

There was formerly a magnificent castle at Brecknock, and a strong wall, with three gates, surrounded the town. The castle was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Bernard de Newmarch, the conqueror of this country, and afterwards repaired by the Brus's and the Bohuns. Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, was confined therein, by the protector Richard, afterwards Richard III. who committed him to the custody of Humfrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who procured Richard the crown; but being afterwards disgusted with the bishop, his prisoner, contrived his overthrow, and the promotion of Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. which was all projected between them, in a tower of the castle, the ruins of which still bear the name of Twr-Eli, or Ely tower, and was afterwards brought to an happy issue, though the duke lost his life before its accomplishment.

The town was inhabited in the time of the Romans, which is evident from several coins of their emperors having been discovered, as well as from many Roman bricks which have been turned up by the plough, at a square Roman camp, in the neighbourhood called Y Gaer, the fortification. These bricks were all inscribed L E G. II. A U G. Close to this camp, in the middle of the highway, is a remarkable monument called Maen y Morynienn, or the Maiden-stone, which is a rude pillar, about six feet high, two broad, and six inches thick, having, on one side, the portraits of a man and woman, in ancient habits, carved with much labour, but little skill; because they are raised considerably above the surface of the stone. It is undoubtedly very ancient; but whether a British or Roman remain, cannot be determined.

Brecknock sends one member to parliament; has a woollen manufacture, two weekly markets, well furnished with corn, cattle and provisions, kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays; also four annual fairs, viz. May the fourth, July the fifth, September the tenth, and November the seventeenth, for leather, hops, cattle, and all sorts of provisions.

About two miles north of Brecknock, stands Lhanthrew remarkable only for having a castle in the neighbourhood, situated on the east side of the river Hondhy, which running hence, about a mile to the south, falls into the Usk, and gives name to the town of Brecon, called, as observed above, by the Britons, Aber-hondhy. It is not certain when this castle was erected, or came into the possession of the bishop of St. David's; but in a statute of that church, made by bishop Henry Gower, in 1342, to discharge and exonerate the bishops of this see, from keeping up more episcopal castles and houses than were necessary, this of Lhanthrew, and six other places of residence, were ordered to be supported and maintained; but the remains are, at this time, very inconsiderable, consisting only of some old walls, which, with the manor, are still the property of the bishops of St. David's.

About seven miles from Brecknock, we meet with Blaen-Lleveny castle, which is about two miles N. E. of this road, and so named from being placed near the rise or head of the river Lleveny, which empties itself into Brecknock-mere. It is supposed the famous city Loventium, of Ptolemy, formerly stood near this castle, which is the more probable from the ruins found there, and all the great roads of the country tending thither; but in the last edition of Camden, Loventium, Loventinum, Luentionum, or Luentinum, as it is variously written, is fixed at Lhan dewi brevi, in Cardiganshire. The castle is situated remarkably low, between Trotwr castle and Brecon, not far from the north bank of the Usk, and commands a fine view of the Meré. It was the demesne of a very considerable baron, and fortified by

Peter

Peter Fitz-Herbet, descended of Bernard Newmarch, lord of Brecon, and his wife Nesta, daughter of Griffin ap Llewellyn, prince of Wales: it afterwards, with its honours, came to the crown, but was granted away by king James I. and is now in private hands.

On the summit of a mountain near Lhan Thammwalch, a village not far from Brecknock, is an ancient monument called Ty Iltud, or St. Iltud's Ilernitage. It stands near the church, and is composed of four large stones of a flattish form, but altogether rude and unpolished. Three of them are pitched in the ground, and the fourth serves them for a cover; so that together they make an oblong square hut, open at one end, being about eight feet in length, four in width, and nearly the same in height: within, the two side stones are inscribed with a number of crosses.

This hut seems to have been erected in the Pagan times, and very probably, by the ancient Druids; because there are other stones of this sort, well known to have been of their erection. At present there is no circle round it, but there seems to have been one originally, some traces of it being still to be seen, and a stone which stood within a few paces of the cell, has been carried away but a few years since, where there are other stones now remaining.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

This county sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Brecknock.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

THIS county, which derives its name from Caer-marthen, the county town, is bounded on the north by Cardiganshire, on the south, by the Severn, or St. George's Channel; on the east by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, and on the west by Pembrokeshire. It extends in length from north to south, about thirty-five miles; in breadth from east to west about twenty, and is one hundred and two mile, in circumference.

Under the Romans, Caer-marthen, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokeshire, were inhabited by a tribe of Britons, called by Ptolemy Dimetæ and Demtæ. Pliny has allotted this district to the Silures; but in this he was mistaken, as it appears that later writers have constantly given the name of Dimetia, to these three counties; which word is supposed with great probability to be derived from the British name Dyved, by an easy change of the letter V into an M, a customary thing with the Romans; and it is by this name that the said three counties are still known among the native Welsh; yet some have supposed that the name Demetæ was derived from the British words Deheu-meath, which it is pretended signify the southern plains.

The tenth legion, called Antoniana, which served under Ostorius against the Silures and Ordovices, was in this county, as appears by several coins which have been found inscribed ANT AVG. and LEG.

R I V E R S.

This county is well watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towy is a considerable river which rises in Cardiganshire, north-east of Tregaron, a market town; and running south and south-west through this county, and passing by Llanidover, Llandilovawr, and Caer-marthen, three market towns, falls into St. George's Channel about eight miles south of Caer-marthen.

The Cothy rises upon the borders of Cardiganshire, south-east of Tregaron; and running south-west, falls into the Towy about six miles east of Caer-marthen.

The Tave, or Teivy, rises in Cardiganshire, near the spring of the Towy; and running south-west, and separating Cardiganshire from Caer-marthen and Pembrokeshire, falls into the Irish sea near Cardigan, the county town of the shire of that name.

The less remarkable rivers of this county are the Dalas, the Brane, the Guendravawr, the Cowen, the Towa, the Tave, and the Amond.

REMARKS on the INLAND NAVIGATION of Caer-marthen-shire.

The only navigable rivers in this county are the Towy, and the Tave, which has water sufficient for vessels of considerable burthen to Caer-marthen bridge. Boats pass up much farther; some to Llandilovawr. It is indeed capable almost through the whole country, but the many falls from the higher parts would render the undertaking very expensive. The Cothy also might be rendered navigable; but not passing by any town of note, the work will probably never be attempted.

The Tave, or Teivy, is a very considerable river, and navigable for boats as high as Llambadar in Cardiganshire, near thirty miles from its mouth. Ships of considerable burden pass up to Cardigan.

We shall describe the different mouths, &c. of the river, in our remarks on the sea-coasts of Caer-marthen-shire.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Caer-marthen-shire is esteemed more mild and healthy than that of most of the neighbouring counties; and the soil not being so mountainous and rocky as in many other parts of Wales, is more fruitful in corn and grass. This county is well furnished with wood, feeds vast numbers of good cattle, abounds with fowl and fish, particularly salmon, for which the rivers here are famous; and contains many mines of pit coal. It does not appear that there is any manufacture here.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market-towns are, Llanelly, Kidwelly, Caer-marthen, Langharn, Newcastle in Emlyn, Llanidover, Llangadock, and Llandilovawr.

We entered this county by the road from Brecknock, and pursued our journey north-west to Llanidover, or Llanidofry, situated near the river Towy, on the borders of the county next Brecknockshire, one hundred and eighty-two miles from London. It is governed by a bailiff, and twelve capital burges; and all the freeholders are inferior burges. It consists of about one hundred mean houses: the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands upon a hill, at a little distance from the town. Near the east end of this church, Roman bricks, and other remains of antiquity, have been dug up, and there is a fine Roman way from the church to Lhanbran, which lies a few miles north

of the town. Llanidmoverly had formerly a good castle, and still has two considerable weekly markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six annual fairs, viz. on July the thirty-first, Wednesday after October the tenth, November the twenty-sixth, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Easter, and Whitfun-Tuesday, for cattle, pigs, stockings, and other things.

We next visited Llandilovawr, situated on the river Dowy, over which here is a handsome stonebridge, one hundred and seventy-two miles from London. It is a pretty good town, and the largest parish in the county, being thirteen miles long, and seven or eight broad. Here are two weekly markets, held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and one annual fair, held June the twenty-first, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

Caerkenen Castle is built on a rock, and stands between the hills, about four miles east of Llandilovawr. By the gift of king Henry VII. it came to Sir Rice ap Thomas, Knt. of the garter, but being forfeited by his grandson, Rice Griffith, it was granted to Richard Vaughan, earl of Carbery, lord president of Wales.

About three miles south-west of Llandilovawr is Denever Castle, or more properly Denefawr Castle, which was the royal seat of the prince of South Wales. It has a very high situation, being placed on the top of a hill, whereon grow a vast number of trees. It has changed its master very often, till at length it fell to the crown, and Henry VII. made a grant of it to Sir Rice ap Thomas, Knt. of the garter, in whose family it still continues. There is only the middle part of it kept in repair, the rest being in ruins; yet it has a very agreeable appearance at a distance.

Leaving Llandilovawr, we proceeded to Llangadock, situated between the rivers Brane and Lawthy, one hundred and eighty-seven miles from London. It is an inconsiderable town of note, but for a good weekly market on Thursdays, and five annual fairs, viz. March the twelfth, for horses and pedlars ware; Holy Thursday, July the ninth, and the first Thursday in September, for cattle, horses, and sheep; and on December the eleventh, for cattle and pedlars ware.

From hence we passed on to Llanelly, or Llanelthy, a pretty good town, two hundred and fourteen miles from London. It stands very advantageously for the coal trade, being situated between a creek of the sea and Dules river.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday, which is well supplied with corn and cattle; and two annual fairs, viz. Ascension-day, and September the thirtieth, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

At Bachanis, or Machunnis, an island not far from Llanelly, about the year 513, St. Pizo founded a monastery, of which he was himself the first abbot.

We next entered Kydwelly, or Kydweli, situated between two small rivers, on a large bay of the Severn sea, called Tenby, two hundred and twenty-two miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and has a harbour, which is at present almost useless, being choaked up with sand.

This town is by some thought to be the place where a great battle was fought anno 458, between Ambrosius Aurelianus, with his Armoricans, and the Britons, who took part with Vortigern, after he had closely connected himself with the Saxons; but which side gained the victory, is not known. The battle is mentioned by Bede, who calls the place Catwaloph. These intestine wars lasted till the year 465, and the Britons were so harrassed, that many of them abandoned their native country, and one party in particular, going on board a galley, sailed to Germany, and rowing up the Rhine, landed at Catwiche near Leyden, where they settled by the sea-side in an old Roman camp, to which they gave the name of Brittenburge. Kydwelly was possessed for some time by the sons of Keianus, a Scot, till they were driven away by Kynedhav, a British prince. Maurice of London then invaded these territories, and after a long and tedious war, made himself master of the old town of Kydwelly, which he fortified with walls and a castle now decayed, being deserted by the inhabitants,

who, tempted by the convenience of an harbour, passed the river, and built the new Kydwelly. When Maurice above-mentioned invaded this district, Gwenhian, the wife of prince Gryffith, a woman of invincible courage, endeavouring to restore her husband's declining state, entered the field and encountered him, where she was slain, with her son Morgan, and several other noblemen.

About the year 1130, a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the monastery of Sherbourne in Dorsetshire, was founded here by Roger bishop of Salisbury: it was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at thirty-eight pounds *per annum*. Maurice of London, one of the twelve knights that came into Glamorganshire with Robert Fitz Hamon, and had for his share the castle and manor of Ogmor; after a tedious war, as before noted, became master of Kydwelly, and rebuilt the castle. In the year 1093, Kadogan ap Blethyn, who then ruled South Wales, destroyed this, and all the castles except two, that were in the land of Cadogan and Divet. In the year 1190, Rees, prince of South Wales, rebuilt this castle, and Rees, son of Gruffyth ap Rees, demolished it; but it was afterwards built again, and underwent various revolutions till it fell to the crown. It was granted by Henry VII. to Sir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the garter; but being forfeited by his grandson Rice Griffith, it was granted to Richard Vaughan, earl of Carbery, lord president of Wales. The ruins of this castle are very large and magnificent; and plainly shew what it has formerly been.

Llangharn, Llanhern, or Talcharn, the next town we visited, stands upon the bank of the Tave, near its influx into the sea, one hundred and ninety-four miles from London. It is a tolerable well built town, has some ships belonging to it, and a small trade by sea.

Here was formerly a castle, called Abercorran, which was one of those inhabited by the Flemings, but the time of its being built is uncertain; however, it is well known, that Henry VII. granted it to Rice ap Thomas, knight of the garter: it was forfeited by his grandson, Rhys Griffith, and was afterwards granted to John Perrot, lord lieutenant of Ireland, who being attainted, it came by grant from the crown to Sir Sackville Crow, who sold it to Sir John Powell, judge of the Common Pleas, whose heirs are the present possessors. The walls seem to be entire, except in a few places; but no part of it is inhabited.

This town has a good weekly market on Fridays, for corn, flesh and fish; and one annual fair, held December the tenth, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

Below Talcharn, the river Taff, or Tave, falls into the sea. This river was formerly famous for the Tydwyn Ar dav, or the White house on the river Taff; where Howell, a prince of Wales, in a full assembly, abrogated the laws of his ancestors, and promulgated new ones; after which a small monastery, called Witland Abbey, for Cistercian monks, was founded by Rhaefe, son of Theodore, prince of South Wales, in the time of William the Conqueror, though some assert it was founded by Bernard bishop of St. David's, in the year 1143, perhaps this prelate might have repaired it, and added to the endowment, becoming thereby in some sort a second founder. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at one hundred and twenty-five pounds three shillings and six-pence *per annum*.

At Kilmaen Lhwyd, not far from hence, on the borders of the county next Pembrokeshire, about the beginning of the last century, was discovered a considerable quantity of Roman silver coins, but of a base alloy, and of all the emperors from the time of Commodus, who first debased the Roman silver, to the fifth tribuneship of Gordian the third. Many of these were found to be of great value among the collectors of coins and medals. Also near Kilmaen Lhwyd, at a place called Bronyskawen, in the parish of Lhan Boydy, is a large camp called y Gaer. In the entrance of it, which is four yards wide, were discovered in the year 1292, two very rude leaden boxes, containing two hundred Roman silver coins, some of the most ancient found in Britain; they were buried very near the surface.

This camp is of an oval form, and about three hundred yards in circumference; the bank, or rampart near the entrance, is about three yards high, but in the other parts generally much lower. On each side the camp is a barrow, or tumulus; the smallest is near it, but the other at the distance of three hundred yards, and both hollow at the top.

Near Lhan Boydy is a monument consisting of a rude stone, about thirty feet in circumference, and three feet thick, supported by four pillars, each about three feet high: it is called Gwal y Vilaft, or Bwrdrth Arthur, but it does not appear by the word Arthur occurring in the name, that this monument has any relation to the famous British king Arthur; the ignorant credulity of the vulgar has attributed every object of antiquity which is great or extraordinary throughout Wales to that prince, and all with equal reason.

Leaving this place, we pursued our journey to Caermarthen, Carmarthen, or Caermardhin, so called from a derivation of the Welsh word *Caer-Vardkin*. It is a very ancient town, situated on a hill on the north side of the river Towy, two hundred and twenty-eight miles from London. The river Towy is undoubtedly the *Tabius* of Ptolemy, and Caermarthen his *Maridunum*. *Maridunum* is evidently derived from the British *Kaer-Vyrdhin* by a change of the *Vinto*. *M. Antoninus*, who terminates his *Itinerary* at this place, calls it *Muridunum*.

Caermarthen is the capital of the county, and was erected into a borough the thirty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. and made a borough and county corporate in the reign of king James I. under whose charter it is governed, by a mayor, a recorder, two sheriffs, and sixteen aldermen, who, upon solemn occasions, all wear scarlet gowns, and other ensigns of state; and are attended by a sword-bearer, cap of maintenance, and two mace-bearers. They hold a monthly court, and have the power of making bye-laws, in the same manner as the city of London. This place was anciently esteemed the capital of Wales; and when Wales was erected by the crown of England into a principality for the king's eldest son, the courts of Chancery and Exchequer were fixed here, and continued till the jurisdiction of the court and marches of Wales was taken away.

This town is situated in the best air and the most fertile soil in the county; and the people in and around it are reckoned the wealthiest and most polite in all Wales. It is well built, very populous, and much frequented. It has now but one church, dedicated to St. Peter, which is a very large one, though it had formerly a chapel, called the Rood-church, dedicated to St. Mary, standing where is now St. Mary's street; and one called the King's free chapel, in the castle. At the east end of the town, a priory for six black canons was erected to the honour of St. John the Evangelist, before 1148, of which the ruins are still visible. There was also a house of grey friars.

Caermarthen was formerly walled in, and had a strong castle, the ruins of which are still visible; but soon after the Normans entered Wales, this town fell into their hands, and for a long time encountered with many difficulties, it having been often besieged, and twice burnt, first by Griffyth ap Rees, or Rhyr, and then by Rhys, the said Griffyth's brother; but the walls and castle being afterwards repaired by Gilbert, earl of Clare, it was freed from those misfortunes. Here is a fine large stone bridge over the Towy, and a convenient quay for lading and unlading of goods, to which ships of a hundred tons burthen come up. Within these few years this has been a place of considerable trade; and by the industry of the inhabitants, it is now in a very flourishing condition. During the winter season, here is generally a company of players in town, and here are besides frequent assemblies, and other diversions.

Caermarthen is a town and county incorporated, and is governed by a mayor and two sheriffs, sixteen aldermen, clothed on solemn occasions in scarlet, a town-clerk, a sword-bearer, and two sergeants at mace. They had a new charter granted them, with some alterations,

in 1765. Here are three weekly markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and six annual fairs, on June the third, July the tenth, August the twelfth, September the ninth, October the ninth, and November the fourteenth, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

About two miles to the east of Caermarthen is Abergwilly, a village so called from its being near the place where the river Gwilly falls into the Towy. There are two fairs held here, on October the second, and on November the twenty-seventh, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. At this place the church dedicated to St. Maurice was made collegiate by Thomas Beck, bishop of St. David's, in the year 1287, for twenty-two prebendaries, four priests, four choristers and two clerks. Here afterwards were a precentor, a chancellor, and a treasurer; and its revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at forty-two pounds *per annum*.

At Drusllwyn, a village about ten miles east of Caermarthen, on the river Towy, are two fairs held annually, viz. on July the first, and October the fifth, for cattle, horses, and sheep. There was formerly a castle belonging to this place, which was situated opposite to it on the north side of the river.

At Tallagh, or Tylo, about six miles to the south of Caermarthen, there was a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by Rhees, the son of Gryffith, prince of South-Wales, before the year 1197: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, and valued at the dissolution at one hundred and thirty-six pounds nine shillings and seven-pence *per annum*.

About two miles south-west of Caermarthen, on a lofty situation, commanding an extensive prospect of the river Towy, stands Green Castle. It is also called Castle-Mole, and is supposed to be that which is called by Dr. Powel, in his continuation of Lloyd's History of Cambria, Humfrey's Castle. It is said to be one of those built by Uchtred, prince of Merionethshire, in 1138.

To the east of Caermarthen lies Cantrebychan, which signifies the lesser hundred. In it are the ruins of Kastleh-Karreg, once a large fort, situated upon a steep and almost inaccessible mountain, near which are some vast caverns, by many supposed to have been copper mines wrought by the Romans. The place where the caverns are, is called Kaio, and has two fairs, namely, on the twenty-first of August, and the sixth of October, for black cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

The only natural curiosity in the county is to be found at Kastleh-Karreg, which is a fountain or spring, that constantly ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours.

In the parish of Kaio were found two sepulchral stone monuments, at a place called Pant y Polion, near Kastleh-Karreg. One of these, we are informed by the learned annotator on Camden, lies flat on the ground, and is placed cross a gutter. The inscription on it is read as follows: "Servator Fidei Patriæque semper Amator, hic Paulinus jacet Cultor pietissimus Equi."

This being the monument of one Paulinus, undoubtedly occasioned the place to be called Pant y Polion. The other inscribed stone, which seems to be of a later date, is about a yard in height, and pitched on one end. The inscription is to be read downwards.

On the north of Caermarthen is extended Cantrenawr, or the great hundred, which was formerly a retiring place of the Britons, it being very woody and rocky, and full of uncouth ways, on account of the winding of the hills. To the south of the same town stood the castle of Laugharn already mentioned; and also on the opposite point, that of Llanfrephan, on the rocks of the sea; this last is in a great measure standing, and is seated on an high hill at the mouth of the river Towy, commanding the entrance thereof. It was built by the sons of Uchtred, prince of Merionethshire, in the year 1138. It was in possession afterwards of the Flemings and Normans, who inhabited the counties of Pembroke and Caermarthen; but Ladell, son of Gryffith ap Rhys, prince of South Wales, took it from them in the year 1145, and kept it with a few men against all the powers they could raise. It has since undergone many revolutions, till it fell to the crown.

There

There is a rude stone pillar about six feet high, and a foot and an half broad, erected near the highway, in the parish of Llan Newydd, or Llanegwad, not far from Caermarthen. On it is inscribed, in barbarous characters, "Severipini filii Severi."

In the parish of Hen-Lhan-Amgoed, situated to the north-east of Kilmaen-Lhwyd, on the western borders of the county, in a field belonging to Parkeu, is another monument nearly resembling that last mentioned: this lies flat on the ground, but probably once stood upright; if so, the inscription should be read downwards as follows: " (Sepulchrum) Caii Menvendani filii " Barcuni."

In the parish of Tre'lech, about eight or nine miles north of Caermarthen, is a remarkable barrow, called Krig y Dyrn, supposed to signify the King's Barrow. It is composed of an heap of stones, about eighteen feet high, one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, and covered with turf: it rises with an easy ascent, and is hollow on the top, gently inclining from the circumference to the center, where there is a rude flat stone of an oval form, about nine feet long, five broad, and a foot thick, covering a kind of a stone chest, consisting of six more stones. This barrow is supposed to have been the burying-place of some British prince of very great antiquity.

At St. Clare, about five miles to the south-east of Whitland Abbey, and nine miles west of Caermarthen, there was an alien priory, consisting of a prior and two Cluniac monks, subordinate to St. Martin de Campis, in Paris. It was given by king Henry VI. to All Souls College, in Oxford.

From Caermarthen we continued our journey north-west, and came next to Newcastle in Emlyn, seated

on the south bank of the river Towy, over which there is a handsome bridge, one hundred and eighty-eight miles from London. It is but an indifferent place; but it had a handsome castle; which was destroyed by fire in the civil wars: the old British name is Dinas Emlyn, which some imagine signifies the city of Æmilian. However, this is but a conjecture; for the name given to it by the Romans is uncertain, though some think it to have been the Loventium of the Dimetæ, mentioned by Ptolemy. It has a good weekly market on Fridays, for cattle, corn, and provisions; and three annual fairs, viz. June the twenty-second, July the eighteenth, and November the twenty-second, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

Remarks on the SEA-COAST of Caermarthenshire.

The only coast in this county forms a large bay, into which the Towy, and several other rivers, empty themselves. There is depth of water sufficient for ships of considerable burthen to anchor in this bay, where they ride safe from all winds, except those from the south-west. At the mouth of the river Towy is a large bank of sand, so that large ships cannot enter that river, and are therefore deprived of all shelter when storms blow between the south-west and south.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Caermarthenshire.

The county of Caermarthen sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burghers for the borough of Caermarthen.



C A R D I G A N S H I R E.

THIS county derives its name from Cardigan, the county town, and is bounded by part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire on the north; by part of Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire on the south; by part of Radnorshire and Brecknockshire on the east, and by the Irish sea on the west. It extends in length from south-west to north-east about forty miles; from east to west about eighteen miles, and is about one hundred miles in circumference.

It is divided into five hundreds, in which are six market towns, seventy-seven parishes, about three thousand one hundred and sixty houses, and thirty-five thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of St. Davids.

Under the Romans, this county was part of the district inhabited by the Dimetæ, already mentioned in our account of Caermarthenshire. Some have been of opinion that the famous prince Caractacus governed in these parts, but others doubt the certainty of this, as neither Tacitus nor any other ancient author mentions it.

Soon after the Normans had conquered this kingdom, they fitted out a navy, ravaged the sea-coasts of this county, and from the time of William Rufus got possession of most of the towns, which they put into the hands of Kadugan ap Bledhin, a most prudent Briton, who had great interest throughout all Wales; and was besides much in favour with the English; but by the indiscretion of his son Owen, a rash young man, who had insulted the English and Flemings that had lately settled there, the unhappy father was deprived of his inheritance; and with his son, for whose offence he suffered, was obliged to abandon his country, and fly to Ireland. Henry I. afterwards granted the county of Cardigan to Gilbert Clare, who settled garrisons in it, and fortified several castles; but Kadugan, with his son Owen being in a short time recalled, their lands were again restored to them; the son however raising fresh disturbances, was slain by Girald, of Pembroke, whose wife Nestra, Owen had carried off. His father was prisoner in England a considerable time, but was at length again restored to his estate; soon after which he was stabbed by his nephew Madok. After this Roger de Clare obtained the possession of Cardiganshire from Henry II. but Richard, earl of Clare, his son, being slain in his way hither by Awland, Rhys, prince of South-Wales, made a great slaughter of the English, and at length reduced them under his subjection; however Cardiganshire fell afterwards by degrees into the hands of the English, without further blood-shed.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Rydal, and the Istwyth. The Teivy or Tave is a river of Caermarthenshire, and has been described among the rivers of that county.

The Rydal rises on the south-west side of Plyn Lymmon mountain, upon the borders of Montgomeryshire, and running west-south-west, falls into the Irish sea at Aberistwyth, a market town.

The Istwyth rises not far from the spring of the Rydal, and running nearly the same course, falls with it into the Irish sea at Aberistwyth.

The less considerable rivers of Cardiganshire are, the Kerry, the Deitor, the Agran, the Arth, the Weray, and the Salek.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air and soil of this county vary in different parts; in the south and west quarters of Cardiganshire, which are more level than Wales is in general, the air is mild and temperate, and the soil fruitful; but the north and east being a continued ridge of mountains, are bleak and barren when compared with the rest; yet even in the worst parts of the shire, there is pasture in plenty for breeding large quantities of sheep and black cattle, of which there are such numbers that this country is called the nursery of cattle for all England south of Trent. It abounds in river and sea fish of all kinds, and the Trivy is famous for great plenty of excellent salmon. Coals and other fuel are scarce; but in the north parts of the county, particularly about Aberistwith, several rich lead mines were discovered in the latter end of the last century, some of which yield silver, and the ore often appears above ground. Indeed some of the ore has been so rich in silver as to produce seventy or eighty ounces in a ton of metal.

A company of Germans, in queen Elizabeth's time, worked in these mines to their great advantage; Sir Hugh Middleton also in the reign of James I. made a vast fortune here, which he afterwards spent in bringing the New River water to London. He cleared two thousand pounds a month for some years, out of one silver mine; and after him Mr. Bushel gained an immense sum of this and other mines in this county. For this reason, Charles I. allowed him to set up a mint in the castle of Aberistwith for the convenience of paying his workmen; he also made him governor of the isle of Lundy to secure his shipping. Mr. Bushel, out of the profit of these mines, it is said, made the same king a present of a regiment of horse in the civil wars, clothed the king's whole army, and lent him forty-thousand pounds. Some time after this, the company of mine adventures laid out considerable sums of money in working these mines, and met with great success, till they disagreed among themselves, which proved not only a great hindrance to the works of this county, but to mining in general.

There does not appear to be any manufacture in this county.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Lampeter, Tregaron, Llanbadarnvawr, Aberistwyth, Lhannarth, and Cardigan.

We entered this county by crossing the river Tivy, near Newcastle, and continued our journey to Lampeter, Llanbedor St. Peter, or Pont-Steffan. It is a small town, situated in a plain on the northern bank of the Teivy, over which it has a bridge leading to Caermarthenshire, one hundred and seventy-five miles from London. Though this place has not above fifty houses in it, yet it is governed by a portreeve, steward, two constables, and other officers. Here is a pretty good church, which stands on a hill, and several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. At this town the river runs west, and becomes much broader; but at length it falls over a steep precipice near Lhan Dugwydh, and makes the famous salmon leap that is the wonder of these parts. Here people often stand admiring the strength and slight the fish use to get up this cataract. It has been commonly said, that there were a great number of beavers in this river; and some modern authors seem to favour the opinion, and tell us they are now succeeded by otters. But it is very plain, that otters

former times were certainly mistaken for beavers; and particularly Belon, and other writers of natural history, have confounded the one with the other; for which reason, the members of the royal academy at Paris have taken great pains to shew the proper and true distinctions between the beaver and the otter. Hence we have not the least reason to doubt, but that Geraldus mistook one animal for the other.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesdays, which is very considerable; and six annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Wednesday, July the tenth, first Monday in August, first Monday in September, October the nineteenth, and the first Monday in November, all for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and pedlars ware.

On the top of a mountain a mile or two north-east of Llanbedor, stands a stone, about sixteen feet high, three broad, and two thick, called Hyrvaen-gwydhog, which in English signifies the remarkable Colossus. This stone is now a boundary between this county and Caermarthenshire.

From Llanbedor we passed to Tregaron, situated on the bank of the Towy, one hundred and seventy-one miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, but is remarkable for nothing except having a fine church, a weekly market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair held March the fifth, for horses, swine, stockings, and pedlars ware.

About three miles to the southward of Tregaron, is a village called Lhan Dhewi Brevi. A horn of an ox is here preserved in the church, of so extraordinary a size, that at the root it is seventeen inches in circumference, it is as heavy as stone, seemingly petrified, and is said to have been preserved in the church ever since the time of St. David, who lived in the beginning of the sixth century. This horn, if it be one, is full of large cells and holes. The church is dedicated to St. David, bishop of Menevia; and at this place, Thomas Beck, bishop of St. David, founded a college, dedicated to St. David, in the year 1187, for a precentor and twelve prebendaries; its value at the dissolution was thirty-eight pounds eleven shillings *per annum*. A synod was held at this place in 522, and at a full meeting St. David opposed the opinions of the Pelagians. St. Dubricius, archbishop of Caer Lheion, having assisted at the synod, resigned his see to St. David, and betook himself to Ynys Eulhi (Bardsey island) there to spend the remainder of his life in devotion.

There have formerly been dug up several tomb-stones, with Roman inscriptions, at Lhan Dhewi Brevi, some of which consist wholly of unintelligible abbreviations; but one in a very uncouth character, upon a stone now to be seen over the chancel door of the church, is read as follows:

HIC JACET IDNERT FILIUS JACOBI QUI OCCISUS FUIT PROPTER PREDAM SANCTI DAWID.

Besides the inscriptions of the Romans, their coins have also sometimes been found here, and they frequently dig up bricks, and large free-stone neatly wrought; for which reasons Dr. Gibson thinks proper here to fix Lovantium, or Levantium, which Ptolemy places in the country of the Dimetæ; Mr. Horsley also joins with him in opinion.

Before we quit this article, we must observe, that at Lhan Dhewi Brevi, on a stone near the church door, on the outside, is an old inscription, which seems to consist wholly of abbreviations; but what it signifies we pretend not any more than others to determine.

Leaving Tregaron, we continued our tour towards Aberystwyth, and in our way visited Stratflour Abbey, situated on the Teivy, about seven miles north-east from Tregaron. This was formerly a place of great note, and called in Latin Strata Florida. Here Rhelus, prince of South Wales, built, in the year 1164, a Cistercian abbey, and filled it with monks of the order of St. Benedict. During the Welsh wars, it was burnt by Edward I. about the year 1298; but soon afterwards rebuilt by that monarch. Several of the Welsh princes were buried here, and here the records of their successions and acts, from the year 1156 to 1270, were deposited. It continued in a very flourishing condition

till the dissolution, when the annual revenues amounted to one hundred and eighteen pounds seventeen shillings and three-pence.

About eight miles to the north-west of this abbey is a village called Lhanelar, where there was a Cistercian nunnery, which was a cell to Stratflour abbey, above described. It subsisted till the dissolution, when the annual revenues amounted to fifty-seven pounds five shillings and four-pence.

Llanbadarn Vawr, which we now visited, lies about two miles east of Aberystwyth, and one hundred and ninety-seven from London. It is a place of great antiquity, though now much decayed, situated on the river Rheidal, and is generally thought to be the Mauritanea, where a monastery was built in the beginning of the sixth century by St. Paternus, who established an episcopal see here, afterwards united to St. David's. The church, which is an handsome building, is thought to have been given to St. Peter's church at Gloucester, about the year 1111, but it was in succeeding times appropriated to the abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire.

The town is governed by a portreve, has a small indifferent harbour for small vessels, and a market on Tuesdays, but no annual fair.

Aberystwyth is situated at the mouth of the Iſlwyth, one hundred and ninety-nine miles from London. It is an incorporated town governed by a mayor, recorder, and other officers; is pretty large, rich, and populous; but has no parish-church, being only a part of the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr, above described.

Aberystwyth was formerly encompassed by a wall, and defended by a castle situated on an eminence at the entrance of the river: the ruins of which are still considerable. This castle, formerly a place of great strength, was built by Gilbert Strongbow, son of Richard de Clare, in the reign of king Henry I. It afterwards belonged to Cadwalader, son of Griffith ap Conan, who had slain Anarawd, prince of South-Wales; upon which Owen Gwineth, prince of North-Wales, burnt it in the year 1142, to revenge his brother's death. There was a garrison kept here for some time after the death of king Charles I. which the country finding to be an incumbrance, had recourse to arms to subdue it; and after a tedious siege, became masters of it. Here a mint was established by licence from Charles I. for the convenience of paying the miners.

One of the greatest fisheries in Wales is carried on in this place, but at least one half of the season is lost for want of a good harbour; for Aberystwyth bar is often so choaked up, that the smallest vessels can neither pass nor repass, and all the vessels in the harbour are obliged to lie there, till a land flood from the rivers Yſtwith and Rheidal sets them at liberty. The chief commodities of this place are herrings and other fish: lead ore, wood, timber, and oak bark. In the bay are employed, during the herring fishery, fifty-nine small sloops out of Aberystwyth, and thirty-eight more from the neighbouring places. This fishery generally begins in September, and continues three or four months. The rest of the year they are employed on the coast and Irish trade; and some few larger sloops carry lead ore, timber, and bark. On the fifth of October, in the year 1745, forty-seven fishing-boats of about twelve tons each, which were as many as could get out that tide, took among them two thousand one hundred and sixty maces of herrings, which at one hundred and twenty-six to the hundred, and five of those hundreds to the mace, amount to one hundred and thirty-six thousand and eighty: now if nine of these hundreds be allowed to a barrel of thirty-two gallons, they would make one thousand one hundred and eleven barrels, all taken in one night. This would often be the case, if there were a convenient harbour; but as it is, it supplies the middle of England with fresh herrings. During the herring fishery, they have such a glut of cod, whittings, pollacks, rays, and other fish, that they value them very little.

In this bay, at Morfuback, in the year 1732, a shoal of one hundred and thirteen porpusses, or bottle-noses, were stranded on the rocks, and left a prey to the country people, who made a considerable profit by the

oil they extracted from the blubber. The largest of these fish was about fifteen feet long, and had a slug of lead in its head, having been wounded by a gun, but not mortally. - This was supposed to have been the cause why he was pursued by the rest; who hunted him so eagerly, that they run themselves upon the rocks. For it is known that when any of these fish are wounded, the rest of the shoal will fall upon, and devour them.

Here are also plenty of monk-fish, which grow to the size of a man, and frequently raise their heads above the surface of the water: some of them weigh one hundred and sixty pounds. Their skins are very rough, and used in polishing wood and ivory. Some call it the angel fish, from the foremost fins resembling wings.

Blue sharks are likewise found in this bay; but not of that voracious nature as those in the southern climates, as they do no harm in these seas, except eating great quantities of fish.

Aberriſtwyth has also a very considerable trade in lead, there being several considerable mines of that metal in the neighbourhood; and a very large market on Mondays for corn, wool, cheese, &c. and several sorts of provisions.

At Llanvihangle gencur glyn, not far from Aberriſtwyth, we find a monument called Gwely Taleifin which should seem, from its name, to be the grave of the celebrated poet Taleifin ben Bierdh, who flourished about the year 540. It is four feet long and three broad, and is composed of four stones, that is one at each end, and two side stones, whereof the highest is about a foot above ground; we are however more inclined to think, that this, and all others of the like kind, are rather old heathen (perhaps sepulchral) monuments, and still more ancient than the time of Taleifin.

From Aberriſtwyth we passed on to Lanarth, a small town, one hundred and ninety-five miles from London. It has nothing remarkable except a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the twenty-second of September, for black cattle, horses, &c.

After viewing the town and country in the neighbourhood of Lanarth, we passed on to Cardigan, the principal town in the county. It stands on the mouth of the river Teivy, near the extremity of the county, one hundred and ninety eight miles from London. Here is a good stone bridge over that river, which is here navigable for small vessels, to the quays. A considerable trade is carried on from this port, especially to Ireland, fifty thousand bushels of corn being annually shipped here.

Cardigan is governed by a mayor, a recorder, thirteen aldermen, and thirteen common council men, of which the mayor is always one.

Here are still to be seen the ruins of a large castle built about the year 1160, by Gilbert de Clare; but was afterwards dismantled by Rees ap Gryffyth. It stands on the steep bank of the river Teivi. Here was also a priory of black monks, dedicated to St. Mary, and subordinate to the abbey of Chertsey in Surry. At the dissolution the annual revenues amounted to thirteen-pounds four shillings and nine-pence.

Cardigan sends one member to parliament, has two weekly markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and four annual fairs, viz. February thirteen, April the sixth, September the eighth, and December the nineteenth, for malt, horses, black cattle, and pedlars ware.

Near this town the Welsh obtained, in the year 1136, a complete victory over the English, commanded by Ranulph, earl of Chester; above three thousand being slain on the spot, and a considerable number drowned in the river by the fall of the bridge.

In this neighbourhood is Llech y gowres, that is, the stone of a gigantic woman, which is exceeding large, and placed on four very large pillars or supporters, about the height of five or six feet. Besides these, there are two others pitched on one end under the top stone, but much lower, inasmuch, that they bear no part of the weight. There are also three stones, two of which are large, lying on the ground at each end of the monument. At some distance is another ridge stone, which has probably some relation to it. This monument stands on an eminence in a small open field.

About a mile to the east of Cardigan lies Llan Gaedmor in which parish is an ancient monument, which consists of a stone of a prodigious size, half a yard thick and eight or nine yards in circumference. It is placed inclining; for one side of it is on the ground, and the other is supported by a pillar of about three feet high. There is another monument in Glamorganshire somewhat like this, but much longer. Near this monument is another of the same kind, but much less and lower; there are five beds of rude stones scarce two yards long, pitched on the ground, as also a circular area of the same sort of stones, whose diameter is about four yards; but most of the stones in this circle are now fallen. About six yards from it lies a stone on the ground and another beyond that at the same distance, which doubtless belonged to it.

Meinu Kyrrivol, or the numerary stones, near Neuodh, in the neighbourhood of Cardigan, seem to be the remains of some barbarous monument. They are nineteen in number, lie confusedly on the ground, and have their names from the vulgar, who cannot easily count them.

In the parish of Penbryn, on the sea-shore, about seven miles north-east of Cardigan, a British gold coin about the weight of a guinea was found by a peasant. A sufficient proof that the Britons had gold coins of their own before the Roman conquest; as the inscription on it is very different from those of the Roman, and indeed from all other coins.

Near the church in the same parish, there was found some years since, a large rude stone, as hard as marble, with an inscription; but the import of it is not known. The stone still lies on the ground near the spot where it was found: it was formerly surrounded with a large heap of stones.

REMARKS on the SEA-COASTS of Cardiganshire.

The bay of Cardigan, which is the mouth of the Teivi, and extends to Barſey island, in Caernarvonshire, is near forty miles from one cape to the other; and affords very good shelter for ships in easterly winds. The water is from seven to twenty-five fathoms deep. But there is no harbour in the whole bay capable of receiving ships of any considerable burden; so that if the wind should shift suddenly to the westward, and blow hard, it would be difficult for them to weather either of the capes if they anchored in the bottom of the bay. There are indeed several side harbours, where small vessels may find shelter. The first, reckoning from Cardigan to the northward, is called Llanranok; and lies very convenient for northerly and north-west winds; but there is not above eight feet water on the bar. The next is King's Capel, where there is about nine feet water. About six miles to the north-east of King's Capel is Aberarthe, where there is more water within the harbour than in either of the former; but the water on the bar before the harbour's mouth is often so shallow, that vessels cannot pass in, if they draw above four or five feet water. A ledge of rocks lies to the southward, and another to the northward of the harbour's mouth. Llanruffod about five miles to the north-east of the former, labours under nearly the same difficulty. The bar is not indeed so subject to changes, but the water is not so deep here as at Aberarthe. Aberithwyth harbour would afford shelter, were the depth of water always the same; but the beach is often thrown up so high on the bar, that even the smallest vessels cannot enter. Aberdovie, has but little water on the bar; but it is not so subject to shift. Bar-mouth is also subject to the same difficulty; but if the wind be at south, ships may find shelter in a small bay before the mouth of the harbour. At a small distance from the shore at Sarnaburg point, between the harbours of Aberdovie and Barmouth, lies a ledge of rocks, called Clarie, extending about a mile and a half from the land.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Cardiganshire.

The county of Cardigan sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county; and one burgess for the borough of Cardigan.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E.

THIS county, which is the south-west extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the county, and is bounded on the east by Caermarthenshire, on the north-east by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. It extends in length from north to south twenty-six miles, from east to west twenty, and is about ninety-three in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market-towns, one hundred and forty-five parishes, about four thousand three hundred houses, and twenty-five thousand nine hundred inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's.

Under the Romans, this county was part of the territories of the Dimetæ; a particular account of whom, has been given in our description of Caermarthenshire.

A considerable tract of Pembrokeshire, consisting of the county, which lies west of Milford-Haven, and between that bay and St. George's channel, is called by the Welch, Rhos, which signifies a green field. In this district a colony of Flemings, settled by the permission of Henry I. at the time when the sea had broke through the dykes of their own country, and had done incredible damage. This district was, in Camden's time, called Little England, beyond Wales; and Giraldus, speaking of the Flemish settled here, says, they are a stout resolute nation, very offensive to the Welch by their frequent skirmishes; and observes, that they were much inured to the cloathing trade, and to merchandize, and ready to increase their stock by any labour and hazard, both by sea and land. The Fleming's way, or road, a work performed by them, may be still seen extended through a long tract of ground. The Welch, who were not well pleased with this colony, frequently attempted to drive them out, by ravaging and spoiling their borders, but without success. The annotator upon Camden informs us, that all Wales, with their united force, have several times invaded their country, but the Flemings maintained their ground, and Rhos is still inhabited by their descendants, who may still be distinguished by their speech and customs.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Clethy and the Dougledye.

The Teivy, which is a river of Caermarthenshire, has already been described among the rivers of that county.

The Clethy rises at the foot of a hill in this county, called Vrennybawr, some miles south-east of Newport, and running south, falls into the mouth of the Dougledye, near its conflux with the bay of the sea, called by the English Milford-Haven, but by the Welch Aberdau Gledheu, or the Haven with two swords.

The name of Dougledye is a corruption of the original British words Dau Gledheu, or two swords. This river rises to the south of Fisgard, and running south-east and south, passes by Haverford-West, and falls with the river Clethy into Milford Haven.

The less considerable rivers are the Gwaine, the Biran, the Kiog, the Nevern, and the Radford.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Pembrokeshire is esteemed very salubrious, and the soil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and these, which are chiefly seated in the north-east part

of the county, yield good pasture for cattle and sheep: towards the sea-coast, the land extends into rich meadows and corn-fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, sheep, goats, and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. These are migratory sea-birds, that breed in the isle of Ramsay, and the adjoining rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks. Thither yearly resort, about the beginning of April, such flocks of birds of several sorts, as appear incredible to those who have not seen them. They come to these rocks in the night-time, and leave them also in the night; for in the evening the rocks shall be covered with them, and the next morning not a bird is to be seen. In the same manner not a single bird shall appear in the evening, and the next morning, the rocks shall be covered with them. They also commonly make a visit about Christmas, staying a week or longer, and then take their leave till breeding-time. Among these birds are the eligug, razor-bill, puffin and harry-bird. The eligug lays but one egg, which, as well as those of the puffin and razor bill, is as big as a duck's, but longer and smaller at one end. She never leaves this egg till it is hatched, nor then till the young one is able to follow her, and she is all this time fed by the male. This and the razor-bill, breed upon the bare rocks, without any sort of nest. The puffin and the harry-bird breed in holes, and commonly in those of the rabbits; but sometimes they dig holes with their beaks. The harry-birds are never seen on land, but when taken. All the four kinds cannot raise themselves to fly away when they are on land, and therefore they creep or waddle to the cliffs, and throwing themselves off, take wing. The eligug is the same bird, which they call in Cornwall a Kiddaw, and in Yorkshire a Skout. The razor-bill is the merre of Cornwall. The puffin is the artick duck of Clusius, and the harry-bird the shire-water of Sir Thomas Brown.

This county is well supplied with fish of all kinds; and among the rocks, upon some part of this coast, particularly near St. David's, they gather in the spring a kind of alga, or sea-weed, called laver, of which they make a sort of food, called in Welch Lhavan, and in English Black Butter. Having washed it clean, they lay it to sweat between two flat stones, then shred it small, and knead it well, like dough for bread, and afterwards make it up into great balls or rolls, which some eat raw, and others fry with oat-meal and butter. It is accounted excellent against all distempers of the liver and spleen, and some affirm, that they have been relieved by it in the sharpest fits of the stone.

Great quantity of pit-coal is found here, and culm; but there does not appear to be any manufacture.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is St. David's, and the market towns are, Fishgard, Haverford-west, Killgarring, Newport, Pembroke, Tenby, Whiston, and Narberth.

We entered this county by crossing the bridge at Cardigan and first visited Kilgarring, or Kilgaran, a long town consisting chiefly of one street, situated upon the north bank of the Teivy, one hundred and eighty-nine miles from London; and governed by a portreave and bailiffs.

Here are the ruins of a castle, said to have been erected by Gilbert Strongbow, earl of Strygy!; but others think its foundation was laid by Roger de Montgomery. This, as well as many other castles, has undergone great revolutions,

revolutions, such as being razed, burnt and rebuilt, during intestine broils, as well as in the wars with the English. The ruins shew, that it has formerly been a strong place, some of the walls being still standing. It is at present in the possession of the family of the Prices.

Here is a handsome church, and a good harbour for boats; a salmon fishery, and also a remarkable salmon-leap at a cataract in the river. The salmon, in its way up the river from the sea, no sooner reaches the cataract, than it forms into a curve, by bending its tail to its mouth; and sometimes, in order to mount with the greater velocity, holds its tail between its teeth, then suddenly disengaging itself, springs up the precipice.

This town has a weekly market on Wednesdays, and two annual fairs, viz. August the twenty-first, and November the twelfth. The last of these is a very considerable one for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

From hence we continued our journey to Newport, called in Welsh *Treudraeth*, that is, the town in the sand. It is situated at the mouth of the river *Nevern*, which falls into the bay of Newport two hundred miles from London. This town was built by *Martin de Tours*, whose posterity made it a corporation, governed by a portreeve and bailiff. They also built a castle above the town, which was their chief seat, in the year 1215. It was afterwards in a manner demolished by *Llewellyn*, prince of South-Wales, it being then possessed by the *Flemings*. The ruins of this castle are still visible. The town of Newport is large, but the buildings are mean; it has, however, a handsome church, and the inhabitants have some trade to Ireland: notwithstanding which, it is a poor place, chiefly supported by passengers to and from Ireland. In the bay is a quarry of slates, which supplies all this coast, and not far from thence is a vein of allum earth. Here is a weekly market on Saturdays, and an annual fair on the twenty-seventh of June, for cattle, horses, and sheep. In this town was anciently a house of *Augustine* friars.

At *Nevern*, near Newport, is a rude stone in the church-yard, pitched upon one end, and about six feet high, on which is an inscription, supposed to refer to a Roman soldier, and is thus read, *VITELIANI EMERITI*. On the south side of the same church-yard, is erected a very handsome pillar, like the shaft or upright beam of a cross. It is of a quadrangular form, about two feet broad, eighteen inches thick, and thirteen feet high, neatly carved on all sides with certain endless knots, about thirty-one in number, and all of them different. The top is covered with a cross stone, below which is a cross carved on the east and west sides; and about the middle are some uncouth letters, which are perhaps the initials of the names of those persons who erected the cross.

Near *Pentere Evau*, in *Nevern* parish, are several rude stones, placed upon one end in a circular order. In the midst of the circle, which is a hundred and fifty feet in circumference, is a rude stone of a prodigious size, it being about eighteen feet in height, nine in breadth, and three feet thick, supported on three stone pillars about eight feet high, with five others, which seem at present of no use, they being too short to bear any part of the weight of the top-stone. A part of this stone, above ten feet long and five broad, is broken off, and seems to be more than twenty oxen can draw. The ground beneath is paved with flag-stones. This is called by the Welsh *Y Gromlech*, which signifies bowing to a stone; whence it has been concluded, that this was a place of worship, as were all the other circular stones of the same kind in Great-Britain and Ireland. This has been more particularly proved, with respect to the stone circles in Cornwall.

In *Nevern* parish there is another monument, commonly called *Llech-y-drybedh*, that is, the Tripod, and some name it the *Altar-stone*. It is somewhat of an oval form, and about twelve yards in circumference, placed on four stones, one of which is only two feet high, and consequently bears no part of the weight. At the south end, it is about four feet and a half in thickness, but grows gradually thinner at the other end.

At this end there is a furrow, which might serve to carry off any liquid that should run down.

Six miles north-east of Newport is *St. Dogmael's*, a village on a promontory, which forms the most northern part of this county, and is washed on one side by *St. George's Channel*, and on the other by the mouth of the *Teivy*. Here was a priory of *Benedictine* monks, seated by that river, in a vale encompassed with hills, founded by *Martin de Turribus*, a Norman, who first conquered the land about it, called *Kames*, or *Kemish*. *Robert*, the son of this *Martin*, endowed it with lands, which were confirmed to the monks by king *Henry I.* At the reformation, king *Henry VIII.* granted it to one *Bradshaw*, reserving a yearly rent to himself and his successors, and in this family it remained till the year 1640, when it was sold to *David Parry* of *Naiodd Tre-fawr*, Esq; and was lately in the possession of *Mrs. Anna Parry*.

We continued our journey from Newport to *Fishgard*, or *Fiscard*, situated on a steep cliff on the sea-shore, one hundred and ninety-nine miles from London. It derives its English name from a fishery, probably of herrings, at this place; but it is called by the Welsh *Aber Gwaine*, or the mouth of the *Gwaine*, from its situation at the influx of the river *Gwaine*, into the sea, which here forms a spacious bay. It is governed by a mayor, a bailiff, and other officers; and here vessels may lie safely in five or six fathoms water, if they have good tackle, for the ground is a strong blue clay and sand; but when the winds are northerly, they must lie close in shore. The inhabitants have a good trade in herrings, and annually cure, between *Fiscard* and *Newport*, above a thousand barrels of them. The adjacent country abounds in corn, and the town, which sends one member to parliament, has a weekly market on Fridays, but no fairs.

From hence we proceeded to *St. David's*, which has the title of a city, on account of its being the see of a bishop, though it is only a poor village. It is situated about a mile from the extremity of a large naked promontory, which projects with a very high front into the Irish sea. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, and the *Octapitarum* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, after which it obtained the name of *Menevia*. Here *St. Patrick* is said to have founded a monastery, and to have dedicated it to *St. Andrew*, about the year 470. Hither *St. David* translated the archbishopric of Wales from *Caerleon*, about the year 577, and here he built a cathedral, and became its first archbishop. After his death it was dedicated to him, and the city also took his name. This see enjoyed the archbishoprick till about the year 930, when archbishop *Sampson* withdrawing from his province on account of a pestilential disease which then raged here, carried the pall with him to *Dole* in *Brittany*: yet after this the archbishops of this see are said to have consecrated the Welsh bishops, and to have been primates of Wales, till the reign of king *Henry I.* when *Bernard*, a Norman, being made archbishop, professed subjection to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, as his metropolitan. At the suppression, this bishoprick was valued at four hundred and twenty-six pounds two shillings and a penny *per annum*. The cathedral and palace were seated within a mile of the sea, and within view (in clear weather) of the Irish hills. They are inclosed with a wall of stone one thousand one hundred yards in circumference. In this close stands the cathedral, the palace, and the houses of the dignitaries, some of which are habitable, and others in ruins. The entrance is by four gates, the principal of which leads from the town. In this gate the bishops formerly held their courts. The old church was taken down, and the present cathedral (dedicated to *St. Andrew* and *St. David*) was begun by bishop *Peter de Lein* in 1180, and completed by his successors. It is a venerable structure three hundred feet in length; the distance from the west door to the entrance of the choir is a hundred and twenty-four feet; from the choir to the altar is eighty feet; the breadth of the body of the side isles is seventy-two feet, that of the west front is seventy-six feet, and the length of the great cross-isle, from north

to south, is a hundred and thirty feet; the height of the middle isle to the vaulting is fifty-four feet; and over the middle of the church is a tower a hundred and twenty-seven feet high. The west end of the church is in tolerable repair, but the east end has suffered greatly from time and neglect, the roof having fallen in. The bishop's palace is now a large magnificent piece of ruins, of which only the walls are standing. It was built by bishop Henry Gower, about the year 1335, and had a hall eighty-eight feet long and thirty broad, with another fifty-eight feet long and twenty-three broad, and the apartments were proportionably grand and noble. There is no dean belonging to the cathedral of this place; but here is a precentor, who has the power of a dean, a chancellor, a treasurer, four archdeacons, nineteen prebendaries, eight vicars choral, four choristers, and other officers.

St. David's was anciently a considerable city, encompassed with walls, which are now demolished; but from its wild and bleak situation, with the barrenness of the country near it, has become so deserted, that it has neither market nor fair.

In 1369, John, duke of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, and Adam Hutton, bishop of St. David's, founded here a college for a master and seven priests, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed, at the dissolution, with the annual revenue of one hundred and eleven pounds sixteen shillings and four-pence.

On a cliff which hangs over the sea, about the distance of half a mile from St. David's, is a stone so large, that it is said a hundred oxen could not drag it away; it is called by the Welsh *Y Maen Sigl*, or the Rocking-stone, from its having been mounted upon other stones about three feet high, and placed in such an equilibrium, that a man might move it with one finger from side to side; but the parliament soldiers, in the civil wars under Charles I. considering this stone as an object of superstition, destroyed its equipoise, and rendered it immovable.

At a place anciently called *Vallis Rosina*, supposed to be situated near *Menevia*, St. David, soon after the year 519, built a monastery for monks, whom he required to support themselves with the labour of their hands, and yet to spend a considerable part of every day in prayer, reading and meditation.

Haverford, or Haverford-West, the next town we entered, is a neat, well built, populous place, situated on the side of a hill, which forms a part of the west bank of the river *Dongledye*, two hundred and fifty-four miles from London. It is an incorporated town and county of itself, governed by a mayor, sheriff, town-clerk, two bailiffs, serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor of the town is admiral, coroner, escheator, and clerk of the markets, within its precincts. The houses are well built and well inhabited, and the people enjoy a good trade. Here the assizes are held, and the county-jail kept. The town enjoys several privileges, and has its own courts. There are three parish churches within the town, and one in the suburbs. St. Mary's church in the town is a very neat building, with a curious spire. Here is also a commodious quay for ships of burthen, a custom-house, and a fine stone bridge over the *Dongledye*, with a good free-school, a charity-school for boys and girls, and an alms-house. It is a rich trading place, and the town and neighbourhood abound with gentry, who render it one of the politest places in Wales. It was formerly fortified with a rampart and a castle, supposed to have been built by Gilbert earl of Clare: this castle had an outer gate, with two portcullises, and an inward gate; the walls were fortified with several towers, and it was one of those possessed by the Flemings, when they first came into Dyvet, or Pembroke-shire; but the fortifications were demolished in the civil wars under Charles I. Here was also a priory of Black canons, founded by Robert de Haverford, who gave to it several churches and tythes in his barony of Haverford, all which king Edward III. confirmed to them. About seventy years ago an effigy was dug up, which seemed to represent a bishop, and is supposed to be that of David Cherbury, bishop of Dromore in Ire-

land, and archdeacon of Brecknock, who, by his last will, dated the ninth of November, 1426, ordered that he should be interred here, and left a legacy towards rebuilding the cloysters of this priory.

This town sends one member to parliament, has two weekly markets, held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, for cattle and provisions; and six annual fairs, viz. May the twelfth, June the twelfth, July the eighteenth, September the fourth, September the twenty-fourth, and October the eighteenth, all for horses, cattle, and sheep. Without the town is a house of Black friars.

At Slebech, north-east of Haverford-West, Wize, and Walter his son, founded a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, before the year 1301; which, at the dissolution, was endowed with the annual revenue of two hundred and eleven pounds nine shillings and eleven-pence.

Three miles south-east of Haverford-West is *Picton-castle*, which is very ancient, and was built in the time of William Rufus, by William de Picton, a Norman knight. For want of issue male, it descended from the Pictons to the Wogans, then to the Danes, and lastly to the Philipps of Kylfant, in whose family it continued eight generations, and was lately the mansion-house of Erasmus Philips, Bart. It is remarkable that this castle continues entire, and has been always inhabited, though most of the other castles in Wales have been demolished. It was garrisoned by Sir Richard Philips, for king Charles I. in the civil wars, and held out a long siege. It is a very strong, handsome structure, considering the time in which it was erected.

To the south of Haverford-West, and on the north side of *Milford-Haven*, is *Pyllos*, where Adam de Rupe, about the year 1200, founded a priory, and placed in it monks of the order of Tyron; but in time these monks forsook the strict discipline enjoined them by their founder, and became common Benedictines. This house was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budoc, and is said to have been subordinate to the abbey of St. Dogmael. At the dissolution, its annual revenues amounted to sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and three-pence.

We next entered *Whiston*, or *Wiston*, a mean inconsiderable town, one hundred and ninety-one miles from London. It is governed by a mayor and bailiff, has a weekly market on Saturdays, and an annual fair held November the eighth, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

From *Whiston* we passed on to *Pembroke*, situated upon a creek of *Milford-Haven*, in the most pleasant part of all Wales, two hundred and seventeen miles west by north of London. It derives its name from the ancient British word *Penvro*, a cape or promontory. It is the county town, and has two handsome bridges, over two small rivers that run into a creek, which forms the west side of the promontory. It is well inhabited, and has many good houses, and three parish churches, St. Michael's, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas's. Here is also a custom-house. Among the inhabitants are several merchants, who, favoured by the situation of the place, employ near two hundred sail on their own account, so that, next to *Caermarthen*, it is the largest and richest town in South-Wales. It has one long strait street, upon a narrow part of a rock, and the above-mentioned rivers seem to be two arms of *Milford-Haven*, which ebbs and flows close to the town. It is governed by a mayor, bailiff, and burgeses, and was anciently fortified with walls and a magnificent castle, first built by Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to the earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of king Henry I. It is seated on a beautiful rock, at the west end of the town. In this rock under the chapel is a vault called *Wogan*, remarkable for a very fine echo: this is supposed to have been a store room for the garrison, there being a stair-case leading into it from the castle. This structure being burnt a few years after it was erected, it was rebuilt by Owen, the son of Cadogan of Blethim. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Henry VII. and for the brave defence made by the garrison for king Charles I. The church of St. Nicholas at the west end of the town, beyond the castle, is no more than a part of the church

formerly belonging to a Benedictine priory, called St. Nicholas of Monkton, which was founded in the year 1098, by Arnulph de Montgomery, earl of Pembroke, and given to the abbey of St. Martin of Sayes in Normandy. This being a cell to a foreign abbey was seized by king Edward III. during his wars with France. King Henry III. restored it. Afterwards it was seized again, and given by king Henry VI. to Humphry, duke of Gloucester, who made it a cell to the abbey of St. Alban's. Pembroke has given the title of earl to the several noble families of Montgomery de Clare, Marshal de Valence, and Hastings.

Pembroke sends one member to parliament, has a good weekly market on Saturdays, and four annual fairs, held on the fourteenth of May, Trinity-Monday, the tenth of July, and the twenty-fifth of September, for horned cattle, horses, sheep and cloth.

Near this town was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which was valued at the suppression at only one pound six shillings and eight-pence *per annum*.

Near Stackpoole Boshier, upon the sea-coast, not far from Pembroke, is a pool of water called Boshierston-Meer, so deep, that it could never be founded, yet before a storm, it is said to bubble, foam, and make a noise so loud as to be heard at several miles distance. The banks are of no great circumference at the top; but broader downwards, and at a considerable depth, is a great breach towards the sea, which is about a furlong distant, and it is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with it.

Leaving Pembroke, we continued our tour to Narbeth, situated on the summit of a hill, on the eastern side of the county, two hundred and nine miles from London. This town had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are still visible; said to have been built by Sir Andrew Perrot, whose ancestor left Normandy with William the Conqueror. Here is a weekly market on Wednesdays, and five annual fairs, viz. March the twenty-first, June the fourth, July the fifth, September the twenty-sixth, and December the eleventh, all for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

Four miles to the north-west of Narbeth is the castle of Liehaiden, which is seated on an eminence, and was the principal seat of the bishop of St. David's, who from this castle takes his barony. About the year 1514, Edward Vaughan, bishop of St. David's, repaired it, and built a chapel in it; but in the year 1616, bishop Richard Milbourn, procured a licence from the archbishop of Canterbury to demolish it; the lead and a great part of the other materials having been sold by some of his predecessors. However, great part of the walls are still standing, and may continue for ages in their present condition.

Tenby, or Tenbigh, the next place we visited, is situated on the sea shore, 208 miles from London. It is a neat town, governed by a mayor and bailiff, and, except Pembroke, is the most agreeable of all the towns on the sea-coast of South-Wales. Besides its having a good road for shipping, it has a commodious quay, a good harbour, a large fishery of herrings, and carries on a considerable trade to Ireland, particularly in coals; for the inhabitants ship off yearly from hence seven or eight thousand chaldrons of coal and culm, and the coast of the bay abounds in iron stone. This town was anciently noted for a fishery on a bank called Will's Mark, in Bristol channel; but upon the inhabitants growing rich, they forgot the old marks of their fishing-bank, and thus lost the fishery; and though some attempts have been made to find it again, it has been without effect.

Tenby was formerly fortified with strong walls and a castle, but they are now both decayed. The ruins of the castle are still remaining, and within its view are the isles of Caldy and Lundy, which are seated to the south-west. This structure was well situated for the defence of the town and the bay. It was built by the Normans, and was taken by Rhys ap Gruffydh, prince of South Wales, in the year 1152, after which it was frequently contended for by the princes of Wales.

Here are two weekly markets on Wednesdays and Sa-

turdays, and five annual fairs, viz. Whitfun-Tuesday, the fourth of May, the twentieth of July, the twentieth of October, and the fourth of December, for horned-cattle, horses and sheep.

Tenby had an hospital or lazaret-house, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and endowed at the suppression with two pounds a year.

The island of Caldey, called by the Welch Inispir, is pretty near the shore, and the north part of it is about two miles south-west of Tenby. On this little island the mother of Robert Fitz-Martin founded a priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Dogmael, which was valued at the dissolution at five pounds, ten shillings and eleven-pence a year.

Over against this island, and at a greater distance from the shore, is the Isle of Lundy. This, says Dr. Gibson, is the larger of the two, and yet not much above two miles long and a mile broad. It is encompassed with rocks, and has only one entrance, which is so strait, that two men can hardly walk a-breast. It is full of good pasture, and has a great number of rabbits. Pigeons and sterlings flock thither in prodigious numbers to breed.

Four miles to the westward of Tenby is Mannorbear castle, which is seated on Bristol channel, and is generally supposed to have been built by the Normans, in the reign of William Rufus. It was held by the crown from the time of king Henry I. to the reign of king James I. who, by a grant, which was afterwards confirmed by his son king Charles I. gave it to the Bowens of Trelloyne, from whom it descended by marriage to the Phillipfes.

Six miles west of Tenby is Carew castle, which formerly belonged to the barony of Carew, which, with this castle, was given as a portion in marriage with Nesta, the daughter of Rees, prince of South Wales, to Gerald de Carrio, whose descendants, by the name of Carew, enjoyed it for several generations. It stands near an arm of Milford-Haven, most of the walls are still entire, which shew that it was not only a very strong, but considering the time in which it was built, a very beautiful castle.

Remarks on the SEA-COAST of Pembrokeshire.

This coast being wholly bounded by the sea on the west, has many things remarkable. We began our survey at the mouth of the Teivi, and then proceeded to Tenby, noticing every thing that merits attention.

The southern promontory of the river Teivi is called Kemaes-head; whence the coast runs south-south-east to Aberkibor haven, where small vessels often shelter themselves in north-west winds, which are often very violent on this coast; but there is not water sufficient for ships of any considerable burden.

About four miles to the south-east of Aberkibor haven, is Newport-bay, where ships of large burthen often come to an anchor, there being seven or eight fathoms water. The bay is entirely sheltered from northerly and easterly winds. Newport haven, at the bottom of the bay, affords shelter to small vessels; but the water is not deep enough to admit large ships. The southern extremity of Newport-bay is called Dinas-point: there are no rocks in this bay.

From Dinas head the coast extends to the south-ward, about four miles to Fisgard-bay, where there is room sufficient for a considerable fleet to ride safely in southerly and easterly winds; but they must not venture too near the south side of the bay, there being two large rocks, called the Cow and Calf, lying about half a mile from the shore. The southern point of this bay is called Langlas-head, from whence the coast stretches away nearly west about six miles to Strumble; where it turns to the southward about thirteen miles to St. David's head. Between these two head-lands, are two or three small bays, where coasting vessels come to an anchor in easterly winds.

Some years since, the sands on this coast having been washed away at different times, by a long continuance of stormy weather, discovered very large trees, some of

which

which having been felled, lay at full length, while the trunks of others stood upright in the places where they grew. These trees lay so thick, and in such numbers, that the shore, for a considerable space, appeared like a forest cut down. On these trees were as plainly the marks of the axe, as if they had been but just felled; but the wood was become as hard and black as ebony. Hence it appears, that great part of the coast of this county was anciently a forest; but by whom, or on what occasion, the trees were felled and suffered to remain on the spot, cannot now be known.

About two miles to the westward of St. David's head, are a dangerous ledge of large rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks; close to the sides of which the water is fourteen fathoms deep; so that they become very dangerous to seamen in the night.

About twelve miles south-south-west from the Bishop and his Clerks, are two large rocks called Gresholm; two miles and a half to the westward of which is a ledge of rocks called the Barrel; two miles to the westward of the Barrel, are eight rocks, termed the Hats; and about four miles and a half to the westward of the latter, are six rocks called the Smalls. All these rocks, which appear at low water, render the navigation dangerous in these parts; seamen therefore, not well acquainted with this coast will do well not to come nearer the land than eighteen miles; for by keeping at that distance, they will sail to the westward of all these rocks. Near St. David's head is also an island, called Ramsay island, which, on the east, shoots out in a high promontory, but on the west is level and fruitful, and is said to have been inhabited by so many saints, that no less than twenty thousand are said, in ancient histories, to lie interred there. Though now, the passage between South-Britain and Ireland is at Holyhead, in the isle of Anglesey, it was formerly at this place, from which the passage between the two kingdoms is both shorter, safer, and more convenient, for those who have business to transact on the coast.

St. David's head forms the northern point of a large bay called St. Bride's bay, where ships anchor in about seven fathom water, and are land-locked from all winds, except those at south-west; there are no rocks or foul ground in this bay, so that there is no danger in riding here. About three miles to the westward of the southern point of St. Bride's bay, are two islands, one called Scaumer, and the other Scookam. These islands break off great part of the force of the sea from the ships riding in St. Bride's bay in southerly wind.

About six miles to the southward of St. Bride's bay, is Milford-haven, universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has sixteen deep and safe creeks, five bays, and thirteen roads, all distinguished by their several names, in which it is said, that a thousand sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at a sufficient distance from each other; nor is there any danger in sailing in or out with the tide, either by day or by night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in without either anchor or cable, she may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe till she is

refitted. The spring-tide rises in this harbour thirty-six feet; so that ships may at any time be laid ashore. Dale harbour is a ready out-let for small vessels, where they may ride in two or three fathoms at low water. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, before the Spanish invasion, two forts were begun at the entrance of Milford-haven, one on each side, called Nangle, and Dale block-houses, but they were not then finished. The Stack-rock rises here above water, lying near the middle of the entrance between Nangle and Dale. Penemouth is the opening of that branch of the haven, on which the town of Pembroke is seated, and where the custom-house of Milford is kept. The breadth of the entrance between rock and rock is but two hundred yards at high water, and a hundred and twelve at low water. There is a ridge of rocky ground that has the name of Carrs, which runs almost across Milford-haven, from Peter-church towards Llandstadwell, where it renders the landing-place difficult to strangers, from its not appearing at low-water. Nayland is the place where they bring woollen yarn from Ireland, and there salt is also refined and conveyed from thence over the whole country. Laureny is the place where large ships take in coal and culm, which are brought in barges from Crefwell at low-water. Veins of copper-ore have been observed in the sea-cliffs, some of which of the grey and purple kind, are very rich; there are also some yellow and sulphureous, but none of them were ever properly wrought. The great plenty of lime-stone about this haven gives the inhabitants an opportunity of improving the ground, and rendering the land more fruitful than in the other parts of the county. The great excellency and utility of this harbour is, that in an hour's time a ship may be in or out of it, and in the way between the Land's-end and Ireland. As it lies near the mouth of the Severn, a ship, in eight or ten hours, may be over on the coast of Ireland, or off the Land's-end in the English-channel; and a vessel may get out of this place to the west, much sooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. This harbour has been greatly improved by new works at the expence of the government.

A little to the southward of Milford-haven is Freshwater-bay, where ships often come to an anchor in easterly winds. The southern point of this bay is called Crow point; between which and St. Gowan's point are three sandy bays, where small vessels frequently come to anchor in northerly winds.

To the eastward of St. Gowan's point is a pretty large bay, where there is very good riding for ships in northerly winds, but is not much frequented. At the eastern point of this bay is Caldys Island already mentioned; and to the eastward of this island is Tenby bay, very much frequented by ships; the trade of Tenby being very considerable especially in coals, culm, &c.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for Pembroke-shire.

This county sends three members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county; one burges for the borough of Pembroke, and another for the borough of Haverford West.

G L A M O R G A N S H I R E.

THIS county derived its name from a contraction of the Welsh words Gwlad Morgan, or the county of Morgan, and is supposed to have been thus called from a prince of this part of the country, said to have been killed eight hundred years before the birth of our Saviour; but some other writers derive the name from the word Mor, which, in the British tongue, signifies the sea, this being a maritime county. It is bounded on the south, and part of the west, by Bristol channel; on the north-west by Caermarthenshire; on the north by Brecknockshire; and on the east by Monmouthshire: it extends forty-eight miles in length from east to west, twenty-seven in breadth from north to south, and one hundred and sixteen in circumference. It is divided into ten hundreds, in which are one city, seven market-towns, one hundred and eighteen parishes, about ten thousand houses, and fifty-eight thousand inhabitants.

This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the district inhabited by the Silures, and had several Roman stations. Thus Boverton, a few miles to the south of Cowbridge, is supposed to be the Bovium of Antonius; Neath to be his Nidum, and Loghor, to the west of Swansea, to be his Leucarum.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmor, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tave.

The Rhymny, or Remney, rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire; and running south-south-east, and separating Glamorganshire from Monmouthshire, falls into the mouth of the Severn, east of Cardiff, the county town.

The Taff rises in Brecknockshire, south of the town of Brecknock; and running south-south-east, by the city of Landaff, and the town of Cardiff, falls into the mouth of the Severn, about a mile or two south-west of the mouth of the Rhymny.

The Ogmor rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and running south, falls into the Severn sea some miles west of Cowbridge, a market town.

The Avon rises in the north part of the county, not far from the source of the Ogmor; and running south, falls into the Severn sea at Aberavon, south-east of Neath.

The Cledaugh rises also in the north part of this county, and running south, falls into the Bristol channel south of Neath.

The Tave rises at the foot of the Black Mountain in Brecknockshire, and running south, falls into the same sea at Swansea, a market town.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Ely, the Eweny, the Neath, the Hefsey, the Melta, the Trangath, the Dulishe, and the Turch.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air, in the south part of Glamorganshire, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants; but the mountains serve to feed herds of cattle, and send forth streams, which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Indeed, between the mountains, there are some fertile vallies, which afford good pasture; for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces remarkably sweet grass, and pretty large crops of corn. The mountains yield coal and

lead-ore; and the south part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is generally stiled the garden of Wales; but has no manufacture.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of GLAMORGANSHIRE.

As the soil in different parts of Glamorganshire is various, so the husbandry varies in different parts of the county. About Cowbridge and Bridgend the husbandry is perhaps the most imperfect in any part of Wales. Some farmers keep from two to four hundred sheep, yet never fold them on their lands. In this part of the county are many farms which consist of a very light sandy soil, and yet no turnips are sown. An English farmer who settled in the parish of Cantilton, near Bridgend, sowed two acres, and was at great pains to hoe them well, and keep them clean, for which he was highly ridiculed by his neighbours, who really thought him mad; but were at last surprized to see how large a crop he procured. He sold his turnips by the sack to all the adjacent towns, and gained a very considerable profit. This practice he has ever since continued with very great advantage, but has never been imitated.

The husbandmen of the county fallow and manure their lands with lime, which is done very cheap; they lay about four hundred and twenty bushels on an acre, and it lasts good four years.

Their course of husbandry is, 1. wheat; 2. barley; 3. oats; 4. fallow. Others pursue the following course: 1. wheat; 2. barley; 3. oats; 4. pease, or beans. They generally give the land three ploughings for wheat, sow three bushels, and reckon a middling crop from twenty-five to thirty bushels. For barley they plough five or six times, and consider twenty-five bushels as a middling crop. Sometimes they sow clover, and feed their hogs with it.

The farms are here in general small; some not more than thirty pounds, and the largest not above a hundred a year. The grass land about Cowbridge lets at about twenty shillings, and the arable at ten shillings the acre. Where the soil is more sandy, there is a great deal lett at five shillings. They use oxen in general for the greater part of the work and tillage.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

Those who have constant work, a shilling a day.

An ox boy to drive, from three-pence to four-pence a day.

Reaping wheat, from four shillings to four shillings and six-pence the acre.

Mowing corn, one shilling and six-pence, and small beer.

Mowing grass, one shilling and eight-pence, and drink.

CITY, and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Llandaff; and the market towns are, Cardiff, Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Bridge-End, Neath, Swansea, and Penrife.

After viewing every thing remarkable in Pembroke-shire, we embarked on board a small vessel at Tenby, and landed at Oxwich-bay in Glamorganshire, from whence we passed to Penrife, or Penryse, situated near the sea-coast, one hundred and eighty-seven miles from London. This town has a good harbour for ships, and formerly here was a castle; a considerable part of the ruins are still remaining, by which it appears to have been a strong and handiome structure. Here is a weekly market on Thursdays, and four annual fairs, viz. May the

the seventeenth, July the seventeenth, September the seventeenth, and December the first, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Among the curiosities of this county is a promontory near Penrife, the most westerly point of Glamorgan-shire, called Warmhead-Point; it runs about a mile into the sea, and at half flood, the isthmus, which joins it to the main land, is overflowed, so that it is rendered a small island. Near the extremity of this point is a cleft or crevice in the ground, into which if dust or sand be thrown, it will be blown back again into the air; and if a person applies his ear to the crevice, he will plainly hear a deep noise, like the blowing of a large pair of bellows. These phenomena are attributed to the undulatory motion of the sea, under the arched and rocky hollow of the promontory, which occasions an alternate inspiration and expiration of the air, through the cleft.

On a mountain, called Kevn-Bryn, about two or three miles to the north of Penrife, is a monument, consisting of a rude stone of a prodigious size, called Arthur's stone, supposed to weigh upwards of twenty tons, and yet is supported by a circle of six or seven other stones, each about four feet high. These are all of the mill-stone kind.

At Llangenith, not far from Penrife, Roger de Bellamont, earl of Warwick, founded a priory in the time of king Stephen, which he annexed to the abbey of Taurinus, at Evreux in Normandy. It was dedicated to St. Kenned, and being seized by an alien priory, was granted by king Henry VI. in the year 1441, to All Souls college in Oxford.

From Penrife we passed on to Swansey, or Swine-Sea. This town derives its name from the porpoises or sea-hogs, which are found in great numbers in Swansey bay. It is called by the Welsh Aber-Tawi, from its situation at the mouth of the river Tavye, or Tawi, two hundred and two miles from London.

Swansey is a large, clean, well built town, with an exceeding good harbour, where sometimes a hundred ships at a time come in for coals and culm. This last is the dust of the coal, which, when made up into balls, make a sweet and durable fire, with little smoke. This town carries on the greatest trade of any in the county, particularly in coals, there being several large coal-pits in the neighbourhood; and from this place coals are sent both to Ireland, and to all the port-towns of Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, which renders the inhabitants of the town and its neighbourhood rich and populous.

Henry de Gower, bishop of St. David's, in the year 1332, founded an hospital in this town, which was dedicated to St. David, and valued, upon the suppression, at twenty pounds *per annum*.

At Swansey is a mineral spring, the only one in the county; the water of which has an acid stiptic taste like alum, though the predominant salt is a martial vitriol. It turns blue with vinegar, and will not curdle with milk. A gallon of this water yields forty grains of sediment, of a highly acid, stiptic, vitriolic taste, and a light brown colour, which will ferment with spirit of hartshorn, and oil of tartar. It is good in loofenesses, and will staunch blood externally in wounds.

Here are two weekly markets held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five annual fairs, viz. July the thirtieth, August the twenty-ninth, October the nineteenth, and the two following Saturdays.

In the neighbourhood of Swansey are some very considerable copper, lead, and tin-works, in which above five hundred hands are employed. These works were established on account of the cheapness of coals and labour, for the copper and tin are brought over from Cornwall.

We continued our journey from hence to Neath, called by the Welsh Nidgh, and supposed by Camden to be the Nidum of Antoninus. This was formerly a place of much greater extent than it is at present, though it is still a large town of no inconsiderable note. It is situated on the river Neath, over which is a stone bridge, one hundred and sixty-eight miles from London; and is

governed by a portreeve, who is chosen annually, and sworn by the deputy constable of an ancient castle here, called Neath Castle, which stands on the opposite side of the river. Here is a Haven for small vessels, and a good trade in coals, great quantities of which are dug up in and about the neighbourhood.

This town has a weekly market on Fridays, and three annual fairs, viz. Trinity-Thursdays, July the thirtieth, and September the twelfth, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Richard de Granville, and Constance his wife, in the reign of Henry I. built a Cistercian abbey on the river Neath, about half a mile from the town, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, and afterwards returned to England, where he had a plentiful estate. At the time of the dissolution, its yearly value was one hundred and thirty-two pounds. There are only the ruins of some lofty walls standing.

At Llanyltyd, near Neath, St. Ilutus, in the year 508, founded a monastery, which became a seminary of literature as well as religion.

About two miles to the north-west of Neath is Morgan. Robert, earl of Gloucester, in the year 1147, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was valued at the dissolution at one hundred and eighty-one pounds a year; but it is now a gentleman's seat.

On the top of a hill, called Mynydd-Margan, is a pillar of exceeding hard stone, about four feet high, and one broad, with the following inscription in a rude character, BODVOCVS HIC JACIT, FILIVS CATOTIS, IRNI PROMEPVS ETERNALI VE DOMAV, i. e. Pronepos eternali in domo. The common people in the neighbourhood affirm, that whoever reads the inscription will certainly die soon.

By the highway, south of Morgan, is a monument of stone, with this inscription: PVMPEIVS CARANTORIVS. This is doubtless the tomb-stone of one Pompeius Carantorius, though the Welsh, by adding and altering some letters, read it thus: PVMP. BVS. CAR. A'N. TOPIVS; or, The five fingers of our friend killed us. They call it Bedh Morgan Morganwg, which signifies the sepulchre of prince Morgan, and believe, that a prince named Morgan, who, they say, was killed eight hundred years before our Saviour's time, was buried here.

Near Lhan Gadok, north-east of Neath, there is a monument called Maen dare Lygad yr ych, consisting of two small circular intrenchments, like cock-pits, one of which had formerly in the center of it a rude stone pillar, about three feet high, with an inscription, which should be read downwards from the top, and is as follows:

MARCI, or MEMORIE, CARITINI FILII BERCII.

Leaving this place, we proceeded next to Bridge-End, a small town, one hundred and eighty miles from London, situated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, that are again joined by means of a stone bridge. This town is remarkable for nothing but a considerable weekly market held on Saturdays, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, and November the seventeenth, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

At Newton, near Bridge-End, north-west of the mouth of the Ogmore, is a very remarkable spring, about eighteen feet in circumference, the water of which sinks at high tide nearly to the bottom; and at the ebbing of the sea it rises almost to the brim. In order to account for this phenomenon, it has been supposed, that at high water the air in the veins of the spring, not being at liberty to circulate, by its being pent up, the water is prevented from issuing out; but when the sea retires from the shore, and frees these natural aqueducts from these obstructions, the water is at liberty to issue through them.

Not far from Bridge-End is Aberavon, situated on the river Avon, about two miles from the sea. It is a borough town, about two furlongs in length, governed by a portreeve, but has neither market nor fair.

We continued our tour from hence to Llantriffent, situated in a hilly part of the country, one hundred and forty-nine miles from London. It is an ancient borough,

governed by a portreeve, who is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle. Here is a small market on Fridays, and three annual fairs, viz. May the first, August the first, and October the eighteenth, all for cattle.

Cowbridge, the next town we entered, is situated in a low but fruitful soil, one hundred and seventy-five miles from London. The Welsh call this place Pont-Van, from the stone-bridge over the river Ewenny, on which it stands. It is a neat, clean, well built, and well paved town, where the justices keep their quarter sessions for the county the week after Easter, and is governed by a bailiff sworn annually by the deputy constable of the castle of St. Quintin, near adjoining. Here is a harbour for boats, a well frequented weekly market on Tuesdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and three annual fairs, viz. April the twenty-third, August the first, and October the eighteenth, all for cattle.

At Llancarvan, about three miles from Cowbridge, St. Cadocus is said to have built a monastery in the year 500.

And at Ewenny, which is also near Cowbridge, Sir John Londres built a Benedictine priory, which was given by Maurice de Londres in 1141, as a cell to Gloucester abbey. The time of its foundation is unknown; but it appears to have been dedicated to St. Michael, and valued, at the suppression of religious houses, at seventy-eight pounds a year.

At Lantwitt, a village, also at a small distance from Cowbridge, are the foundations of many buildings. This is said to have been an ancient, large borough town, that had a market kept on Sunday mornings, which is now discontinued, but it has still a fair on the eleventh of June, for lambs. In the church-yard of this village, and on the north side of the church, there are two stones erected, the first of which is near the church wall, of a pyramidal form, and about seven feet high. It is adorned with old British carving, and at three several places, at equal distances, is encompassed with three circles. These circular monuments are supposed to have been temples of the Druids. This might have been thought such, did it not differ from the old monuments, with regard to the carving. The other stone is also very much carved, and was once the shaft or pedestal of a cross. On one side there is an inscription, showing that one Sampson set it up, and on another, that it was dedicated to St. Ilhtub.

Five miles south-west of Cowbridge, near Nashpoint, stands St. Donat's castle, the habitation of the ancient family of the Stradlings, near which there are dug up several ancient Roman coins, among which were some of Æmilianus and Marius, which are very scarce. This is seated on an eminence, having a fine park to the west, and on the south pleasant gardens, descending in terrasses from the castle wall, to the Severn sea. It is at present in the possession of the family of the Manselo, and is a large, elegant building, which makes a noble appearance, though different parts of the structure are extremely antique.

From Cowbridge we proceeded to Landaff, which signifies a church on the river Iaff. It is a small town in a low situation, one hundred and forty-six miles from London. Notwithstanding the meanness of this place, it is dignified with a bishop's see, and adorned with a cathedral, which is a fine structure. It was made a bishop's see about the year 490, by St. Jubricius, who was succeeded by St. Tilliau, to whom the church is dedicated. Bishop Urban, about the year 1120, rebuilt the church, with two towers at the west end, eighty-nine feet high, of which that at the south now remains, though two of its pinnacles were thrown down by the storm in 1703. The north tower was pulled down and rebuilt in an elegant manner, one hundred and five feet high, in the reign of Henry VII. at the expence of Jasper, duke of Bedford, but the pinnacles and battlements were demolished by the above-mentioned storm. The body of the cathedral has been lately rebuilt, and is two hundred and sixty-three feet and a half in length from east to west: the distance from the west door to the choir is one hundred and ten feet: the length from the choir door to the altar is seventy-five feet; and the distance

from thence to the farther end of what is called St. Mary's chapel, is sixty-five feet. The body of this church is sixty-five feet broad; and the height from the floor to the top of the compass-work of the roof is also sixty-five feet; and to the top of the middle isle, above the pillars fifty-four feet. The choir is very neat; but in this church there is no cross isle, as there is in all the other cathedrals in England and Wales; nor is there any middle steeple, as there is in all the cathedrals besides, except Bangor and Exeter.

This town has a weekly market on Mondays, and two annual fairs, viz. February the ninth, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and stockings.

Leaving this place we passed on to Caerphilly, situated in a moorish bottom, not far from the Rhymny, one hundred and fifty-five miles from London. It is an ancient borough; but remarkable only for its ruinous castle, which is thought to be the noblest remains of ancient architecture now in Great-Britain; and exceeds all in bigness, except that of Windsor. The hall, or as some people think it the chapel, is a stately room, about seventy feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and seventeen in height. On the south side is an ascent to it, by a stair-case, about eight feet wide, the roof of which is vaulted, and supported by twenty arches, which, as you ascend, rise gradually one above another. The entrance into the room from this stair-case is not in the middle, but somewhat nearer to the west end. Opposite to the stair-case, on the north side of the room, is a chimney about ten feet wide, on each side of which are two windows resembling those of churches, only they are continued down to the very floor, and rise higher than the hall is supposed to have done; so that the room above the hall was enlightened by them. The sides of these windows are adorned with sculpture of leaves and fruit. In the walls, on each side of the room, are seven triangular pillars placed at equal distances. From the floor to the bottom of the pillars, is about twelve feet and a half. Each of these pillars is supported by three busts, which vary alternately: for the first is supported by the head and breast of an ancient man, who has a beard, with two young men on each side, all with dishevelled hair. The next has the face and breasts of a woman, with a lesser face also on each side; the middlemost, or biggest, has a cloth tied close under the chin, and about the forehead: the smaller figures have folded cloths, but none under the chin, and all have braided locks. The use of these pillars seems to have been to support the beams: there are also, on the south side, six grooves or channels in the wall, at equal distances; these are about nine inches wide, eight or nine feet high; and four are continued from the tops of the pillars; but the two middlemost are about the middle space between the pillars, and come down lower than the rest, having neat stones jetting out at the bottom, as if intended to support somewhat placed in the hollow grooves. At the north side, near the east end, there is a door about eight feet high, which leads into a spacious green, about seventy yards long, and forty broad. At the east end there are two large arched doors, within a yard of each other; and there was a third near the south side, but much larger; and another opposite to that on the west end. This was the state of this room, at the time of the first edition of Gibbon's Camden; and the annotator was so very particular, that he might enable persons to judge of the antiquity of the place, which, as far as he could meet with information, is beyond the reach of history.

Among the many stupendous pieces, of which this vast pile of ruins is composed, is a large tower nearly towards the east end, which every moment threatens destruction to the unwary passenger. Its height is not by a great deal so much as that of Pisa, in Italy, it being not above seventy or eighty feet at most; but from the top down almost to the middle, runs a large fissure, by which the tower is divided into two separate parts, so that each side hangs over its base, in such a manner, that it is difficult to say which is most likely to fall first. According to the opinions of the late ingenious Mr. Wood of Bath, who lay upon his back for several minutes to view this dreadful ruin, its lineal projection, on the outer side, is not less than ten feet and a half. What

renders it still the more remarkable is, that it has continued to project in this manner for many ages; nor have we the least account given us, either from history or tradition, how it first happened.

This castle is generally thought to have been originally built by the Romans, though it does not seem to have any resemblance to their style of architecture; and besides, almost all the Roman cities, or forts, afford either Roman inscriptions, statues, bricks, coins, arms, or other utensils; but it does not appear that any such things were ever discovered here. There have indeed been two coins found in this castle, one of which was silver, and the other brass; but neither of them are either Roman or English, and therefore are probably Welch. That of silver is as broad, but thinner than a six-pence, and exhibits on one side the image of our Saviour, with a Latin inscription, which signifies, Glory be to thee. On the other side the legend probably means, the money of the country of Gwynedh, that is, North Wales. The brass coin is like the French pieces of the middle age.

Caerphilly has a weekly market on Thursdays, and seven annual fairs, viz. April the fifth, June the sixth, July the nineteenth, August the twenty-fifth, October the ninth, November the sixteenth, and the Thursday before Christmas, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and yarn stockings. Besides the first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in May called Great Markets.

On a mountain not far from Caerphilly, is a remarkable monument, known by the name of Y Maen Hir; this is a rude stone pillar, of a kind of quadrangular form, about eight feet high. It is not erect, but somewhat inclining; and close to its bottom, there is a small bank or intrenchment, inclosing the space of six yards, and in the midst of it is a square area. There is an inscription on the pillar in Welsh, which signifies, Mayst thou awake; from whence it is thought to be a funeral monument.

Leaving Caerphilly we pursued our journey to Cardiff or Caerdiff. This name signifies a city on the Taff, on which river the town is situated one hundred and sixty-three miles from London. It is a pretty large, well built town, and esteemed the headmost in all South Wales. The soil round it is remarkable rich, yields prodigious crops of corn, and produces excellent pasture.

The ground about it is level; but at the distance of three or four miles, it is surrounded with pleasant hills, that yield a delightful prospect. There is a handsome bridge over the river Taff, to which vessels of small burthen may come up; and a commodious harbour, by which the inhabitants carry on a good trade to Bristol, and other places. The houses are well built, and the streets clean and in good order. The town consists of two parishes, though at present it has but one church; for the other, above a hundred years ago, was undermined by the river, and the greatest part of it fell down. It is enclosed by a wall, which has four gates, and has a castle, which is a large, strong, stately edifice, the constable of which is always the first magistrate of the town.

This castle, together with the walls, was built by Robert Fitz Haimon, a Norman, about the year 1100, who held here his courts of justice, and kept a strong garrison, his twelve peers or knights being obliged to defend their several stations. In this castle Robert Curthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror, was imprisoned by his brothers till his old age, having first been deprived of his eyes, as well as of his hopes of the crown. It was taken by Maelgon, and Rhys Gryg, with prince Llewellyn's forces, in 1131. It is now a lordship, belonging to the right honourable the lord viscount Windsor.

The town is an ancient corporation, governed by a constable, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, twelve capital burghesses, a steward, a town-clerk, and other officers. This being the county-town, a court of record is held here every fortnight, of which the bailiffs, who are also justices of the peace, are the only judges; and the assizes for the county are always held here.

Robert earl of Gloucester, who died in the year 1147, founded here a priory.

Here are two weekly markets, held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the latter of these is by far the best, being well provided with corn, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and all sorts of provisions. Here are also three annual fairs, viz. June the twenty-ninth, September the eighth, and November the thirtieth, all for cattle.

Without the east gate of this town is a large suburb, called Cockerton; where was a house of Grey Friars dedicated to St. Francis. Without the north gate stood the White Friars; and without the west gate is another small suburb, adjoining to which was a monastery of Black Friars.

CURIOUS PLANTS found in different parts of WALES.

Great sea stock gilly flower, with a sinuated leaf. *Leucoium maritimum sinuato folio*, C. B. Found on the sandy shores about Abermenai ferry.

Small vernal star hyacinth. *Hyacinthus stellaris bifolius Germanicus*, C. B. Found among the buithes in Bardsey island.

Alexanders, or Alifanders. *Hipposelinum Theophrasti sive Smyrnum Dioscoridis*, C. B. Grows on the rocks about Priestholm island.

Sea Cudweed, or Cotton weed. *Gnaphalium maritimum*, C. B. Grows on the sand near Abermenai ferry.

Dwarf sea-fern. *Felix petraea ex insulis stæchadibus*, C. B. Grows on the rocks in Priestholm island, and on Lhan dwyn, in Anglesea.

Small round leaved Scurvy-grass. *Cochlearia minor rotundifolia*, Ray. This plant is to be met with in the neighbourhood of Beaumaris.

English wood, bitter vetch. *Orobis Sylvaticus nostras*, Ray. Grows below Brecknock-hill, in the way to Cardiff.

Club-moss, or wolves-claw. *Muscus clavatus, sive Lycopodium*, Pack. Grows in the mountains of Brecknock.

Low creeping mountain welsh sorrel, with a round leaf. *Acetosa Cambro Britannica montana*, Park. Grows on moist rocks, and by rivulets on Snowdon.

Mountain Bugle, or middle confound. *Bugula cærulea Alpina*, Park. This plant was found by Dr. Johnson, on Carnedh Shewellin.

Purple Mountain or Water Avens. *Caryophyllata aquatica nutante flore*, C. B. This plant is met with on Snowdon.

English soft, or gentle Thistle. *Cirsium Anglicum*, Ger. On the high rocks about Snowdon.

Mountain dwarf Juniper. *Juniperus minor montana folio latiore, fructuque longiore*, C. B. This grows on Snowdon-hill.

Greater rough Spleenwort. *Lonchitis aspera*, C. B. This is a rare plant, but may be met with in rifts and chinks of rocks in Snowdon.

Upright fir-moss. *Muscus erectus Abieti formis, terrestri rectus*, J. B. is also met with on Snowdon.

Mountain heath-like sengreen with large purple flowers. *Sedum Alpinum Ericiodes cæruleum*, C. B. Found plentifully on the rocks of Snowdon; and by the sides of rivulets.

Small mountain seagreen, with jagged leaves. *Sedum Alpinum trio folio*, C. B. Found on the same mountain with the above.

Small leaved mountain chickweed, with a fair flower. *Auricula muris pulchro flore, folio tenuissimo*, J. B. Grows on the steep rocks of Snowdon.

Branched English black maidenhair. *Tricomanes ramosum*, J. B. Is to be found in the same places, viz. the rocks of Snowdon.

Yellow wild bastard poppy. *Argemone lutea Cambro-britannica*, Park. Found in the road between Denbigh and Guidar, and in several other places.

Hairy mountain moufe-ear chickweed, with a large flower. *Caryophyllus holosteus Alpinus angustifolius*, C. B. Found plentifully on a rock called Clegwyn y Garnedh, near Lhanberys in Caernarvonshire.

REMARKS on the SEA-COASTS of Glamorganshire.

We shall begin our remarks at Whitford point, the northern cape in this county; and which joins to Caermarthen shire. About a mile and a half to the south-west of Whitford-point, is a small island, called the Home, separated from the main land by a very channel of water. This island forms the northern point of Roshilly bay, where ships bound to Carmarthen, Tenby, or Milford Haven, often come to an anchor in north-east winds.

The southern cape of Roshilly-bay in Wormshead, a little to the southward of, which is a large shoal, called Helwix-sand. It is about two miles and a quarter in length of an oval form, and about three quarters of a mile in breadth. There is not above six feet water on this shoal; but there is a channel between the shoal and the sand about half a mile in breadth, where there are seven fathoms water.

About three miles east-south-east of Worms-head, is Oxwich-point, which forms the western point of Oxwich-bay, where ships often come to an anchor, there being from one to seven fathoms water; and the bay defended from all winds, except those at south-east.

About a mile and a half to the eastward of Oxwich-bay, is the Mumbles-point, at the extremity of which are about eight or ten rocks, extending about a quarter of a mile from the shore. This is the western point of Swansey bay, where ships very frequently come to an anchor, especially those bound to Swansey and Neath; for as they are both tide harbours, ships bound thither are obliged to wait till a proper time of tide, which they generally do in Swansey bay. The water in this bay is from one to five fathoms deep.

Swansey harbour, as we have already observed, is only a tide-harbour; but as the water rises near sixteen feet, ships of an hundred tons may enter at high-water; small vessels pass up much higher; and boats to the Forging mills, five miles above Swansey.

The harbour of Neath is also a tide harbour, but ships of considerable burden go up to Neath quay, about three miles above Neath.

About a mile and a quarter to the south-east of the Mumbles point, is a large sand, called the Searwater, on which there is not above a fathom and a half at low water. It is about two miles in length, and nearly one in breadth. Three quarters of a mile south-east-by-east of the Searwater, is a northern shoal, called Noze sand. It is near two miles long, and above half a mile broad; and is dry at low water. There is a channel between these sands and the shore, about half a mile broad in the narrowest part; where the water is from five to seven fathoms deep: but ships rarely pass this way, unless the master or pilot be acquainted with the coast.

About half a mile to the eastward of the eastern extremity of the Naze sand is Nash point; and about five miles to the eastward of Nash point, are two small islands called Barry and Scilly, both of them close to the land. The coast of Wales changes here from east to west, to north-west, by north and south-west-by-south. And about four miles from Scilly island, is the mouth of the Tawe, or Tals, where Cardiff is situated. Small vessels pass up to that town, and boats go up to Landaff. At

the former a considerable trade is carried on, but the latter has extremely little.

About a mile and three quarters to the eastward is the mouth of the Rhyminy, which may be entered by small vessels; but is rarely frequented.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this County.

Glamorganshire sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county; and one burges for the borough of Cardiff.

By desire of the majority of our subscribers, whose favours we thankfully acknowledge, and whom at all times we would willingly oblige, we have added a description of Scotland; together with its ancient and modern state of its laws, religion, government, trade, manufactures and commerce, together with the manners and customs of the people; the universities, courts of justice, and public schools; the present state of learning and religion in that kingdom, and the manner of proceeding in their civil and ecclesiastical courts: to which will be added a description of the islands of Ebudea and Hebrides, with those of Orkney and Shetland.

Every person will be convinced that this addition to the work, must be of great advantage to the reader. He will in one book have an account of every thing worth notice, not only in the whole island of Britain, but likewise a description of the smaller ones with which it is in a manner surrounded, and which may be considered as so many jewels in the crown of our sovereign.

England and Scotland are now happily united under one government, and consequently form one body of people, whose interests are inseparably connected. Their domestic manufactures, and foreign trade, are the joint property of the whole; nor has any part of the island, a separate interest from that of the other.

From such necessary connections it often happens, that those who live in one part of the kingdom are under the necessity of being acquainted with the other; the nature of commerce requires it; and even those who are no way concerned in trade may be stimulated by a curiosity peculiar to human nature to be informed concerning the more remote parts of the island.

To gratify the curiosity of our readers, and also to make the work as complete as possible, we have been enabled to add a description of Scotland, without any additional expence to the subscribers; a circumstance we hope cannot but recommend us to their favour on any future occasion.

Although this part of our work is small in comparison of the other, yet it has been attended with a considerable expence, and the materials collected from the best writers on the subject, and revised by a gentleman who resided long in that country.

Upon the whole, we have endeavoured to make this work as complete as possible; and as it contains a complete description of the whole island of Great Britain, &c. we doubt not but it will be considered as superior to any thing of the kind hitherto published.

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S C O T L A N D.

SCOTLAND is that part of Great Britain which formerly comprehended the Picts and Caledonians; but has since the Union been called North Britain. It is the northern part of the main island, which comprehends England and Wales, and with these constituting one united kingdom ever since the fifth of Queen Anne in the year 1707; and that by the consent of the parliaments of both kingdoms. By this coalition they are now in conjunction styled Great Britain, and are under the same government of one king and parliament, with a reserve of all the statute and municipal laws of Scotland; and other privileges, &c. prior to that æra: so that the legislation, which formerly was vested in the king and parliament of Scotland, independently of those of England, being removed and placed in one general parliament of Great Britain (sixteen peers from Scotland representing their nobility, and forty-five members their gentry and commonalty,)—the laws in common are now passed by the two countries in conjunction.

All that part of the main island north of Cumberland and Northumberland, two of the most northerly counties of England, belongs to Scotland; together with a great number of islands, particularly on the western, south western, and northern sides, as the Æbude, Orkades, Shetland, &c. It has the Irish sea on the west, the Deucealedonian on the north, and that part of the German ocean on the east, which in our maps is called the British or North sea. It is about three hundred miles long from north to south, and from fifty to one hundred and fifty in breadth from east to west, being indented, and nearly cut through in many places by bays or friths of the sea, as they are called, forming excellent harbours, at the ends and on the sides of which are several considerable rivers, besides lesser streams, abounding with fine salmon, trout, eels, and flounders.

Scotland, exclusive of its islands, lies between latitude fifty-four degrees thirty minutes, and fifty-nine degrees thirty minutes north, and between longitude one and six degrees west. The longest day is upwards of eighteen hours, and the shortest night five hours forty-five minutes, and in some of the Shetland isles less. The number of its inhabitants Templeman reckons one million five hundred thousand, which is half a million more than he computes in Ireland, though exclusive of the isles he makes the latter to contain more ground. The soil in general does not come up to that of England in fertility; not but that some counties, particularly the Lothians, Fife, Buchan, Angus, Mearns, Aberdeenshire, Ross, Murrayland, &c. have good store of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, Norway, &c. The skirts of the country, especially northward, abound with timber, particularly fir-trees, &c. of a vast magnitude.

The air is very temperate, and not half so cold as might be imagined in so northerly a climate. This, as in England, is owing to the warm vapours and breezes which come continually off the sea; and likewise purify the air, and puts it in such a constant agitation, as keeps the inhabitants from any remarkable epidemic distempers. Great part of the country, particularly towards the north and west, including the Grampian hills, is mountainous,

hilly, and heathy; but yielding good pasture in several places: between the higher grounds are many rich valleys, and always a stout stream both in the north and south parts, which produce corn and cattle; but the latter, with the horses, are mostly of a small breed. Great numbers of the black cattle are driven into England, and there being sold lean, after fattening in the English pastures, they furnish the London markets with delicate beef.

Scotland likewise breeds great numbers of sheep, many of which are sent into England, as is the greatest part of their wool. It has also a very good fishery of herring, cod, ling, salmon, &c. great quantities of which are exported, besides great plenty of haddock, whiting, skait, &c. with a variety of shell-fish, as mussels, wilks or periwinkles, cockles, clams or scallops, oysters, &c. for home-consumption.

Scotland has the advantage of England both for catching of herring sooner, and curing them better; the pickled herring of Glasgow, Lochbroom, &c. being equal to those of the Dutch: their situation for exporting them is likewise more commodious; so that they can be sooner at market than the Dutch, the Glasgow merchants on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and up the Straights; as the merchants of Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. on the Eastern coast, in the Baltic, and German ocean.

The Scots have manufactures of cloth, woollen stuffs, particularly plaids, some of variegated colours, others of scarlet, either of wool or silk, and finer than those made in any part of Britain. These are chiefly manufactured at Edinburgh; as are stockings, &c. at Aberdeen. Besides striped muslins, cambrics, and those tolerably fine, the main article of the Scottish manufacture is linen-cloth, vastly encouraged and improved by virtue of premiums, &c. within these few years; especially by the taking off the duty on it in England, and the prohibiting the wear of printed calicoes: for vast quantities of it are not only sent to England, but exported to our British colonies in North America. Vast quantities of the above goods are manufactured at Glasgow, where, and in the neighbouring towns, above fifty thousand men are constantly employed, besides women and children.

Scotland is said to have this advantage to boast of, which neither England, nor hardly any nation in Europe has, namely, that in every branch of its trade with other countries, the balance is on its side; that is, she sends out more commodities in value than she receives back; and consequently the difference or overplus must be made good in specie.

It is likewise observed, that by their late increase of commerce, the Scots have very much augmented their shipping; and yet they either build or buy vessels continually, more especially for the West-India, and the southern commerce.

Learning flourishes among them in five universities; namely, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, two at Aberdeen, and Edinburgh; in which are professors of most of the liberal arts and sciences, and those maintained with competent salaries.

Scotland has produced men of eminence in every branch of literature, and christianity seems to have been planted very early in this country; for Tertullian says, "That those parts of Britain into which the Romans had not penetrated, became subject to Christ."

The most ancient division of Scotland, with regard to its inhabitants, is into Scots and Picts; the former having possessed the Western isles, and the skirts of the country westward and northward; whilst the latter had all that part of the country which lay on the German ocean, till the Scots reduced them and their sovereignty at Abernethy, about the year 839. Another division is into Highlanders and Lowlanders; the former being very much of a martial turn, and speaking the original language called Erse, which is a dialect of Irish; whilst the latter are principally turned for the more placid arts of peace and agriculture, using a dialect of the English language, and their customs, which in a few generations the whole country is likely to adopt, as having now one and the same head; though these are not without numerous instances of warlike prowess.

When the Scots got possession of the country from the Picts, it seems to have been an heptarchy which was shared among seven princes: the first part contained Angus and Mearns; the second, Athold and Goverin; the third, Stradeern with Meneted; the fourth was Forthever; the fifth, Mar with Buchan; the sixth, Muref and Rofs; and the seventh, Caithness, which is divided in the middle by the Mound, a mountain which runs from the Western to the Eastern sea.

It is also naturally separated by the Grampian or Grantz-bain mountains, called in Latin *Mons Grampius*, which run the breadth of the country from south-west to north-east.

The capital rivers, particularly the Forth Clyde, Tay, and Nefs, &c. divide it into peninsulas; these running so far into the country as to be intercepted only by a small isthmus, or neck of land, but more especially the small distance of Loughness from the western sea.

The Romans parcelled it into the following people: 1. The Gadeni, containing Teviotdale, Merch, and Lauder; 2. Selgovæ, including Annandale and Niddale; 3. the Novantes, in which are comprised Gallaway, Carrick, Kyle, Cunningham, and Glotta; 4. The Damii, containing Clydesdale, Lennox, and Stirling; 5. Caledonia, containing Fife, Strathern, Argyle, Cantire, Lorn, Braidalbin, Perthshire, Angus, Mearns, Mar, Buchan, Murray, Lochabar, Rofs, Sutherland, Caithness, Strathnavern; and lastly, the Roman wall. But although the Romans called the country by those names, it was little known to them beyond the Forth.

Scotland may be divided into two classes; namely, South of the firth of Forth, whose capital, and that of the whole kingdom, is Edinburgh; and north of the same firth, the principal town in which is Aberdeen.

The shires of Scotland which, since the union, send one member each to parliament, are, 1. Aberdeen, 2. Air, 3. Argyle, 4. Bamff, 5. Berwick, 6. Bute and Caithness by turns, 7. Clackmannan and Kinross by turns, 8. Dumbarton, 9. Dumfries, 10. Edinburgh, 11. Elgin, 12. Fife, 13. Forfar, 14. Haddington, 15. Inverness, 16. Kincardine, 17. Kirkcubright, 18. Lanerk, 19. Linlithgow, 20. Nairn and Cromartie alternately, 21. Orkney and Zetland, 22. Peebles, 23. Perth, 24. Renfrew, 25. Rofs, 26. Roxburgh, 27. Selkirk, 28. Stirling, 29. Sutherland, and 30. Wigton.

The district of royal burghs which send alternately one member to parliament, are the following: 1. Air, Irwin, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbell-town. 2. Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury. 3. The city of Edinburgh. 4. Forreth, Nairn, Inverness, and Fortrose. 5. Pittenweem, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Craile, and Kilrennie. 6. Inverkeithing, Stirling, Dumfermling, Culross, and Queensferry. 7. Burntisland, Dysert, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn. 8. Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar. 9. Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervey. 10. Kirkcubright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, Annan, and Sanquhar. 11. Lanerk, Linlithgow,

Selkirk, and Peebles. 12. Renfrew, Glasgow, Ruglen, and Dumbarton. 13. Dingwall, Tayne, Dornock, Wick, and Kirkwall. 14. Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. 15. Wigton; Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranrawer.

All these shires and districts constitute the forty-five members of the British parliament which Scotland sends as its representatives, besides sixteen peers, chosen out of the body of the nobility, by virtue of the treaty of union between the two kingdoms.

Many salutary laws have been enacted since the union, particularly after the insurrections of 1715 and 1745, with a view for improving the Highlands, breaking the attachment of clans to their chieftains, and reconciling its inhabitants to the British government; for which purpose the forfeited estates have been appropriated: and in the late war with France great numbers of them were employed in his majesty's service, both in Germany, and more especially in North America, where nothing can surpass the valour and honour with which they have exerted themselves on repeated occasions, against the French and their Indian allies, to the very great diminution, and otherwise maiming and disabling of their corps. Numbers of charity-schools have also been erected to very considerable advantage, both in the Highlands and the isles, by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge. The civil government of the shires has been something altered since 1745, by the crown nominating sheriffs as his majesty's immediate deputies, who are taken now from among those gentlemen who are bred advocates at Edinburgh.

Some slight amendment as to servants, we are told, have lately been introduced in some parts; but were the gentlemen's views carried further, the emolument thence arising to their country would be much more considerable; namely, by encouraging their tenants and other inferior possessors of their lands with leases, and abating of the rigour of enormous services, in plowing, sowing, and reaping of the Laird's corn, with the bondage of grassums, or a sort of iniquitous fines, and the leading home their firing, besides numberless other dues and casualties, with the load of which the poor people are quite oppressed. All this would not only be a sensible relief to the occupiers, but in the end prove the real advantage of the proprietors, who thereby would have their rents the better secured, and more punctually paid. Besides, the generality of parish-schools are upon a very bad footing, and schoolmasters paid their salaries but very indifferently, by means of a few paltry measures of corn, assessed principally on the inferior tenants, and very miserably levied, to the great discouragement of literature: whereas, were a proper representation made of the above, and the bishops rents, &c. in Scotland, which at present are mostly impropriated into lay hands, and that not perhaps entirely free from the charge of sacrilege: were these, I say, applied for erecting of commodious schools, and increasing the salaries of their schoolmasters to be persons of ability and good morals, it is most evident what an advantage would thence accrue to the community in general, and to his majesty's service in particular: so that learning, which in several remote parts of the kingdom is almost at the last gasp, might be revived, affection to his majesty's most auspicious government established every where, piety and virtue promoted, and consequently a number of proper hands either continually employed in the manufactures, fisheries, and agriculture of the kingdom; or taken, as national exigencies required, into the service of their king and country against the common enemy of Great-Britain, for the mutual interest of both the united crowns; and this we see has been very wisely done of late. But to proceed: The parliament of Scotland before the union, like that of England before the reign of Edward I. sat all in one house, and the chancellor was president or speaker. It consisted of three-estates, viz. first, the bishops and mitred abbots; secondly, the greater or lesser barons. But no debate was suffered in the house before the revolution. The business was carried on in the following manner: a committee was chosen consisting of thirty-two persons, who received all the bills presented, and

if they were approved of, they were twice read in the house, and then put to vote. The above committee were called Lords of the Articles, and the manner of chusing them greatly enlarged the powers of the crown. The king appointed eight, who were generally dependant on himself; these chuse eight more, and the sixteen thus elected, made choice of the remainder. Thus in almost every instance, the court had a majority.

The parliament of Scotland being now immersed in that of Great Britain, the courts of civil judicature now in Scotland are, 1. The college of justice, or a venerable bench of fifteen senators, or lords of session in ordinary, who administer justice at Edinburgh in the parliament-house there, both according to law and equity, but no juries are admitted in this court. 2. The justice or justiciary court, which is the law-court principally for criminal causes. It consists of a justice-general, justice-clerk, and five other judges, who are lords of the session. By these being joined with a pannel of fifteen out of forty-five cited like juries in England, all causes are tried, and by act of parliament 1748, are to hold assizes all over the kingdom twice every year, being thence called lords of the circuit. 3. The court of exchequer, which is made like that in England. 4. The court of chancery. 5. The sheriff's court in every county, who decides controversies among the inhabitants relating to matters of inferior concernment. 6. Justices of the peace, with the same powers as in England. 7. The commissaries (the principal of which is at Edinburgh) all over the kingdom; in this court are pleaded actions relating to wills, tythes, and other ecclesiastical matters. 8. The court of admiralty. And 9. A delegated number of privy-counsellors for Scotland from that of Great Britain.

The several orders and degrees in Scotland are, 1. The king, now sovereign of Great Britain. 2. The prince of Scotland, or the king's eldest son, now the prince of Wales, or the prince royal of Great Britain. 3. Dukes, said to be first brought into this kingdom about the year 1398; marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons or simple lords, the same as in England. 4. Knights, also the same as in the other kingdom. 5. Lairds or barons, being such as anciently held lands of the king *in capite*, some of whom are possessed of several baronies, and may make other barons for the sake of a vote at elections, and who now alone chuse the representatives of shires to sit in parliament. 6. Gentlemen, as advocates, graduates, &c. and, citizens, merchants, and burghers, &c. with the commonalty.

The established religion of Scotland is the calvinistical or presbyterian, as contained in the confession of faith authorized in the first parliament of king James VI. or which is much the same, the confession of divines at Westminster, which the church (commonly called the kirk) of Scotland have adopted.

In the time of episcopacy in Scotland, once something different from that in England, there was the archbishopric of St. Andrew's, whose suffragans were Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Dumblane, Brechin, Ross, Caithness, and Orkney. The archbishopric of Glasgow, under which were Galloway, Lismore or Argyle, and the western isles.

Besides these they had sixty-eight presbyteries, as Dunfermline, Chirnside, Kelfo, Earlieston, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Dunbar, Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow, Perth, Dunkeld, Auchterarder, Stirling, Dumblane, Dumfries, Perpont, Lochmaban, Middleby, Wigtown, Kircudbright, Stranraer, Air, Irwin, Paisley, Dunbarton, Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanerk, Biggar, Denune, Innerary, Cambleton, Kilmore, Skey, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, Cowper, Dumfermline, Meegle, Dundee, Arbroth or Aberbrothock, Forfar, Brechin, Mearns, Aberdeen, Kincardin or Kincarden-O'Neil, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turrey, Fordyce, Ellon, Strathbogy, Abernethy, Elgin, Forreth, Inverness, Aberlour, Chanrie, Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch, Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland.

Under this was a session in every parish, consisting of the minister as moderator or president, and the worthiest persons in it, called elders. 2. A presbytery, com-

posed of a number of ministers, between twelve and twenty, more or less, with ruling elders or laicks from each parish. Here in times of episcopacy the bishop presided; now one of the ministers is chosen moderator. They judge cases too intricate for the session; examine such as would enter into orders; settle ministers in parishes, also schoolmasters, &c. 3. The provincial synod, who meet twice every year, which is made up of more or less presbyteries, and their respective members. 4. The general assembly or convocation, which is the supreme judicature and ultimate resort; appeals lying from the session, presbytery, and synods to it.

And now that presbytery or calvinism has been established in Scotland since the revolution, the same courts and governments are retained, with some little difference in the manner of procedure: at present therefore, instead of bishops, there are thirteen provincial synods.

The method of proceeding against delinquents in the ecclesiastical courts is carried on in the following manner. The person accused is summoned before the kirk session, which is a meeting of the ministers and elders every Sunday; if he will not abide by their judgment he may appeal to the presbytery which meets every six weeks, and from thence to the synod, which meets twice in a year; and if he still remains obstinate, he may appeal to the general assembly, which meets once every year at Edinburgh; but from their determination lies no appeal: it is finally binding, and he must either submit or be excommunicated.

In this kingdom are several dissenters or episcopalians, who originally in their extemporary prayers used the Lord's prayer and the Gloria; but they mostly have adopted now the church of England form: however, the non-jurors among them are not permitted to have meeting-houses, and suffered only to preach and read the divine service to a very small number, since the year 1745; whereas such ministers as take the oaths, and pray for his majesty in express terms, have meeting-houses. Of the presbyterians there are several dissenting sects, as Eiskinites, Gibonites, from the ministers of that name, who have seceded from the church of Scotland, and upon that account called Seceders: also mountaineers, &c. as preaching in the open fields and on the mountains: these are also called Camerians.

The salt of Scotland, which is principally manufactured in what they call pans or caldrons, is said to be stronger and better than that of Shields and Newcastle, cures fish to greater advantage, and is so much the more valued abroad, that large quantities of it are exported every year to Germany, Norway, the Baltic, &c.

It has been observed that the wine-trade sometimes runs against the Scotch, in point of advantage, especially if the article of French brandy and French wine be admitted; the smuggling of which is at present said to be in a great measure at an end every where, especially in the north. But that alone excepted, it is well assured, that allowing the lead, corn, tobacco, and sometimes salt, which Scotland exports for wines, which they receive in return from whatever country, the balance is not against them; for were these wines brought even from Spain, the balance would be still more in their favour, on account of their fish and linen, both which are good merchandize on the Spanish side of the bay of Biscay.

The goods Scotland receives from England bears no proportion to those it sends thither; for the principal article which it takes is its woollen cloths of the finer sort only, and some silks; in lieu of which England takes off their wool, cattle, linen, muslin, corn, and nearly all their produce except fish and salt.

At Inverness in particular, we are told that the Sconce or Oliver's fort, is laid out of late into convenient places for the working of silks.

Among the forts and garrisons of this kingdom, as Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton castles, with Fort William, &c. we beg leave to insert an account here, though something out of place, as having been mislaid or forgot, concerning the fort on Ardelear Point, a regular fortification lately built in Scotland, since the trouble

troubles of 1745, and one of the largest in Britain. It stands on a narrow neck of land or peninsula made by the sea, and called Ardesear, about eight miles east of Inverness, and opposite to Chanery on the Murray firth where narrowest, being not much above a musket-shot over to the Ross side, has a ditch cut across the neck of land, into which the tide flows, with stout draw-bridges. It is said to be larger than Gibraltar, and built after the same plan; and will contain upwards of ten thousand men when completed. To the land-side, towards the kirk of Ardesear, this citadel has guns quite level with the ground, and above these large battering pieces; on the Chanery side is a sloping impregnable sand-bank, about thirty feet in the base, as a defence on that side, with walls, ramparts, ravelins, and guns, all properly ranged around it. Here is a draw-well of the finest water, which was the first work done here, and found by digging to a proper depth, the soil being very sandy and barren; from whence it appears, that the like advantage might be procured by human labour, even in the dry deserts of Arabia or Africa. And from Ardesear has been made by the military a new road over the Cairn of Month, Kincardine O'Neal, or the low road for Edinburgh, even to the town of Perth, communicating with general Wade's well known road; so that the king's forces may now soon and easily traverse all the mountainous, and otherwise inaccessible parts of Scotland. Since the demolition of Fort George at Inverness in 1745, this place has been built as a bridge on the Highlands; but Oliver built a sconce or regular citadel near the mouth of them, which lies a little below Inverness, and continued till the Restoration, when it was ordered to be demolished; apparently for no other view, but its being a monument of the Protector.

The first and most antient university in Scotland is that dedicated to the apostle St. Andrew, the tutelar saint of that nation. The story of which, as related by the monkish writers, is, that in the year 805, Achaius, king of Scotland, and Hungus king of the Picts, were engaged in a war with Athelstan king of the West Saxons, and both armies being met in the evening near Haddington, in East Lothian, deferred to engage till next morning. About midnight king Achaius being in his tent at his devotions, St. Andrew appeared to him in a most glorious manner, with the ensigns of his martyrdom, and assured him of victory. Accordingly next morning both armies met, the Saxons were defeated with great slaughter, and their king killed in the field. In memory of which Achaius put his kingdom under the protection of St. Andrew.

The city of St. Andrew is the capital of Fifeshire in Scotland, in Latin *Adreanopolis*, or *fanum Sancti Andreae*, has its name from St. Andrew, the tutelar saint of Scotland, whose bones are said to have been brought hither from Patras, a town of Peloponnesus, by one Regulus a Greek monk, in the year 408, a man in that age much esteemed for his piety, as appears by the church dedicated to him, and called by his name. From him also, as old writers report, this town was at first called Regimunt, or Killrimunt, that is, Mons sancti Reguli; for we read that Oengus, Hengust, Ungus, or (Angus) a king of the Picts, granted to God and St. Andrew, that he should be head of all the churches within the Pictish dominions: and he built the above-mentioned church in the fifth century, which he also called Kyle-ri-mont. But the name of St. Andrew's has prevailed for many ages.

It is also manifest from old manuscripts, that this was one of the principal seats of the Culdees, i. e. according to some, *Cultores Dei*, worshippers of God. But this seeming a strained derivation, and the grand receptacle, or seminary of those religious votaries, being at I-columb-ryle, in the little island of St. Columbus, west of Mull in Scotland; the name is rather thought to be of Erse or Irish, originally denoting their living in cells about a church, burying-ground, or such like consecrated place, and devoted to the service of God. They had the care and direction of holy things, from the first reception of Christianity in those parts.

Alexander I. king of Scotland, founded, say some, a priory here, for regular canons who were monks of the order of St. Augustine; the government of the Picts having been abolished in Britain: And Kenneth III. transferred the Episcopal see from Abernethy to St. Andrew's, about the year 840.

So that St. Andrew's is an ancient, and once was a flourishing city, the metropolis of all Scotland, the seat of the first university, and before the revolution, the see of an archbishop, who was primate of all Scotland. There still remain the marks of venerable antiquity, the ruins of the cathedral church and monastery, which abundantly shew their ancient glory and magnificence.

It is remarkable for a fine situation, standing in a plain with a most pleasing prospect to the German ocean, and north of a promontory of Fifeshire, which the seamen call Fifeness. It is surrounded with extensive corn-fields, abounding in excellent wheat and barley, with other grain; and delightful downs, called the Links, lie on the sea side towards the north. The famous physician Cardan esteemed it the most healthy town he ever lived in, having occasion to experience it for some months, when he came over from Italy, at the request of the Pope, to prescribe to Archbishop John Hamilton, at which time he recovered of a consumption. And twenty years before this, it had the approbation of the most eminent physicians of the country; when a house was fitted up here for the reception of Magdalen, daughter of Francis I. king of France, who married James V. king of Scotland, in 1537; but that lady died shortly after her arrival at Holyrood-house, in Edinburgh, and never reached St. Andrew's.

Of old, the town consisted of four large streets, lying from east to west almost parallel to one another. The most northerly of the four, called Swallow-street, though formerly the principal, is now entirely ruined, not so much as a house remaining in it. The other three from their regularity, do not seem to have been a fortuitous concurrence, as it were of houses, as most of the other towns in the country are; all of them terminating eastward at the cathedral, which look upon each other, and seem to bewail their decaying and mouldering state: for though the town was formerly about two miles in circuit, now hardly remains one thousand houses; and of those near two hundred are become ruinous and not habitable. The number of souls here still amounts to above four thousand. But many of the inhabitants have little or nothing to do, the place having neither trade nor manufactures. Though at the same time it has a harbour; but this is capable of receiving only small vessels. Near the town are quarries, in which is plenty of free-stone, and of this all the houses are built.

Before the reformation this city was crowded, both on account of trade and religion, pilgrims resorting hither in great numbers to visit the relics of St. Andrew. Here were two other religious houses, namely, a Franciscan and Dominican priory, besides that of the order of St. Augustine; which last, some make to have been founded (otherwise than is above-mentioned) by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, who died in 1139, and established upon some of them revenues formerly belonging to the antient Cu'dees of this place. James Stuart, afterwards earl of Murray and regent of Scotland, with whom Buchanan was a particular favourite, and who in return, commends him very highly in his history, was in his younger days prior of it. This monastery was more like the magnificent palace of a prince, than a convent of monks, professing poverty, as still appears from its grand ruins, and particularly by the wall of hewn-stone that encompassed it with several battlements and turrets.

Here is now only one parish-church remaining, namely, that of the Holy Trinity. There are two others, but these are rather chapels; the one to St. Salvator's college; of which, however, no use is made, it having no endowment, and the Provost of that college being often a layman, even in a Presbyterian sense.

The

The other is the chapel belonging to St. Leonard's college, the Provost of which must be a minister.

The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient and stately edifice, built with fine free-stone, in the form of a cross; and at its west end is a handsome spire, which is in good repair. In it is a fine monument for Archbishop Sharpe, who was assassinated upon a moor by the devils or blind zealots, called Wigs, in the reign of Charles II. as he was coming home in his coach. This Dr. Sharp was originally a Presbyterian minister, who being deputed by the assembly of the kirk, to come up to the court of that prince, for the redress of some grievances his brethren loudly complained of; he was prevailed on to embrace the doctrine of the church in London, and accepting of the see of St. Andrew's, came back to his own country, vested with the dignity of their metropolitan: and hence their resentment and premeditated malice, thus barbarously vented themselves. He was a man of great piety, and no less eminent for his learning. This monument was erected by the archbishop's brother, Sir William Sharpe, Bart. who, order in to secure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, settled six thousand Scottish marks, which is above three hundred pounds sterling, to the city of St. Andrew's, for keeping it in constant repair: which has had the desired effect; for the magistrates are very careful of it, and would be very severe upon any who should attempt to deface it.

On the north side of the town stood the old castle, of which now nothing remains but the walls. It was built by Roger de Bellomont, bishop of St. Andrew's, who died in the year 1202, being second son of Robert de Bellomont, earl of Leicester, and chancellor of Scotland. It was repaired by Cardinal Beaton or Bethune, who was the Pope's nuncio, and Metropolitan of this see; and also by archbishop Hamilton: the former of which procured Mr. George Wishart, a zealous reformer, to be burnt here in the parade, while from his window he gluted his eyes with so horrid a spectacle: but he himself was afterwards assassinated in 1546 in the very same place. In revenge of whose death, the French, with the consent of the queen-regent of Scotland, attacked it, from whom it suffered greatly. But at the Reformation it suffered more from the fury of the populace; and since the Revolution its ruin has been completed.

East of the castle are the ruins of the stately cathedral of St. Andrew's, founded by bishop Arnold, who died in 1163, and finished by bishop Lamberton, who died in 1328. It was in length from east to west three hundred and seventy feet, and the cross from south to north one hundred and eighty; its breadth sixty-five, and its height one hundred feet. Though some draw another kind of ichnography, making it seven feet longer and two broader than St. Peter's church at Rome. So that with regard to its height, as well as the beauty of its pillars, and the symmetry of the whole fabric, it was one of the best Gothic structures in the world. It was near demolished at the Reformation; but in some measure repaired by the succeeding archbishops. But since the Revolution it has been wholly in ruins, as we see it at this day.

Near the rudera of the cathedral, are still remaining the walls of the very ancient chapel of St. Rule (the Regulus above-mentioned), with the great square spire still entire. It is one hundred and five feet high, and made of such large and durable stones, that though built so many ages ago, yet so little has it suffered by the injuries of the weather, that a small expence would save it from falling for many ages yet to come. And as this is probably one of the most ancient monuments of antiquity in Great Britain, it is a pity it should go to ruin for want of a suitable reparation. Beside, this would be the most proper chapel and chapter-house for the Knights of the most ancient order of the Thistle, since under the patronage of the apostle St. Andrew (whose relics were preserved at this place), that honourable order had its rise and foundation: and by king James VII's (i. e. James II. of England) letters-patent for reviving and restoring this order of knighthood,

which were dated at Windsor the twenty-sixth of May, 1687, it appears that the Knights of the Thistle of St. Andrew, formerly held their chapters in the great church of St. Andrew: upon the demolition of which his said Majesty ordered them for the future to be kept at the Chapel-royal of Holyrood-house.

The principal ornament of this city is the University, which at present consists of three colleges. It was founded by archbishop Henry Wardlaw, in the year 1412; and he obtained very ample privileges and immunities from Pope Benedict XIII. which were afterwards confirmed to them by king James I. of Scotland, and several succeeding princes of that kingdom. In the time of Episcopacy, the archbishops of St. Andrew's were chancellors of the University. The rector is annually chosen, and by the statutes he ought to be one of the principals of the three colleges here, which are called St. Salvator's, St. Leonards, and New College.

The college of St. Salvator, commonly called the Old College, was founded by James Kennedy, archbishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1448, who was grandson to king Robert III. He erected the edifice, furnished it with costly ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient revenues for a doctor, bachelor, and licentiate of divinity, four professors of philosophy, and eight burars or poor scholars. The earl of Caithness settled a maintenance for a professor of philology or humanity. The aforesaid bishop also founded a church or large vaulted chapel to it, which is covered with free-stone, and beautified with a lofty towering steeple all of hewn stone, and in it his monument of curious workmanship is still to be seen. It has a good library, founded by Dr. Skeen, professor of divinity, and principal of it, which by the donations of learned men, is now very well furnished with good books. He also repaired and augmented the college-fabric, having made a collection for that purpose. The common-hall and schools are vastly large, and the cloisters and private lodgings for the masters and scholars have been very magnificent and convenient; but the fabric of late years has become very much out of repair; nor are the college-revenues able to support it. In this college are three silver maces, as old as its foundation: one of them of the finest workmanship, gilt, and weighs seventeen pounds. These, with six other maces sent to the other colleges in Scotland, were found in archbishop Kennedy's tomb in the reign of king Charles II. and supposed to have been buried there at the time of the Reformation, in order to save them from the violence and fury of the times, particularly in Scotland, when every thing adorned with images was defaced, if not destroyed.

St. Leonard's college was founded also before the Reformation, by James Hepburn, prior of St. Andrew's, in the reign of king James V. and afterwards patronized by the earl of Lenox, with salaries for a principal or warden, who is always a doctor of divinity, four professors of philosophy, and maintenance for eight burars, exhibitioners, or poor scholars. To these Sir John Scot of Scot-Starvet added a professor of philology, with a genteel salary, and augmented the library very considerably. Of late it has also been very much increased by Sir John Wedderburn, doctor of physic, who, at his death, left his large collection of books to it. Here also is the famous manuscript of the history of Scotland, called Chronicon Scoticum, written by John of Fordun, who was a Monk there. The rector or minister of St. Leonard's church is commonly the principal of this college, who has a better revenue, and more students, than any of the other two colleges.

In order to keep up the ancient skill of archery, and a taste for manly exercise and innocent amusement, a prize of a silver arrow is annually given for the students of this college to shoot with bows and arrows; and the winner appends his coat of arms to it on a silver plate.

By an act made in the year twenty, George II. the colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard have been united, in pursuance of an agreement which they themselves made for that purpose.

The New College, or St. Mary's, was founded by James Bethune, archbishop, with endowments in it for two professors, always doctors in divinity; the one styled principal professor of theology, and the other simply professor of theology; and some students in the same faculty; for no philosophy is taught here, nor any scholars entertained in it; only such students of the other colleges as have passed through a course of philosophy, may enter themselves, and finish their studies in it.

A professor of mathematics was of late years added to this university; as was also, not long since, a professor of medicine, with a handsome endowment, namely, the interest of one thousand pounds, given by his grace James the late duke of Chandois, whom the university, upon the death of the duke of Athol, in gratitude, chose to be their chancellor; which office is during life; and to it alone, and that of the vice-chancellor, belong the conferring of all university-degrees.

Upon the establishment of Presbytery, at the Revolution, king William sent his *Comte d'elire* to chuse the aforesaid duke of Athol their chancellor.

Mr. James Gregory, the first professor of mathematics in this university, famous for his knowledge in that science and astronomy, erected a commodious observatory in the college-gardens, having procured a contribution to be made for that purpose. He also furnished it with several mathematical instruments.

St. Leonard's and New College having a better revenue to support them than that of St. Salvator, are consequently in much better repair.

In New College king Charles I. held a parliament, in a spacious room, with three rows of seats one above another, which will contain four hundred persons; and in the middle of the area there is a table for the clerks and other officers. It still retains the name of the parliament-room, and is sometimes made use of for public exercises. Though here are no scholars, it is the best kept of all the three colleges.

The students of the university wear scarlet or red gowns: and it has produced many learned men; among others, the famous lord Napier, inventor of the logarithms, and the bones which bear his name, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Andrew Balfour, and the great Scottish lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie, &c.

At St. Andrew's is no harbour of any consequence, the main ocean coming up to the city-walls. And they have some ships, at least barks, and other small coasting-vessels, especially for the herring-fishery, which, in its season, is just at their doors. Though this city is so full of ruins, and decayed structures, yet it is still a handsome, well-built, pleasant place. Here also are the rudera of a strong citadel, which was built by Oliver Cromwell, by means of which, during his usurpation, he commanded the city and country from the firth of Forth to that of Tay.

The above-mentioned prior James Hepburn, at his own expence, walled in two-thirds of this city with watch-towers at proper distances; which wall is by some reckoned the best in Britain; and his arms are still in many parts of it.

The small harbour of St. Andrew's has suffered greatly by the encroachments of the sea. The pier is founded upon a rock about four hundred and forty feet in length; but this rock runs out five hundred feet further into the sea, at the point of which stands a beacon: so that the great swell of the sea breaking over the rock between this beacon and the pier-head, renders the harbour very dangerous. In 1728 it was proposed to repair this harbour, and for this end the pier to be carried as far as the beacon: accordingly a brief was granted; but the collections were insufficient to make any great advances, unless the two pennies act of impost on ale would answer such beneficial purposes.

This city still enjoys some privileges from its original charter yet extant; by which King David incorporated it in the year 1153.

From all that has been said it will appear, that this ancient city, and its university too, are in a very declining state. The archbishop's seat, and that of the

ecclesiastical courts kept there, besides the above-mentioned great resort of pilgrims to the convents and the chapel of St. Rule, on account of St. Andrew's relics, brought great business thither; which being now for a long time disused, and a new college erected at Edinburgh, and another at the new-town of Aberdeen, contribute greatly to the decay of both the town and university of St. Andrew's.

Formerly, in civil matters, St. Andrew's was the seat of a stewardry for Fife: but this, and other hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, have been lodged in the crown, by a late act of the British parliament, for valuable considerations.

Before the revolution, at which memorable æra presbyterianism came to be legally established in Scotland, the archbishop of St. Andrew's had under him the twelve following bishoprics, namely, Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Dumblain, Brechin, Ross, Caithness, and the Orkneys. The diocese of St. Andrew's Proper contained Fifeshire, part of Perthshire, and part of Angus and Mearns. St. Andrew's was also one of the seats of the sixty-eight presbyteries under episcopacy, as it is at present under presbyterianism, and constitutes one of the four presbyteries, of which the synod of Fife is at present composed.

St. Andrew's is the third in rank of the district of royal boroughs, the other four being Dundee, Perth, Coupar, and Forfar, which send one member to parliament alternately every seven years.

In the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's are two very agreeable seats belonging to the Leslies Earls of Leven, which are called Melvil and Balgony.

St. Andrew's is situated eight miles south-east of Dundee, and fourteen north-east of Edinburgh, latitude fifty-six degrees twenty minutes north; longitude, two degrees twenty-five minutes west.

The second university in Scotland is Glasgow, in describing of which we shall give an account of the city, its trade and manufactures.

Glasgow is a large well-built city in the county of Lanerk or Clyddale, and situated on the east bank of the Clyde, over which is a stone bridge of eight arches, built at the sole expence of Gavin Dunbar, archbishop of Glasgow, 1440.

Glasgow, in Latin *Glasguinensis*, is a very antient city, and in the Erse language signifies a greyhound. The story of which is as follows:

In the fifth century Kentigern, called by the Scots St. Mungo, resided in a cell where the great church now stands, and converted many of the natives to the christian religion. Amongst the rest of his converts was a lady who had received a ring from her husband who was gone on a journey, with strict charge to keep it safe till his return. The lady walking one day by the side of the river, the ring dropped off, and she was in the greatest perplexity, how to recover it. She employed men to search for it, but all was in vain. At last she told her case to St. Mungo, who bid her not be afraid but trust in God. Accordingly the holy man went with her to the river-side, at the place where the ring was lost. The saint looking up to heaven prayed that God would by a signal act of his power confirm his ministry; which was immediately done; for he called on the fish who had swallowed the ring to come on shore; when behold a miracle! a large salmon jumped out of the water, and laid the ring at the feet of the saint. The lady's husband returned, and hearing of the affair, was converted to christianity. The fish with the ring in his mouth is the arms of Glasgow to this day. The reason why a grey-hound is likewise used in the arms is, that a dog of that species waited at the place till the ring was found.

In the middle of the city stands the tolbooth or town-house, of hewn-stone, with convenient apartments for the magistrates, and a very lofty tower, with bells which chime every hour. From this and the market-place contiguous run the four principal streets in the form of a cross, each adorned with public structures, and open: so that from hence the whole town may be seen as from a centre. The houses are built uniform, of stone, being generally six stories, and some more, mostly supported

ported by large and square Doric pillars, with arches opening into the streets, which are spacious and well-paved. In the higher part of the city, at the end of one of the streets, stands the cathedral of St. Mungo, a vast pile, still in good repair, this having been the see of an archbishop before the revolution, whose patron and bishop, Mungo, about the year 500; lies buried in that part of it called the barony, now serving entirely for the use of the common people. It is divided into two other churches, one over the other, called the upper and lower. Its several rows of pillars, very high towers, with a lofty spire, the highest in Scotland, rising from a square tower in the middle of the cross, are of surprising architecture. There are convenient apartments for the meeting of the presbytery, which consist of nineteen parishes, and also of the provincial synod of Glasgow and Air, which is composed of one hundred twenty-seven parishes or seven presbyteries. The cathedral church-yard is the common burying-ground. From hence to the river is an extent of about a mile, and half of that upon a descent. Here are several hospitals or alms-houses, and many ornamental spires. The ruinous castle near the cathedral was the palace of the archbishop, who was once legal lord of the city, and fenced in with a very high wall of hewn stone, from which is a fine prospect into the city. Here is an university; in which indeed there is only one college, but a stately fabric, consisting of two large squares of very noble stone buildings, and adorned with a high tower, turrets, and separated from the rest of the town by a very high wall. The front towards the city is of beautiful architecture and hewn stone. It was founded in 1453, by James II. of Scotland, and the following year bishop William Turnbull erected the college at his own expence. Its privileges granted by Pope Nicholas V. the same as those of Bologna in Italy, were confirmed by succeeding princes, and benefactions besides made it by the parliaments and nobility of Scotland, particularly the earl of Dundonald, the archbishops, and the city of Glasgow; the ground on which it stands, with some adjacent fields, having been given it by the family of Hamilton, and particularly two very handsome exhibitions for the like number of students of divinity for four years, the latter part of which they are appointed to study at Leyden in Holland. On this foundation was the ingenious Mr. Macknight, minister of Maybole, and author of the *New Harmony of the Gospels*; as also the late Mr. Lewis Chapman, minister of Petty, near Inverness; Mr. M'Laurin, the mathematician, and many others. Its members are a rector, a dean of faculty, a principal, who teaches divinity, three philosophy professors or regents, professors of the civil and canon law, mathematics, &c. Here are well planted walks, and pleasant gardens, particularly a physic-garden. The library is well stocked with books and manuscripts, especially through the care of the learned Dr. Fall, afterwards prebend of York. The students lodge in the college, which at Edinburgh, &c. they do not; and the principal and professors have handsome apartments there, and good salaries. During episcopacy the archbishops were perpetual chancellors, which honour is now enjoyed by the duke of Montrose, and the principal acts as vice-chancellor. The famous Rutherford author of *Lex Rex*, Cameron, &c. were educated here. Professor Simpson, who of late years made so great a noise, and was so subtle a casuist in the Socinian controversy, taught divinity here; till the church-judicatories suspended him for life. Several Roman stones, with inscriptions dug up in 1740 near Kirkentilloch, have been added to the antiquities in this university.

Though the Clyde be navigable up to the town for small vessels, yet Newport-Glasgow, nearer the mouth of the river, used to be the harbour for those of large burthen, where there is a good quay or wharf, and a custom-house. But at present the merchants have entered into an association to make the river navigable as far as the city for ships of large burden. Here also, or at Greenock, ships are repaired, fitted out, and laid up. Lighters carry the goods to Glasgow, where is carried on a considerable foreign trade, the merchants of this

city sending about fifty sail every year to Virginia, New England, and other British colonies in America; for which they are more commodiously situated than London, and the passage much shorter, and in the time of war safer, as they stretch away, when out of the Clyde-firth, directly north-west for the capes of Virginia. They have lately purchased a harbour on the firth of Forth, near Alloa, for reshipping their sugars and tobacco to Holland, Germany, and the Baltic. Their home-manufactures are very fine plaids, both filken and woollen, called Glasgow plaids, and striped muslins for aprons, great quantities of which are sent all over Great Britain and the American colonies, where they fetch a good price, besides various sorts of linen-manufactures. Here are houses for refining of sugars and distilling spirits from melasses. Their herring fishery is very considerable; and they cure that fish so well as to be reckoned of equal goodness with the Dutch herrings.

Upon the malt-act extending to Scotland, a measure which was then generally disliked, but produced no bad effects, only that the people made an insurrection in this city, and destroyed the house and furniture of their representative in parliament, Daniel Campbell, Esq; to the amount of above 6000*l.* sterling damage, who voted for it, which the town was obliged to make good; and the remainder of the two-pennies act for the term of thirteen years to come of it, which they enjoyed, was appropriated by parliament for that purpose, till the said sum was paid. In the ninth year of the present reign this two-pennies act was renewed for twenty-five years longer, and the villages of Gorbels and Newport-Glasgow included.

Glasgow gives title of earl to the Boyle family. Ever since the Reformation this city has been famous for its steady attachment to the protestant religion, as also their firm adherence to revolution-principles and the Hanover succession. In the insurrection of 1715 they sent a body of volunteers to serve the king against the earl of Marr: and in the like disturbance of 1745, the young Chevalier and his highlanders levied contributions here, compounding their demand of fifteen thousand pound for five thousand guineas, which were immediately paid them. The inhabitants are very staunch presbyterians, and remarkable for their strict observance of the christian sabbath, and the performance of religious duties on it, hardly any stirring abroad after divine-service, from prayers, reading, and singing of psalms.

This city formerly sent a member to the Scottish parliament; but since the Union it has been joined with Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, which district of royal boroughs send but one member to the British parliament alternately. In the neighbourhood is a seat of the duke of Montrose, which family has considerable estates and interest hereabouts.

Glasgow lies twenty-five miles north-west of Lanerk, and forty-two west of Edinburgh. Latitude fifty-five degrees fifty-six minutes north longitude, four degrees twelve minutes west.

The next universities in Scotland are those of Aberdeen. Most writers concerning Aberdeen have been led into an error, by calling it one city, and one university, whereas it is actually two: viz. Old Aberdeen and New Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen, in Latin *Aberdonca*, is beautifully situated on the south of the river Don, where it empties itself into the German ocean; was the seat of the bishop, having a large and stately cathedral, commonly called St. Machar's, most part of which is now destroyed. It is moreover adorned on the south-side with King's college (so called from king James IV. who assumed the patronage of it), wherein is a principal and sub-principal, with three regents, or professors of philosophy, of which the sub-principal is one. Here are also professors of divinity, civil law, physic, humanity, and the oriental languages, that is, for each faculty one. In the church before-mentioned, is a most stately monument, erected to the memory of bishop Elphinston, who built most of it, A. D. 1500; and hard by the church is a library, well furnished with good books.

This university is not inferior to any in Scotland; one side is covered with slate, the rest with lead; and owes

much of its present splendor to Mr. Frazer, commonly known by the name of Catalogus. The church, with its turret or steeple, is of hewn stone: the top of it is vaulted with a double cross arch, about which is a king's crown, having five coronets, supported by as many stone-pillars, and a round globe of stone, with two gilded crosses closing the crown. In 1631 it was overturned by a storm, but rebuilt soon after in a more stately manner. King Charles I. gave it an endowment for eight burghers, out of the revenues of the vacant bishoprics; from whence this college, and that in the new town, which made up one university, was called the Caroline university, or the university of king Charles. His son Charles II. also, by advice of parliament, in 1672, gave the benefices of vacant churches in several dioceses to this college for seven years. The bull for erecting this university was granted by Pope Alexander IV. to king James IV. and William Elphinston, the above-mentioned bishop of Aberdeen, procured it as ample privileges as any in Christendom, particularly like those of Paris and Bononia. The bishop built most of the college, and furnished the great steeple with ten bells, &c. Over the Don, is a lofty stone-bridge of one arch. About a mile from hence, is New Aberdeen, situate at the mouth of the Dee, as the other is at the mouth of the Don, and therefore by some called Aberdeen, and by others Bon Accord, from its motto. New Aberdeen is the capital of the sheriffdom of that name; the seat of the sheriff for the trial of causes, and of the country courts, which are kept in the tolbooth near the great steeple at the cross; it has a prison and work-house. That it had a mint also formerly, appears by several coins preserved in the cabinet of the curious, with this inscription, *Urbs Aberdonae*. The streets are paved with flint, or a hard stone much like it. At the west end of it is a little round hill, from the bottom of which there issues a spring, called the Aberdonian spaw, because it comes very near the quality of the spaw water in the bishopric of Liege. The curious are referred, for a particular account of it, to a treatise written by Dr. William Barclay: This spaw, and good part of the green near it, is walled round, and has commodious apartments, with a cascade for the convenience of bathing both sexes apart. Over the Dee, about a mile from the city, is a famous bridge of seven arches, built of free-stone, by bishop Gavin Dunbar. Besides other public buildings, here is a church handsomely built of free-stone, in the high-street; and near the port or wharf is a custom-house. The market-place is very beautiful and spacious, and the adjoining streets very handsome; most of the houses being built of stone, and the inhabitants as gay, genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city of Scotland. The private buildings are commonly four stories high, or more, with handsome sashed windows, and gardens and orchards behind them; so that the city, at a distance, looks like a wood. The town is built upon three hills, but the greatest part of it on the highest, to which is an easy ascent from the plain. Aberdeen is one of the most considerable places in the north of Scotland, either for extent, trade, or beauty of the buildings, both in public and private. Of the first sort, the chief is the University or Marischal college, originally a Franciscan monastery, built by George Keith, earl Marshal, in the year 1593, and from him called the Marshal college; but since his time, the city of Aberdeen hath adorned and beautified it with several additional buildings. And should the present exiled family be restored, this seat of the muses might again rear its head, and flourish under his auspices. Here is a principal, three professors of philosophy, one of humanity, one of divinity, one of mathematics, and one of physic. Add to this, the school founded by Dr. Dunn, which has a head master, and three ushers, handsomely endowed; another school for teaching music; St. Nicholas church (formerly divided into three churches), built of free-stone, with a lofty steeple, covered with lead; an alms-house, and three hospitals. Nor must we forget the library, founded at the charge of the city, supplied with excellent books from the benefactions of several learned persons, particularly the late bishop

Burnet, and furnished with mathematical instruments: In this college, Mess. Thomas Blackwell, father and son, were successively principals, and both writers of some eminence, especially the latter, having wrote *The Life of Homer, The Court of Augustus, Mythology, &c.* was an excellent humanist, and had a beautiful seat built on an island near the influx of the river Dee. Here the famous Mr. Colin Maclaurin was professor of mathematics, till he was called to the university of Edinburgh, where he died. That learned professor of mathematics, Mr. Stewart, is also well known for his commentary on Sir Isaac Newton's treatises of curves. Both rivers, Don and Dee, are famous for salmon, of which vast quantities are taken. Here they make excellent linen, and worsted stockings; of which last manufacture some are so fine, as to be sold from twenty to thirty shillings a pair. These are sent in great quantities into England, Holland, France, &c.

New Aberdeen is a royal burgh, and one of the districts with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroth, and Inverbervy, which send a member to parliament alternately. This city gives title of earl to an ancient branch of the family of Gordon. In this town, as well as at Peterhead, are churches, or, as they are called in Scotland, meeting-houses, where the liturgy of the Church of England is read. They have also several fine chapels with organs. The old town must be very ancient, since the new is supposed upwards of one thousand two hundred years old. Both form two cities independent of each other; but New Aberdeen for trade, wealth, extent, grandeur and learning, is reckoned the third city of Scotland, being only inferior to Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the bay is very good anchoring from seven to nine fathom water; but it is a tide-haven, with a very difficult entrance; though the river Dee is large, the channel being narrow, and the bar often shifting; so that no ship of any consequence ventures in without a pilot. As this city suffered greatly by the disturbance in Scotland at the Revolution, the debts which is thereby incurred were so heavy, that, in order to pay them off, a duty of two pennies Scots, or the sixth of a penny sterling, was laid by the Scottish parliament in 1695 on every Scots pint of ale and beer sold within the town, and its precincts: and the same act has been continued by the British parliament, not only for paying off the said debt, but for building a new pier on the north side of the harbour, for repairing the old pier on the south side, and rebuilding the town-house, &c. A fire happening here in 1721, by which the registers of all wills, judicial deeds, and other authentic evidences, were consumed, two acts of parliament passed in the late reign for supplying them. As the country has a provincial synod, comprehending eight presbyteries, Aberdeen is the name of one, and contains twenty-one parishes. It lies eighty-four miles north-east of Edinburgh, and about seventy south-east of Inverness. Latitude fifty-seven degrees, fourteen minutes north longitude, one degree forty-nine minutes west.

The shire of Aberdeen is a country in the middle division of Scotland. It comprehends the several districts of Birse, Glentanner, Glenmuichk, Straithdee, Strathdone, the braes or hills of Mar and Cromar, the greatest part of Buchan, Formartin, Garrioch, and Strathboggy. It is bounded by part of Angus and Mearns, or rather by the Dee, and the Gransbain or Grampion hills, on the south, by part of Bamff-shire on the north-west, by part of Murray on the north, by the German ocean on the east, and by the river Spey, and part of Badenoch, on the west. Templeman makes its dimensions thirty-seven miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth; and the area eleven hundred and seventy square miles. As the south part contains Mar with its subdivisions, it was hence formerly called the shire of Mar, which gave title of earl to the antient and noble family of Erskine, till forfeited by the rebellion of the late earl in 1715. The soil would be fruitful enough, were it properly cultivated; it producing corn, particularly barley, rye, and oats, in abundance, together with some wheat; also pule, roots and herbs of different kinds. The hilly parts, especially Peunian craigs, where many eagles build

their nests, are covered with woods of fir and oak; and they have plenty of wild-game, and pasture, &c. They abound in sheep, black cattle, horses, and deer. Here are quantities of spotted or variegated marble, limestone, and slate; and a sort of stones peculiar to this country, called Elf-arrow-heads, which seem to be of the flint kind, and are of different shapes, mostly pointed like spears. They are from half an inch to two inches long, rough, unpolished, and very thin at the edges. In its rivers are found mussels, containing large pearls of a beautiful colour; and both the rivers and the sea abound with fish. The air of the country is cool but healthful; and their common and native firing is peats, turfs, and wood. They have also coals from Newcastle, and other places. The winter is much gentler here, than might be expected so far north. Here are springs of allum water, and veins of stone, from which allum is boiled.

About three miles south of New Aberdeen and one mile from the river Dee, the famous Grampian hills begins, which divides the whole kingdom of Scotland, and which have been so much celebrated by antient writers. Mr. Maitland, one of the most judicious antiquaries of this age, has brought a very rational proof that the battle fought by Julius Agricola against the Caledonian chief called Galgacus, was about eight miles south of this place; and the reasons assigned by him are, that there is the remains of a Roman camp near Stonehaven, about ten miles south of Aberdeen, and none to be found in any part of Scotland north of that place. He likewise observes, that as Julius Agricola returned into Horestia or Angus to wait for his fleet, and that the Roman arms never penetrated beyond that bounds.

The fifth and last university in Scotland is that of Edinburgh, founded by James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England 1588, and on the same spot where his father was murdered by the earl of Bothwell. This university is called king James's college, and has been long celebrated for the study of physic, having six professors in the different branches of that science. It has likewise professors of all the other liberal arts, and the magistrates of Edinburgh act as its chancellor. In the other universities in Scotland, the students wear scarlet gowns, but here they are not distinguished by any particular habit.

Edinburgh is the metropolis of all Scotland, and capital of the shire of its own name, or Mid-Lothian. It was formerly the royal seat of its kings and parliaments, as it is still of the supreme courts of judicature, particularly the court of session, consisting of sixteen judges, one of which is styled lord president; judiciary court, commissary court, &c. The northern Scots, its ancient inhabitants, called it Duned or Dun-eden, i. e. Eden-hill, or the hill of the Edeni, whom Ptolemy, from mistake as some think, calls Otodeni for Scottodeni. In Latin it is called Castrum Puelarum, Edinum, Edinodunum, or more latterly Edinburgum. It stands high; and among its several streets is a remarkably broad one, about a quarter of a mile long, to the Nether-bow, with handsome stone-houses on each side; but some low stalls upon it, called the Lucken-booths, and the guard-house, very much interrupt, if not disgrace it. At the west end of this street is a very strong castle, or rather citadel, upon a rock, inaccessible on all sides, but at one avenue opening to the said street; and this being stoutly fortified with canon and regular works, the Highlanders in vain attempted it in 1745. Here is a garrison and governor, in which office was the late general Gueff at that time. Also a royal palace of hewn stone, where king James I. of England was born. In this place the regalia, records of state, and national magazine of arms and ammunition, are kept. Two wells in the rock plentifully supply the garrison with water.

This castle commands a very wide prospect every way; and from it Salisbury craigs to the south of the Cannongate, and Calton craigs to the north of it having the appearance of wings, gave occasion to the denomination of Castrum Alatum. A steep rock on the south-east side of the castle is called Arthur's seat. At the east end of the high street is one of the city-gates called the Netherbow, leading directly to the Canongate, and by

turning short to the left goes down to Leith, a mile off, which is the port of this city. The Canongate is contiguous to the said gate, as London and Westminster are by means of Temple-bar. Here stands the royal palace of Holy Rood-house, the residence of the former kings of Scotland, which is now parcelled out to the Scottish nobility, into apartments called lodgings. The breadth of Edinburgh from north to south is above half a mile, and taking in the suburbs of the west-port, Bristow port, Potter-raw, Pleasants, Cannongate, and Calton, it is four miles in circuit, and as populous as any city in Europe for its magnitude. Most of the new houses are six stories high, and in one part of the Parliament-close only, they are thirteen or fourteen. The fronts of the houses are generally built of stone, and being parted into tenements, or lands, as they are called, they have as many landlords as stories, independent of one another, like the inns of court in London. Between the High-street and Cowgate, a narrow street to the south, and running parallel with the former, are several lanes of communication, called wynds; there are some also on the opposite side of the High-street, but generally dark and dirty.

This city is inclosed with a sort of wall on every side except the north, where it is secured by the North-lough. It has seven gates or ports. The markets here are very well supplied with all necessaries, and kept in distinct places for the particular commodities sold in them. The churches, including the great high kirk, or ancient cathedral of St. Giles, and the chapel in the castle, are reckoned not less than twelve, all large and magnificent; and the ministers belonging to them not less than twenty-three, who, with some neighbouring parishes, form the presbytery of Edinburgh, consisting of thirty-one members, who meet in the great church, as do likewise the provincial synod and general assembly, to which last his Majesty sends down one of the Scottish nobility to represent his person, with the title of lord high commissioner.

The Parliament-close on the south side of the cathedral, where the Scottish parliament formerly sat, and now the court of session, is a handsome square, with an equestrian statue of king Charles II. Under the parliament-house is the advocates library, a noble collection of books and manuscripts. On the rising ground south of the Cowgate is the university, with a very good library, where, among many other curiosities, is Buchanan's skull, which is so thin, that the light may be seen through it. South from the Cowgate is the high school for Latin, and in the Fountain-close near the Nether-bow, is a royal college of physicians. Here are some hospitals, the principal of which is Herriot's, a stately fabric on the south side of the city, and near the Grass-market, very plentifully endowed by Mr. George Herriot, king James VI's goldsmith, who left for it upwards of eleven thousand pounds sterling. Besides this is the Trinity hospital, St. Thomas's hospital, two maiden hospitals, and an infirmary, &c.

Of late the inhabitants of Edinburgh have built a very grand exchange opposite the Parliament-close, the merchants meeting before this in the open High-street near St. Giles's, whilst all manner of tunes were played by the hand with keys upon a set of bells in the cathedral steeple, for the space of an hour about noon.

From a hill three miles off, fine spring water is conveyed by leaden pipes into the city, and stately fountains erected for that purpose in the High-street. Edinburgh is governed by a Lord Provost and four baileis, with a common council of twenty-five persons chosen annually. Here are fourteen incorporate trades: the train bands consist of sixteen companies, besides three standing companies of town-guards; one of whose captains, named Porteus, who at an execution ordered his men to fire among the spectators, suffered the dreadful resentment of the populace: for taking him forcibly out of the tolbooth, they hung him up in a few minutes, on a dyer's tree in the Grass-market. This catastrophe happened during the regency of the late Queen Caroline, who had reprieved him from sentence of death, which the judiciary court had passed upon him.

This city has the two pennies Scots act for the carrying on their public works, which they employ to great advantage. They drive a good trade here, and send one member to the British parliament. The site of Edinburgh being rocky, is the occasion of great inconveniences for want of necessary-houses; but these the governors of the place take as much care of as possible to prevent. It lies three hundred and twenty miles north from London. Latitude fifty-five degrees, fifty-eight minutes north, longitude three degrees west.

Edinburgh being not only the capital town of Mid Lothian, but also the centre of the three counties of that name, we shall here describe them in the order they lie.

First, East Lothian, which extends about twenty miles in length, and eight in breadth; and besides Haddington, contains the following towns, viz. Preston Pans, Tranent, Aberlady, North Berwick, Dunbar; and over-against Dunbar, about a mile from the Forth, is a hill in the form of a pyramid, which rises to a surprising height, and at a distance seems to terminate in a spire, in which form it appears at about thirty miles distant. East Lothian is a county where all the necessaries of life are to be had in great plenty. The earl of Winton had a fine seat here, before he joined in the rebellion 1715, of whom it is said he could see three hundred ploughs tilling the ground from his window, and all on his own estate. Near a place called Gladsmuir, in this county, the rebels defeated the king's forces under the command of Sir John Cope, 1745.

But the greatest curiosity is the Bass, an island within the mouth of the Firth of Forth, a mile from the south shore of East Lothian, and opposite to the remains of Tantallon castle, on the north shore. It is inaccessible every way, except by one narrow passage, which only a single person can pass at a time, and that not without the help of a cable or crane. At the top of that passage was a fort; but neglected since the Revolution. It was but slightly fortified; rather to prevent its being made a retreat for pirates, than for any use it could be of to command the sea, the entrance of the Firth being so wide, that ships can go in and out without the least annoyance from the Bass. The whole island is a mile in circuit. In the times of king Charles II. and his brother James II. it was a sort of state-prison for the western people called Cameronians, particularly those Presbyterians who had been in arms at Bothwell-brigg against the government. After the Revolution a desperate crew got possession of it; and having a boat, which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, took a great many coasting vessels; and held out the last of any place in Britain for king James. But their boat being either seized or lost, and for want of the usual supplies from France, they were obliged to surrender.

The Solan geese are the principal inhabitants of this island; a fowl which is found no where in Britain except here, in some of the lesser Orkney isles, and that of Ailzy in the mouth of Clyde. They come periodically, as the swallows and woodcocks do. They mostly feed on herrings, and therefore come just before or with them, and go away with them also; though they do not follow the shoals, going all away northward, but whither is not known. The neighbouring inhabitants make a great profit both of the flesh and feathers of their young, which are taken from their nests by a person let down the rock by means of a rope. At the top of the Bass is a fresh-water spring, with a small warren for rabbits; and on it is pasturage for about thirty sheep: but the soil at the bottom of it is almost worn through by the violence of the sea. It was purchased by king Charles II. Besides the Solan geese, here are incredible flocks of other fowl; so that, in May and June, the surface of the island is almost covered with their nests, eggs, and young. The Bass rises very high above the sea, in the form of a cone. It lies forty-five miles east of Edinburgh, latitude fifty-six degrees three minutes north, longitude two degrees twenty minutes west.

Haddington, Hadina, the shire-town of the lastmen-

tioned county, is a royal burgh, which, with Jedburgh, Dunbar, North-Berwick, and Lauder, sends a member alternately to the British parliament. It lies pleasantly on the river Tine, over which is a handsome bridge of three large arches. It is a well-built town, with some very good houses, the streets well paved, has a good market, and the seat of a presbytery, consisting of sixteen parishes. Here are the ruins of an old nunnery, which was founded by prince Henry, son of St. David by his wife Ada, from which the latter town seems to derive its name. It has a good church of hewn stone, to which is contiguous the chapel of the Lauderdale family, with their's and other very noble tombs; but the church-choir is down, roof and all. The post-house here is a very good inn, and used to be reckoned inferior to none on the London road; and this now is commonly the cafe over all the great roads of Scotland. About two miles from this town is New-Milns, a fine seat belonging to Francis Charters, Esq; grandson of the late colonel Charters. In the minority of queen Mary, the English seized and fortified this town, and stood out a long siege under Sir George Wilford, against Monsieur Deslie, who attacked it with ten thousand French and Germans, which occasioned considerable actions in the neighbourhood. But at last Henry earl of Rutland coming with a great army, raised the siege, and, after levelling the works, conducted the English in it home. It gives title of earl to one of the Hamilton family, who have large estates and fine seats in the neighbourhood. No part in Scotland is surrounded with more little towns and houses of the nobility and gentry than this; among which Yester, the usual residence of the marquis of Tweeddale, is one of the most pleasant, and has very fine and large plantations round it. Haddington lies eighteen miles east of Edinburgh.

II. Mid-Lothian, or the shire of Edinburgh, like all other places adjoining to the metropolis, is the best cultivated of any in Scotland; were it not that, instead of hedges, the ground is for the most part inclosed with stone walls, which presents a disagreeable prospect. The town of Dalkeith, in this county, is famous for a fine seat belonging to the duke of Buccleugh, a descendant of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, beheaded in the reign of James II. It is one of the most elegant seats in Scotland, and adorned with a great number of fine paintings: it is about five miles south of Edinburgh. About three miles north of Dalkeith is the castle of Craigmillar, noted for being the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, when she contrived the murder of her husband lord Darnly, 1566.

About five miles south-west of Edinburgh is Roslin, where is a stately and spacious Gothic chapel, and one of the most curious pieces of workmanship in Europe, there being not two cuts of the same sort in the whole structure. It was founded in the year 1440, by the famous William St. Clair, prince of Orkney and duke of Oldenburg, &c. who had erected many other public works, and was distinguished for the honours conferred on him by the greatest princes in Europe. Each buttress on the outside is adorned with statues as big as the life; others are in the niches, and on each side of the windows, which are spacious. The most curious part is the choir vault, and that called the Prince's pillar. It had anciently a provost and seven canons regular, with considerable revenues from the lairds of Roslin.

The principal sea-port town in this county is Leith. It is governed by its own bailiff, but subject to the jurisdiction of Edinburgh, which is a mile south-west of it, and is the port-town of that capital. It lies on the Firth of Forth, upon a river called the Water of Leith, which falls into the Firth on the west side of the town, forming a good mole or harbour, very much frequented. Here the passage-boats from Kinghorn on the Fife-side usually come from the North every tide, and return again regularly, though above seven miles over, and a very rough dangerous ferry. It continues of that breadth for five or six miles west, but grows narrower beyond Cramond, and Queen's-ferry is not above two miles over. During queen Mary's minority, Leith was fortified and defended by a French garrison, when

when the nobility, &c. of Scotland, who stood up for their liberties and the reformation, called in the assistance of queen Elizabeth to drive out the French. In 1544, John Dudley, viscount Lisle, landed here with two hundred ships, wasted Edinburgh, and at his return burnt this town. It soon recovered, and M. de Desfies, general for Francis II. king of France, who had married the aforesaid queen Mary, fortified it regularly, with a design, it was said, to conquer the whole island: upon which the English, at the desire of the protestant states, sending an army under lord Grey, soon forced the French to return home. Most part of the town was burnt during the siege, and all the works afterwards demolished. The entrance into the harbour is made good by a long jet, mole or pier on the east side, and by strong ranges of piles, break-waters or counter-piers, though not so long on the west side; all which are kept in excellent repair; so that the harbour is free and open, notwithstanding a flat shore and huge swell of the sea. A beacon or mast is set up at low-water mark, for the conveniency of navigation. The river divides the town into two parts, being joined together by a handsome stone-bridge of two arches. On the south side leading from the pier towards the bridge, is a spacious handsome street and quay, firmly wharfed up with stone and fenced with piles, and the shipping lay their broadsides close to its wall or wharf. The buildings opposite to, and parallel with the water, are very lofty and handsome, being generally about six stories high, and large sash windows. Here are likewise commodious cellars and warehouses, for laying up goods; the merchants of Edinburgh having the bulk of all their commodities here, in order to be ready for carriage, either by land or sea: so that Leith is not improperly called the warehouse as well as the port of the city. Here are glass-houses for making all sorts of green-glass, particularly bottles; also a sugar bakehouse and saw-mills for cutting timber, fitting deals, and the like.

That called North Leith lies on the other side of the harbour, where some large ships have been built, there being docks both for building and repairing of them. Here are the ruins of the citadel built by Oliver Cromwell, and demolished by Charles II. Of these brigadier Macintosh of Borlum took possession, with his Highlanders, in the year 1715, only for one night: for finding that their friends were not in a condition to join them, and the king's troops preparing to attack them, they marched off to the earl of Winton's seat. This was at the time they had formed a correspondence with certain centinels of Edinburgh castle, for betraying it into their hands, and for which some were afterwards hanged. On the south shore of the Firth, and two miles above Leith to the west, also to Prestonpans downwards, and other towns, there is good fishing for oysters and mussels, which not only supply Edinburgh and the adjacent country, but many boat-loads of them are carried to Newcastle upon Tyne, &c. whence they return with glass-bottles, window-glass, and other heavy goods. The custom-house is at South Leith, but the commissioners have their office at Edinburgh. Leith was formerly a great check to the capital when king James IV. was there, who, to keep the citizens in better obedience, often threatened to remove his palace and court of judicature hither. The citizens of Edinburgh often come hither in coaches or a-foot, for a walk on the mole, or other recreations; and at the numerous inns are very good accommodations, and at a reasonable rate. The sea-faring people, and those concerned with them, are at Leith all alert and busy. It is a pleasant short walk from the Nether-bow down-hill to Leith, and on one side of the road are gibbets with malefactors hanging in chains. The hackney coaches carry passengers at certain hours to and from Leith at a very moderate expence. Latitude fifty-five degrees fifty-eight minutes north, longitude two degrees fifty-nine minutes west.

III. Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, commences at the river Almon, about five miles west of Edinburgh. It has the Firth of Forth on the north, on the north-west it is bounded by Stirling-shire, and on the south

by Lanerk. It abounds in coals, lime-stone, and white salt, besides corn and pasturage. In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, a mine was discovered in this county, which produced a great deal of silver.

The earl of Hopeton has a seat in this county reckoned the finest in Scotland. It stands about a mile south of the Forth, near the ancient village of Abercorn, where the Roman wall commenced which reached to the Clyde. It is built much in the form of the Queen's palace, and has a fine prospect of the Forth, and all the country on each side.

The county town is Linlithgow. It is vulgarly called Lithquo, and the same which Ptolemy always styles Lindum, as lying upon the side of a lake. It is one in the district of royal burghs with Lanerk, Selkirk, and Peebles, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. Here is a royal palace, in an island towards the middle of the lake, which stands on a hill, with an ascent of several steps in the form of an amphitheatre. The palace is a magnificent structure of hewn stone, begun by former kings of Scotland, and finished by king James V. The porch bears the name and arms of James V. On the gate of the outer court are the arms of Scotland, enriched with the orders of the Garter, St. Andrew, St. Michael, and the Golden Fleece; of all which orders he was a companion, being sovereign of the second; the first he had from his uncle king Henry VIII. and the two last from the king of France and the emperor, then king of Spain. In the inner court, which is larger than that at Hampton-court, there is a very curious fountain adorned with statues and water-works, erected by the same king James V. as upon the fountain is the arms of Scotland and France in one escutcheon. At each of the four corners of this court is a tower with fine apartments.

Close by the palace is a church, commonly called St. Michael's, of very excellent workmanship, with a lofty steeple; to which the late earl of Linlithgow added an extremely neat chapel. This church is large, with a handsome seat for the king. There is a small and easy descent from the palace to the town of Linlithgow, where is a large square, in the middle of which is another curious fountain, exceeding in all respects that in the inner court of the palace, and running at so many different places, that about a dozen may be served with water at once. On the south side of this square is the Tolbooth, very neatly built of hewn stone, having a lofty steeple, in which are bells and a clock. Here the sheriff and magistrates hold their respective courts: and it is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of nineteen parishes. It has a large street, about half a mile long, from one end of the town to the other, and adorned with fair buildings; on each side are divers wynds or lanes, which lead to several pleasant gardens. The lake itself, which lies north of the town, is a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, abounding with perch, trouts, and other sorts of fish; and between it and the palace are very fine terrace-walks. This town appears to have great business, with a harbour for all kinds of shipping, near the castle of Blackness; where is a custom-house, with other buildings for the use of merchants. Here is a considerable manufacture of linen, for whitening and bleaching of which the water of that lake is reckoned of so extraordinary a quality, that a vast deal of linen is brought hither from other parts of the country. This town has had the two-penny Scotch act on ale since 1722, and it was renewed in 1733. This town gave the title of earl to the Levingston family, who were hereditary keepers of the palace, and king's bailiff here: among other titles, they had that of hereditary constable of Blackness-castle. But the last earl of Linlithgow and Calender forfeited it in the year 1716. The earl of Muray, who was regent of Scotland in the minority of his nephew king James VI. was murdered here, by a musket-bullet which one James Hamilton, of Bothwell-haugh, shot at him out of a window, as he was riding through the town; to which inhuman act he had been instigated by the Popish faction in Scotland, who were for restoring the then dethroned queen Mary.

In the palace above-mentioned king James V. called a chapter

a chapter of his nobles, knights companions, and added a collar of thyme and rue to the order of St. Andrew, enjoining the thistle to be worn on their mantles in the center of the cross; upon which he changed the motto "En defence, to Nemo me impune laceffit;" and ordered a throne for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for as many knights of the order, to be erected in St. Michael's church: but on his sudden death after the battle of Solway, and the troubles which ensued, this order lay dormant, till king James VII. revived it in a blue ribbon; queen Anne restored it to the green: and his late majestic king George I. published statutes for it. This palace is the least decayed of any in Scotland. In the neighbourhood of this town are several monuments of antiquity; as an ancient order at Kipps, and near it several large stones erected in a circle with remains of old camps, great heaps of stones and antique graves, being near Severus's wall, which began at Abercorn, four miles north-east from Linlithgow, and running cross the country west to the Firth of Clyde, ended at Kilpatrick near Dunbarton; and in the neighbourhood also are the two Duni pacis. Linlithgow lies eighteen miles west of Edinburgh, and twelve east of Stirling.

It was in St. Michael's church in this town 1513, that an aged man dressed in green came to James IV. of Scotland, whilst he was at vespers, and told him that if he proceeded on his expedition against the English, it would prove fatal both to him and his kingdom. As soon as the king came out of the church he enquired for the man, but could not find him. The king persisted in his resolution, and in a few weeks after was slain at the battle of Flowden. About four miles from Linlithgow was the famous monument of antiquity, vulgarly called Arthur's Oven. It was a Roman temple or altar supposed to be erected to the memory of one of their commanders, who had been killed near the wall of Agricola, and buried at this place.

Opposite the Lothians is Fifeshire. It was anciently called the shire of Ross, which name is still preserved in Kinross, i. e. the head of Ross, and also in Culross, i. e. the back part of Ross, as the Highland words Kaan and Cuil import. The name of Fife it had, they say, from one Fifus a nobleman; to whom Kenneth II. gave it for his great services against the Picts in 840. His posterity were first called Thanes of Fife, which seems to have been the first title of nobility in that kingdom, and afterwards created earls by Malcolm III. about the year 1057, and endowed them with greater privileges than any other earls in the country. Of these the Great Macduff, who subdued the tyrant Macbeth, was the first, whose posterity had the privileges of placing the king at his coronation in the chair, heading the vanguard of the king's army, and of compounding for murder with cattle or money; of which Macduff's cross in Abernethy, in Perthshire, not Murrayland, is a monument denoting king's ministers, as is still retained in Denmark. The Sibbalds of Balgonie, and upon failure of that family, the earls of Rothes, were hereditary sheriffs of Fifeshire, till this, with the other jurisdiction of Scotland, was by a late act of parliament absorbed in the crown. Fifeshire is a fine fruitful peninsula, situated between the Firth of Forth and that of Tay; the former dividing it from the Lothians on the south, and the latter from Strathern, the Carse of Gowry, and the shire of Angus, on the north, and also from part of Perthshire and Clackmannanshire on the north-west. It is bounded on the west by the Ochil-hills, Kinrossshire, and part of Perthshire; and has the German ocean on the east. It is commonly reckoned thirty-two miles long, and about seventeen broad. The east part is level, and the west more mountainous. The north and south parts are very fruitful in corn, and full of small towns, but none of them so flourishing as their situation would promise, with good bays and harbours; but the middle is more proper for pasture, there being abundance of cattle, especially sheep, the wool of which is much valued, as are also the hides of their black cattle, deer, and goats, which turn to a good account.

On the south side, towards the coast of the Forth, they have many coal-pits, that produce the Scotch coal; also several salt-pans, where they make very good white salt. The Ochil-hills on the west afford good pasture, intermixed with corn-fields; and between them are pleasant fruitful valleys. At Dalgate is a quarry of excellent free-stone; and near the water of Ore they find lead, as also numbers of fine crystals of various colours at the Bin (Byne) a peak of the Ochil-mountains, and at Orrock (Orerock) a craig on the water of Ore. Here also are mineral springs, as the Spa at Kinghorn and Balgriggy. Its principal rivers are the Leven, issuing from a lough of its name, and the Eden, both abounding with salmon, &c. The little towns, mostly royal burghs, on this coast of the Forth are at least a nursery for seamen; and the sea, besides variety of white fish, herrings being caught in great quantities in August and September, yields plenty of oysters, and other shell-fish. No shire in Scotland sends so many members to the British parliament; for besides the representative for the county, it deposes three more for the like number of districts of royal burghs, only that of Stirling and Queensferry are included in one of them; and are in number thirteen royal burghs, eleven of which are all on the coast, but Dumfermling and Cowpar in the middle of the country, besides other towns of note: and in it are four presbyteries, namely Cowpar, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, and Dumfermling. This shire has also more nobility inhabiting it than any other part of Scotland: among other seats inland, are Kinross, Lesly, Melvil, and Balgonie; but the royal palace of Falkland is in ruins, as also the royal palace of Dumfermling.

Fifeshire is almost in the form of a peninsula, and contains more sea port towns than any other county in Scotland; and the interior part is likewise extremely populous. There are many Roman camps, besides Danish antiquities all over Fifeshire. Near Aberdour in this county, the Danes were totally defeated by the Scots in the year 970, and a monument erected, upon which was an inscription, testifying that the Danes had bound themselves by oath never more to invade Scotland. At Kinghorn in this county, king Alexander III. the last heir male of the Canmore family, was killed by a fall from his horse 1285, which occasioned a war that lasted above forty years.

Angus, though commonly so called, and by the genuine Scots Æneia, as by Buchanan Angusia, yet in the rolls of parliament it is always called Forfar, from its country-town of the same name. It is one of the shires in the middle division of Scotland, or in the north of Scotland, in contradistinction to the south. It is divided from Braemar on the north, by the ridge of the Binnchinnin mountains. It has the firth of Tay to the south, which parts it from Fife, along which firth or bay, and the German ocean, some part of it lies to the east. The water of Tarf, and a line drawn from thence to the water of North-esk, separate it from the shire of Mearns to the north and north-east, and it is divided by a line twenty-seven miles in length, from Perthshire, and the district of Gowry, on the west and north-west. It is twenty-nine miles from east to west, and sixteen and a half where broadest, from north to south, according to some; but Templeman makes it thirty-four in length, and twenty-six in breadth, with an area of five hundred and fifty square miles. This diversity of dimensions may possibly arise from the former being computed in Scottish miles, which are generally long, and vary according to the different places in Scotland where they are reckoned; and the latter in measured English miles, are near these. Angus seems to be marked in the maps as a grand district of Forfarshire, and is that part of it which lies contiguous to the Firth of Tay. The shire of Forfar, with regard to its civil government, for which the crown now nominates and appoints a sheriff, who has been admitted an advocate at Edinburgh, comprehends Angus with its pertinent, namely, Glen-ila, Glen-esk, and Glenprossin. The shire of Forfar or Angus, by the articles of the Union, sends

sends one member to the British parliament. With regard to the ecclesiastical matters, whilst Scotland was under episcopacy, part of Angus and Mearns constituted the diocese of Brechin, as Forfar did a presbytery then; and still continues so, since Presbyterianism has been established after the Revolution. Angus and Mearns, in conjunction, form now a provincial synod, which consists of six presbyteries, and those of eighty-five parishes. According to the division of Scotland by the Romans, Angus was a part of Old Caledonia; and it was anciently divided between the Scots and Picts; the latter of which possessed the low champaign part next to the sea, and the former the highlands, namely, that part of the Grampian mountains and interjacent valleys which lie in this shire. But upon the utter subversion of the Pictish monarchy, by a great battle which went against that people, in the reign of Kenneth II. king of Scotland, it came wholly into the hands of the victorious Scots.

Gordon in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale* through Angus takes notice of more Danish antiquities in this county than in any other in Scotland.

Before the extirpation of the Picts in 839, the seat of the Scottish sovereignty seems to have been confined to Argyleshire and the western islands, but after that period we find them constantly settled in Angus. It was at Glamis in this county that Kenneth III. contrived the scheme of setting aside the ancient manner of succeeding to the crown; and was afterwards murdered by a lady at Fettercairn, a few miles distant. At a lake near Forfar, Malcolm II. son of the above Kenneth was murdered 1032, at the instigation of some of the pretenders to the royal authority; and there it was that the famous Macbeth murdered king Duncan, and took possession of the throne. It was likewise at Dunfinan in Angus, that Malcolm Canmore defeated Macbeth in 1057.

This shire, particularly in the low parts, and towards the coast, produces wheat, and all other sorts of grain, as barley or bear, oats, rye, pease, vetches or fitches, and these in very great abundance; with large quantities of hemp and flax. It is beautifully diversified with large hills, fruitful dales, lakes, forests, pastures, and meadows; and beautified with many castles, noblemen's or gentlemen's seats; the forts, if any, being now only a heap of ruins. Here are several quarries of free-stone and slate, in which the inhabitants drive a considerable trade. It is a very good country all along the coast; but so narrow, that in some places it is not much above five miles broad, when one comes to high hills, which run in a chain to the west and north, particularly the above-mentioned Grampian mountains, which are inhabited by Highlanders. In these are mines of lead, particularly near the castle of Inner-mackie, and plenty of iron ore, near the wood of Dalboggy. The higher grounds, called the Brads, which that word in Erse properly signifies, abound with hart, hind, roe-buck, doe, and wild fowl: and their salmon-trade turns to a very good account, both in kits, in the same manner as pickled at Newcastle, but more especially as salmon are salted white in barrels, many lasts of which (twelve barrels making a last) are sent up the Streights, and to other Romish countries in Lent. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Douglas, duke of this last name, who was hereditary lord lieutenant of the shire before the late British act, which, for a valuable consideration, has vested this and the like family-privileges of Scotland in the crown. But before this, however, the sheriffalty was in the king's disposal, which is now commonly given to a Scottish advocate, as hath been before observed. One of the former earls of Angus hearing a rebellion against king James V. defended the castle of Tantallon against him. Some time before this, the Scottish nobility, at the head of whom was one of the earls of Angus, took the minions of king James III. forcibly out of his court, and hanged them over Lauder-bridge, near the royal burgh of the former name. A late author (Maitland), writing of this his native country, observes that the gentry of it, who are very numerous, were

universally enemies to the Union with England; and not so much Presbyterian, as they are in the southern parts of the kingdom. But with regard to both these particulars, the aversion against such things being commonly local and temporary, the keenness of the satire must be considerably abated, both in Angus and other parts of Scotland, in the south and north from a succession of years elapsing since the establishment of the Union and presbyterianism, besides many other concurrent and intervening causes, which contribute not only to combat strong prejudices, but even to reconcile men's minds to designs of national utility: and if not altogether to national uniformity in religion; yet even the latter too at length takes place, both among the gentry and commonalty; and this is well known to be the case at present.

The county-town, as has been mentioned above, is Forfar; but Dundee is the town of the greatest note in the whole shire. Besides these is Montrose, Aberbrothock or Arbroth, Brechin, and a remarkable place called Brochty-craig.

The next county on the west is Perthshire, of which Perth is the capital; it is a large and plentiful country, bounded on the north and north-west by Badenoch and Lochabar, on the west and south-west by Argyleshire, Lenox, and Dunbartonshire; on the south by Clackmananshire, part of Stirlingshire, and the river and firth of Forth; on the south-east by Kinross-shire and Fife; and on the East by Angus. Its greatest length is seventy-three miles, and greatest breadth fifty-nine, including the subdivisions of Monteith, Broadalbin, Athol, Strathern, part of Gowry, and Perth Proper.

It abounds both in corn and pasture; the former in the lower grounds, and the latter in the higher, especially that commonly called the Carse of Gowry. It is interspersed with groves, fruit-trees, woods, rivers, and lakes.

The principal rivers are, 1. The Tay, one of the largest in all Scotland, issuing from a capacious inland lake in Broadalbin. 2. The Keith and the Ern, rising from Lochern in Strathern: all which have a great accession of other streams by the way.

In this county are five presbyteries, containing eighty-eight parishes.

Perthshire next to Argyleshire is the largest in Scotland, and it was at Scone in this county that the Scottish kings were crowned, in memory of the battle obtained by Kenneth II. against the Picts, which put a period to their sovereignty. At Perth, the county-town, king James I. of Scotland, was barbarously murdered 1437; and at this place in 1560, the reformers first begun pulling down the churches.

Amongst the many curiosities to be met with in this county, the following account of the river Devon has been sent us by one who viewed it on the spot.

"The river Devon rises from a few springs in Perthshire, about two miles east of the Sheriff-mair, where the duke of Argyle defeated the rebel army 1715, after a course of about eight miles south-east, with a very rapid current, it turns westward, and empties itself into the Forth about two miles below Stirling. On this river about twenty miles north of Edinburgh, there is a stone arch called by the country people, The Rumbling Bridge, from the great noise made by the water, and which I heard at half a mile's distance. About half a mile above the bridge the river falls into a narrow channel, and gradually loses itself amongst a prodigious heap of great stones which have fallen from the adjacent rocks, and form as it were so many irregular arches; the rocks on each side are covered with small birch trees, and hazel bushes, so that the whole forms a very romantic appearance. That part where the bridge is built is only thirty feet broad, although fifty yards above the stream of the river, and at a distance looks like a plank laid across the roofs of the houses in a narrow street. About fifty years ago the old bridge fell in, and not one stone of it was seen afterwards. The present bridge was built 1725, as appears by an inscription on the west side.

“Half a mile below the bridge, where the river assumes its former shape, being released from its confinement amongst the rocks, I went to see a curiosity which differs only in magnitude from the cataracts of the Nile; for, according to the descriptions which I have read of them in Norden, Pocock, &c. the idea I have formed is every way similar to what I saw at this place.

“The river continues its course gradually, but more swift as it approaches nearer to a rock, over which it falls into another bed, destined for its reception. The current is so rapid, and the fall almost perpendicular, that at a little distance one would imagine it a spout projecting from the rock. The noise was so loud, and the appearance so dreadful, that it brought to my mind those celebrated lines of Shakspear.

—————How fearful,
And dizzy 'tis to cast ones eyes so low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. ———
—————I'll look no more,
Lest my brains turn —————
And the deficient sight topple down headlong.

“The people call this cataract, the Carlons Lin (i. e.) the Witches Pool, a name given to it I suppose in those times of ignorance and priestcraft when the clergy found it their interest to propagate the stories of hobgoblins, &c.

“About a quarter of a mile south of the river, I went to see a cave, very ingeniously cut in a hard solid rock, called by the inhabitants the Witches Chamber. Near the upper part of a rising ground, a very steep precipice presents itself, to which you ascend by steps formed of stones, which have apparently fallen from the rock at different times. At the lower part of the rock, there is a flight of ten steps, and cut with great regularity. To examine the workmanship of the steps, I was obliged to remove some earth with which they were covered; but how great was my surprize when I was shewn a door which led into one of the handsomest chambers I had ever seen in such a place. The door measured three feet in height, and two feet broad, but from the appearance of the floor within, the passage has been much higher formerly. The cave is exactly twelve feet broad, and sixteen in length: there is a place cut for a fire, and a chimney cut through the rock, sixteen feet or upwards, by which, with the door, light is conveyed into the apartment. At one side, and adjoining to the chimney, is a place large enough for a bed. Great art and industry had been used before it was completed, and I think it could not be the residence of any ordinary person, and it was evident to me that it had been cut out of the rock many ages ago. I thought it was possible that there might be some traditional account amongst the people, which, although disguised with fiction, might lead to some probable conjecture; but all was in vain. However, I believe it to have been designed for some person, who, for reasons now unknown, chose to retire from the noise of a tumultuous world, and probably long before the establishment of christianity in those parts, as I could not find any marks of crosses, &c. but on the walls, which is generally the case in all the hermitages which I have seen. I have been the more particular concerning this peice of antiquity, as it is neither taken notice of by Horsley in his *Britannia Romanorum*, nor even by Gordon in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*.”

The county town is sometimes called Perth, but more often St. John's Town, from a large church here dedicated to that saint. This is the capital of all Perthshire, in the north of Scotland; is a royal burgh; and in the district with Dundee, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar, which send alternately one member to the British parliament. This is also the seat of the sheriff, and one of the second rank in the kingdom. It is governed by a provost and bailies, &c.

It is a genteel well-built place, between two meadows on the west bank of the Tay, and vessels of good burden can come up to it at full tide. Here Scottish parliaments have frequently been holden. King Robert

Bruce took it from the English in the reign of king Edward I. after a strong resistance.

It was the principal place of arms and rendezvous for the Highlanders in 1715, under the earl of Mar; and thither they retired after the defeat at Dunblain, till the duke of Argyle marched with the king's forces against them, upon which they fled with the old Pretender. In 1745 it was successively possessed by the Highlanders, under the young Pretender, and the king's troops: upon all which accounts it is said to have been considerably enriched, and its structures, both public and private, greatly increased.

The linen manufacture is much carried on in this place, and vast quantities of it shipped for England. The merchants trade considerably to Norway and the Baltic. It gave title of earl to one of the Drummond family, who was commonly stiled Duke.

The town consists of two principal streets, well paved and built, running east and west, besides lanes south and north. It is reckoned to be about twenty computed miles north of Edinburgh. Latitude fifty-six degrees, twenty-five minutes north; longitude three degrees sixteen minutes west.

Argyleshire is the largest county in Scotland, and much celebrated by the ancient bards. The poems of Ossian are supposed to have been written in this place; and it is remarkable, that the Roman arms never penetrated into any part of it. It is sometimes called the shire of Inverary, belonging to the West highlands, in the middle division of Scotland. This country, which was the first seat of the Scots, when they landed from Ireland with Fergus their king (if that was the first settlement in the country), did, together with Perthshire and the western islands, constitute the kingdom of the Scots, or Highlanders; while the rest of Scotland was under the Picts and Romans. It is called in Latin Argathelia, Argalia, from Argathel, according to Moll's Geographical System, or Arg-withil, (i. e.) ar upon or near, and Gwithil the Irish, because it lies towards Ireland, whose inhabitants were called by the Britons Gwithil and Gnothel: but it would rather seem to be from the Erse Ard-gael, (i. e.) the high grounds of the Scots, Ard denoting height, and Gael the Scots highlanders, as they are still called in their own language, Klannah-gael.

Argyleshire, besides that properly so called, comprehends the following districts and islands: namely, Cowal, Lorn, Knapdale, Cantyre, and Askeodnish, all on the continent, with the islands of Ila; to the west lie the small ones of Colonsa, Oronsa, and Jura; to the north of which is Scarba, Lefmore, or Lessimore, St. Columbus or I-collum kyle, Tyre-ty or Tyrree. Near these are the two little islands of Kerniberg, Coll, South-uist and North-uist, &c. All which islands, it is to be observed, make part of the western islands of Scotland, which are called Hebrides. To this shire, according to Collier, belong part of Lochaber, Morven, Suynart, and Ardemurchen.

It has the Irish sea and firth of Clyde on the south, Monteith, Lenox, and part of Perthshire, on the east, Lochabar on the north east, and part of Perthshire on the north, with several of the western islands to the west, and north west. The continuator of Camden makes Argyleshire one hundred and twenty miles in length, and forty in breadth: that properly so called, is about forty miles long, and four where narrowest. It had formerly two shires, namely, Argyle, and Tarbar or Tarbet, now united into one, and comprehending the several districts and isles above-mentioned. According to Templeman, the area of Argyle, Cowal, and Knapdale, is eight hundred and forty-eight square miles; Lorn, three hundred and eighty-four; Mull, four hundred and twenty; Ila, two hundred and ten; Arrian, one hundred and ninety-eight; Bute, twenty-seven; and Cantyre, two hundred and forty-five; in all two thousand four hundred and ninety-two. The General Atlas makes this country ninety miles from the Mull of Cantyre on the south, to Lochaber on the north, and seventy where broadest, including the isles. The sea in this country runs up in several places a pretty way inland,

land, forming long bays called loughs; at the head of which our maps mark no fresh rivers running into them, only the appearance of two or three at the end of Lough Fynn.

Argyleshire in general is mountainous, and the bulk of the middling sort of the inhabitants (all of them speaking Irish, or rather Erse, in some degree of its purity), live by feeding of cattle, fishing, and formerly by hunting. The coast, especially as far as Loch-fynn, is full of high rocks and black mountains, covered with heath or heather, which feed great numbers of black cattle, mostly running wild, together with deer and other game in abundance. The flesh of their cattle, though small, is excellent meat: and the fat, when melted, does not harden, (they say) contrary to what other tallow after running usually does, but continues some days like an oil. But why it should become hard then, and not as soon as it has cooled, the accounts do not say. The inhabitants sell vast numbers of their black cattle into the Low-countries in Scotland, and doubtless vast droves of them come from thence into England also.

The number of loughs, or rather bays and creeks made by the sea, are reckoned to be seven. These may be the principal; but, by looking into the map, there appear to be many more, particularly on the coast of Lorn, Knapdale, Cantyre, and Cowal: the most considerable of these are Lough Fynn and Lough Long.

Argyle, Cantyre, and Lorn, are part of the ancient Caledonia, or country possessed by Fergus's colony of Scots, in contradiction to that of the Picts.

Argyle (sometimes called Lismore, from an island of that name where its bishop resided, in the times of episcopacy, was a diocese under the archbishop of Glasgow, and comprehended Argyle properly so called, Lorn, Cantyre, and Lechaber, with some of the western isles; the remainder of the Hebrides having been, under the bishop of the isles, who is prelate of Sodor and Man. The presbyteries were Denune (sometimes also the bishop's residence), Innerara, Cambelton, Kilmore, and Lorn. Now under presbyterianism, instead of the bishop, is the provincial synod of Argyle, containing five presbyteries, and under these forty-nine parishes. The principal place of Argyleshire is the royal burgh of Innerara.

Argyle for a long time gave title of earl, at present of duke, and in queen Anne's reign was added that of Greenwich in England, to the honourable family of Campbell, who are chiefs of the clan of that name, and descended (we are told) from the ancient and heroic kings of Ulster in Ireland.

The following account of the noble family of Argyle is very remarkable.

"The country of Argyle hath for a long time belonged to the chief of the Campbells, to whom it gives the title of duke, a family whose name denotes their valour, as signifying the field of war, Campus belli; nor has their behaviour been at any time unanswerable to it. He is the first earl in Scotland; and, besides the title of Argyle; is Lord Cantyre, Campbell, and Lorn; the last of which gives always title to the eldest son of the family, which makes a great figure in Scotland; because of the greatness of their clan, number of their vassals, honourable allies, and hereditary offices, such as Justice General of the shire of Argyle and the isles, lord lieutenant and sheriff of Argyle, heritable master of the household (i. e. hereditary lord steward of the house) to the king, and several other offices within his own bounds. They were justice-generals of all Scotland, till by contract betwixt Charles I. and the marquis of Argyle, then lord Lorn, in the year 1628, he resigned that office into the king's hands, and got secured to himself and his posterity to be justice-general of Argyle and the isles, and wherever he had lands in Scotland. But it is here to be observed, that these hereditary jurisdictions, at least in civil and criminal affairs, have all in Scotland been vested in the crown by a late act of the British parliament, and that for valuable considerations in lieu of them. (*Our account goes on.*) The

chief of the Campbells, one of the said earl's predecessors, in September 1300, made that famous indenture, yet extant, with Sir Alexander Seaton, and Sir Gilbert Hay; whereby they bind themselves to stand to their utmost to the defence of their sovereign lord king Robert Bruce, as well against French and English, as Scots; subscribed with all their hands, and sealed at Cambuskenneth. He honourably entertained and assisted their said king Robert against Baliol; and, for his good services, the king gave him Marjorey Bruce his own sister in marriage. His son assisted king David Bruce in his minority, joined with the lord Robert Stewart, one of the king's royal predecessors, defeated the English at Deunne, and took that castle from them; for which the king made him hereditary-governor of the said castle, allowing him a yearly pension; and created his cousin John Campbell, earl of Athol, who died without succession. King James I. (of Scotland) being detained eighteen years a prisoner in England, one of the said earl's predecessors, whose eldest son was married to the daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, and sister to duke Munloch the governor of Scotland, improved that opportunity so effectually for the advantage of the said king James I. that he prevailed with the governor to ransom and restore him to his father's throne. Colin, earl of Argyle did constantly adhere to king James II. who in his younger years was reduced to great straits by those who conspired against his authority; but was settled on the throne by this earl's assistance: for which good service he made him lord high chancellor of Scotland, and gave him several lands. Gilespicus (Gilespic) or Archibald, earl of Argyle, was killed at Flodden-field, as fighting valiantly for king James IV. Colin, earl of Argyle, was one of the three that governed Scotland in king James V.'s minority; and the only man able to make head against the Douglasses, being commissioned for that effect. Archibald, earl of Argyle, was lord high chancellor in queen Mary's reign; a great promoter of the Reformation, and opposer of the French tyranny, and then current persecution. Colin, earl of Argyle, his son and successor, was also lord chancellor of Scotland in king James VI's reign. Archibald, earl of Argyle, was in 1641 created marquis, joined with the parliament of Scotland, was a zealous asserter of the Presbyterian government, looked upon as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, contributed much to the reception and coronation of Charles II. in Scotland; and put the crown upon his head: yet after the restoration, anno 1661, he was condemned and beheaded, upon an indictment for alledged compliance with Oliver, being the epitemical fault of that time. He declared himself innocent on the scaffold. Archibald, his son, when lord Lorn, commanded king Charles II.'s foot-guards, signalized himself against Oliver, and never capitulated, till he was ordered to do so by the king: yet was forfeited also, but soon after restored to the title of earl; and condemned again in the latter end of Charles II.'s reign for explaining the test in these words, "I have considered the test; and am desirous to give obedience as far as I can. I am confident the parliament never intended to impose contradictory oaths; and therefore I think no man can explain it, but for himself; and reconcile it, as it is genuine, and agrees in its own sense. And I take it in so far as it is consistent with itself and the Protestant religion. And I do declare, I mean not to bind up myself in my station; and in a lawful way to endeavour any thing I think to the advantage of church or state; not repugnant to the Protestant religion and my loyalty. And this I understand as part of my oath." But escaping from the castle of Edinburgh (his estate being disposed of to others) he got over into Holland; whence with a few men he landed in Scotland, in the beginning of the late king James (VII. of Scotland, II. of England) his reign, a little before the duke of Monmouth landed in England. But having never got above two thousand men together, was defeated, taken, and beheaded at Edinburgh; June the thirtieth, 1685, upon the sentence of explaining the test. His zeal for the Protestant religion,

religion, and against introducing of Popery, was said to be the cause of his fall. He was reckoned an accomplished statesman, and a great soldier. His son Archibald came over with the prince of Orange, and was very instrumental in the Revolution in Scotland, and owned as the earl of Argyle by the parliament, before they took off the attainder against his father; which, by the claim of right, was declared to be a reproach to the nation. His lordship was sent from the nobility, with other two commissioners, from the barons and boroughs, to offer the crown of Scotland, in the name of the convention of the states of that kingdom, to their majesties king William and queen Mary; for whose service he carried over a regiment to Flanders, consisting mostly, both officers and soldiers, of his own name and family. His eldest son, (afterwards John duke of Argyle) was a youth of great expectation: concerning whom it is remarkable, that, when he was but five years old, he jumped out of a window three stories high (some say he fell that height out of his nurse's arms), without receiving any hurt; and, as near as can be calculated, it happened in the very minute that his grandfather suffered.—This account was given by the late lord's direction. Besides this note in Jer. Collier, which is annexed to the account above recited, towards the end of the preface to the second edition, corrected and enlarged to the year 1688, this author adds: "I have gone no further in time than the year 1688; so that whatever the reader meets with of a fresher date, is either the remainder of the old English edition, or else continued by some other hand, at the instance of the undertakers. The article Argyle is an exception of what I have said; and therefore, with all due regard to a noble family, I am obliged to declare, that, had that article been printed as I left it, it would have appeared with some alteration."

To enter into a discussion of that matter seems quite foreign to a work of this kind; and therefore we shall proceed.

This family has had the honour to match with the royal family, as has been shewn in some measure above, and others of the greatest note in Scotland; are possessed of several royalties (but these have been lately ceded to the crown, as has been already mentioned), and have abundance of vassals; each of whom is obliged, by virtue of an old tenure and ancient right, that whenever a daughter of this family is married, to pay her portion; for which purpose a tax is laid on them, according to the number of cattle they possess.

The late John duke of Argyle was a nobleman of a very popular character, and celebrated both in his military and political capacity: but his brother, the late duke, before well known under the name of Archibald, earl of Ila, was as distinguished for his own great knowledge in literature of all kinds, and in politics, as he was remarkable for his liberal encouragement of the arts and sciences, and the professors of them in every denomination.

This shire has many ancient castles and gentlemen's seats in it, most of which are possessed by branches of the Argyle family; and some of this name are said at least to be of equal, if not greater antiquity, than that which, as has been partly shewn before, is noted for having suffered much on account of its steady adherence to the Protestant religion, and the liberties of their country, especially from the Reformation to the Revolution.

This is that particular country in the Western islands of Scotland, which a certain person, in king James II.'s time, called the kingdom of Argyle, complimenting that prince, in a high strain of court-flattery, upon his having conquered two kings, when he suppressed the duke of Monmouth, whom, in derision, they called the little king of Lyme in Dorsetshire, and the earl of Argyle, to whom they gave, with much more propriety, the title of the Great King of the Highlands.

To this account of the noble family of Argyle we may add, that when earl Archibald was restored by the convention who presented the claim of rights, the reversion of title was granted to the heirs male of his

brother, John Campbell, of Manmore: and when in 1701, he was advanced to the title of duke, the same reversion was continued, as a reward for their many great services done in defence of the liberties of their country: Accordingly the two late dukes, sons of the above, both dying without male issue, the title descended to John Campbell, of Manmore, lately dead, and is now enjoyed by his son the present duke, married to the duchess dowager of Hamilton, by whom he has several children. His grace is likewise a peer of England, colonel of the first, or royal Scotch regiment of foot, and commander in chief of the forces in North-Britain.

Next to Argyle is Inverness-shire, one of the northern counties of Scotland, the town of which name is commonly reckoned the key into the North Highlands: and here, from Athol and Badenoch, the view of high mountains and hills continues north and north west. It formerly contained, we are told, all the country from the borders of Lorn in the West Highlands to the isles of Orkney, along the western coast of Scotland, and the isles likewise there. The sheriffdom was then hereditary in the family of Gordon; but now it is lodged in the king, and long ago circumscribed in much narrower limits. It contains that part of Murrayland which lies near Inverness, Strathpaine, Strathderin, Strathspey, together with Badenoch, to the Stratherrick; Lochaber on the west, the Aird on the north west, and the Laird of Glenmoriston's country on the north side of Lochness, as also the Isle of Skey, &c. It is bounded on the west by Ross-shire, or rather the adjacent part of Murray-shire, and that called Beuley firth, separating both shires: it has Nairnshire on the east; the Western or Deucalionian sea on the west, with Lorn, Broadalbin, and Athol, on the south. Its extent from east to west is about sixty miles; and from north to south fifty-five where broadest.

The county town is Inverness, originally Innerness, which, and Innerlochy, says Buchanan, denote harbours or places for vessels to land at: but if this be true, then all the places above-mentioned, and all others in Scotland with the same prefix of Inner, commonly pronounced Inver, have plainly the same derivation, as harbours were not much resorted to, nor shipping common in more early days. It rather seems to be a dwelling-place or habitation upon the Ness, as if *Eight Innue ar Ness*: so that the Tour's definition, "a town on the inner bank of the river Ness," cannot be admitted.

This is the principal town in the north of Scotland, and next to New Aberdeen, if not nearly on an equality with it, is the second best town of the north, and of the second class in the whole kingdom; being much larger than Perth or Montrose, and its buildings more stately and spacious. It lies about half a mile from the bottom of Murray-firth, and south west of that of Beuley; the river Ness being here not above three miles from the mouth of Lochness.

This is a very old royal burgh, and of earlier date than Dingwall, as the charter of the latter by king Alexander III. expressly grants it the same privileges as his town of Inverness, but does not mention these in it; and consequently Inverness must be prior. This is in the same district of boroughs with Forres, Nairn, and Fortrose, which by turns send one member to the British parliament. Its weekly market is on Friday, and very plentiful for flesh, fish, fowls, eggs butter, &c. though every day, but Sundays, is a peat-market. Here are five or six annual fairs, as at Martinmas, Candlemas, Rodmas, &c. The sheriff, and commissary, or judge for probation of wills, hold their courts here; and it is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of eleven parishes, including the three ministers of Inverness. It stands mostly on the south side of the Ness, over which is a handsome toll-bridge of hewn red stone from Red-castle, and consisting of seven arches. In one of the pillars of it is a prison called the vault, that looks through an iron-lattice window into the river. On the entrance to it next the Brigg-street, is an inscription, that it was erected about the close of queen Anne's reign. The Smith of Forres being the present site of

current of the Nefs here is rapid and high when swelled by the freshes in autumn and spring, the town is obliged every year to give it a thorough coating of lime, and insert stones with iron cramps where the force of the water has blemished or broke them out; and often by the force of the water the bridge shakes very much. The town is almost of a crucial form, though only the East-street and Brigg-street are in a direct line, from which the Castle-street, and Kirk-street somewhat deviate. The center of the town is pretty open, with genteel houses all around; and in the little area of the cross, which is walled round, grows an apple-tree with fruit; on which, after the battle of Culloden, some men were hanged. The buildings in this town have greatly increased within these few years from the ruins of the Sconce, being lofty, and of stone. The Kirk-street is of all the widest and best situated, the others being crowded up something by the adjacent hillocks, particularly the Castle-street; close to which stands that anciently called the Castle of Inverness, where several of the Scottish kings resided, or at least came frequently in their circuits for administering of justice, or quelling commotions among the Highlanders; the duke of Gordon being constable of several lands holding of it: the last who resided here was Mary queen of Scots, who also had a town-house in the Bridge-street, late Shipland's; over the entrance to which may still be seen her arms, with towers and turnpikes.

In the Castle-street is another old house with towers also, and over the entrance a remarkable inscription about the fifteenth century, "Feare God and a Robertson." The town has several lanes called vennails, and the same as wynds at Edinburgh. The magistracy of this burgh consists of a provost and four bailies, &c. Here are six incorporate trades under their respective deacons or wardens, and one of these is chosen annually deacon-conveener; who, with two more deacons, are adopted into the town-council.

These built a very large and grand house in the Kirk-street, not far from the church, called the Trades-house: and in this street are also many other lofty and elegant buildings. This town has had the two-pennies Scots act renewed several times; but it yields nothing now, in comparison with what it did a few years after its commencement in the year 1719. Here are two churches contiguous, called the Lowland or High-kirk, and the Highland or New-kirk; in the former the worship is performed in English, and in the latter in Erse; and the three ministers officiate in them alternately.

In the English church is a small, but neat Carrara marble tablet, with a Latin inscription in memory of the pious Dr. William Hay, the last bishop of Murray.

In the Highland kirk a curiously carved pulpit, by a mechanic of the town, pretty much attracts the eye. As the two-pennies act has failed of producing what was expected from it, only the English church has been repaired and new-plated. At the end of the Kirk-street is the suburb called the Fisher-town; next to that is the chapel-yard, a place of interment, over the entrance into which is the town-motto in large capitals (their arms being two camels) as a standing memento and necessary lesson to the living, who are not very famous for their unanimity, the venerable dead being already at rest: *Concordia res parvæ crescunt, discordia dilabuntur*. The other place for burying, and appropriated for some particular families, lies behind the church, where was anciently a monastery of Grey-friars; which latter name it still retains, and part of one of its pillars is still standing. They bury also in the church-yard.

The monuments of some in these burying-grounds are pretty neat according to the country-manner; but the inscriptions generally have nothing striking. Beyond the chapel-yard is the shore, where are both the old and new piers, but hardly any vessels in them, except two or three small barks that trade chiefly to London. The commodious situation of this place for an American trade is not improved. Further on is the Sconce or Cromwell's citadel, which was formerly a very handsome pentagon,

with draw-bridges, ditches, and high ramparts; great numbers of buildings within the area, and very regular streets or causeways; all which captain Skinner, of the Board of Works, traced. Here was kept a strong garrison all Cromwell's days: but upon the restoration it was demolished, and the ground given to the earl of Murray, who since sold it to the town. Some part of Inverness lies on the north side of the river, with the suburbs of the Little and Muckle Green; in the latter of which is commonly a Latin school. The town has also a grammar-school, in the form of an academy. One great improvement is the draining of a lough at the back of the town, levelling the ground, and also making all the avenues to it from the adjacent hillocks commodious for carriages: and this is intended for a market-place. The greatest benefactors to this town were Provost Alexander Dunbar, who left them the building called the Hospital, where is kept the grammar-school and the library; he, and Mr. George Duncan, a merchant of this place, &c. augmented that charity with considerable sums of money and lands; from the produce of which decayed burghers are maintained. Here is likewise one of Mr. Raining of Norwich's charity-schools, with a handsome salary for two masters: and a very elegant structure has lately been erected by the town upon the Barnhills, as a school-house, and dwelling for the head master. The other suburbs of Inverness are Castlehill's barony, and the Haugh.

A little north west of the town is a remarkable detached or insulated hill, called Tomnahurich: it resembles a large man of war overturned; and just by is a very high hill called Thor-a Vain, or Bean's hill; and that hero's burying-ground or chapel, sited Kyle-a-vain, lies below it. About three quarters of a mile out of town eastward, are two remarkable eccentric circles, called Achna-glach; now Stony-field. The most westerly stone of one of the circles is of prodigious magnitude; all the rest in this circle diminishing gradually to a very small bulk. The east circle is of very small stones: they seem to be mountain, or rock stones, and must have been carried a pretty way thither, as none such are to be seen within five or six miles of that neighbourhood: as there is a well just by, abounding with water, it should seem to have been some druidical temple, Pictish or Scottish monument for the dead, or some such thing of very high antiquity. Two miles from hence, still eastward, is the castle of Culloden; one of the seats of the late President Forbes, and on the level Muir, about a mile above it, was fought the battle of Culloden, in April 1746, in which the young Chevalier, his Highlanders, &c. were entirely defeated by the duke of Cumberland.

The river Nefs produces excellent salmon, and in great quantity; the four principal quarters of which, as belonging to the like number of burghers, who are proprietors of this fishery, are now rented by a company in London; upon their first supplying the consumption of the town at a certain price. The fish is taken by nets, dropt in select places of the river from a small flat-bottom'd vessel called a coble, and when entangled in the net, and brought on shore, the fishermen knock them on the head with a little stick or a stone that comes next to hand: and some they catch with harpoons (spears having two or three prongs) after they have got into wooden frames called Kists, conveniently laid and standing high on some particular parts of the river; or into the cofacks.

The women in this town are remarkably handsome, and as genteel as any in the most southerly parts of the island, making a very elegant appearance on a Sunday, or when dressed to appear in public. This place, particularly all round the cross, is full of merchants who deal in all sorts of home, but chiefly English goods, with tobaccos; and most of them trade in brandies, rum, &c.

Murray, or rather Motrey-land, the country of the ancient Moravii, is a large and pleasant tract in the north of Scotland, including the shires of Elgin and Nairn. It is a plain along the coast for upwards of thirty miles, very rich and fertile, the harvest being generally

generally early, and beginning about the close of July. It has some good towns in it, with several gentlemen's seats.

This country gives title of earl to one of the Stuart family, a descendant from the first earl of Moray, originally an abbot, afterwards regent of Scotland, and natural son of king James V. This is a tempestuous firth at times, and though in most places a dangerous rocky coast, it has several good havens on both sides. The mountainous and more barren parts of Moreyland are called Bramorrey, in which are Stradern, Stranairn, and other hilly tracts.

The title of earl of Murray was originally in the family of Gordon, but when the earl of Huntly was slain in battle by James, the natural son of James V. of Scotland, 1562, the title was given by queen Mary to the said James, her natural brother, together with the whole of the estate. When that princess fled into England, 1567, the earl of Murray was chosen regent of Scotland. His conduct has been differently represented by writers; but it is generally allowed that he was a very oppressive tyrant. The Hamilton family, as adhering to the captive queen, were singled out as objects of his vengeance. Having seized on the estate of a gentleman of that name, he turned his lady naked into the fields in a cold winter evening, where she actually perished. The husband swore revenge against the regent, and to effectuate this purpose, concealed himself in a house in Linlithgow, through which he knew the earl was to pass, and shot him dead in the street.

Rosshire is one of those northern counties in Scotland originally inhabited by the Picts, who were, without doubt, a part of the Ancient Britons, who, like the Caledonians, fled northward, in order to avoid the slavery imposed upon the Belgic Britons by the Romans. It was in those parts that even barbarians preferred liberty to slavery, and every year sallied forth in multitudes, to oppose the lawless force of tyranny, and chastise their countrymen in the south part of the island, for their mean abject submission to licentious robbers. The many walls erected by the Romans to prevent their incursions, will remain a lasting honour to their memory, as long as the British annals are read.

It is extremely well watered (hence its appellation) with rivers, and inland lakes, being intersected also by several bays or firths, which are branches of the Murray firth, in the German ocean, the latter lying on the north, and north-east; as also by those formed by the great Western ocean on the west, the country reaching quite both ways from east to west. It has Invernessshire, from which Bewley firth separates it, also part of the Isle of Sky, on the south and south-west, and Sutherlandshire with Eterdashowle in Strathnaver on the north. Its form is very irregular, being above fifty miles from north to south on the west side, and about sixty where longest, from east to west, but of unequal dimensions both ways, and in consequence variously reckoned.

It includes the peninsulas of Tayne, Cromartie, (though this be a distinct shire, which alternately with that of Nairn, sends one member to parliament) as also Ardmearach, a continuation of Cromartie.

Its largest town is Tayne, a royal burgh; as are Dingwall and Channery, both of them now venerable for their antiquity; and by turns the sheriffs courts are held in all three. These are the only towns in this shire.

Caithness, Cathness, or Welk, a shire of Scotland, and the most northerly of the main-land of that kingdom. It was once, according to Moll, part of the shire of Sutherland; but distinguished from it since the Union, by the return of a member to the British Parliament, which it does alternately with the shire of Bute, in the West-Highlands, or Western islands. The natives call it Gallow in their language, which has seemingly an affinity with Gaelic, i. e. Highlanders; and in most of the parishes they speak Eise, or a corrupted dialect of the Highland language, as well as broad Scotch. It has the German ocean on the east. Strathnaver and the shire of Sutherland, from which it is divided by Mount

Ord, and a range of hills, as far as Knocklin, as also by the water of Hallowdale, on the south and south-west; and on the north it is divided from the Orkneys by Pentland firth. It comprehends all the country beyond the river Ness, and the lough, or bay, into which it flows, not that near Inverness. So that all the tract to the east of the Ord-mountains was called Châtey-nessé, and afterwards Cath-nessé. It is thirty-five miles from north to south, and about twenty in breadth. Templeman, who extends it above six miles in both dimensions, gives it an area of six hundred and ninety square miles.

Here are a few woods of birch; but these are little better than coppices; and what trees they have are not so large as further south; so that they are forced to be supplied with timber from the neighbouring and more inland counties. In the forests, or heathy wastes of Mohrvin and Berrydale, is great plenty of red deer, and roe-bucks; and they have good store of black cattle, sheep, goats, and wild-fowl. At Dennet they have lead, at Old Urk copper, and iron ore in several parts. But little or no use is made of these natural advantages, since they work none of the minerals. The principal support of the inhabitants is from grazing and fishing. They have corn also; which, though a smaller grain, is very prolific, particularly their barley, which they call bear, and oats; a good deal of which, besides what they expend in home-consumptions, both in grain and oatmeal, used to be exported, especially to Inverness.

The people are so industrious in some places, particularly along the coast from Weik to Dunbeth, which is an interval of twelve miles, where there is no harbour, or bay, but a continued tract of hard rugged rock, have made little creeks, by art, for their fishing-boats to lie in; also passages like steps down from the rock to the bottom, and at top have built themselves houses or huts, to which they carry up their fish, and there salt and dry them fit for the market: and so make as much money of their fish as others do of their land. Here are several old chapels, like those to be met with in the Orkneys and Shetland, which are much resorted to by the superstitious ignorant people; and besides these are no less than three-score heaps of stones, supposed to be the reliques of paganism, or rather sepulchral monuments in a field of battle, to which the people resort with adoration, according to Mr. Brand; but it looks in other places more like some degree of compassionate notion for the deceased, never failing to throw each a stone to increase the heap, before they part.

The two principal towns of Caithness are Wick, which is a royal burgh; and Thurso, a burgh or barony. Stoma, or Stroma, is an island belonging to this shire in Picland-firth.

Orkneys, in Latin, Orcades, a stewartry or district in the north of Scotland, which including, together with the Orkney-isles, those of Shetland, are the most northerly parts of that kingdom, and send one member to parliament; besides Kirkwall the capital of Orkney, being one in the district of royal burghs, sends alternately another member.

The common language is the Scottish, or hard dialect of English; and some of the ancient people among them speak the Norns, Norse, or Norwegian tongue. On account of the resort of strangers among them for commerce, or in their way to America, they are generally a polite sort of people, and the men and women affect to dress gay, in imitation of their foreign visitants.

The coasts of these islands very much abound with fish, particularly herring; and our British buxles, together with those of the Dutch, resort thither in the season for carrying on the fishery. The women here are also handsome, and great knitters of stockings, some of which are made very fine. Their ewes are prolific, bringing forth sometimes three or four lambs; and some of their women bear at sixty-three.

They were anciently governed by their own kings, but reduced under the dominion of the Scotch, soon after these had subdued the Picts. The Normans, or a colony of Norwegians, made themselves masters of these islands in the year 1099, a few years after the invasion

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