ADVERTISEMENT.

While the monuments of ancient grandeur displayed throughout Britain, are allowed to exceed those of most other countries, in number, as well as in picturesque beauties, it is a subject of deep regret, and of no less reproach, to a nation thus favoured, that so little regard should have been paid to their preservation.

If neither the gratification they afford to the eye, or the instructive lessons which they convey to every reflecting mind, prove sufficient to entitle them to our care, yet gratitude for the benefits we derive from their assistance, by the researches of the Antiquary and the Historian, (enabled thereby to trace with accuracy the manners and customs of ancient times,) is a claim on our protection of too forcible a nature to warrant the slightest disregard.

Every feeling mind must surely lament the degraded fate of the venerable Gothic structure, the once stately abode of our noble ancestors, and the famed scene of their hospitable festivities, now, alas! presenting either the most grotesque appearance, from piece-meal attempts at modernization,—swept, at once, from the face of the earth, to make way for the more modern, but less sightly country residence; or, what is still more frequent and more degrading, left either a prey to the ravaging hands of a neighbouring peasantry, or removed by an avaricious owner for the inconsiderable value of a few materials, or the
more lucrative employment of the small tract of land which it occupies:—a spot, once, perhaps, the abode of princes, the scene of hostile contention, or held sacred by the duties of early piety.

To preserve the recollection of scenes now fast falling to decay, wherein the taste and the labour of earlier ages are equally conspicuous, the pencil of the Artist and the pen of the Antiquary have been frequently and usefully exerted: With this view, the present Work is laid before the Public. The Plates, exhibiting not only delineations of our principal Ancient Castles, Monasteries, and other Buildings, either in their perfect or decaying state, but also Views of most Cities, Towns, &c. have already received the sanction of the Public; and the Letter-press Descriptions annexed, if possessing no very considerable degree of new information, will yet be found to have been collected with diligence from the most authentic sources.
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WARDEN MONASTERY.

These ruins are seated near Southill, in Bedfordshire, about 48 miles N.W. of London. This was formerly a very extensive and considerable monastery, but the destroying hand of time has nearly demolished it; two rooms and a staircase are the only parts which remain perfect. It was founded by Walter Espec, in 1135, for Cistercian Monks, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At the dissolution, its revenues were valued at 389l. 16s. 6d. per annum. The estate was purchased by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. who was very desirous of preserving the ancient remains. Some curious figured stones, subterranean passages, &c. have been discovered at different times, as the earth has been dug away in the vicinity of the ruins. The era of the first institution of Monasteries in England, is by no means ascertained; nothing can be more discordant than the accounts and opinions of Historians and Antiquarians on the subject, some making them coeval with the introduction of Christianity into this island; which it is pretended was preached A.D. 31. by Joseph of Arimathea, and certain Disciples of Philip the Apostle. Sir George Macartney, in his defence of the Royal Line of Scotland, surmises, that some converted Druids became our first Monks; Archbishop Usher supposes, that there was a College or Monastery at Bangor, in Flintshire, as early as the year 182; though this, with greater probability, is generally placed later by almost three hundred years. The learned Bishop Stillingsfleet is of opinion, that the first English
Monastery was founded at Glastonbury, by St. Patrick, about the year 425; whilst on the other hand, it has been doubted by Dr. Wharton, whether St. Patrick was ever at Glastonbury, any more than Joseph of Arimathea.—The Cistercians were produced from the Benedictines.—They were so called, from Cistertium, or Cisteaux, in the Bishopric of Chalons, in Burgandy, where they were instituted in 1098, by Robert, Abbot of Molesme, in the same province; but they were brought into repute by Stephen Harding, an Englishman, their third Abbot, who gave them some additional rules to those of St. Benedict, these were called, "Charitatis Chartae," and confirmed in the year 1107, by Pope Urban II. Stephen is therefore, by some, reckoned their principal founder. They were also called Bernardines, from St. Bernard, Abbot of Clerival, or Clarivaux, in the diocese of Langres, about the year 1116. Sometimes they were styled White Monks, from the colour of their habit, which was a white Cassock, with a narrow scapulary.—When they went abroad they wore a black gown, but when they went to church, a white one. They pretended that the Virgin Mary appeared to St. Bernard, and commanded him to wear, for her own sake, such white clothes.—What juggling there was in those days!! Their monasteries, which became very numerous, were generally built in solitary and uncultivated places, and were all dedicated to the Holy Virgin. This order came into England in the year 1128, and had their first house at Waverley, in Surry. Previous to the dissolution, they had, according to Stephens, eighty-five houses in England.
DUNSTABLE PRIORY.

The glory of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, was its once celebrated Priory; yet of this extensive building nothing remains, but the part now appropriated for the parish church, and two arches in the adjoining wall. This priory was founded by Henry the First, about the year 1131, for Black Canons, in honour of St. Peter. It is seated on a dry chalky eminence near the Chiltern Hills, 17 miles nearly south of Bedford, and 34 N. N. W. of London.

At the dissolution of the religious houses, its revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to 344l. 13s. per annum.

The Priory church was originally in the form of a cross, with a tower in the center, supported by four lofty arches; parts of which, belonging to the two western pillars, still remain: these are of a large size, with clustered columns, and surmounted with hexagon capitals. This fabric appears to have been very extensive and magnificent. Henry the Eighth intended it for a Cathedral, and Dr. Day for the first Bishop.

When this design was abandoned, it is probable, that a considerable part of the structure was demolished; for the whole now standing, only reaches from the Western door to the cross aisle, or choir entrance; a space containing a nave and two side aisles, yet hardly extending to the length of forty yards.

This is one of the few specimens of Saxon Architecture now remaining in the kingdom.—The Chronicle of Dunstable records the falling of two towers in the year 1221. "In their fall they destroyed the Prior's Hall, and part of the Church. The body was repaired in 1273, by the parishioners, but chiefly at the expence of Mr. Henry Chedde."

Within the church are a number of curious monuments; many of them belong to the Chew family, whose benefactions to the town of Dunstable have caused their names to be repeated with reverence.
When Henry the I. issued his proclamation for re-peopling Dunstable, he offered an acre of land to all settlers for twelve-pence per annum, with the same privileges to them and their heirs, as were possessed by the citizens of London, or any other town in England. He also built a Royal Mansion in the neighbourhood, which he called Kingsbury. This residence was presented by King John to the Priory. It is now converted into a Farm-House, where the bleating of sheep, and cackling of fowls, are the harsh and discordant substitutes for the soothing melodies of the lute and harp.

When the Monarch founded the Priory, he bestowed upon it vast privileges.—The last Prior was Gervase Markham, who, with his Canons, subscribed to the kings supremacy, in 1534; and, on the dissolution, had a pension of sixty pounds a year for life.

This reward was conferred upon him for having taken an active part in the divorce of Henry the VIII. and Catharine of Arragon; his Convent being the residence of the Commissioners.

The unjust sentence was publicly read in the Virgin’s Chapel, within the priory church, by Archbishop Cranmer.

The town of Dunstable consists of four principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and running nearly in the direction of the cardinal points. The inhabitants may be computed at about 1000. Their religion is chiefly that of the established church.—Dunstable is principally supported by the passage of travellers, being situated on the great thoroughfare to the North and North-West counties. The inns are thickly clustered, and several of them very large and commodious. In the straw work, which is the staple manufacture of this place, a woman can earn from 6s. to 12s. a week; children from 3s. to 4s. in the same time.

Formerly the breweries established here raised many of the inhabitants to affluence; but most of this trade is now concentrated in the Metropolis.

The palate of the Epicure is well acquainted with the rich flavour and delicacy of the numerous larks, which are caught in the vicinity of this town. The market is held on Wednesday. Fairs, Ash-Wednesday, May 22, a great horse fair, August 12, and November 12, for cattle.
WINDSOR CASTLE.

The proud and magnificent residence of the British Sovereigns, is most delightfully situated on the summit of a lofty hill, in the county of Berks, at the distance of twenty-two miles S.W. from London. This venerable structure owes its origin to William the Conqueror. That Monarch, struck with the beauties of the situation, annexed it to the crown and erected a castle on this spot, as a hunting seat. Henry the First considerably improved the edifice, which his father had built, enlarged it with additional buildings, and for greater security, surrounded the whole with a strong wall. Henry the II. held a Parliament here, in the year 1170. King John also resided here during his contest with the Barons, who, in the year 1216, besieged it without success.

In the next reign it was delivered to the Barons by treaty; but in the ensuing year was surprized, and made the rendezvous of the king's forces. Edward III. was born at Windsor, and to his affection for his birth place, the castle is indebted for its present sublimity and grandeur.

The improvements made by this Prince extended to nearly the whole of the ancient fabric, which, with the exception of the three towers, at the west end of the lower ward, was entirely taken down, and the chief part of the structure, as it now stands, erected on its site. Various alterations have been made by succeeding Princes; but the principal improvements, during this and the last century, have been made by the reigning Sovereign, whose munificent plans for the embellishment of this structure, have far exceeded the designs of his predecessors. Under his direction the chapel of St. George has been completely repaired, and superbly decorated. It now forms as perfect a model of beauty, elegance, and union of parts, as any edifice in the kingdom.

This majestic edifice is divided into two courts, called the upper and lower wards, which are separated by the Round Tower, built on a lofty artificial mount, surrounded with a moat, in the center of the castle. The summit of this building presents a combination of the
most interesting views in England. The immense variety of objects included within the sphere of vision from this spot, excite the most pleasing sensations. The windings of the Thames through a wide extent of country, the scenery of the forest, the venerable groves, the busy hamlets, the variegated fields, the crowded towns, and all the variety of elegant mansions embosomed in wood, and tastefully situated on the borders of the river, mingle in the landscape, and compose a picture, which the luxuriant pencil of the most fertile imagination might fail to delineate.

The entrance to the Royal Apartments is through a vestibule supported by Ionic columns.—The paintings are, in general, from the finest designs, and are executed by the best masters.—Among them are those inestimable productions of human genius, The Cartoons of the celebrated Raphael. Her Majesty’s lodge contains a great number of good pictures, and some inimitable specimens of needle work, executed by the Queen and Princesses.

There are two parks, one of which is called the Great and the other the Little Park. They are well stocked with game, and lavishly embellished by nature. The latter was formerly ornamented with a venerable tree, immortalized by the pen of the divine Shakespeare, and since known by the appellation of Herne’s Oak.

In the Merry Wives of Windsor, Mrs. Page recounts the traditional story of Herne in these lines:

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometimes a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Dost all the winter time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an Oak, with ragged horns;
And there he blasts the Tree and rakes the Cattle,
And makes milch-kine yield blood, and shakes a chain
In a most hideous and dreadful manner.

There are several good inns in Windsor, and a tolerable Theatre; and, besides the weekly market, which is well supplied, there are three fairs in a year. It is a Borough corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and sends two Members to Parliament. The present Representatives in the Imperial Parliament are Mr. Williams and Mr. Greville.

Fairs, Easter Tuesday, horses and cattle; July 5th for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool; October 24th, for horses and cattle. Market on Saturday.
THE SOUTH VIEW OF READING, BERKS.

Reading, the principal town in this county, is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 39 miles S. W. from London. The origin of this town is shrouded in the mist, which the lapse of ages has generated to enfold the records of history.

Whether it was a British settlement previous to the Roman invasion, or whether it then only was first inhabited, the meagre pages of antiquity are insufficient to enable us to determine. It is supposed by Camden, that the town derived its name from the great quantities of fern, that grew in its neighbourhood; and in the language of the ancient Britons was called Redyng. The corporation, according to the charter of Charles II. consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and as many burgesses, from whom the vacancies in the list of aldermen are supplied. The manor of the town was settled by James I. on Prince Charles, his second son, afterwards king; but it is now vested in the corporation, who possess a very ample jurisdiction, and hold four quarter sessions yearly for the punishment of great offences, as well as a court every Wednesday for the consideration of smaller crimes. This borough has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 23d. of Edward the First. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. On a general election, the nomination of Members for the county is at Reading; but if the unsuccessful candidate demands a poll, the election is held at Abingdon.

The streets have been paved, and the town greatly improved by a county infirmary and other new buildings. There was formerly at Reading a most magnificent Abbey, founded by Henry the First,
but a new county gaol has been lately erected on the spot where it stood. This was a mitred Parliamentary Abbey, and one of the most considerable in England, both for the magnificence of its buildings, and the richness of its endowments. In this abbey, the body of Henry the First was buried; but his heart, eyes, tongue, brains, and bowels were deposited under an handsome monument in the ancient church of Notre Dame du Pres, at Rouen. The town was formerly celebrated for the extent of its clothing manufactures, but these from a variety of causes have fallen to decay. Its present trade consists in the manufacture of sacking, sail-cloth, blankets, ribbons, and pins.—The markets at Reading are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. By the first, the inhabitants are supplied with fowls, fish, and butchers meat. The latter is chiefly for corn; about 50,000 quarters of which are sold annually.

The Town Hall is a neat building over the Free-School, in the form of a parallelogram. In the Council Chamber are the pictures at full length of Sir Thomas White, Mr. John Kendrick, and Archbishop Laud, and also a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, considered a good likeness. The river Kennet separates the town into two parts, and in its passage forms several excellent wharfs. The principal articles of exportation are timber, hoops, bark, wool, corn, malt, and flour. The articles imported are grocery, iron, deals, &c., to a very great amount.

William of Reading, Archbishop of Bourdeaux, in the reign of Henry III. John Blagrave, an eminent Mathematician and Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of England, are among the number of those celebrated characters, whose talents have done honour to their birth-place, and whom the inhabitants of Reading are proud to rank with its most distinguished natives.

Fairs, Feb. 2d. horses, cattle, and pigs; May 1st. horses and cattle; July 25, horses and cattle; Sept. 21st. cheese, horses, cattle and hogs. The Representatives for Reading in the Imperial Parliament are, Mr. Annesley and Mr. S. Lefevre.
DONNINGTON CASTLE.

This celebrated Castle rears its lofty head above the remains of the venerable oaks, which once surrounded it, on an eminence about a mile from Newbury in Berkshire. It was formerly a place of much importance; and, by commanding the Western road, gave to its possessors a considerable degree of authority;—when it was originally built is uncertain, but from a manuscript preserved in the Cotton Library, it appears, that in the reign of Edward the Second, it belonged to Walter Abberbury, who paid 6d. shillings for it to the King.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Richard the Second, Sir Richard Abberbury obtained a license to rebuild it, and from him it descended to his Son Richard, of whom it was purchased by Geoffrey Chaucer, the parent of English Poetry.

Hither about the year 1397, in the 70th year of his age, the Bard retired, in order to taste those sweets of contemplation and rural retirement, which the hurry and fatigues of a court, had before prevented his enjoying. In Gibson’s edition of Camden, it is asserted, that, “An oak was here standing till within these few years, under which Chaucer penned many of his famous Poems.”

This tradition must be erroneous, as most, if not all, of Chaucer’s Poems were written before his retirement; and even so long as forty years ago, not the least remains of it could be found after the strictest search, and most diligent enquiry among the neighbouring inhabitants. That “he composed his pieces under an oak of his own planting,”
is a story that has likewise been current, but is an absolute impossibility, as he was not in possession of the estate more than three years.

The Prince of English poetry was of middle stature—the latter part of his life he was inclinable to corpulency.—His face was fleshy, his features just and regular, his complexion fair, and somewhat pale, and his hair of a dusky yellow, short and thin—His beard grew in two forked tufts of a dark wheat colour—His forehead was broad and smooth—his eyes inclining usually to the ground—His aspect was studious and venerable, yet lively and sweet. His temper was a mixture of the gay, the modest, and the grave; towards the latter part of his life, the gay Gentleman gave way to the grave Philosopher and pious Divine.—His course of life was temperate and regular; he went to rest with the sun, and rose before it.—He died in London, whither he had gone to solicit, in the year 1400, the continuation of some of his grants. During the Civil Wars, DONNINGTON CASTLE, was a post of great consequence, being fortified as a garrison for KING CHARLES, and the government entrusted to COLONEL BOYS. During these troubles it was twice besieged; but the Governor refused either to give or accept quarter on any terms whatever, and gallantly defended the fortress, when three of the towers and part of the wall was demolished, till relieved by the King’s army, when his brave conduct was rewarded with the honour of Knighthood. In CAMDEN’s time, this Castle was entire. The walls nearly fronted the cardinal points of the compass; the entrance being at the east end; the west end terminated in a semi-octagon, inscribed in the half of a long oval. It was defended by four round towers placed on the angles. The length of the east end, including the round towers, was 85 feet, and the extent from east to west 120 feet. All this part is destroyed.—The remains displayed in the plate, consist of the stone gate-house, with its two round towers, and a small part of the eastern wall.

At the conclusion of the Civil Wars, the ruinous parts of the building were taken down, and a house erected with the materials, at the bottom of the hill. Round the Castle, almost occupying the whole eminence, are the entrenchments thrown up for its defence in modern times.
BURNHAM PRIORY.

At Burnham, a large village in Buckinghamshire, seated near the Thames, on the Road to Bath, 26 miles W. of London, are the remains of an Augustine Nunnery, now fitted up as a Farm-House. This Priory was of the order of St. Austin, consisting of an Abbess and eight Nuns. It was founded in the year 1228, by Richard King of the Romans, brother of Henry the Third, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin. The monastic life in its primitive simplicity, appears to have originated from an imitation of Hermits, who retired to deserts, and lived in caves, cells, or lonely huts, wedded to solitude; and, as it was presumed, spending their time in acts of self-denial, piety, and devotion. Such Hermits existed for a long time, particularly in Africa and Palestine. The repute of their sanctity rendered them at first objects of veneration, and afterwards of imitation. Their rules were various, but the real or ostensible general principles were the same, viz: A renunciation of the World and its vanities; fasting, prayer, mortification, and a total dedication of their lives to the duties of religion.

Those vows and austerities, when really attended to, might well be supposed to press hard upon the weaker sex, numbers of whom were secluded in Nunneries, and cut off from that cheerful society, for which Heaven seemed particularly to have designed them. The testimonies of relaxation and profligacy, which appeared to have pervaded, at various times, the monastic orders, were amply confirmed at their dissolution.

The Augustins, popularly also called Austin Friars, were originally hermits, whom Pope Alexander IV. first congregated into one body, under their General Lanfranc, in 1256. Soon after their
institution, this order was brought into England, where they had about thirty-two houses at the time of their suppression. Of this number **Burnham Priory** made one. The **Augustinians** maintain, on the authority of **St. Augustin**, that **Grace** is effectual from its nature, absolutely, and morally, and not relatively and gradually.

A Priory was a society of religious, where the chief Person was termed a Prior or Prioress, and of these there were two sorts: first, when the Prioress had the supreme command, and was elected by the Convent, such were the **Augustine** order; secondly, where the Priory was a cell, subordinate to some Abbey, and the Prior was nominated and displaced at the discretion of the Abbot.

There were women, in the ancient Christian Church, who made public profession of Virginity, before the monastic life was known in the world, as appears from the writings of **Cyprian** and **Tertullian**. These, for distinction's sake, are sometimes called **Ecclesiastical Virgins**, and were commonly enrolled in the Canon or *Matricula* of the church. They differed from the Monastic Virgins chiefly in this, that they lived privately in their father's houses; whereas the others lived in communities; but their profession of virginity was not so strict as to make it criminal for them to marry afterwards, if they thought fit.

The prosperity of the village of **Burnham** has been considerably augmented by the privilege of holding three fairs annually.

The works of **St. Augustine** make ten volumes; the best edition of them is that of **Maurin**, printed at **Antwerp**, in 1700. They are but little read at this time, except by the clergy of the Greek Church, and in the Spanish Universities. The **Booksellers** of **London** receive frequent commissions for them; and indeed, for the most of the Fathers from Russia, and also from Spain. Fairs are held at Burnham, Feb. 25th, May 1st, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; Oct. 2d, for horses, cattle, hogs, and hiring servants. Market on Tuesday.
NUTLEY ABBEY.

This Abbey still displays its ivy-clad ruins in the vicinity of Long-Brandon, in Buckinghamshire. It was founded by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and Cormengard his wife, for Augustine Canons Regular, in the year 1162. Its endowments were confirmed by Henry the Second and King John who granted many new privileges and immunities to its "Rapacious Monks," as they are denominated by Brown Willis.

Though the suppression of religious houses, even considered in a political light only, was of a very great national benefit, it must be owned, that at the time they flourished, they were not entirely useless. Abbeys were then the repositories, as well as the seminaries of learning; many valuable books, and national records, as well as private evidences, have been preserved in their libraries; the only places wherein they could have been safely lodged in those turbulent times.

Many of those, which had escaped the ravages of the Danes, were destroyed with more than Gothic barbarity, at the dissolution of the Abbeys. These ravages are pathetically lamented, by John Bale, in his declaration upon Leland's Journal, 1549.—"Covetousness," says he, "was at that time so busy about private commodity, that public wealth, in that most necessary, and of respect, was not any where regarded. A number of them, which purchased those super-
stitious mansions, reserved of the Library Books, some to serve their jakes, some to scour the candlesticks, and some to rub their boots; some they sold to the grocer and soapseller; and some they sent over sea to the bookbinders, not in small numbers, but in whole ships full; yea, the Universities of this realm are not clear of so detestable a fact. I know a merchant that bought the contents of two noble Libraries for 40s. price; a shame it is to be spoken! This stuff hath he occupied instead of grey paper, by the space of more than these ten years, and yet he hath store enough for as many years to come. I shall judge this to be true, and utter it with heaviness, that neither the Britons under the Romans and Saxons, nor yet the English people under the Danes and Normans, had ever such damage of their learned monuments, as we have seen in our time."

In these days every Abbey had at least one person, whose office it was to instruct youth; and the Historians of this country are chiefly beholden to the Monks for the knowledge they have of former national events. In these houses also, the arts of painting, architecture, and printing, were cultivated.

The religious houses also, were Hospitals for the sick and poor; affording likewise entertainment to travellers at a time when there were no inns. In them the nobility and gentry, who were heirs to their founders, could provide for a certain number of ancient and faithful servants, by procuring them corodies, or stated allowances of meal, drink, and clothes. They were likewise an asylum for aged and indigent persons of good family. The neighbouring places were also greatly benefited by the fairs procured for them, and by their exemption from forest laws; add to which, that the monastic estates were generally let at very easy rents, the fines given at renewals included.
Cambridge Castle.
CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

Towards the end of the 11th century William the Conqueror built Cambridge Castle, which is said to have been a large, strong, and stately building, some traces of it are still to be seen, and the Gatehouse, which remains entire, is now the County Gaol. Cambridge, the county town of Cambridgeshire, is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 17 nearly South of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. In William Rufus's reign it was quite destroyed by Roger de Montgomery; but Henry the First bestowed many privileges upon it to encourage its restoration, particularly an exemption from the power of the Sheriff, on condition of its paying, yearly, into the Exchequer, 100 marks (equivalent to 1000l. now) and from tolls, lastage, pontage, passage, and stallage, in all fairs of his dominions. It was afterwards often plundered in the Barons wars by the outlaws from the Isle of Ely, till Henry III. secured it by a deep ditch. In 1388, Richard II. held a Parliament here. In the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw against that prince, the University Records were taken and burnt in the Market-Place.

The modern town is about one mile long from S. to N. and about half a mile broad in the middle, diminishing at the extremities. It has 14 parish churches, of which two are without any towers. It contains above 1200 houses, but the private buildings are neither elegant nor large, owing, chiefly, to their being held on College or Corporation Leases.

It is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 13 Aldermen, and 24 Common Council Men, a Town Clerk, &c. Its chief trade is water carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. The Jews being encouraged to settle in England by William I. and II. were very numerous here for several generations, and inhabited that street now called the Jewry. The Market-Place is situated in the middle of
the town, and consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together. At the top of the angle stands the Shire-Hall, lately erected at the expense of the County. At the back of the Shire-Hall is the Town-Hall and Goal.

The University of Cambridge, not inferior to any in Christendom, consists of 12 colleges, and 4 Halls, which have the same privileges as the Colleges. The whole body, which is commonly about 1500, enjoys very great privileges, granted by several of our Sovereigns; but it was James the First who empowered it to send 2 Members to Parliament, as the town had done from the first. The University is governed by a Chancellor, High Steward, Vice Chancellor, two Proctors, two Moderators, two Scrutators, a Commissary, Public Orator, two Librarians, a Register, a School-Keeper, three Esquire Beadles, and a Yeoman Beadle; eighteen Professors, and the Caput, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor of Divinity, a Doctor of Laws, a Doctor of Physic, a Regent, and a Non-Regent Master of Arts. Henry VI. granted it the power to print all books of any kind within itself, a privilege which Oxford had not.

The Senate-House, allowed to contain the most superb room in England, being 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high; is of the Corinthian order, and cost near 16,000l. building. It has a gallery capable of containing a thousand persons. The Colleges of the University are extremely grand and beautiful.

In the Library are to be seen the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics, and historians, and the greatest part of the works of the first printers; large collections of prints by the greatest masters; and a valuable MS. of the gospels and acts of the apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin capitals, given to the University by Theodore Beza, and supposed to be as old as any MS. extant. From this, and the Clermont copy of St. Paul's epistles, Beza published his larger annotations, in 1582. The principal manufactures of the county are malt, paper, and baskets. The town has fairs on June 24, and August 14, for horses, wood, and earthen-ware. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

The Members for the county are Lord C. Somerset Manners, and the Right Honourable C. Yorke. For the University, the Right Honourable William Pitt, and Lord Euston.
A SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF ELY.

This City is situated on a considerable eminence, near the centre of Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, which was denominated by the Saxons, Suth Gurwe; but, according to Bede, obtained the name of Elge, or Elig, from the abundance of eels produced in the fens and waters that encompassed it. It is a County of itself, including the territory around, and has a Judge who determines all causes, civil and criminal, within its limits. It has but one good street, well paved, the rest being unpaved, and miserably dirty. Ely is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. of London. The Church hath undergone various alterations since it was first established by Etheldreda, the wife of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, who founded a religious house here, and became the first Abbess of it herself. The Danes entirely destroyed this establishment; then Ethelwald, the 27th Bishop of Winchester, rebuilt the Monastery, and filled it with Monks, on whom King Edgar and many succeeding Monarchs bestowed many privileges, and great grants of land, so that this Abbey became in process of time the best of any in England. Richard, the 11th Abbot, wishing to free himself of the Bishop of Lincoln, within whose diocese his Monastery was situated, and not liking so powerful a superior, made great interest with King Henry I. to get Ely erected into a Bishopric; but, though his importunities were very urgent, the design was not effected till after his death in 1107. Harvey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new See. He procured many gifts and privileges for his Bishopric, and also the grant of a fair, to commence at Ely on the third day preceding the 20th of June, which was the anniversary of the death of Etheldreda, and to continue for seven days.
After the surrender of the Monastery to Henry VIII., that Monarch, by his Letters Patent, dated Sept. 10, 1541, granted a Charter to convert the Conventual Church into a Cathedral, by the title of the Cathedral Church of the Undivided Trinity: the establishment for the performance of divine service to consist of a Dean, a Priest, and eight Prebendaries, with other ministers; the Dean and Prebendaries to form a body corporate.

In the first Parliament of Elizabeth, an act was passed which empowered the Queen to retain any lands belonging to whatever See might become vacant, and give Tithes, and inappropriate Rectories, instead of them. This was a great disadvantage to the Bishopric of Ely, which, under this act, was deprived of manors, whose revenues amounted to upwards of 1132l. yearly. The Bishop possesses all the rights of a County Palatine, and is Sovereign within the Isle.

The Cathedral of Ely is the workmanship of very different periods, and displays a singular mixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of Architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. Near the Cathedral is the Episcopal Palace, together with the houses of the Prebendaries.

Here is a Free Grammar-school for the education and maintenance of 42 boys; and two Charity-schools, one for 40 boys, and the other for 20 girls, both of which are supported by voluntary subscriptions. Ely is the only City in England that is subordinate to the Bishop in its civil government, and unrepresented in Parliament. This See hath given two Saints and two Cardinals to the Church of Rome; and, to the English Nation, nine Lord Chancellors, seven Lord Treasurers, one Lord Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, one Chancellor to the University of Oxford, two Masters of the Rolls, and three Almoners. The soil is exceeding rich, and the City is encompassed with gardens, the produce of which is excellent, and so plentiful, that it furnishes all the country for several miles round. The Market-day is Saturday, and the Fairs are held on Ascension-day for horses, and October 29th for horses, cheese, and hops.
THORNEY ABBEY.

THORNEY, a small Market-town on the North-west side of Cambridgeshire, bordering on Northamptonshire, was sufficiently distinguished for its magnificent Abbey. Its situation is extremely pleasant, the eminence on which it stands being surrounded by low and fertile grounds in a very complete state of drainage, the expense of which is defrayed by an annual tax of about a shilling an acre. This Abbey was founded by Sexulphus, the first Abbot of Peterborough, in the time of St. Etheldreda. Its ancient appellation was Ankeridge, which it obtained from the Anchorites, who dwelt in the cells of the Abbey. Its present name was derived from the thorns and bushes that grew in its vicinity.

This establishment being destroyed by the Danes, was refounded by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 972, for Benedictine Monks, and became the burial-place of many devout Saxons, whose reputation for sanctity procured them the title of Saints, but none of their monuments are remaining.

The ancient Church was taken down in the year 1085, and a new one commenced by the Abbot Gunter, but was not completed till 1128, in which year it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Botolph, by Hervæus, Bishop of Ely. When the Abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII. great part of the Church was destroyed; but the remainder escaped destruction by being made parochial. The aisles were removed in the year 1636; and the nave, which is sixty-six feet in length and twenty-eight in breadth, was repaired, and fitted up for
divine service. The West front, which is the entrance to the Church, is the most perfect part of the ancient building. The recess for the door-way, and the arch of the West window, are pointed; and above the latter is a row of nine statues of Saints, placed in Gothic arches, and occupying the space between two octagonal towers, which rise from each side the front, nearly to the height of twenty feet. The revenues of the Abbey were valued at nearly 500l. Its possessions were granted in the reign of Edward VI. to John, Duke of Bedford, whose descendant, the present Duke, is not only owner of this town, but likewise 19,000 acres of the surrounding lands. This extensive property is divided into farms, held at will, from 25l. to 400l. per annum, and, generally speaking, is in a very improved state of cultivation.

The Market and annual Fairs of Thorney were granted to Francis, Earl of Bedford, on the 10th of March, in the 13th of Charles I. by the Charter of Incorporation for the government of the Bedford Level. Some remains of the Abbey Cloisters are supposed to constitute a portion of the School-house. Several urns and coins of the Emperor Trajan have been dug up near the Abbey, which had the privilege of sending to Parliament. William of Malmsbury has described this neighbourhood in the highest strain of panegyric. He represents it as a terrestrial Paradise, as "the school of divine Philosophy, the residence of Virtue, the abode of Chastity;" and he expressly remarks, that here "a woman would be deemed a prodigy." This state of things exists no longer, but in the florid pages of the Historian. The daughters of Eve have been admitted into this delightful Eden, and its chastity, its virtue, and its philosophy, are intermingled with the common frailties of the human race. At this place there was also an Hospital for poor persons, under the government of the Abbey.—Fairs, July 1, Sept. 21, for horses. Market on Tuesday.
HALTON CASTLE.

This Castle is situated on a steep eminence, two miles North of Frodsham, in Cheshire, and 185 miles N.W. of London. It was built in the year 1071, by Hugh Lupus, to whom the County was granted by William the Conqueror, for assisting him in the Invasion. Lupus, who was Nephew to William I, bestowed it on his relation Nigel, to be held by the service of leading the Cheshire Army into Wales, whenever it should be necessary. Nigel was also made the Earl’s Marshall, and Constable of Cheshire. These offices were retained by his successors in the Barony of Halton, which had precedence of all other Baronies, and its possessors ranked next to the Earls in dignity and power.

Among the privileges of the Baron was a weekly market for his town of Halton, and two fairs, to be held annually; but these advantages are now lost, the place having dwindled to a village. The Castle was repaired and enlarged by succeeding Barons, but it is now in ruins, having been demolished in the Civil Wars. The Manor, from the posterity of Nigel, descended to the House of Lancaster, and was a favourite hunting seat of John of Gaunt; but is now vested in the Crown. It forms a considerable branch of the Duchy of Lancaster, having a large jurisdiction round it, called Haulton Fee, or the Honor of Halton, and possessing a Court of Record and other Privileges. The prospects from the Castle
are particularly interesting. Northwards the Mersey, winding through a fertile plain, may be distinctly traced from the neighbourhood of Warrington, where its breadth is little more than an hundred yards, to its expansion in a wide channel, contracting at Runcorn Gap, and again dilating into the Estuary, which continues to the sea.

Beyond this river the county of Lancaster appears like a vast forest from the numerous hedgerow-trees of its enclosures.

To the west, the view comprehends a large reach of Cheshire, bounded by the Welsh Mountains, and broken at intermediate distances by scattered hamlets, and cultivated grounds.

The inhabitants of Halton village claim a market by prescription, and there is a small market held here on a Saturday, but it has not been considered as a market town, nor registered as such.

By the late inland navigation, Halton has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The remains of Hugh Lupus, the founder of the Castle, are to be seen at Chester. This piece of antiquity, was discovered several years since, in an old ruinous fabric called the Chapter-House. The bones were very fresh, and in their natural position, wrapped in leather, and contained in a stone coffin.
Chester Castle
CHESTER CASTLE.

This very ancient and magnificent structure is seated on the banks of the river Dee, within the walls, on the south-east side of the capital of Cheshire. It is 182 miles N.W. of London, and seems to have been rebuilt on the Norman model, soon after the Conquest, by Lupus, the first Earl of Chester, and enlarged considerably beyond the space it occupied when possessed by the Saxons. It consists of an upper and lower ward; the entrance to each is defended by a gate and round tower. Within the precincts of the upper baliyum are some square towers of Norman architecture, with square projections at the corners, slightly salient. In towns, the appellation of baliyum was given to a work fenced with palisadoes, and sometimes masonry, covering the suburbs; but in Castles was the space immediately within the outer walls. The upper room of one of the towers, called Julius Caesar's, has a vaulted roof, with elegant and slender couples running down the wall, and resting on round pillars, which, from their style and beauty of execution, are supposed to be the workmanship of the same Architect who built the Chapter-House. The noble apartment called Hugh Lupus's Hall, stood on the east side of the lower ward, the roof was supported by wood-work, carved in a bold style, and resting on strong brackets. The length of the room was almost 99 feet, its breadth 45, and its heighth proportionable. Adjoining to this building was a smaller one, where the Chancery Court of the County Palatine was held, and where the petty Sovereigns of the Palatinate assembled in Council with their eight Barons. These buildings were taken down a few years ago, to make room for that magnificent structure, the new County Goal, which is scarcely exceeded by any other in the kingdom. It is built with white stone, and contains five yards, with a working room, and two day rooms in each; with separate apartments for the women and debtors. The number of solitary cells for condemned criminals is fourteen. The principal charge incurred in building this fabric, was defrayed by the income arising from the river Weaver navigation. The Castle is garrisoned by two companies of Invalids; and has a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and
Constable. The latter holds his place for life, and, strictly speaking, is the Keeper of the Prison, but appoints a Deputy. Near the Castle there is a Bridge of 12 arches, over the Dee. At each end of the Bridge there is a Gate, over one of which is a Tower, whence the City is well supplied with water, that is raised by mills, from the river.

The ancient and respectable City of Chester, is situated near the southern boundary of the County, on a rocky eminence, almost half encircled by a sweep of the river Dee. It is commonly called West Chester, to distinguish it from many other Chesters in the Kingdom. It is a Bishop’s See, and is first mentioned by Ptolemy, and after him by Antoninus, as a place of great strength. It was among the last Places that the Romans quitted; and here the Britons maintained their liberty long after the Saxons had got possession of the rest of their County. Mr. Pennant calls it a City without Parallel, on account of the singular structure of the four principal streets. They are as if excavated out of the earth, and sunk many feet beneath the surface: the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens, on a line with ranges of shops.

When Edgar kept his Court here in the 10th Century, the King of Scotland, the Prince of Northumberland, the King of Man, with all the Welsh Princes, the whole being eight in number, came to do homage to him; and to ratify their loyalty and humility to their Lord Paramount; they rowed his Pleasure-boat, like so many bargemen, on the river Dee. This Diocese contains the entire Counties of Chester and Lancaster, part of the Counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, two Chapellries in Denbighshire, and five Parishes in Flintshire; amounting in all to 256 Parishes, of which 101 are impropriations.

The Cathedral is on the north side of the City, and near it is the Bishop’s Palace, with the Houses of the Prebendaries. Here is a very handsome Town-house, and near it is the Exchange, a very neat building, supported by lofty Tuscan Pillars. It returns two Members to Parliament, and is under the government of a Mayor, Recorder, 24 Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, and 40 Common Council. The fee-farm rents of this place are vested in the Prince of Wales, as Earl of Chester, who holds them with the Castle and profits of the temporalities of the Bishopric; and the Freemen swear to be true to the King and Earl. Its three annual Fairs, on Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each lasting a week, are the most noted in England, especially for Irish linens. The Markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. The Representatives in Parliament are Lord Belgrave, and R. Grosvenor, Esq.
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

This rare and commanding object, which arrests and fixes the attention the moment it is seen, is situated on the Coast of the County of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point, a little to the S. of Merazion, and 283 S. W. of London. At high water it appears a completely insulated congregation of rocks, towering to a considerable height, gradually decreasing in size, till, assisted by the Tower of the Chapel on the summit, it assumes the form of a complete Pyramid. When it was first consecrated to religious purposes, is unknown; but the earliest time it appears on record as a place of devotion, is the fifth century; though it seems probable that it was then highly celebrated, as St. Reyna, a holy Virgin of the British blood royal, and Daughter of Breganus, Prince of Brecknockshire, is stated to have come hither on pilgrimage about the year 490. Upwards of 500 years afterwards, Edward the Confessor founded on this spot a Priory of Benedictine Monks, on whom he bestowed the property of the Mount, together with several other places; but, before the year 1085, it was annexed to the Abbey of St. Michael, in Periculo Muri, 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 King Henry VI. and, afterwards, to Sion Abbey, in Middlesex, by King Edward IV.

The earliest transaction of a military nature recorded to have happened at this Mount, was in the reign of Richard I. Henry de la Pomeroy seized the Mount, expelled the Monks, and fortified the place; it was afterwards surrendered to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the reign of Henry VII. Lady Catherine Gordon, Wife of Perkin Warbeck, (now generally admitted to have been the Duke of York) took refuge here, but was soon obliged to surrender to the Lord Darbeny. During the Cornish insurrection, in the reign of Edward VI. many of the superior families fled to the Mount for security, were besieged by the Rebels, and
obliged to surrender. The fortifications were considerably increased during the contentions in the reign of Charles I. This post, after a vigorous defence by the King's Adherents, was reduced in 1646 by Colonel Hammond, who obtained much celebrity for his accomplishment of this very difficult and dangerous service. This was the last military transaction that occurred on this romantic spot.

The ascent to the top of the Mount is by a steep and craggy passage fronting the North, defended about midway by a small battery, and near the summit by the north flank of the principal battery, which also protects the entrance of the bay.

The Grandfather of the present Proprietor, Sir John St. Aubyn, rebuilt and enlarged the Pier on the North-side of the Mount, and rendered it sufficiently capacious to contain upwards of fifty sail of small vessels. The security this gave to the fishing boats, induced several of the inhabitants of Merazion to erect houses and cellars at the bottom of the rock, and the number of residences have since been augmented to seventy. Nearly all the inhabitants are employed in the Pilchard fishery, the various operations of which, as carried on in the bay, become a very interesting spectacle to the traveller who is induced to visit this part of the Coast.

The whole summit is occupied by the remains of the ancient Monastic buildings, which have been much improved and beautified by the present proprietor. Specimens of Tin-ore are said to be very plentiful all over the place. The circumference of the Mount is rather more than a mile, and its height, from the sand to the top of the Chapel Tower, is 250, being 48 feet higher than the Monument in London.

The whole scene is singularly calculated to inflame the enthusiasm of the Poet, who describes it thus:

Majestic Michael rises; he whose brow
Is crown'd with castles, and whose rocky sides
Are clad with dusky ivy; he whose base,
Beat by the storms of ages, stands unmov'd
Amidst the wreck of things—the change of time,
That base, encircled by the azure waves,
Was once with verdure clad: the tow'ring trees
Here wav'd their branches green; the sacred oaks,
Whose awful shades among, the Druids stray'd,
To cut the hallow'd mistletoe, and hold
High converse with their Gods.

The Representatives of this Borough in Parliament are, Robert Dallas and Robert Sharpe Ainslie, Esqrs.
PENDENNIS CASTLE.

This Castle occupies the brow of a hill, which forms a Peninsula between the British Channel and Falmouth Harbour, in Cornwall, and appears to rise from the Bay like an island. The Fortress is proudly exalted on a rock upwards of 300 feet above the Sea, and, from its elevated situation, has a complete command over the entrance to the Harbour. It stands 10 miles S. of Truro, and 268 W. S. W. of London. The fortifications are of an irregular shape, including an area of rather more than three acres. The old Castle, which consists wholly of granite, was built by Henry VIII.; the arms of that Monarch are over the door-way. Queen Elizabeth strengthened and enlarged the works afterwards, which, of late years, have undergone many alterations and repairs. Four Cavaliers, mounted with seventy pieces of cannon in excellent order, defend the hill on the North or land front. Near this appear some traces of a Horn and Crown-work, constructed in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The banks and ditch of the Citadel still remain. An half-moon battery is erected on the East face, and another battery of five guns, called the Crab-quay, stands close to the water's edge. On the South, the hill slopes to the sea, and forms a kind of glacis. There are barracks for troops, and various store-houses and magazines, within the garrison. The establishment consists of a Governor at 300l. per annum, and a Lieutenant-governor at 91l. 5s.—The Lieutenant-governor resides in Henry's Castle, which has been very much improved and modernized. A company of Invalids do the duty of the fortress. During the Civil Wars, this Castle was garrisoned for the King, and bravely defended against the Parliament's forces, in the year 1646, by John Arundel, of Trerice, who was then nearly fourscore years of age. The Fortress refused to treat, until they were
reduced to only a day's provision, and then conducted the negotiation, with so much ability, that the enemy, ignorant of their situation, granted them their own conditions. The Son of the brave and venerable Arundel, who was a Colonel in the Royal Army, and who had signalized himself by the assistance which he rendered his Father, while defending this important post, obtained afterwards, as the reward of his services, the title of Lord Arundel, of Trenice.

Falmouth is the richest and most-trading town of Cornwall, and larger than any three of its Boroughs that sends Members to Parliament. It is so commodious an Harbour, that ships of the greatest burden come up to its Quay. Besides the Fortress of Pendennis, it is also guarded by the Castle of St. Mawes, which was built by Henry VIII. It is situated under a hill, fronting the Sea, on the East-side of Falmouth-haven, and has a Governor and a Deputy-governor, with two Gunners, and a platform of guns.

There is such shelter in the many Creeks belonging to the Harbour, that the whole Royal Navy may ride safe here in any wind, it being next to Plymouth and Milford-haven, the best road for shipping in Great Britain. The Town is well-built, and its trade is considerably increased since the establishment of the Packet-boats here for Spain, Portugal, and the West-Indies, which not only bring vast quantities of gold, in specie and in bars, on account of the Merchants in London, but the Falmouth Merchants trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own, and they have a great share also in the profitable Pilchard trade.

The Custom-house for most of the Cornish Towns, as well as the Head Collector, is settled here, where the duties, including those of the other Ports, are very considerable. It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. Here is a Market, on Thursday; and Fairs, July 27 and October 10 for cattle.
CARLISLE CASTLE.

This Castle stands at the North-west angle of the capital of the County of CUMBERLAND, 60 miles S. of EDINBURGH, and 301 N. N. W. of LONDON. It consists of an outward and inward ward. The walls of the outer-ward are nine feet in thickness, and about eighteen in height; the thickness of those of the inner-ward are about twelve feet. Within this ward is the great tower-dungeon, or citadel of the Castle. This is of a square form, and very lofty, with walls of vast thickness, and constructed according to the modes of defence employed before the invention of cannon. It has since been strengthened according to the modern system, and defended by a half-moon battery, and a very large platform, mounted with cannon, under cover of the outward wall. The upper part is embrasured, and commands a very beautiful prospect. Within this Tower is a well of great depth, which tradition affirms to have been made by the ROMANS. The outward ward contains the Governor's house, and in one of the gates of the Castle, the old portcullis is still remaining. The unfortunate Queen MARY was imprisoned in this Fortress for some time after her landing at WORKINGTON, and the apartments wherein she was lodged are still shown.

The City of CARLISLE is seated on the South of the river EDEN, and between the PETTEREL and the CAUDE on the West. It flourished in the time of the ROMANS, as appears from the antiquities that are to be met with here, and the ROMAN coins that have been dug up. At the departure of the ROMANS, this City was ruined by the SCOTS and PICTS, and was not rebuilt till the year 680 by EGERID, who encompassed it with a wall, and repaired the Church. In the 8th and 9th centuries, the whole country was again ruined, and the City laid desolate by the incursions of the NORWEGIAN and DANES. In this condition it remained till the time of WILLIAM RUPUS, who repaired the walls and the Castle, and caused the houses to be rebuilt. It was fortified by HENRY I. as a barrier against Scotland; he also placed a garrison in it, and made it an Episcopal See. It was twice taken by the SCOTS, and afterwards burnt accidentally in the reign of RICHARD II.
The Cathedral, the Suburbs, and 1500 houses were destroyed at that time. It is at present in a good condition, and has three gates, the English on the South, the Scotch on the North, and Irish on the West. It has two Parishes and as many Churches, St. Cuthbert and St. Mary's, the last of which is the Cathedral, and is separated from the town by a wall of its own. The eastern part, which is the newest, is a curious piece of workmanship. The See was erected in 1133 by Henry I. and made suffragan to the Archbishop of York. The Cathedral Church here had been founded a short time before by Walter, Deputy in these parts for King William Rufus, and by him dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He likewise built a Monastery, and filled it with Canons regular of St. Augustine. The Church was almost ruined by the usurper Cromwell and his soldiers, and has never since recovered its former beauty, although repaired after the Restoration. To this Cathedral belong a Bishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, an Archdeacon, four Prebendaries, four Minor Canons, and other inferior officers and servants.

The Pict's Wall, which was built across the country from Newcastle, terminates near Carlisle. The Fortress was taken by the Rebels, Nov. 15, 1745; and was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland on the 10th of December following, and deprived of its gates. It is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, two Bailiffs, &c., and has a considerable Market on Saturdays.

The manufactures of Carlisle are chiefly of printed linens, for which near 3000l. per annum is paid in duties. It is also noted for a great manufacture of whips, in which a great number of children are employed. Salmons appear in the Eden in numbers, so early as the months of December and January, and the London, and even the Newcastle Markets, are supplied with early fish from this river; but it is remarkable, that they do not visit the Esk in any quantity till April, notwithstanding the mouths of the two rivers are at a small distance from each other. Carlisle sends two Members to Parliament, and gives title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family.

Fairs—August 26, for cattle and linen; September 19, horses and cattle; first and second Saturday after October 10, Scotch horned cattle. Market on Saturday. The present Representatives are, J. C. Curwen and W. S. Stanhope, Esqrs.
KIRKOSWALD CASTLE.

On an elevated spot, about a quarter of a mile E. from the town of Kirkoswald, in the county of Cumberland, and 291 N.W. of London, are the ruins of this Castle, described, by Sandford, as "the fairest fabric that ever eye looked upon." Its former grandeur is however fled; a small tower, and some dreary vaults, being the only remains which it now exhibits of former magnificence. It appears to have occupied an extensive Area, of a square form, bounded on three sides by a foss, and skirted on the other by the brook, which supplied it with water. Radulph Engaine, Lord of Kirkoswald, Burgh, and some other places, is said to have been its original founder; but this account, most probably, alludes only to the building of the Manor-house, for it is recorded by Pennant, that Hugh de Morville, who obtained these possessions by marriage, procured a license, in the beginning of King John's reign, to "inclose his woods at Kirkoswald, to fortify his Manor-house, and to have there an annual fair and weekly markets." In this Fortress were long deposited the weapon with which Archbishop Becket was murdered at the altar.

It has been craftily propagated by the Monks, that peculiar judgments befel the assassins of this ambitious Prelate. This is refuted by Pennant, who says, that "William de Tracy lived almost to the reign of King John, and Hugh de Morville till about the sixth of that Monarch; nor did his remorse seem to have been very deep, if it is true that he preserved the sword with which he did the murder."—A younger branch of the Multon family, whose widow married John de Castro, succeeded after the Morville's to the...
possession of the Castle. It was conveyed by marriage from John de Castro to Thomas Lord Dacre, whose lineal descendants and co-heiresses of the Earl of Sussex, sold the estate to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. ancestor of the present owner, Sir John Chardin Musgrave.

The Town of Kirkoswald is situated in the pleasant and fertile Vale of Eden, which, extending southward from Nunnery, "opens into a broad expanse, bearing on its bosom rural dwellings, and distant villages." It derived its name from Oswald, the celebrated King and Martyr of Northumberland, to whom the Church is dedicated, and who is enumerated in the list of Saints in the Romish Calendar. The houses are irregularly built on the declivity of a hill, and the population amounts to about 600 persons, who are chiefly employed in the operations of husbandry. The Church is a very irregular, old building; the belfrey is placed distant from the Church, on the top of an hill, towards the East, that the sound of the bells might be more easily heard by the circumjacent villages. A spring of excellent water issues from beneath the West-end of the Church, supposed to have been the motive for its being founded in this place; nor is this uncommon, several instances of the same kind being observed in this county.

It is probable that spots similarly gifted were sought for by the respective founders, from ideas of their possessing some peculiar qualities favourable to devotion; as the well-worship of the Saxons was notorious. Here is a Dissenting Meeting-house, and a Charity-school at Highbank, in this parish. A short time previous to the dissolution, a College for twelve secular Priests was established here; but it afterwards passed into lay hands.

Market on Thursday. Fairs—Thursday before Whitsunday, August 5, horned cattle.
CHATS W O R T H.

This noble and magnificent Palace, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, is most delightfully seated on the east side of the river Derwent, in the County of Derby, about six miles S.W. of Chesterfield, and 141 N.N.W. of London. This superb Structure is built in a square form, with a flat roof, surrounded by a fine stone balustrade. The front, which looks to the gardens, is a fine piece of regular architecture. Under the cornice of the Frise, is the family motto—"Cavendo Tutus," which, though but 12 letters, reaches the whole length of the pile; the windows are very lofty, the panes are of fine polished glass, two feet wide, and the sashes richly gilt. A noble piece of iron-work and balustrades, expose the front of the House and Court, 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, in basso-relievo. This part of the building is Ionic, the whole being a square of a single order, but every side of a different model: there is a Court in the middle, with a Piazza of Doric Columns, of one stone each, overlaid with prodigious architraves. The prospect from the front of the House is the most enchanting that can be imagined, having the river Derwent running through the Plain, and over it a stately Stone Bridge, adorned with a Tower on the center arch. In an artificial Island near the Bridge, there is a building in the form of an old Castle, which greatly contributes to the beauties of the scene. The ascent to the House is by a fine flight of steps, placed before the Portico. The Hall is adorned with Marble Chimmies, and Paintings by the greatest Masters of Italy. Most of the Paintings in this lofty and magnificent Hall represent the battles of the Romans, together with the death of Caesar in the Capitol. At one end of the Hall, are two Staircases, each fourteen feet square; and the landing places of one Stone, of the same size. In the center of these Stairs, are passages leading to the different apartments, and above is a fine gallery, surrounded by gilt iron rails. The great State-room at one end of the Gallery, is most curiously adorned with Paintings; and the ceiling and pilasters richly gilt. The Duke's Closet, at the other end of the State-room, is adorned with Indian Paintings, and the Chapel is
richly finished. The Altar end and floor are of marble; the seats and
gallery, of cedar; and the rest of the wall and ceiling is painted. Several
of our Saviour's Miracles are represented on the walls, in stone colours,
with streaks of blue and gold. The Gardens are equally grand and
elegantly laid out. Here is a Grove of Cypress, and several Statues,
extremely well executed. There is also a very fine piece of Water, in
which there are several Statues, representing Neptune, Nereids, and
Sea-horses; on the banks is a tree of Copper, representing a willow,
from every leaf of which water is made to issue, by the turning of a
cock, so as to form an artificial shower.

Advantage has been taken of the irregularity of the ground to form
a Cascade: at the top are two Sea-nymphs, with their urns, through
which the water issues; and in the basin, at bottom, there is an arti-
ficial rose, so contrived, that water may be made to issue from it, so
as to form the figure of that flower in the air.

There are many other beauties both of art and nature, peculiar to
the place, of which the bounds of this work will not admit a particular
description, and of which no description, however minute and judi-
cious, could convey an adequate idea.

This Palace was built by William, the first Duke of Devonshire.
The stone used in the building was dug from quarries on the spot,
including the marble, which is finely veined.

Upon the hills, beyond the garden, is a Park, where are also some
statues, and other curiosities; but even these hills are overlooked by a
very high rocky mountain, from which the view of the Palace, and
the cultivated valley, in which it stands, breaks at once upon the
traveller, like the effect of enchantment.

In the house that was first built upon this spot, by Sir William
Cavendish of Suffolk, Mary, Queen of Scots, remained
prisoner for seventeen years, under the care of Cavendish's Widow,
the Countess of Shrewsbury; in memory of which, the new
lodgings, that are built in the place of the old, are still called the
Queen of Scots Apartments. Marshall Tallard also, the French
General, who was taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough,
at the battle of Hockstet, was entertained here a few days, and
when he took his leave of the Duke, he said, "that when he return-
ed to France, and reckoned up the days of his captivity in England,
he should leave out those he had spent at Chatsworth."
THE EAST VIEW OF DERBY.

Derby, the capital of Derbyshire, is pleasantly situated on the West bank of the river Derwent, 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 126 N. N. W. of London. It is a place of great antiquity, and, when the Danes ravaged England, it was fortified by them, and kept several years, till the Saxons took it by storm, and put all the barbarians to the sword. In Doomsday-book it is mentioned as one of the Royal Demesnes, and was inhabited by one hundred Freemen, besides a great number of Vassals. There were several religious houses in Derby before the Reformation, but they were only small; and in the place where one of them stood, a stone coffin was discovered, in which was a human skeleton of a gigantic size, but as soon as it was exposed to the air, it crumbled into dust. The Town is at present large, populous, and well built. It contains five Parish-churches, one of which, called All Saints, is a noble building, erected in the reign of Queen Mary. The tower of this Church is one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in this part of the Kingdom, being 178 feet high, and curiously adorned with carved work: the Chancel has been lately rebuilt. Near this Church is an Hospital for eight poor men, and four women, founded by the famous Bess of Hardwick, the foundress of the Devonshire family. The Town-hall, in which the Assizes and Sessions are kept, is a large, beautiful building, of free-stone, with an handsome court-yard, neatly paved and planted with trees. The Market-place is one of the best in England, having many good houses near it, inhabited by people of considerable fortunes, and an Assembly-room, handsomely furnished by the Duke of Devonshire. Over Merton Brook, which falls into the Derwent a little way out of the town, are nine bridges, and across the Derwent is a fine stone bridge of five arches. In an island of the Derwent, facing the town, is a
very curious machine. It was erected in 1734 by Sir Thomas Loombe, who, at an immense expense and great hazard, brought the model from Italy, where an engine of the same kind was kept under a strict guard. It is fixed in a large house, six stories high, and consists of 26,586 wheels, with 97,746 movements, all driven by one large water-wheel, fixed on the outside of the house. It goes round three times in one minute, and each time works 73,726 yards of silk thread; so that in twenty-four hours it works 318,496,320 yards of silk thread, and the whole is managed by one regulator!

There is a fire-engine to convey heat into the different parts of the building, and great numbers of women and children are constantly employed to tie the broken threads.

The China manufactory is not less worthy of notice: the blue and gold has been brought to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown in England, and the drawing and colouring of flowers are truly elegant. There is another work carried on here, which, though it does not employ so many hands, must not be passed without observation. The Marble Spars and Petrifications, which abound in this county, take a fine polish, and, from their great variety, are capable of being rendered extremely beautiful.

The Town was an ancient Borough by prescription; and in the reign of Charles I. it received a charter of incorporation, by which it is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, nine Aldermen, 28 Common Council Men, &c.

Here are also manufactories of silk, cotton, and worsted stockings; Derbyshire and Foreign marbles are wrought here in vases, urns, columns, and other ornamental articles; and the Lapidary and Jewellery branches are executed with great neatness. The Malting business, and a pottery of Queen's Earthenware are also carried on here.

The number of its inhabitants is estimated at 8593. Fairs—January 25, March 21 and 22, for Cheese; Friday in Easter-week for black cattle; Friday after May-day; Friday in Whitsun-week; St. James’s, July 25, for black cattle; September 27, 28, 29, for cheese; Friday before Old Michaelmas, meeting by custom for black cattle. — Markets on Wednesday and Friday.

Derby sends two Members to Parliament.—The Members returned to sit in the present Imperial Parliament are, Colonel Walpole and E. Coke, Esq.—It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Stanley, being the second Earldom in England.
HADDON CASTLE.

This venerable Castle is seated on the North-west side of the Peak, in the County of Derby, about a mile from the town of Bakewell, 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 151 from London. A luxuriantly-swelling group of old dark trees embraces, at present, the desolate turrets and princely ruins of Haddon. It consists of two courts, and was the ancient seat of the Vernons, one of whom, Sir George Vernon, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was so celebrated for his hospitable disposition, that he was usually called 'The King of the Peak.' It afterwards descended, by marriage, to the Manners' family, and, for more than a century, was the principal residence of the Rutland's, till Belvoir Castle supplanted it.

From the Journal of a Three Weeks' Tour through Derbyshire to the Lakes, by a Gentleman of Oxford, we have copied the following description of Haddon:—"Passing through the massive portals and the first quadrangle, tenanted by cawing rooks, the black senior fellows of the place, we are ushered into a hall, guarded by the branching antlers of deer, the sport of ancient nobility, the dread of modern. Through dismal drawing and dressing rooms, filled with the tatters of pride, some of them bearing on their walls the tapestry similitude of fierce fellows, like the knave of clubs; and others crammed with rusty helmets, and corselets, and breastplates, which once had made them look still more fierce, we came into a hall, thirty-eight yards long and six wide. Here painted glass defies the access of light, and unpainted brown walls defy the mind to be cheerful. We were told the floor was all made of one tree, and the staircase, of the roots of it: every place has its legendary wonder, and this was as good as any other. A Gentleman in Yorkshire shewed me once a similarly wonderful tree, which his Great Grandfather had planted, by accidentally thrusting a hunting-staff into a hole a mad bull had gored in the ground! I like a lively imagination when untinctured with malice. The kitchen now exhibited to us a chopping-block, whereon an ox could lie with ease, and a fire-place that seemed to make a division of his parts, on the chopping-block, unnecessary. The contiguous larder has a leaden bathing-tub, sufficient to hold salt meat for a garrison, together with a place like a tun for smaller provisions. The dairy is of equal dimensions, and in returning through the kitchen we glanced at a rack, with numberless spit-frames projecting from it—more remains of antient gormandizing."
The Wonders of the Peak, which have long been the admiration of the curious, and afford equal delight and astonishment to the learned and the ignorant, the philosopher and the clown, are seven in number. The first is Chatsworth-house, of which we have already given a description.—The next is Mam Tor, or Mother Tower, which is a lofty mountain, about four miles North of Tidewell, where there are several lead-mines. It is also called the Shivering Mountain, from heaps of earth constantly tumbling down its side, and yet the common people say it suffers no diminution. Mr. Cotton calls it the Phoenix of the Peak.—The third is Eden-hole, which is an immense rock, ruffled by a convulsion of the earth, for the salient and rending angles correspond. Its length may measure about forty yards, its breadth twenty. It is a horrid, fathomless chasm, fringed round with deceitful shrubs, where the footsteps of curiosity, wandering too near, might "lead to, we know not whither." It is now enclosed with a stone wall.—The fourth is Buxton. The whole environs of Buxton are wild and naked. The place, however, has grown to a large village, on account of the efficacy of its waters. The houses have been chiefly built for the accommodation of invalids, and the munificence of the Duke of Devonshire has been displayed in adding a crescent, which not only embellishes, but adds to the comforts and attractions of the place. In rheumatic complaints, the Buxton water is considered highly efficacious. The bath is about the 82d degree of heat, and is bland and pleasing to the sensations.—The fifth is Tidewell, which is remarkable for its ebbing and flowing like the sea, though not at fixed periods.—The sixth is Poole's-hole, situated at the foot of a hill, called Coitmoss. The entrance is so low and concealed by brambles, that the person whose curiosity leads him to visit it is obliged to creep on his hands and feet. Different hollows in the rock go by the name of Poole's Chamber, Cellar, Stable, &c.; and the droppings from the roof form masses of stone of so many various configurations, as by the aids of imagination to represent almost every thing, animate and inanimate. When Mary, Queen of Scots, was at Buxton, she proceeded as far as a pillar, which still goes by her name; and few ventured farther; but beyond this is a steep ascent, which terminates near the roof in an hollow, called the Needle's Eye. Near this cave are found hexagonal crystals, but of a bad colour.—The seventh and last Wonder is the Devil's Cave, Peak's Hole, or the Devil's A—, as it is vulgarly called.

In an age for refinement so fam'd, it is civil
To squabble with Nature, and square with the Devil;
To mention posteriors would make people sick,
But politeness admits of the name of Old Nick;
For decency now is become such a gem,
That the mildest, stee I can't bear what bears them.
Let the Devil his due from the delicate have,
Who kick out his A—to make room for his Cave.
Dartmouth Castle
DARTMOUTH CASTLE.

This Castle is seated near the mouth of the river Dart, in the County of Devon, nearly 30 miles S. of Exeter, and 204 S. W. of London. It was anciently very small, but it has lately been enlarged by the inhabitants, with two roofs, a stone tower of 60 feet high, and a wooden spire of 20. The Town of Dartmouth is a place of great antiquity, and, at the time of the Norman Conquest, belonged to the Lords of Totness, from whom it descended to the family of the Cantelapes. While Richard I. was on his romantic expedition to the Holy Land, the seamen of Dartmouth having committed some depredations on the Coast of Brittany, the French, in revenge, landed at this Town, and destroyed great part of it by fire. The inhabitants soon repaired the loss, when the French attacked them a second time, but were bravely repulsed, their General, with three Lords and twenty-three Knights, being taken prisoners.

In the reign of Edward III. this place was considered of great importance, and, as an encouragement for their valour in harassing the French navy, that Prince granted them a charter, by which their goods were exempted from paying toll in all places throughout the kingdom.

Dartmouth formerly consisted of three posts or divisions, by the names of Clifton, Hardness, and Dartmouth, but they are all now united, and make but one Corporation. The Town is upwards of a mile in length; but, as the ground is very uneven, the streets are irregularly built, many of the houses being situated on eminences, while others stand as if they were beneath them. The entrance into Dartmouth Harbour is very narrow, but it afterwards opens, and forms a large basin, capable of holding 500 sail of ships, where
they may lay in safety, without incommoding each other. At each side the entrance, are forts, with guns planted on them, to prevent the attacks of foreign invaders. The Quay is large, with a spacious street before it, inhabited by considerable merchants. Here are three Churches, besides a large Dissenting Meeting-house, many of the inhabitants being Dissenters; but the Mother Church is at a village, called TOWNSTALL, about three-quarters of a mile distant. This Church stands on the top of a hill, and has a tower 69 feet high, which serves as a landmark for seamen. One of the three Churches in the Town is a stately edifice, adorned with a stone tower 83 feet high. The government of this town is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen, called Masters. The Representatives in Parliament are chosen by all the Freemen, and the Mayor is the Returning-officer. The Members returned to sit in the Imperial Parliament are, EDMUND BASTARD, Esq. and the Right Hon. I. C. VILLIERS.

The principal trade of the Town consists in the Pilchard fishery, which is more considerable here than any other place in the West, FALMOUTH excepted. DARTMOUTH has a considerable trade to ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and NEWFOUNDLAND, as well as a share in the Coasting traffic. Its Pilchard and Foreign fisheries employ near 3000 men. There is a good Market here on Friday. The shore runs North-east from DARTMOUTH to PERRY POINT, from whence there begins a bay twelve miles in compass, called TORBAY, from a village adjoining, and celebrated for the rendezvous of the BRITISH Navy.

The village of TORBAY is supposed to be the place where VESPA- SIAN landed, when he was sent by NERO against ARVIRAGUS, one of the BRITISH Chiefs; but it is more justly celebrated for an event that makes a conspicuous figure in BRITISH Annals. When the bigotted King JAMES II. had trampled on the rights and liberties of his subjects, the Prince of ORANGE came with an army of foreign Protestants to their assistance, landed here Nov. 4, 1688, and drove the pusillanimous tyrant from the throne of GREAT BRITAIN.
THE SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF EXETER.

This celebrated City, the capital of the County of Devon, is situated on the river Ex, ten miles North of the British Channel, and 172 W. by S. of London. Anciently, the name of this City was Isex, and Isia Dumnoniorum. The present name is a contraction of Excester, that is, a city on the Ex. It is the see of a Bishop, transferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confessor; and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, and its number of inhabitants. It had six gates, besides many turrets, several of which are now pulled down. It had formerly so many Convents that it was called Monk-town, till King Athelstan changed its name to Exeter, about the year 940; at which time he also fortified the City with circular walls, embattlements, towers, and turrets of square-stone, encircling the whole, except the Western side, with a deep moat. Besides Chapels and five large Meeting-houses, there are now 15 Churches within the walls, and four without. St. Peter's (the Cathedral) is a very magnificent pile, though little now remains of the ancient fabric of the Church, except that part which is called Our Lady's Chapel. It has a ring of 12 bells, reckoned the largest ring of the largest bells in England; as is also its organ, whose largest pipes are 15 inches in diameter. In 1763 the Cathedral was repaired and beautified; and a most beautiful modern-painted glass window has been lately erected at the Western end, the Eastern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. In the other windows there is much fine ancient-painted glass. The altar is remarkable for its beautiful design and execution. On the left hand side of it there yet exists the seat where Edward the Confessor and his Queen sat, and installed Leofricus, his Chancellor, the first Bishop of Exeter. The grand Western end of the Church is most magnificently adorned with the statues of the Patriarchs, &c. The Chapter-house was built in 1439. The beautiful throne for the Bishop was constructed about 1466, and is said to be the grandest of the kind in Britain. The great North-tower was completed in 1485, which contains a bell that weighs 12,500 pounds, and exceeds the Great Tom of Lincoln by 2,500 pounds.
This City has had divers charters granted or confirmed by most of our Kings, but it was made a Mayor-town in the reign of King John, and a County of itself by King Henry VIII. It is governed by a Mayor, 24 Aldermen, four Bailiffs, a Recorder, Chamberlain, Sheriff, Town-clerk, &c. It had anciently a mint, and in the reigns of King William III. and Queen Anne, many pieces of silver money were coined here, which have the letter E under the bust. Here are 12 or 13 incorporate City Companies. All pleas and civil causes are tried by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council; but criminal causes are determined by eight Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace. There are four principal streets, all centering in the middle of the City, which is therefore called Carfax, from the old Norman word Quatre Voix, i.e. the Four Ways.

There is an old Castle in the North-east part of the City, called Rougemont, from the red soil it stands on; from thence there is a pleasant prospect from the walls. This Castle was remarkably strong, both by nature and art. Here yet remains the ancient Chapel, built in 1260, and kept in good repair, where prayers are read, and a sermon preached in Sessions' weeks.

The old Palace is now entirely demolished, and an elegant Sessions-house erected, where the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and County Courts are held. Great trade is carried on here in serges, perpetuans, long ells, and other woollen goods. Through the reigns of several Sovereigns, this City experienced a variety of vicissitudes. There are remains of several ancient structures, which are daily giving way to modern erections. The Guildhall is a spacious and convenient building.—Exeter, by a constant adherence to its motto, Semper fidelis, has been applauded by all Historians for its inviolable fidelity to its Sovereigns, whether they held their crown by hereditary or parliamentary right. The City sends two Members to Parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the Cecils. The present Representatives in the Imperial Parliament are, Mr. Buller and Sir C. W. Bampfylde.

The Diocese contains the entire Counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, wherein are 604 Parishes, whereof 239 are impropriate. To the Cathedral belong a Bishop, a Dean, four Archdeacons, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, a Chanter, 24 Prebendaries, and other inferior officers.

Fairs—Ash Wednesday, Whit Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horned cattle, horses, and almost every commodity.—Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
In the time of William the Conqueror, Ralph de Pomeroy erected this Castle. It stands about a mile to the East of Totness, in Devonshire, and 196 W. by S. of London. The posterity of Ralph de Pomeroy continued to enjoy it till the reign of Edward VI. when it was sold to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Most of the walls are tolerably perfect, and therefore the extent and size of the Castle may be plainly discovered. The Gate-house is almost entire, as also a round tower at one end of it; and from the whole it appears to have been originally a spacious and noble structure. Totness is beautifully situated on the river Dart, about ten miles from the Sea, and remarkable for the residence of Gentlemen, who have only small fortunes, and are not engaged in trade. This, it is said, is owing to the healthfulness of the place, and the great plenty of provisions; for, although the necessaries of life are in general very cheap in Devonshire, yet not only good fish, but also every other article used in house-keeping, may be had in greater variety and at a smaller price at Totness, than any other place in the County.

There is a fine stone bridge over the river, and the principal street is above half a mile in length, having in it many neat, genteel houses. The Church is an handsome Gothic building, with a square tower 90 feet high. Near it is the Town-house, and a good Free Grammar school. This ancient Town was formerly walled in, and had four gates, but they are now all fallen to decay. It had likewise an ancient Castle, some remains of which are still to be seen. In the reign of Henry II. the Court of Exchequer fined Totness 500 marks.
for setting up a Guild without authority from the Crown; but his son, King John, granted them a charter of Incorporation, and they have continued to send Representatives to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. The government of this Town is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, 13 of the principal Burgesses, and 28 others, who are called Common Council Men. The Representatives to serve in Parliament are chosen by all the Freemen, and the Mayor is the Returning-officer. The present Members are, W. Adams, Esq. and J. E. Burland, Esq.

They have here a singular method of catching fish, particularly salmon; the manner of doing which is as follows: near the Town is a water-mill for grinding corn, and a small trench lined with stone, but open at the lower part next the sea, where there is a wooden-grate, with sharp spikes turned inwards in form of a mouse-trap. Through this grate the fish pass in, but when they attempt to get out, the sharpness of the spikes hinders them; they are therefore obliged to remain till low-water, when dogs trained for the purpose are sent amongst them, and, being frightened to one side, the people easily take them.

The inhabitants of Totness gave a distinguished proof of their loyalty to his Majesty King George I. when that Monarch entered into an alliance with the Emperor Charles VI. The land-tax being four shillings in the pound, they told his Majesty, in an address, that, if it was wanted, they were ready to give him the other sixteen.

The inhabitants of this Town are very polite and courteous to strangers, there being many gentlemen who have had the benefit of a liberal education constantly residing in the Town, and who make it their principal study to oblige those who visit them, whether from motives of curiosity or business.

Totness has a good Weekly Market on Saturday. Fairs—First Tuesday in every month, for cattle; Easter Tuesday, May 12, (great Market) July 25, and first Tuesday in October, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.
CORFE CASTLE.

About the middle of the Peninsula of Purbeck, in the County of Dorset, at the distance of 120 miles from London, the remains of this antient Castle are still to be seen. Who the original founder of this building was, is not positively known, but, from a variety of circumstances, it is supposed to have been the work of King Edgar; and there is at this time a record extant in the Cottonian Library, that partly justifies the conjecture. It is well known, that, during the time of the feudal tenures, in this nation, castles were necessary in every manor, both as places of strength and safety, sometimes against the power of fellow-subjects, and at other times against the Sovereign himself. That Corfe Castle was one of those in very early times after the Conquest, is evident from the concurring testimony of all our Historians, by whom we are told, that, when Simon Montfort took King Henry III. prisoner at the battle of Lewes, it was delivered up to that Nobleman; and this was the place pitched on by the infamous favourite Mortimer, for the imprisonment of the unfortunate Edward II.

In the reign of Henry VII. we find that Prince considered it as a place of vast importance, by ordering it to be thoroughly repaired and put in a proper state of defence; in which condition it remained till the Civil wars, when, after a brave and obstinate resistance, it was taken and demolished by the Parliament’s forces, and at present only so much of its ruins remain, as serve to convince us of its ancient grandeur. That part of the wall which is most entire, has on one side three rows of windows, one above another; there is also a part of the gate-way remaining, with a bridge leading to the entrance. This Castle is rendered remarkable in history from a horrid and inhuman murder committed at the instigation of Elfrida, the second wife of King Edgar; the particulars of which are as follow:—King Edgar was succeeded on the throne by his son Edward; but he had another son by his second wife, Elfrida, named Ethelred, who was set aside by the Witenagemot, or Great Council of the Nation. Elfrida, who was of an ambitious and turbulent temper, was so fired with indignation at the supposed injury done to her son, that she was daily contriving schemes for the destruction of young
Edward; and, unhappily for him, she had too soon an opportunity of putting her diabolical intentions into execution. Young Edward, like most other Princes of those times, was very fond of the chase, and one day, as he was returning from his sport, having missed his attendants, came up to Corfe Castle, where Elfrida, his Mother-in-law, resided. As he had always treated her with the utmost respect, and shewn every act of kindness to his brother, he had not the least suspicion of any injury, and therefore resolved to visit them, in order to take a small refreshment. When he arrived at the gate, Elfrida received him with apparent affection, and pressed him to come in and partake of a small repast; but the King told her, that, as his attendants, who were still in the Forest, would be greatly alarmed if he did not return to them, he would only drink a cup of wine on horseback, being very thirsty. His request was immediately complied with; but, while the unfortunate Prince was holding the cup to his mouth, he was basely stabbed by a ruffian hired for that purpose by the perfidious Elfrida, to make way for her son Ethelred to the crown of England. The King finding himself wounded, rode off with the utmost expedition in order to meet his companions; but, alas! the wound was mortal, and, before he had got far from the Castle, he fainted with the loss of blood, and falling from the saddle, his foot was entangled in the stirrup, so that the horse dragged him a considerable way, till the beast being tired, stepped at the door of a cottage, where there was only a poor blind woman. Here the domestics of Elfrida, who had been sent after him, found him dead, and by her orders, to conceal the horrid deed, threw the body into a well. Elfrida; after some time, made the usual atonement of those days, by founding two Nunneries, and taking upon her a religious habit. The body of Edward was afterwards taken up, and deposited at Wareham, from whence, according to the testimony of Romish Writers, it was stolen by the Monks of Shaftsbury.

Near this place is the ancient Borough of Corfe Castle. It was a town of great repute before the Norman Conquest, having the same privileges as the Cinque Ports, its Magistrates, in old writs, being styled Barons. The Church is a noble Gothic structure. The Government of the Town is vested in a Mayor and Aldermen, with proper officers; and the Representatives are chosen by all the inhabitants, who pay to the Church and poor. The Representatives in the present Imperial Parliament are, Henry Banks, Esq. and N. Bond, Esq.—It has a Weekly Market on Thursdays. Fairs—May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys,
SANDFORD CASTLE.

This Castle stands on the edge of a Clift, on the Peninsula of Portland, from which it is separated by a Bay near three miles broad, called the Road of Portland, and is 132 miles W. S. W. of London. From the ruinous state in which this building now appears, one would be apt to imagine it of much greater antiquity than it really is, it being of no older date than about the year 1539, when it was erected by King Henry VIII. at the time he was fortifying the Coast against the invasions of those enemies, which he expected the Pope would raise up against him, on account of the changes he had made in the religion of the kingdom. Leland, in his Itinerary, calls it the New Castle, and says, “an open barbican to the Castelle.”

In the last Civil war, Weymouth was several times taken by both parties; when, although no particular mention is made of the Castle, doubtless it had its share in these transactions, particularly as, in 1641, the Parliament’s forces converted a Chapel, formerly standing here, into a fort, from which they battered Melcombe Regis.

It is therefore not likely that they would omit making use of this Castle, which must then really have been far from a contemptible post, and was, when entire, extremely defensible against troops much better provided and disciplined than those which composed either army. This perhaps may account for its present shattered condition. The body of the Castle is a right-angled parallelogram, its greatest length running from North to South. At its North-end was a Tower, on which were the arms of England, supported by a Wyvern and an Unicorn; the North part seems to have been the Governor’s apartment, and is all vaulted; near its South-end there is a lower building, said to have been the gun-room; this being broader than the other part of the edifice, forms flanks, which defend its East and West sides, and on the South front is semicircular—before, it was formerly a platform for cannon. On its East and West sides there are several embrasures, and beneath them two tier of loop holes for small arms, the lowest almost level with the ground.
The North front is nearly destroyed, but the remains of an arch, or gate-way, shew that the entrance was on that side; the whole edifice seems to have been cased with squared stone, the walls were thick and lofty, and was, though small, not an inelegant building: since the Restoration it has been neglected and suffered to fall to ruins.

The North-east and South sides were at a small distance surrounded by a deep ditch and an earthen rampart, through which on the East front was a gate faced with stone; part of which is still remaining. **Mr. Hutchins calls it Sandes-foot, or Sandes-foort Castle.**

In December 8, 1631, **George Bamfield had a grant of the custody of Sandes-foot Castle during pleasure**; and June 4, 1640, **Nathaniel Speecot, Knt. was made Captain thereof**, both which appointments are mentioned in **Rymer's Foedera. After the Restoration, Humphrey Weld, of Lulworth Castle, was Governor for many years.**

As the Coast here is rocky, and the Sea generally turbulent; it is very dangerous for shipping, particularly in the night time; but, to prevent as much as possible any accidents, two Light-houses have been erected on the two points of the Peninsula.

The stone here, so well known by the name of the place, is very hard, and the whitest of any in England, about 9000 tons of which are exported annually. The **Portland stone was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. and is now used in London, Dublin, and other places; for building the finest structures.**

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cutting stone; they live in a very comfortable manner, their wages being sufficient to procure them the necessaries of life, except fuel, which is so scarce that they are obliged to supply its place, by drying and burning the dung of cattle. The Sugar-candy stone is likewise found here in great plenty near the shore. There is a natural curiosity here that demands particular notice: It is a large hole at the extremity of the Peninsula, near the Lighthouse; towards the top it is wide, but a little way downwards it opens into a prodigious cavern. From this place there is an advantageous view of the Sea: the scene below fills the mind of the spectator with dread and horror. The lines of Dryden particularly apply to this place:

Methinks we stand on ruins; Nature shakes
About us, and the universal frame's
So loose, that it but wants another push
To leap from off its hinges.
RABY CASTLE.

This magnificent Castle is seated near the Town of Staindrop, in the County of Durham, 12 miles N. W. of Darlington, and 146 from London. It was built by John de Neville, soon after the year 1378, at which time a licence for its erection was granted by Bishop Hatfield; a duplicate of which is still preserved in the archives of the See of Durham. After the accession of Henry II. no person could build a Castle without first obtaining the Royal licence, but the County of Durham being a Palatinate, a power of granting such licence belonged to the Bishop, who was there considered as Viceroy. It is now the residence of the Earl of Darlington. The building, though irregular, from its being erected at different times, is a noble structure, and apparently uninjured by time. It is surrounded by a deep moat, which, with the lofty walls, towers, and battlements, convey to the spectator an adequate idea of ancient magnificence. The whole building, exclusive of the courts, covers an acre of ground, and the South front, which is done from a design of Inigo Jones, is allowed to be one of the most beautiful in England. The apartments, though numerous, are very commodious, and furnished in the most elegant manner. The hall is adorned with many fine paintings, and the drawing-room is thirty feet long and twenty broad; the dining-room is fifty-one feet long, and twenty-one broad, and the windows in both are of fine plate-glass, set in brass frames, which gives it a brilliant appearance. The bed-chambers are in the exactest proportion, and furnished in the most costly manner with rich damask of various colours; and all the other apartments and inferior offices, are so contrived, as to give a lustre even to elegance. The Park, which surrounds the Castle, presents several delightful scenes. The plantations near the house are on a rising ground, and

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have a fine effect; and at one end of them is the Dog-kennel, built in the Gothic style, and curiously ornamented. In the Valley are fine rows of tall trees, and in the midst of them is a Farm-house, built with great taste. The fine sloping lawns terminate in woods rising to the summit of a hill, from whence there is a most unbounded and delightful prospect. On the whole, this is a most excellent mansion, and worthy the residence of the noble personage to whom it belongs.

Darlington, which gives the title of Earl to the Vane family, is situated on a flat on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is at present very populous, and being on the great North-road to Edinburgh, has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. The Church is a noble Gothic structure, built in the form of a Cathedral, with a lofty spire, and near it is a good Free-school. Formerly the Bishops of Durham had a Palace here, but they seldom residing in it, and the expense of keeping it in repair being considered as unnecessary, it was suffered to fall to decay, and at present is only an heap of ruins.

The inhabitants of this town carry on a considerable manufactory in that sort of coarse linen called Huckaback, which is sold to the dealers in London, and for which very great sums of money are annually returned. The water of the river is reckoned so good for bleaching linen, that many people send their cloth here from places at a considerable distance; and formerly the Scotch linen used to be bleached here, but that branch of the trade is now confined among themselves.

The Market-place is very spacious, and esteemed one of the handsomest in the kingdom. Darlington has fairs, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, Monday fortnight after Whitsun Monday, and November 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and also a good Weekly Market on Monday. It is 238 miles N. N. W. of London.
THE SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF DURHAM.

This City, the capital of the County of Durham, stands on a hill almost surrounded by the river Wear, and is considerable for its extent, and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for being the See of the Bishop, who is Lord Paramount. It is about 250 miles North from London; being remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and the abundance and cheapness of its provisions. The Town is said to have been built about 70 years before the Roman Conquest, on occasion of bringing hither the body of St. Cuthbert. It was first incorporated by King Richard I., but Queen Elizabeth extended its privileges. At length, in the year 1684, it obtained a charter, in consequence of which it is now governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 12 Common Council Men, with a Recorder, and inferior officers. These can hold a Court Leet and Court Baron, within the City, but under the style of the Bishop, who, as Count Palatine, appoints a Judge, Steward, Sheriffs, and other inferior Magistrates. Durham is about a mile in length, and as much in breadth, resembling the figure of a Crab, the Market-place exhibiting the body, and the claws being represented by the streets, which bend according to the course of the river. The houses are in general strongly built, but neither light nor elegant. The most remarkable edifices are the Cathedral, with six other Churches, three standing in the City and as many in the Suburbs; the College; the Castle, or Bishop’s Palace; the Tolbooth, near St. Nicholas’ Church; the Cross and Conduit in the Market-place, with two Bridges over the Wear. The Cathedral was begun by Bishop Carilepho, in the 11th century. It is a large, magnificent Gothic structure, 411 feet long, and 80 in breadth, having a cross aisle in the middle 170 feet in length, and two smaller aisles at each end. On the South-side is a fine Cloister, on the East the old Library, the Chapter-house, and part of the Deanery; on the West, the Dormitory, under which is the Treasury and Chantry; and on the West side is the new Library, an elegant building begun by Dean Sudbury, about 70 years ago, on the spot where the old Refectory of the Convent stood. The middle tower of the Cathedral is 212 feet high. The whole building is arched and supported by huge pillars. Several of the windows are curiously painted; and there is an handsome screen at the entrance into the Choir. Sixteen Bishops are interred in the Chapter-house, which is 75 feet long and 33 broad,
arched overhead, with a magnificent Seat at the upper end for the Instalment of the Bishops.

The Consistory is kept in the Chapel, or West aisle, called Galilee, which was built by Bishop Pursey, and had formerly 16 Altars for women, as they were not allowed to advance farther than the line of marble by the side of the Font. Here likewise are deposited the bones of the venerable Bede, whose eulogium is written on an old parchment-scroll, that hangs over his tomb. The ornaments here used for administering the divine offices, are said to be richer than those of any other Cathedral in ENGLAND. On the South-side of the Cathedral is the College, a spacious court formed by the houses of the Prebendaries, who are richly endowed and extremely well lodged. Above the College-gate, at the East-end, is the Exchequer; and, at the West, a large hall for entertaining strangers, with the Granary and other offices of the Convent. Between the Church-yard and Castle is an open area, called the Palace-green; at the West-end of which stands the Shire-hall, where the Assizes and Sessions are held for the County. Near this is the Library, built by Bishop Cousin, together with the Exchequer raised by Bishop Nevil, in which are kept the offices belonging to the County Palatine Court. There is an Hospital on the East, endowed by Bishop Cousin, and at each end of it are two Schools, founded by Bishop Langley. On the North is the Castle, built by William the Conqueror, and afterwards converted into the Bishop’s Palace, the outward gate of which is at present the County Gaol. The Bishopric of DURHAM is deemed the richest Bishopric in the kingdom; and the Prebends are frequently styled, the Golden Prebends of DURHAM. The City consists of three Manors, the Bishop’s Manor, the Manor of the Dean and Chapter, and the Manor of Gilligate. The Diocese contains the whole Counties of DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND, except the jurisdiction of Hexam in the latter. Two handsome Bridges lead over the Wear to the Walks, and a third is covered with houses.

This river produces Salmon, Trout, and many other delicate fishes. The principal manufactures of DURHAM are Shalloons, Tammies, and Calamancoes. The Representatives of DURHAM in the Imperial Parliament, are Ralph John Lambton and John Wharton, Esqrs. In the neighbourhood of this City is Nevil’s Cross, famous for the battle fought in the year 1346, against David II. King of SCOTLAND, who was defeated and taken. DURHAM has Fairs, March 31, three days; first day horned cattle, second day sheep and hogs, third day horses; Whit Tuesday, Sept. 15, the like. Market on Saturdays.
ST. OSYTH'S PRIORY.

At Chick, a Village some miles South-east of Colchester, stands St. Osyth's Priory, deemed by Legendary Writers the most ancient in the County of Essex. This Priory was, as the Monkish Writers tell us, the residence of a holy Virgin, who had devoted her life to solitude; but, when the Danes landed on the Coast, they stabbed her, and, in memory of her martyrdom, Richard de Beauvis, Bishop of London, in the reign of Henry I. erected this Priory for Canons of the Augustine order. This ancient and spacious Gothic structure is almost wholly entire, and is built in a most agreeable situation, only that the country around is rather damp, and subject to fogs, by which the people are often afflicted with agues, though not to that degree of severity that they are in other parts of the County. This Convent was extremely rich, for at the general dissolution its annual revenues amounted to £758l.

King Henry I. is recorded to have been a pious Prince, an encourager of learning, and one that had a great esteem for the Church and all religious persons. He founded nine or ten Monasteries, viz. the Episcopal See, and Priory of regular Canons, at Carlisle; the Abbeys of Cirencester and Merton; the Priories of Dunstable, St. Dennis near Southampton, Southwike, and Wenhope, of the same order; the stately Benedictine Abbeys of Reading and Hyde, and the Alien Priory at Stevenston; as also the Hospitals of St. John, in Cirencester, Le Mardry, in Lincoln, and St. Mary Magdalene, in Newcastle. Five new orders were brought into the kingdom in this reign: in the first year of it came the Knights Hospitalars, and, about five years after, the Augustine Canons; towards the year 1128, the Cistercians, the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Monks of Grandmont.

In the thirty-five years which this King reigned, there were founded above one hundred and fifty religious houses, viz. about 20 Alien Priories, 20 Benedictine Monasteries, and 15 cells; near 50 houses of Augustine Canons, 13 Cistercian, and six Cluniac Monasteries, three of Knights Hospitalars, one for Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, one for Grand Montensions, one College, and thirteen Hos-
pitals.—Henry I. succeeded to the Throne of England in the
following way: His Brother William, surnamed Rufus, from his
red hair, being engaged in hunting, the sole amusement, and indeed
the principal occupation of Princes in those rude times, Walter
Tyrrel, a French Gentleman, remarkable for his skill in archery,
attended him in this recreation, of which the New Forest was the
scene. William had dismounted after a chase, and Tyrrel, im-
patient to shew his dexterity, let fly an arrow at a stag, which sud-
denly started before him. The arrow glanced from a tree, and struck
the King to the heart. He instantly fell down dead; and Tyrrel,
terrified at the accident, clapped spurs to his horse, hastened to the
Sea-shore, and embarked for France, where he joined the Crusade
that was setting out from that country.

This happened on the 2d of August, 1100, after the King had
reigned thirteen years, and lived about forty. His body was found
in the woods by the country people, and buried without ceremony at
Winchester.

After the death of William, the Crown of right devolved to
Robert, his eldest Brother, for William had no legitimate chil-
dren; but what Robert had formerly lost by his indolence, he was
again deprived of by his absence at the Holy War. Prince Harry
was in the Forest with William Rufus at the time the latter was
killed. He no sooner heard the important news, than he hurried to
Winchester, and seized the Royal Treasure. William de Bre-
tenil, Keeper of the Treasure, arrived almost the same instant, and
opposed his pretensions; telling him that the treasure belonged to his
elder Brother, who was now his Sovereign, and for whom he was de-
termined to keep it. But Henry, drawing his sword, threatened
him with instant death if he dared to disobey him; and others of the
late King's retinue, who came every moment to Winchester,
joining the Prince's party, he was obliged to desist. Henry lost no
time in fully accomplishing his purpose. In less than three days, he
got himself crowned King of England, by Maurice, Bishop of
London.

Present possession supplied every deficiency of title; and no one
dared to appear in defence of the absent Prince.
Colchester, the Capital of the County of Essex, is situated on a fine eminence, near the river Coln, 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 51 of London. It is by some thought to be the place mentioned by Antoninus, under the name of Colonia, different from Colonia Camaloduni, and by the Saxons called Caer Colin. It is a beautiful, populous, and pleasant Town, extended on the brow of a hill from East to West, and adorned with ten Churches. It had formerly strong walls and a Castle, but now there are scarce any remains of either. This place is said to have given birth to Fl. Julia Helena, mother to Constantine the Great, and daughter to King Cælus, so much celebrated for her piety and zeal in propagating the Christian Religion. It is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 11 Aldermen, a Chamberlain, a Town Clerk, 18 Assistants, and 18 Common Council Men. It is about three miles in circumference, and two of its streets, which run from the top of the hill to the bottom, are spacious, and though not in general remarkably well built, yet there are a great many good houses in the Town.

The Guild-hall, adjoining to which is the Town-gaol, and a Hall, called Dutch-Baize-hall, which belongs to a Corporation for the support of the Baize and Say Manufactures, are fine buildings. There is here a particular Corporation for maintaining the poor, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, and 48 Guardians. There are two Charity-schools, one for 70 boys, and the other for 50 boys and girls; a Work-house, and two Free Grammar-schools. The rendering navigable the river Coln has greatly promoted the trade and manufactures of this town. The river 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 Quay, and for Ships of large burden, to a place called the Wyvenhoe, within three miles of the Town, where there is a Custom-house; and a little further towards the Sea, the water is capable of receiving the Royal Navy.

This Town has the greatest manufacture of Baize and Says in the Kingdom; it is also remarkable for candying Eringo Roots. It is also famous for its Oysters, in pickling of which the inhabitants excel. The Oysters are taken near the Mouth of the Coln, upon sands called the Spitts, and are carried up to the Wyvenhoe, where they are laid in beds or pits on the shore to feed. After they have continued in these beds for 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 Weaver’s beef of Colchester. The Town had formerly an Abbey, whose Abbot was mitred and sat in Parliament. In the time of the Civil Wars, it was besieged by the Parliament’s troops and reduced by famine.

It sends two Members to Parliament. The Representatives in the Imperial Parliament are, Mr. Dennison, and Mr. R. Thornton.

Fairs—Easter Tuesday, wholesale Tailors; July 5, horses; July 23, cattle and horses; Oct. 20, cattle, horses, cheese, butter, and toys. Markets, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HADLEIGH CASTLE.

The ivy-clad ruins of this Castle stand in the South-east part of the County of Essex, and near the South-west extremity of the Hundred of Rochford, 16 miles S. E. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. by N. of London.

The name seems to be derived from the Saxon words, head, high, raised, and ley, pasture. It hath borne the name of Hadleigh ad Castrum, or Hadley Castle, ever since the reign of Henry III. when Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, with the King's leave, built a Castle here, the ruins of which still shew its ancient grandeur. As it is situated on the brow of a steep hill, there is from thence a delightful prospect across the Thames into Kent. It is built of stone, almost of an oval form; the entrance is at the North-west corner, between two Towers, and there are also two Towers at the South-east and North-west corners, which are embattled, and have loop-holes on the sides. The walls in the bottom of the Towers are nine feet thick, and the rest five feet; and on the North and South sides the walls are strengthened with buttresses. The cement or mortar, which is almost as hard as the stones themselves, hath in it a mixture of shells of sea-fish, &c. At the entrance, the earth lying very high near the Towers, a very deep ditch is cut behind them, which runs along the North-side of the Castle. There was a Park belonging to this Castle, or else to Hadley-bury, which lies near; and lands were held by Serjeanty of keeping up the fences and lodges of this Castle, as well as those of Revel and Thunders le Castles. As Hadley is not mentioned in Doomsday-book, nor in the Red-book of the Exchequer, it was most probably comprehended in Raley, and then Raley parish extended to the Bay, or water of Hadleigh.—Hadleigh going along with the manor and honour of Raley, which belonged to Suene, his Grandson Henry de Essex forfeited both to the Crown through his cowardice. King Henry granted it with Raley, and we presume as a part of it to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who built the Castle here. From that time it is mentioned in Records, as the Castle and Park of Hadleigh.
Upon Hubert's disgrace in 1232, this estate was again seized by the Crown, and granted at different times to the greatest personages. By an inquest taken in 1250, of what lands and tenements appertained to the Castle of Hadleigh, it was found that there were belonging to this Castle 140 acres of arable ground, and pasture for 180 sheep, and a water-mill. In 1268, King Henry III. committed the government of this Castle to Richard de Thany, from whom it passed through several hands at subsequent periods. In the Rolls of Parliament, among other pieces of the reign of Edward III., whose precise dates are unknown, is a complaint made to the Queen and Duke, by John de Gifford, of the County of Essex, against Roger de Wodeham, Constable of Hadleigh Castle, setting forth, that, under pretence of a commission, he had taken from the complainant two horses, on which he mounted two lawless rogues of his company, of whom he had assembled in arms more than fifty, breaking the peace, and assisting Hugh le Despenser in divers outrages; that having attended him to the Sea-side, the said Robert, on his return, came with his whole force to the house of the complainant with an intent to kill him; but not finding him, they entered his warren, took and destroyed all his hares and rabbits, giving out he was an enemy to the King, and Sir Hugh le Lespenser, and a favourer of the Queen's party. Wherefore, he prayed an order might be issued to arrest the said Robert, and to bring him before the Queen and Council to be punished as a rebel; and also that another Constable might be appointed in his place, more proper for that trust and for the country. From the same authority it appears, that King Edward IV. in the second year of his reign, did, by his letters patent, grant to Henry Abingdon, for life, 8l. per annum from the issue of Hadleigh Castle and Manor, to be paid by the Receivers or Farmers. And also that the office of Parker, or Park-keeper of Hadleigh Park, with a fee of 3d. per diem; and also the Porter-ship of the Castle, with the accustomed wages, were granted by the said King to John Shute, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, to be paid out of the fee-farm of the town of Colchester.

At the village of Hadleigh there is a Fair on the twenty-fourth of June for toys.
This ancient Gothic Castle is seated near the Severn, in the County of Gloucester, 18 miles S. S. W. of the City of Gloucester, and 183 from London. This noble edifice, with the exception of one short alienation only, has been the Baronial residence of the Berkeleys for more than six hundred years. It was begun in the reign of Henry I. finished in that of Stephen, and enlarged and repaired in the reign of Henry II. It stands on a rising ground among the meadows, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding County, and river Severn. In the Civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years since by an accidental fire. The present building consists of a range of apartments round an irregular court. The modern spirit of improvement has left few remains of ancient furniture, as decorative; but Berkeley Castle is an exception to this innovation, and still presents us with some very venerable relics. Here is to be seen a very curious oaken, japanned Bed, gilt with gold, the work of an Upholsterer in the year 1330; and another of a similar complexion, which was honoured by the royal limbs of Charles I.; a third, on which Sir Francis Drake composed himself on ship-board; and a fourth, on which Lord Berkeley slumbered in his cruizes in the Channel.—A Bed made 400 years ago and upwards, is in itself a great curiosity, but, if it has been used by some person of eminence, the sight of it is doubly interesting. Some of our dearest delights are retrospective; and we are often, with a melancholy satisfaction, pleased to combine what is left with what is for ever lost.—Berkeley is farther noted for having been the place where the unfortunate Edward II. was confined, after he had been dechrowned by the machinations of his Queen. He had, indeed, been deposed by his subjects; and was the first instance, in this kingdom, of the assumption of that great authority. He was compelled formally to relinquish his Crown into the hands of his Son, Edward III.; on which occasion, the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on the following text:

"The voice of the People, the voice of God."

The deposed Monarch did not long survive the loss of his Crown. He was at first consigned to the custody of the Earl of Lancaster; but that Nobleman shewing some marks of respect and pity, he was
taken out of his hands, and delivered over to the Lords Berkeley, Mautravers, and Gournay, who were entrusted alternately, each for a month, with the charge of guarding him. While he was in Berkeley's custody, he was still used with some degree of humanity; but when the turn of Mautravers and Gournay came, every species of indignity was practised upon him, as if they had designed to accelerate his death by the bitterness of his sufferings. It is reported that one day, when Edward was to be shaved, they ordered cold and dirty water to be brought from a ditch for that purpose; and when he desired it to be changed, and was still denied his request, he burst into tears, and exclaimed, that in spite of their insolence he would be shaved with clean and warm water. As his persecutors, however, saw that his death might not arrive, even under every cruelty they could practise, and were daily afraid of a revolution in his favour, they determined to rid themselves of their fears by destroying him at once. Mortimer, therefore, secretly gave orders to the two Keepers, who were at his devotion, instantly to dispatch the King; and these ruffians contrived to make the manner of his death as cruel and barbarous as possible.

Taking advantage of Berkeley's sickness, in whose custody he then was, and who was thereby incapacitated from attending his charge, they came to Berkeley Castle, and put themselves in possession of the King's person. They threw him on a bed, and held him down with a table, which they had placed over him. They then ran a horn-pipe up his body, through which they conveyed a red-hot iron, and thus burnt his bowels without disfiguring his body. By this infernal contrivance, they expected to have their crime concealed; but the horrid shrieks of the King, which were heard at a distance from the Castle, gave a suspicion of the murder, and the whole was soon after divulged by the confession of one of the accomplices. Gournay and Mautravers were held in detestation by all mankind; and when the ensuing Revolution deprived their Protectors of power, they found it necessary to fly the kingdom. Gournay was afterwards seized at Marseilles, and, on his return to England, beheaded at Sea, by secret orders; but Mautravers, by rendering some services to Edward III., received a pardon. The dreadful catastrophe of the weak, but unfortunate Edward II. is thus alluded to by Gray:

Mark the year, and mark the night,  
When Severn shall re-echo with affright,  
The shrieks of death, thro' Berkeley's roof that ring,  
Shrieks of an agonizing King.

The Town of Berkeley is pleasantly situated, and is a very ancient Borough, under the government of a Mayor and Aldermen. The Manor in which the Town lies, is one of the largest in the kingdom. The Church is a large and handsome structure.—There is a Fair here on May 14, for cattle and pigs. Market on Wednesdays.
THE NORTH-WEST VIEW OF GLOUCESTER.

This ancient City, the capital of the County of Gloucester, is pleasantly situated on a hill, on the East-side of the Severn, 25 miles N. E. by N. of Bristol, and 101 W. by N. of London. It is called by Antoninus, Clevum, or Glevum, which Camden thinks was formed from the British Caer-glowe, signifying "a fair City." It was one of the 28 cities built by the Britons before the arrival of the Romans. By the Romans it was made one of their colonies, and in the eighth century it was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the kingdom. It has suffered considerably by fire at different periods. From the middle of the City, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. Forging of iron seems to have been its manufactory so early as the time of William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. made it the See of a Bishop, with a Dean and six Prebends. 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 and magnificent fabric, and has a Tower, reckoned one of the most curious pieces of architecture in England), are the tombs of Robert, Duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, and Edward II.; and there is a Whispering-gallery, like to that of St. Paul's in London. In the Chapter-house lies Strongbow, who conquered Ireland. There are 12 Chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of many great persons. King John made it a Borough, to be governed by two Bailiffs. Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a Corporation. By its present charter, from Charles I., it is governed by a Steward, who is generally a Nobleman; a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is chosen; a Town-clerk, two Sheriffs, chosen yearly out of 26 Common Council; a Sword-bearer, and four Sergeants at Mace. Here are 12 incorporated Trading Companies, whose Masters attend the Mayor on all public occasions, &c. Besides the Cathedral, there are five Parish-churches in this City, which is likewise well provided with Hospitals, particularly an Infirmary upon the plan of those of London, Winchester, Bath,
Here is a good Stone-bridge over the river Severn, with a Quay, Wharf, and Custom-house; but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. King Edward held a Parliament here in 1272, wherein some good laws were made, now called the Statutes of Gloucester; and he erected a Gate on the South-side of the Abbey, still called by his name, though almost demolished in the Civil wars. King Richard II. also held a Parliament here; and King Richard III. in consideration of his having (before his accession to the throne) borne the title of Duke of Gloucester, added the two adjacent Hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton to it, gave it his Sword and Cap 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 shut the gates against Charles I. when he besieged it in 1643; by which, though the siege was raised by the Earl of Essex, it had suffered 20,000l. having 241 houses destroyed, which reduced it so much, that it has scarce recovered its former size and grandeur. Before that time it had eleven Parish-churches, but six of them were then demolished. Here are abundance of Crosses, and Statues of the English Kings, some of whom kept their Christmas here; several Market-houses supported with pillars, and large remains of Monasteries, which were once so numerous, that it gave occasion to the Monkish proverb, "As sure as God is in Gloucester." Here is a Barley-market, and a Hall for the Assizes, called the Booth-hall. Its chief manufacture is Pins. In this branch it is astonishing the number of people who are employed, there being at least fourteen or fifteen different processes. Under the Bridge is a Water-engine to supply the Town, and it is served with it also from Robin Hood's Well, to which is a fine walk from the City. Camden says, that the famous Roman Way, called Ermin-street, which begins at St. David's, in Pembrokeshire, and reaches to Southamton, passes through this City. Here is a Charity-school for above 80 children, of whom above 70 are also clothed, and a well-endowed Blue-coat School.

Sudmead, in the neighbourhood, is noted for Horse-races. The Duke of Gloucester is next brother to George III. The City sends two Members to Parliament. The Representatives in the present Imperial Parliament are, John Pitt, Esq. and Henry Howard, Esq.

Fairs—April 5, a great cheese fair; July 3, Sept. 28, Nov. 28, for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese. The Markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A magnificent plan is formed of a Canal from hence to the Mouth of the Severn, capable of being navigated by vessels of considerable burthen. A Canal is already made from Gloucester to Hereford, through Ledbury.
BEVERSTON CASTLE.

The remains of this ancient Castle stand about a mile N. E. of Tetbury, in the County of Gloucester, and 94 W. of London. It was built in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas, Earl of Berkeley, out of the ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poictiers, under the Black Prince. It was formerly called Bureston, from the number of blue stones found near it. This was a place of great strength, as appears from what remains, most of the walls being still standing. It is moated round, and had a Tower at each corner: one of the Towers is still standing. During the Civil wars it was fortified, sometimes by one party and sometimes by the other. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the great number of coins and other antiquities that have been found near it at different periods. The Earls Godwin, Swegen, and Harold, are said to have met here, under the pretence of assisting Edward the Confessor against the Welch; but they entered into a conspiracy against him, for which they were compelled to leave the kingdom. A Market was granted by Edward I., but it has long been discontinued.

Tetbury is a tolerable good Town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground. The houses in general are neat and handsome, but there is a great scarcity of water, the inhabitants being obliged to fetch it from wells and brooks at a considerable distance. The Market-house is a good structure, and great quantities of yarn are sold at it weekly by the poor people, who, in return, take wool and such necessaries as they are in want of. The Church is a venerable Gothic structure, and in it are several handsome monuments. Here is a Free-school, and an Alms-house for eight poor people; and at the end of the Town is a very high Bridge of considerable length, half of which is in Wiltshire.

The government of this Town is vested in a Bailiff, who is chosen annually, and assisted by some of the principal Inhabitants. There are Fairs at Tetbury, Ash Wednesday, Wednesday before and after April 5, July 22, for cattle, lambs, sheep, and horses. The Market is held on Wednesday.—In the course of our progress hitherto, we
have met with the ruins of some venerable Castles, and as we go on we shall probably encounter more. It may not be amiss, therefore, to say a few words on this subject now: Castles, the ruins of which are now remaining, are in general supposed to be of no higher antiquity than the time of the Conqueror. Those which the ancient Britons, Romans, or Saxons erected, can now hardly be traced. They were almost either all destroyed, or crumbled to dust, before William's invasion of England. The estates conferred by William on his military followers, led to the erection of a profusion of Castles, with which this devoted land was crowded in the feudal ages. Daniel maintains, that about the middle of King Stephen's reign, there were one thousand one hundred and seventeen Castles; and Selden finishes this picture of multiplied tyranny, by saying, that each owner of a Castle was a kind of petty Prince, coining his own money, and exercising sovereign jurisdiction over his people.

These nests of devils, and dens of thieves, as Matthew Paris styles them, were ordered to be demolished, by an agreement between King Stephen and Duke Henry, afterwards Henry II. in the year 1154. But this agreement was in general evaded; nor did the Barons and great men quit these dreary lurking places, until a change took place in the art of war, occasioned by the invention of gunpowder, which rendered their battlements and towers of less avail than when, with impunity, they were enabled to insult both their sovereign and his subjects.

In Charles the First's reign, an enquiry was made into the state of the Castles; and many of them, during the Civil war, served as places of defence; but, since that unhappy epoch, they have fallen a prey to time, weather, and ruthless dilapidation. They now serve for us to look at, and, with an exultation of heart, to pride ourselves in the change of manners, which guards the privileges and liberty of the Peasant with the same pertinacity that it does the possessions and honours of the proudest Peer of the realm.
Porchester Castle
PORCHESTER CASTLE.

This Castle stands on the North-side of Portsmouth Harbour, in the County of Hants, two miles E. of Fareham, and 72 W. by S. of London. The Harbour was anciently called Port Peris, and a Seaport before Portsmouth, but the Sea withdrawing itself the Port became no more used: it is pretended that Vespasian landed here, and Ptolemy calls it Marser, or, the Great Port. The Castle was built to command the Haven: the walls form a square of 440 feet, and contain an area of four acres; they are six feet thick, and in many places sixteen feet high, having thirteen towers, besides the keep, which has four. This Castle is said to have been built by Gurgunstus, son of Beline, who lived 375 years before Christ. It is certainly very ancient, but both its founder and age are unknown. In the reign of Edward I. the Castle and Town of Porchester, with the Forest, were settled on Queen Margaret as part of her dower. It is at present the property of a Mr. Thistlewaite, of whom it is leased by the Crown as a place of confinement for prisoners of war. Here the French prisoners, that were taken during the late war, were confined. Towards the South-east part of the area stands the Parish-church of Porchester, where Henry I. in the year 1133, founded a Priory of Augustine Canons, which was not long after removed to Southwick, a village two miles distant.

We shall conclude this article with a description of Portsmouth, which has one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land side, and very good fortifications. A great part of the Royal navy is built here; and here are some of the finest Docks, Yards, and Magazines of naval Stores, in Europe. It is seated in the Isle of Portsey, being surrounded by the sea, except on the North-side, where there is a river, which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much resorted to on account of the Royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is at the East-end of the Isle of Wight, and opposite to Portsmouth. There is a Draw-bridge over the river, and it has always a good garrison. It is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and Burgesses, and sends two Members to Parliament. The present Representatives are, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, and Captain Markham.
It has one Church, and two Chapels, one in the Garrison and one in the Common, for the use of the Dock, and others, besides several Meeting-houses of the Dissenters. The houses of Portsmouth amount to about 2000, and the inhabitants to about 12,000. The Town is supposed to receive its name from Port, a famous Saxon Chieftain, who, A. D. 501, landed here with his two sons. It made a considerable figure in the time of the Saxons, and from the utility of its situation, was highly favoured by all our Monarchs of the Norman line. It was incorporated, and became also a Parliamentary Borough. In the reign of Edward III. it was in a very flourishing state; but A. D. 1338, in the very same reign, was burned by the French, when that Monarch, which was afterwards ratified by King Richard II. forgave the inhabitants a debt, and remitted their fee-farm for ten years, within such space they so recovered themselves as to equip a squadron, which sailed into the mouth of the Sein, sunk two ships, and brought away a great booty.

The singular excellence of its Port, and the convenience of fitting out fleets from thence, in the time of a French war, induced Edward IV. to think of fortifying it, as he actually in some measure did; which fortifications were further carried on by Richard III.; but King Henry VII. was the first who settled a garrison therein, which was increased, and the place made still stronger, in the reign of Henry VIII. who had a great Dock there, wherein was built the Henry Grace de Dieu, which was the largest in the navy of his time. The same Monarch, remarkably attentive to the security of all maritime places, built what is now called South Sea Castle, for the protection of this place.

The improvements made here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were much superior to all these. King Charles II. after his Restoration, directed great alterations, established new Docks and Yards, raised several Forts, and fortified them after the modern manner, which works were augmented under his Brother's reign. Notwithstanding this, King William directed likewise fresh alterations and additions, and succeeding Princes, following his example, have, at a large expense, extended these fortifications, and taken in a vast deal of ground, so that it is at present, as the importance of the place deserves, the most regular fortress in Britain; and, as it cannot be effectually attacked by sea, may be justly esteemed impregnable.

There is a Fair at Portsmouth on the 10th of July for Shoemakers, Hatters, Milliners, Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silversmiths' goods, Apparel ready made, and Bed-furniture, 14 days.—Market on Thursdays and Saturdays.
THE EAST VIEW OF WINCHESTER.

This ancient City, the capital of Hampshire, and the See of a Bishop, is pleasantly situated in a vale, on the banks of the river Itching, 16 miles E. of Salisbury, and 67 S. W. of London. It is supposed to have been built several centuries before Christ. The Romans called it Venta Belgarum, the Britons Caer Givent, and the Saxons Wittanceaster, whence came the present name. It was the capital of the Belgian Britons, and, after the decline of the Roman Empire, the chief residence of the West Saxon Kings, as well as that of the English Monarchs after the dissolution of the Heptarchy. Some of the first Converts to Christianity are supposed to have lived here. Near the West-gate formerly stood a Castle, where many of the Saxon Kings anciently kept their court. This City is about a mile and a half in circumference, and almost surrounded by a wall of flint, has six gates, large suburbs, broad clean streets, but the private houses are in general but ordinary, many of them being very old. It is interspersed with a great many gardens, which contribute to its beauty and healthiness. The Corporation, according to a charter of Queen Elizabeth, consists of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, two Coroners, two Bailiffs, 24 Common Council Men, a Town-clerk, four Constables, and four Serjeants at Mace; and the City gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Bolton. The See of Winchester, which is one of the richest in the kingdom, was originally founded by Kenegule, a King of the Mercians, whose Son, in the year 663, translated the See of Dorchester hither; and, though the Diocese of Sherborne was afterwards taken out of it by King Ina, yet it became so rich, that, when Edward III. offered to promote his favourite Edendon, he refused it, saying, "though Canterbury was the highest rick, Winchester was the better manger." The Cathedral was begun by Bishop Walkelin, and finished by William of Wickham. The latter obtained some privileges and immunities for this See, in the reign of Edward III. such as, that the Bishops of Winchester should be Chancellors to the Archbishops of Canterbury, and Prelates of the most noble Order of the Garter. The whole length of the Cathedral is 345 feet, including a Chapel at the East-end, called Our Lady's Chapel. The roof of the Choir is adorned with the coats of arms of the Saxon and Norman Kings.
The Font, erected in the time of the Saxons, is of black marble, and of a square form, supported by a plain stone pedestal. The ascent to the Choir is by a flight of eight noble steps, at the top of which are two statues, one of James I., on the right hand, and the other of Charles I., on the left, finely cast in copper. The Bishop's Throne has a grand appearance, having on the pediment a mitre, with the arms of the See, and the whole supported by fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The Stalls for the Dean and Prebendaries are very curious. The ascent to the Altar is by a flight of beautiful steps; and the pavement is very curious, being inlaid with marble of different colours, and forming a variety of figures. The Altar-piece, which is said to be the noblest in England, was the gift of Bishop Morley. The Paintings in the windows, especially the great Eastern window, are executed in the most magnificent manner. There are several very handsome Monuments in this Cathedral, among which is that of William of Wickham. Near the Bishop's Palace is Winchester College, which, by the charter of foundation, consists of a Warden, ten fellows, three Chaplains, three Clerks, a Schoolmaster, Usher, Organist, 16 Choristers, and 70 Scholars. Many of the greatest scholars in England have been educated in this College, from which they are, after a certain number of years, sent to finish their studies in New College, Oxford. On the Eastern side of the City is an Hospital, dedicated to St. John, in the Hall of which the Corporation hold their public meetings. In the High-street is the Town-hall, a large handsome building, supported by pillars of the Doric order, and in the front of it is a statue of Queen Anne. Here is also a magnificent building, called the Hospital of the Holy Cross. This Hospital was founded by Henry de Blois, in the year 1132. By its original institution, every traveller who knocks at the door is to have a piece of bread and a cup of beer, a proper quantity of which is daily set apart for that purpose, and what is left is distributed to other poor, not any of it being allowed to be kept till the next day. On a fine eminence, overlooking the City and adjacent county, is the shell of a Palace, built by Sir Christopher Wren for King Charles II. It was never finished, but in the late wars was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war, and is now converted into barracks. Here are three Charity-schools for boys and girls. There is likewise an Infirmary, supported by voluntary contribution. The Representatives in Parliament are chosen by the Corporation, the Mayor being the Returning-officer. The present Members are, Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. and Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart.

Fairs—First Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheese, leather, and horses; Oct. 24, for leather, horses, bullocks, and sheep. The Markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Tichfield Abbey
TICHFIELD ABBEY.

On the site of this ancient Abbey stands Tichfield House, in Hampshire. It is pleasantly situated near the Western banks of the Tichfield river, a little to the East of Southampton, and 77 miles S. W. of London. This Abbey, consisting of Premonstratensian Canons, was built A.D. 1231, by Peter de Rupebus, or de la Roche, Bishop of Winchester, who obtained this Manor of King Henry III. It was dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary. At the suppression it had an Abbot and twelve Canons, endowed, according to Dugdale, with 249l. 19s. 1½d. Speed makes it 280l. 19s. 1½d. It was granted the 29th of Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Secretary of State to that Monarch, who, as it appears from Leland’s Itinerary, on the site, and probably with the materials of the Monastery, erected Tichfield House. His words are, “Mr. Wriothesley hath builded a right stately house, embattled, and having a goodle gate, and a conducte castelid in the middle of the court of it, yn the very same place wher the late Monasterie of Premonstratemes stood, caully’d Tichefelsde.”

Sir Thomas was afterwards created, by Henry III. Lord Wriothesley, of Tichfield, which Barony, with the Estate, descended to his successors, the Earls of Southampton, who made it their principal seat. Thomas, the last Earl, dying without a male heir, this Manor and Hause went with one of his Daughters to Edmund, the first Earl of Gainsborough, whose Son leaving no issue, it devolved to one of his Daughters; she marrying the Duke of Beaufort, carried it into that family; and it was by the last Duke sold to Mr. Delmea, Father of the present proprietor.

This, when an Abbey, is said by Stowe to be the place where the Marriage of King Henry VI. was solemnized with Margaret
of Anjou; but most Historians lay the scene of that ceremonial elsewhere; some (among whom is Hall) at Southwick, and others at Tours; but, as at the last-mentioned place it was only performed by proxy, a second solemnization would be necessary.

At this House King Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647; it was then one of the seats of the Earl of Southampton, where his Mother lived with a small family. Here he was met by Colonel Hammond, who was fetched by Sir John Berkeley and Ashburnham, and from hence they set out together from the Isle of Wight. It is remarkable that Hammond had the precaution to bring with him Basket, the Governor of Cowes Castle, and a file of musqueteers.

Great part of this Mansion has either fallen or been taken down; but the entrance, or gateway, with the hall and several other rooms, are still standing, and at times inhabited by the owner: there likewise remain some very handsome stables. Several persons of approved taste and eminence for their knowledge in Antiquarian researches have pointed the remains of Tichfield Chapel, as a subject worthy of notice. Concerning its history very little information could be procured, at least such as might be depended upon; neither does tradition ascertain whether this was the Chapel of the Monastery, or only that of the Mansion erected out of its ruins. It is said, that it was partly standing within the memory of persons now living, and was demolished for the sake of the materials. Its remains show it was an elegant, though not a very extensive building. Since its destruction, it has been used as a dove-house. No traces of any sepulchral monuments are to be seen; if there were any, they are now levelled, and covered over with rubbish, by which the ground heretofore seems to have been much raised. During the times of Popery, the Town of Tichfield was supported by the Abbey, but ever since the Reformation it has been on the decline, and at present has not any thing worthy the traveller's notice. — There are Fairs at Tichfield, March 24, May 14, for toys; Sept. 25, for hiring servants; Saturday fortnight before St. Thomas, Dec. 21, for toys. — Market on Fridays.
On a neck of land, at the entrance of Southampton Bay, in Hampshire, stands Calshot Castle, 78 miles S. W. of London. It was built in the reign of Henry VIII. for the defence of this part of the Coast and Southampton Harbour. It is of a circular form, with a Draw-bridge, and a few buildings for the Invalids, who garrison it. This structure appears neither very strong nor beautiful. The Platform where the large cannon are mounted, is a polygon, surrounded by a Moat. From the top of this Castle there is a very extensive prospect to the East and West. From this place the whole extent of the Isle of Wight appears to great advantage.

The Town of Southampton, after being yielded by the Romans to the Saxons, was taken and greatly harassed by the Danes in 960. And here it was that their King, Canute of Denmark, after he had become sole Monarch of England, being flattered by his Courtiers, that he had power to check the tide, determined to convince them to the contrary, and, for that purpose, called them together, just when the tide was rising; when, having placed his chair within the sea-mark, he sat down, and spoke in the following manner:

“O Sea, I have command over thee, and the ground whereon I sit is mine; none has ever yet dared to disobey my command, without receiving a severe punishment: stop, therefore, and come not upon my ground, nor presume to wet either the clothes or feet of me, thy sovereign Lord.”—The Sea continued to advance, without paying any regard to the Royal mandate; and when the King found himself surrounded by the water, he rose up, and spoke to his Courtiers to the following import: “Let not only you who are present, but also all the inhabitants of the world know, that weak is the power of kings, and vain are their orders, nor are there any on earth worthy of that title, except that Almighty Being, who rules the Heaven, Earth, and Sea.”—On his return to Winchester, he took off his Crown, and placed it on the Image of Christ, declaring that he would never wear it any more.
Southampton is at present nearly surrounded by a wall, built of very hard stone, resembling those little white shells, like honey combs, that grow on the back of oysters. This town has several good streets, and the houses in general are well built. The principal street is very broad, and reaches above three-quarters of a mile in length; it is well paved, and terminates in a very fine quay. The most conspicuous buildings in this town are its Churches, of which there are five in number, besides a French Church; but neither of them contain any thing remarkable. Here is an Hospital, called God's House, in which the unfortunate Earl of Cambridge and his accomplices, who conspired against Henry V. on his expedition from hence to claim the Crown of France, according to the principles of the Salique law, were buried; and near it is a Free-school, founded by Edward VI. There is also a Charity-school for 30 boys, who are clothed, and taught reading, writing, and navigation.

Though this town is still a very considerable place, yet the trade of it has greatly declined. When bathing in sea-water came into fashion some years ago, several Baths were made here for that purpose, which have proved of great service to the place; and during the season it is frequented by great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, for whose accommodation an elegant pile of Buildings has been erected, together with an Assembly-house and Ball-room.

Southampton was 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 its last charter, which was granted by Charles I. the Corporation consists of a Mayor, nine Justices, two Bailiffs, 24 Common Council, and as many Burgess. The Mayor is Admiral of the Liberties from South-Sea Castle to another called Hurst Castle, situated on that neck of land, which running farthest into the sea, makes the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight, the distance not being above two miles. On the whole, Southampton is a pleasant, healthy place, and the country round it well cultivated. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Fitzroy, and sends two Members to Parliament. The Representatives in the Imperial Parliament are, Mr. Rose and Mr. Amyatt.

There are Fairs here Feb. 17, Dec. 15, May 6, for cattle and cheese; Trinity Monday, horses, cattle, and leather.—Markets, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Brompton Brian Castle
BRAMPTON BRIAN CASTLE.

The mouldering ruins of this Castle are situated in the County of Hereford, seven miles from Ludlow, and about 130 W. N. W. of London. Camden says, that this ancient Castle was founded by the family of Brampton, whose Christian name was usually Brian. By continual succession it remained in this family till the time of Edward I. when, by female heirs, it passed to the Harleys, Earls of Oxford. Great part of the walls are still standing; and the Gate-house, which is entire, is a very curious structure, and conveys some idea of the original grandeur of the building. Here is also a very fine Park. The materials of which Castles were formerly built, varied according to the places of their erection; but the manner of their construction seems to have been pretty uniform. The outsides of the walls were generally built with the stones nearest at hand, laid as regularly as their shapes would admit; the insides were filled up with the like materials, mixed with a great quantity of fluid mortar, which was called by the workmen, grout work; a very ancient method of building, used by the Romans, and quoted by Palladio, and all the writers on Architecture. The angles were always coigned, and the arches turned with squared stone, brought from Caen, in Normandy, with which the whole outside was now and then cased. Some times, instead of stone, the insides of the walls were formed with squared chalk, as is the Castle of Guildford; and even the

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pillars and arches of a groined vault in that Town, supposed formerly to have belonged to the Castle.

When the Normans found the ruins of an ancient building on the site of their intended structure, which very frequently happened, they either endeavoured to incorporate it into their work, or made use of the materials; as may be seen by many buildings of known Norman construction, wherein are fragments of Saxon Architecture, or large quantities of Roman bricks, which has caused them often to be mistaken for Roman or Saxon edifices.

The general shape or plan of these Castles depended entirely on the caprice of the Architects, or the form of the ground intended to be occupied; neither do they seem to have confined themselves to any particular figure in their Towers; square, round, and polygonal, oftentimes occurring in the original parts of the same building.

The situations commonly chosen were steep rocks, cliffs, eminences, or the banks of rivers; but the Engineers of those days seem to have too much disregarded the circumstances of their works being commanded by neighbouring hights, within the range assigned to their battering engines.

The situations of the Castles of Corfe and Dover have these imperfections, notwithstanding they were considered as two of the strongest and most important Castles in the Kingdom.—At the Village of Brampton there is a Fair held on the 22d of June for homed cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.
The North East View of Hereford.
Hereford, which in Saxon signifies the ford of the army, is the capital of Herefordshire, and distant 24 miles W. N. W. from Gloucester, and 132 W. N. W. from London. It is supposed to have risen out of the ruins of Kenchester, in its neighbourhood, which Camden believes to have been the Ariconium of Antoninus. It is very pleasantly situated among meadows and corn-fields, and is almost encompassed with ruins. It seems to have owed its rise, or at least its increase, to the building and dedicating a Church there to Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, who was murdered in the neighbourhood, and afterwards taken into the catalogue of Martyrs; soon after it became a Bishop's See, and in consequence of that a considerable place. In 1055 it was sacked, the Cathedral destroyed, and its Bishop, Leofgar, carried away captive by Gryfin, Prince of South Wales, and Algar, an Englishman, who had rebelled against Edward the Confessor. Harold fortified it with a broad and high rampart, and it appears by Doomsday-book, that there were no more than 300 men within and without the wall. A very large and strong Castle was built by the Normans along the river Wye, and the City walled round. These walls appear to have been regularly fortified with towers and turrets, besides the Castle, which was a most capital fortress. The Cathedral is a venerable structure, having been greatly increased and beautified by several of the Bishops since its erection. It was first built in 1050, and destroyed by the Welsh in 1060, but rebuilt in the reign of Henry I. by Bishop Reinelm. Most of its arches are circular, and supported by massive columns. Here are the monuments of many of the Bishops; these, from the similarity of taste in which they are executed, have given rise to a notion that they were all set up at one time; but a moment's consideration of the great expence, will immediately shew the improbability of this suggestion: in all likelihood, the form of the most ancient served as a model for those succeeding. The faces of all the figures have been shamefully mutilated by the Puritans. Here are many ancient brasses and marks on the grave-stones, where many more have been; these too, are likewise said to have been taken away by the same worse than Gothic plunderers. The Cathedral being greatly decayed, part of it was destroyed by the fall of the Tower in September 1786, and the Spire on another Tower was taken down to
be rebuilt at the same time. Here is an Hospital well endowed for 16 poor people; and two Charity-schools, one for 60 boys, the other for 40 girls. The Chapter-house, which was once a very elegant building, erected about the year 1079, is now in ruins. Here were formerly two or three Priories. In the North-wing of the Cathedral is the shrine of Bishop Cantilupe. Here is a Library furnished with many valuable books, in it are several curious monuments and brass plates; of the former, one of the family of the Bohuns is remarkable. Round a pointed arch, which covers a recumbent figure, are a number of hogs, covered with a kind of body cloth, on which are painted the arms of the family, each hog having before him an apple, to which he seems smelling. On the right hand on entering this library is an ancient Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose statue appears on the top of it. This Chapel was beautifully fitted up and neatly painted. The Cloisters are very plain, the roof is of wood, carved and decorated with armorial shields at the intersection of its arches. The Prebendal houses are far from being elegant. The Palace is pleasantly situated. The Vicar’s College, which stands a small distance from the Cathedral, forms a square about some plain, but venerable Cloisters. Each Vicar is here conveniently lodged, and many of the apartments command a beautiful view of the river.

This City suffered much in the Barons’ wars, and was often taken and retaken in the war between King Charles I. and the Parliament. It is pretty large, and had once six Churches, but two were destroyed in the Civil wars. It is not very populous, nor well built, many of the houses being old. Its manufactures are gloves and other leathern goods; and its Corporation consists of a Mayor, six Aldermen, a High Steward, Deputy Steward, and Town-clerk, who have a Sword-bearer and four Serjeants at Mace.

Each of the Companies enjoys distinct laws and privileges by their charter, and each has its half. Almost the only drink here is Cyder, which is both cheap and good, the very hedges in the country being planted with Apple-trees. The City gave long the title of Earl to the noble family of the Bohuns; then of Duke, to Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. King of England; and after him, of Earl, to Stafford, Earl of Buckingham; then of Viscount to D’Evereux, Earl of Essex, which a collateral branch of this family still enjoys, and is thereby the premier Viscount of England.

The Chapter, exclusive of the Bishop, consists of a Dean, a Chancellor, 16 Canons, 27 Prebendaries, a Chaunter, a Treasurer, 12 Vicars, with Deacons, Choristers, and other proper officers.—The City sends two Members to Parliament; its present Representatives are, J. Scudamore, Esq. and T. Powell Symonds, Esq.—There are Fairs here on Tuesday after Candlemas, Feb. 2, for horned cattle, horses and hogs; Wednesday in Easter week, horned cattle and horses; May 19, a pleasure fair and toys; July 1, horned cattle and wool; Oct. 20, horned cattle, cheese, and Welsh butter.—The Markets are held on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.
GOODRICH CASTLE.

This Castle stands on an eminence near the South-easternmost extremity of the County of Hereford, and on the Western bank of the river Wye, distant, almost due South, from Hereford, 16 miles, and four from Ross. The passage, and two closes below the Castle and nearly adjoining to it, are in the County of Monmouth, forming a circular area of about 12 or 15 acres. By whom or when it was built are equally unknown. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had a grant of Goodrich Castle from King John, in the fifth year of his reign, to hold by the service of two Knight’s fees; and Walter, Earl of Pembroke, his son, died there, 30th Henry III. A.D. 1246. From the Marshalls, the Castle and Lordship came to William de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III. in right of his wife, Joan Montchensy, descended from the Marshalls. It afterwards came to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. This Castle and Manor continued in the family of the Talbots from the time of Edward III. till the 14th of James I. when Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, died, leaving three daughters his co-heiresses.—Elizabeth, his second daughter, was married to Henry de Grey, Earl of Kent, who thereby became possessed of this and other manors, which continued in that family till the death of Henry, Duke of Kent, 5th of June, 1740; who leaving no issue male, this estate was sold (says Grose) to Thomas Griffin, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, in the possession of whose heir it now remains. This place gave the title of Viscount to the last-mentioned Henry, when he was, by Queen Anne, on the 14th of December, 1706, created Marquis of Kent. During the Civil war in the time of Charles I. this Castle was successively in the hands of both parties. On the 25th of August, 1646, the Parliament ordered Mr. Samuel Brown and Mr. Selden to acquaint the Countess of Kent with the necessity of demolishing Goodrich Castle, and that on the demolishing thereof compensation should be made to her. On the 1st of March following, they resolved that the Castle should be totally disgorseroned and slighted. Probably at that time it was so far demolished as to be rendered incapable of defence.
This Castle, now in ruins, was a very strong pile. A deep trench or ditch near 20 yards broad is hewn into the solid rock, where it wants the defence of the steepness of the hill, which it hath upon two sides, and part of the third. The entrance into it lies over a little neck of land, borne up on both sides by a stone-wall near the South-easternmost angle of the Castle, and a small Bridge, having one Gothic arch, whose point is extremely acute, and half another, which is circular. The figure of the Castle is nearly square, measuring within the walls about 48 yards by 52. It is defended by four large round Towers, one at each angle; some of them have very extraordinary and picturesque buttresses. After passing through the strong Gateway, the first building on the left hand is a Chapel; on the South wall of which is the figure of a Talbot, surrounded with the Garter of St. George, and on it an Earl's Coronet.

The windows of this building are much more ornamented than any of the others. Here is a place for holy water, and niches for saints; over it was a room with a fire-place, and beneath it a cellar: the brackets for the support of the floors, both above and below, are still remaining. The Keep is a square building, somewhat resembling Gondulph's Tower at Rochester Castle, but much less. It seems very ancient, a moulding which surrounds it being decorated with the zig-zag ornament. It is reported that this Keep was built by one Macbeth, or Macmac, an Irish Commander, as a ransom for himself and son, who were taken prisoners in Ireland by John, Earl of Shrewsbury, and brought hither. It is to this day called Macbeth's Tower. Two monstrous head-pieces, said to be those of the father and son, were very lately kept in this Castle as a memorial of that achievement. Both these helmets were extremely weighty; one of them would hold half a bushel; the least was remarkably thick.

The Hall was on the West side, where was observable a beam of Oak entire, without knot or knarle, of 66 feet long, and near two feet square the whole length. The Hall itself was 60 feet, allowing three feet at each end for the resting of the beam in the walls.

In this Castle were deposited all the papers and records of Urchenfeld, where they retained the custom of gavelkind, called in Doomsday-book, "Consuetudines Walliensium;" the chief privileges of which were, that all lands, at the decease of the parent, were divided equally among the children, who might dispose thereof at the age of 15, being then deemed of age, without the consent of the lord. Felony in the parent did not forfeit the estate, which descended nevertheless to the children.
ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

The ruins of this once-magnificent Abbey are situated in Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. N. W. from London. The town of St. Albans, in the same County, takes its name from St. Alban, who is said to have been the first person who suffered martyrdom for Christianity in Britain. It was called by the Romans Verolanum, and in latter times Verulam. This was formerly the capital of the county, and the residence of the British Princes, before the arrival of the Romans. When the latter had achieved their conquest, they added walls to the ordinary British defence of ramparts and ditches. Many vast fragments of the Roman masonry remain, and the area of the station, according to Stukely's measurement, is 5200 feet in length, and 3000 feet in breadth. At present it is inclosed in two fields, but vestiges of the buildings are still to be traced. This place had the honour to produce St. Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain, of whom legendary writers record so much. In regard to the miracles said to be wrought by this Saint, we shall refer the reader to the opinion of Milton, in his History of England. His words are these, speaking of St. Alban, "the story of whose martyrdom, soiled and worse martyred with the fabling zeal of some idle fancies, more fond of miracles than apprehensive of the truth, deserves no longer degression." After various revolutions, Verulam fell to decay, and from its ruins rose the present St. Albans, so called in honour of the Saint, whose relics were miraculously discovered by Offa, King of the Mercians. This Prince erected and endowed, on the spot where the Martyr's remains were found, one of the most stately Abbeys in the kingdom. It consisted of Benedictine Monks, and at last became a Mitred Monastery. Of this magnificent Abbey, however, not a vestige is left, except the gate-way, a large, square building, with a fine, spacious, pointed arch beneath. The Church, however, was made parochial, and is one of the most venerable piles in the kingdom. It is cruciform; 600 feet long at the intersection, and the transepts are 180. The height of the tower is 144 feet, that of the body 65, and the breadth of the nave is 217. In the inside some of the genuine Saxon style is preserved; but the greatest part has been rebuilt, in the style of the times, when repairs became necessary. The Choir and high Altar are of the most elegant Gothic architecture. The latter is finely sculptured, and was once adorned with gold and silver images. Near it is the Chapel of
St. Alban, in which stood the rich shrine, containing his relics, and which for ages was the object of religious veneration. On the North-side of the high Altar is the magnificent Chapel of Abbot Remridge, who was elected in 1496. The fronts are of most delicate open Gothic work, with niches above for statues; and in many parts are carved two rams, with the word Ridge on their collars, allusive to the founder’s name. This Abbot does not appear to have entertained the same sentiments with Shenstone’s Virtuoso, who thanked God that his name was liable to no pun. The noble monument of Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, attracts universal admiration, both for its intrinsic beauty, and the virtuous celebrity of the man to whose memory it was erected. In 1703 the vault was discovered, in which the body was preserved in pickle, guarded by a leaden coffin, covered with a wooden one. Against the wall is painted a Crucifixion, with four chalices receiving the blood, while a hand points towards it, with a label inscribed,

“Lord have mercy on me.”

Abbot Whethamsted’s tomb, and many other sepulchral memorials, deserve the traveller’s notice. Besides the Abbey Church, there are three others in this Town, viz. St. Peter’s, St. Stephen’s, and St. Michael’s. In the latter is a very handsome monument to the memory of the great Lord Bacon.

The Town of St. Alban’s is built in an irregular manner, but the situation is both healthy and pleasant. It contains many good inns for the accommodation of travellers. The late Duchess of Marlborough built a fine house in the neighbourhood of St. Alban’s, which is now the residence of her great Grandson, Earl Spencer.

The Town of St. Albans is a particular district of itself, and its jurisdiction extends over several towns and parishes, even as far as Barnet. It has sent Members to Parliament ever since the original summonses; and is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, 24 Assistants, a Town-clerk, and other proper officers. It has undergone many changes, and has been the scene of important events for a succession of ages. In the Civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, this Town was the scene of dreadful carnage, and here the first blood was shed in that fatal quarrel. Two battles were fought at this place with singular animosity: in the first, Henry was made a prisoner; the event of the second released him. This Town sends two Members to Parliament, gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Beauclerc, and has one of the best markets for wheat in England. Its Representatives in the present Imperial Parliament, are the Honourable J. W. Grimston and W. S. Poyntz, Esqrs.

There are Fairs held here, March 25 and 26, Oct. 10 and 11, for servants, horses, cows, and sheep; and Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
The Canal at Gribbins.
THE CANAL AT GUBBINS.

The Gubbins, or Gobions Canal, runs through delightful Gardens near North Mims, in the County of Hertford. In Chauncy's Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, this place is thus described: "There is a Manor called Gobions, from Sir Richard Gobion, Knight, who was Lord thereof in the reign of King Stephen, from whom it came to Sir Ansell Gobion, Knight, who held it in the time of Henry II. and had issue, Hugh Gobion, who was his heir; it passed from him to Richard Gobion; he left issue Richard, who succeeded, and died about the 29th year of Edward I. leaving two daughters, who were his co-heirs, whereof this Manor fell to Hawise, who was 24 years of age at the death of her father: she married Ralph Boteler, by whom she had issue, John, William, and Ralph; she died in the 35th year of Edward III. leaving issue, John, her heir, from whom it came to Philip Boteler."—In the reign of Henry VII., it came into the family of the Mores, and was then called Morehall, but by the attainder of Sir Thomas More, it was forfeited to the Crown, and settled upon Queen Elizabeth, who held it till her death. After this period it was possessed by many families; at last it was purchased by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, who dying a bachelor, his sisters now enjoy it. The Gardens are laid out with great taste. Here is a perfect Rotunda, about the same diameter with the Ring in Hyde-Park. Here the Underwood is entirely taken away, but the Oak-trees, which are very strait, and vastly high, remain entire. The whole is surrounded by a Gravel-walk, about eight feet wide; on one side is a large and beautiful Alcove. There is another Alcove situated at the end of an oblong piece of water, on each side of whose banks are fine gravel-walks, lined with rows of trees. From
this place may be seen the figure of *Time*, rising from the base, with his wings prepared for flight, and holding a large sun-dial in his hands, beyond whom, through a vista, the eye is infallibly led to an Obelisk, at a considerable distance beyond the Gardens. *Gobion’s House* is an handsome mansion, and contains some fine family pictures. The front is towards the wood, from whence there is an elegant walk, which terminates at a summer-house, built of wood in the lattice manner, and painted green.

Here is a most beautiful Grotto, and a delightful Cascade. The retired situation, the effect which the Arch across the Walk, and winding Grotto, give to the Water-fall, the music of the feathered choir, and the coolness afforded by the overshadowing Oaks, cannot fail to remind the spectator of *Thomson’s* lines:

\[
\text{Hence, let me haste into the mid-wood shade,}
\text{Where scarce a sun-beam wanders through the gloom,}
\text{And on the dark-green grass, beside the brink}
\text{Of haunted stream, that by the roots of Oak}
\text{Rolls o’er the rocky Channel, lie at large,}
\text{And sing the glories of the circling year.}
\]

In another part of the Gardens is a good statue of *Hercules*, in a leaning position. From this place, through a verdant arch, appears the beautiful Canal; at the end of which is an handsome Temple, the front of which is supported by four pillars. In the Temple are Bustoes of two Ladies. On one side of the Canal is a *Roman Gladiator*, very well executed. Here is the figure of *Cleopatra*, as stung with an *Asp*, standing upon a pedestal; and a very large and beautiful *Urn*. There are also statues of *Venus* and *Adonis*. Upon the whole, this is a charming and contemplative situation, and reminds us of the following lines:

\[
\text{Hark! I hear the echoes call.}
\text{Hark! the rushing waters fall;}
\text{Lead me to the green retreats,}
\text{Guide me to the Muses’ seats,}
\text{Where ancient *Bards* retirement chose,}
\text{Or ancient *Lovers* wept their woes.}
\]
BUGDEN PALACE.

This superb Palace is situated near St. Neots, in the County of Huntingdon, 57 miles N. N. W. from London. It is the country-seat of the Bishop of Lincoln, who is also Lord of the Manor. The Palace, though built at different times, is extremely regular, and, together with its gardens, is surrounded by a deep moat. Great sums of money have been expended upon this building by different Prelates, particularly Dr. Sanderson, who was promoted to the See of Lincoln, at the Restoration of Charles II. The Chapel is very elegant, and the outside of it is terminated by a lofty and beautiful Spire; but the greatest curiosity is within, where, on the wall, is the representation of an organ, so admirably executed that at first sight it appears to be a real one.

We shall conclude this article, with some observations on the person who is consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. The election of Bishops was anciently placed in the Clergy, and the People of the parish, province, or diocese; but afterwards Princes and Magistrates, Patriarchs and Popes, usurped the power. In England, during the Saxon times, all ecclesiastical dignities were conferred by the King in Parliament. At length, however, after several contests between Archbishop Anselm and Henry I. in consequence of a grant of King John, recognized in Magna Charta, and established by Stat. 25, Edward III. Stat. 6, Sec. 3, Bishops were elected by the Chapters of Monks or Canons, some shadow of which still remains in the present method of disposing of Bishoprics, but by the Statute 25 Henry VIII. Cap. 10, the right of nomination was restored to the Crown.

The function of a Bishop in England may be considered as two-fold, viz. what belongs to his order, and what belongs to his ju-
risdiction. To the episcopal order belong the ceremonies of dedication, confirmation, and ordination; to the episcopal jurisdiction, by the statute law, belong the licensing of Physicians, Chirurgeons, and Schoolmasters, the uniting small parishes, (though this last privilege is now peculiar to the Bishop of NorwicH), assisting the Civil Magistrate in the execution of ecclesiastical matters, and compelling the payment of tenths and subsidies due from the Clergy. By the common law, the Bishop is to certify the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate births and marriages; and by that and the ecclesiastical law, he is to take care of the probate of wills, and granting administrations; to collate to benefices, grant institutions on the presentation of other patrons, command induction, order the collecting and preserving the profits of vacant benefices for the use of the successors, defend the liberties of the Church, and visit his Diocese once in three years. To the Bishop also belong suspension, deprivation, deposition, degradation, and excommunication.

All Bishops of England are Peers of the realm, except the Bishop of Man: and, as such, sit and vote in the House of Lords; they are Barons in a three-fold manner, viz. feudal, in regard to the temporalities annexed to their Bishoprics; by writ, as being summoned by writ to Parliament; and, lastly, by patent and creation: accordingly they have the precedence of all other Barons, and vote as Barons and Bishops; and claim all the privileges enjoyed by the temporal Lords, excepting that they cannot be tried by their Peers, because, in cases of blood, they themselves cannot pass upon the trial, for they are prohibited by the canons of the Church to be judges of life and death.

They have the title of Lords, and Right Reverend Fathers in God. Besides two Archbishops, there are 24 Bishoprics in England, exclusive of the Bishop of Solar and Man, who has no seat in the House of Peers. The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, take place from the other Bishops, who are to rank after them according to their seniority of consecration. There is now also a Bishop in our settlement of Nova Scotia. In Scotland, before the Presbiterian establishment, there were two Archbishops and 12 Bishoprics.
The remains of this Abbey are situated in Huntingdonshire, 12 miles N. N. E. of Huntingdon, and 68 N. from London. It was founded by Ailwin, in the 10th century, and was one of the first places set apart for the reception of Benedictine Monks, who were brought into England by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King Edgar. This Abbey became so wealthy, that it was called Ramsey the Rich. It at last became mitred, and its Abbot sat as a Lord in Parliament. Its greatest benefactors, however, were the sons of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland; particularly David, who having the Earldom of Huntingdon, bestowed several Manors on it. The Abbot lived like one of the great Barons, and its annual revenues at the dissolution amounted to £1283l. 15s. 3d.

Some of the walls of this Abbey, with a part of the Gate-house, are still standing, and sufficiently shew that it must have been originally a very spacious and magnificent structure. But the greatest curiosity is the Tomb of the Founder, with his Statue, which are still to be seen. The Epitaph on this Tomb is supposed by Antiquarians, to be the most ancient piece of Saxon sculpture now extant.
The following is the remarkable Inscription which it bears:

HIC REQUIESCIT AILWINUS INCLITI REGIS EADGARI COGNATUS, TOTIUS ANGLÆ ALDERMANNUS, ET HUJUS SACRI COENOBII MIRACULOSUS FUNDATOR.

TRANSLATION.

Here rests AILWIN, the Kinsman of the famous King EDGAR, Alderman of all ENGLAND, and the miraculous Founder of this Abbey.

AILWIN is represented holding two keys, and a ragged staff in his right hand, as the ensigns of his offices.

As the chief dependence of the Town of RAMSEY was on its Abbey, so when the latter was dissolved, the former decayed gradually till the place was almost entirely forsaken. At length, however, it began to revive, and at present has a great number of inhabitants, owing to its being conveniently situated for the sale of cattle, which have been brought hither ever since the draining of the fens. It is likewise well stocked with fish and wild fowl, which occasions numbers of people to resort to it from most parts of the County. The only building of a public nature here, is a small Charity-school for Girls.

There is a Fair held here on the 22d of July for small pedlary. The Market is on Wednesdays.
DOVER CASTLE.

This Castle stands on a steep hill, eastward of, and overlooking the Town of Dover, in the County of Kent, 71 miles E. S. E. from London.

The hill on which this Fortress is situated, terminates, towards the Sea, in a high and almost perpendicular chalky cliff, variegated with sapphire, and chequered with horizontal strata of black flints. Lombard derives its name from the British word Dufrha, high or steep. This derivation is approved of by Camden. By the Romans this place was named Dubris, and by the Saxons Dofra, probably from the British word Dour, which signifies water.

The convenience of its situation drew the attention of the Roman Governors, who ruled here while they possessed this part of the Island; and there still remains indubitable testimonies of their care and respect for this important place. For the defence of the Town, the Romans, or, according to some, Arviragus, a British King, their confederates, by cutting out walls with infinite labour in the solid rock, constructed a stony fortress; and, as its venerable remains still prove, erected also a Light-house for the benefit of navigation. In A.D. 460, King Arthur greatly added to, and improved this Castle. William the Conqueror, immediately after the battle of Hastings, took possession of this Castle, and shortly after deputed the government of it to his kinsman, John Fiennes, making the office of Constable hereditary in his family. King John afterwards took this Castle into his own hands, giving a compensation to the heir of Fiennes; and in the reign of Henry III. A.D. 1260, Hubert de Burgh, then Constable, prevailed on that King to change the personal service for a payment of ten shillings, laid on the land, for every warder wherewith it was chargeable. This new rent was called Castle-ward, and was applied to the hiring and maintaining of many sworn wardens or officers. It continued thus till the 3rd of Henry VIII. when an act of Parliament was passed, enacting the annexed clauses: "That the owners of lands holden of the Castle of Dover, who were bound by their tenures to pay rents at the said Castle, upon great penalties, called sursizes, should for the future pay the same rents to the King in the Exchequer, on the day of Simon and Jude, or within fifteen days after, on pain of paying
double the sum.—That any one bound to build or repair, should do it accordingly.—During the time the King held any of the lands for wardships, or premier seisin, no rent was to be paid for Castle ward to Dover.—A hundred and sixty pounds should be quarterly paid every year to the Constable of the Castle at Dover, at the Common-hall in the City of Canterbury, by the King's General Receiver, to discharge officers and soldiers; and that the Constable of Dover Castle should survey and control the keepers and chief officers of the castles, block-houses, and bulwarks, in Kent and Sussex, and all officers, soldiers, and munition there."—This Castle was, according to Matthew Paris, styled the Lock and Key of the Kingdom. The amazing assemblage of embattled walls, towers, ditches, and mounds, constructed for its defence, must impress the beholder with an adequate idea of its importance: these occupy almost thirty acres of ground. From the South-side of the Castle, where the Cliff measures 320 feet in perpendicular height, the Coast of France and the Church of Calais are, in a clear day, plainly visible to the naked eye. Besides the Keep built by Henry II. here were two subterranean sally-ports, whose outlets were called barbicans; likewise several others of the ordinary fashion, and 17 towers. The buildings have several times fallen into decay, and at different periods undergone several thorough repairs. War, time, weather, and neglect, have, however, much impaired the ancient parts of this fortress. It is supplied with water by a well of a cylindrical figure, which is 360 feet deep, and which is lined to the bottom with free-stone. The office of Constable of the Castle, generally joined with that of Warden of the Cinque Ports, has been always bestowed on persons eminent for their rank or abilities, and more than once on some of the Royal family. The present Constable is the Right Hon. W. Pitt. The Town of Dover is built under a semi-circular range of chalky cliffs, and consists nearly of one street, which is near a mile long. It had seven churches, of which only two remain, St. James's, where the courts of the Cinque Ports are held, and St. Mary's. It has a Custom-house and Victualling-office, but no other public buildings worthy notice, though it is a place of great resort and very populous. It is governed by a Mayor, Assistants, and Commonalty; and, being one of the Cinque Ports, is in other respects subject to the same jurisdiction as the rest. The towns which are auxiliaries to Dover as a Cinque Port, and liable to contribute to the expence of such service as may be required of it upon an emergency, are Birchington, St. John's, and St. Peter's, three small towns in the Isle of Thanet, Ringwold near Dover, Peversham, and Folkstone. Dover sends two Members to Parliament: the present Representatives are Mr. Trevannion and Mr. Smith.—There is a Fair held here on the 22d of November, for wearing apparel and haberdashery. The Markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
THE SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF CANTERBURY.

This ancient City, the capital of the County of Kent, and the metropolitan See of all England, is seated on the River Stour, in a pleasant vale, 26 miles SE by E from Rochester, and 56 from London. It had the names of Darovernum and Darvernum, given it by the Romans, and Durovernia, by Bede, which are thought to be derived from Durwhem, signifying a rapid stream, such as the Stour is. The Britons called it, Caer Kent, that is, the City of Kent; and its present English name is of the same import, derived from the Saxon: modern writers in Latin call it Cantuaria. Its great antiquity appears not only from Antoninus's Itinerary, but from the military way which has been discovered here, and the Causeways leading to Dover and Lymme, besides the coins and other curiosities found about. The archiepiscopal and metropolitan dignity seems to have been settled here very early; and, to prevent its being removed, an anathema was decreed against any who should attempt it. After that, the City flourished greatly, though it suffered in common with other towns during the Danish invasions, and at other times by the casualties of fire. The City was given entirely to the Bishops, by William Rufus, and was held in the utmost veneration in the Popish times, especially after the murder of Becket, in the reign of Henry II.—to whose Shrine, so great was the resort, and so rich were the offerings, that Erasmus, who was an eye-witness of its wealth, says, the whole Church and Chapel in which he was interred, glittered with jewels. The Cathedral was granted by Ethelbert, King of Kent, upon his conversion, to St. Austin, the Monk, together with his Palace, and the royalty of the City, and its territories. After the Cathedral had been several times destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, the present was begun about the year 1174, and augmented and embellished by succeeding Archbishops, till it was completed in the reign of Henry V. It is a noble Gothic pile, and, before the Reformation, had 37 Altars. A great many Kings, Princes, Cardinals, and Archbishops, are buried in it. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. seized all the revenues, both of the Church and Monastery, except what he allotted for the maintenance of a Dean, 12 Prebendaries, and six Preachers, whom he established in place of the Monks. During the grand rebellion, it suffered much; the usurper, Cromwell, having made a stable of it for his dragoons. After the Restoration, it was repaired, and made what it now appears. Besides the Cathedral and other Churches, as well as a Monastery, the City
had anciently a Castle on the South-side, and strong walls, with towers, a ditch, and rampart; it had also a Mint, and an Exchange. As to its government, it seems to have been entirely subject to the Archbishop, both in spirituals and temporals; at least from the time William Rufus gave it solely to Bishop Anselm, till the Reformation. It is now a County of itself, and the Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Sheriff, 24 Common-council Men, a Mace-bearer, Sword-bearer, and four Serjeants at Mace. Every Monday a court is held at the Guildhall for civil and criminal causes, and every Thursday for the government of the City. Here were formerly 2000 or 3000 French Protestants employed in the silk manufacture; but this branch is now greatly decayed in the place, since Spitalfields became so flourishing. Besides the Cathedral, it contains 15 Parish-churches, seven Hospitals, a free School, a House of Correction, a Gaol for criminals, and a sumptuous Conduit for supplying the Inhabitants with water. It consists of four streets, disposed in the form of a cross, and divided into six wards, which are about three miles in circumference. It is surrounded on all sides with Hop-grounds, much to its advantage, and is famed for its excellent Brawn. The Diocese of Canterbury contains 257 Parishes, besides Chapels, in Kent, and about 100 more in other Dioceses. These are called Peculiars, it being an ancient privilege of this See, that, wherever the Archbishops had either Manors or Advowsons, the place was exempted from the jurisdiction of the Ordinary of the Diocese where it was situated, and was deemed in the Diocese of Canterbury. This See is valued in the King's Books at 2816l. 17s. 9d., but is reckoned to produce a clear revenue of 8000l. a year. The Clergy's tenths came to 651l. 18s. 2½d. This See had many great privileges in the time of Popery, some of which it still retains. The Archbishop is accounted Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and is the first Peer in the realm, having the precedence of all Dukes not of the blood royal, and of all the great officers of state. In common speech, he is styled His Grace, and he writes himself Divina Providentia; whereas other Bishops style themselves Divina Permission. At coronations, he places the crown on the King's head; and, wherever the court may be, the King and Queen are the proper domestic parishioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of London is accounted his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of Winchester his Sub-dean, the Bishop of Lincoln his Chancellor, and the Bishop of Rochester his Chaplain. To this See belongs only one Archdeacon, viz. of Canterbury. To the Cathedral belong an Archbishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, an Archdeacon, 12 Prebends, six Preachers, six Minor Canons, six Substitutes, 12 Lay Clerks, 10 Choristers, two Masters, 50 Scholars, and 12 Almshouses. Canterbury sends two Members to Parliament. Its present Representatives are, the Hon. George Watson and John Baker, Esq. There are Fairs—May 4, for toys; Oct. 10, cattle and pedlary. A Market, toll-free, every Wednesday for hops: Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ROCHESTER CASTLE.

This venerable and majestic Ruin stands upon an eminence, on the Eastern bank of the River Medway, in the South-west angle of the City of Rochester, in the County of Kent, 27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of London. This Castle was founded by William the Conqueror. It is nearly of a quadrangular form, having its sides parallel with the walls of the City. It is about 300 feet square within the walls, which were seven feet in thickness, and 20 feet high above the present ground, with embrasures. Three sides of the Castle were surrounded with a deep, broad ditch, which is now nearly filled up; on the other side runs the Medway. In the angles and sides of the Castle were one round, and several square towers, some of which are still remaining, which were raised above the walls, and contained lower and upper apartments, with embrasures on the top. The walls of the Castle are built with rough stones, of very irregular forms, cemented by a composition in which are large quantities of shells, and is now extremely hard. The entrance into this fortress is from the South-east; part of the portal still remains; on each side of this entrance is an angular recess, with arches in the outer walls, that command the avenues to the bridge of the Castle to the right and left; over the gateway and the recesses was a large tower. But what chiefly attracts the notice of a spectator, is, the noble Tower which stands on the South-east angle of this Castle, and is so lofty as to be seen distinctly 20 miles distant. It is quadrangular in its form, having its sides parallel with the walls of the Castle, and its angles nearly correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. It is about 70 feet square at the base; the outside of the walls are built inclining inwards, somewhat from a perpendicular, and are in general 12 feet thick. The City of Rochester, which was made a Bishop's See by King Ethelbert, Anno 604, has met with many misfortunes. In 676, it was sacked by Eldred, King of Mercia; in 839 and 885, besieged by the Danes, but rescued by King Alfred. About 100 years after, it was besieged by King Ethelred, and forced to pay 100%. Anno 999, it was taken and plundered by the Danes. Anno 1098, it was besieged and taken by William Rufus. In King John's time it was taken from the Barons, after three month's siege; and the very next year, viz. 1256, the Castle was stormed and taken by several of the Barons, under the French King's son. In the reign of Henry III. it was besieged by Simon Montford, who burnt its then wooden Bridge and Tower, and spoiled the Church and Priory, and then marched off. This City has also been several times destroyed by fire, viz. in 1130, and on June 3 in 1137; after which it is said to have continued desolate till 1225, when it was repaired, ditched, and walled round. In the Saxon heptarchy, there were three Mints in Rochester, two for the King and one for the Bishop. In 1281, its
old wooden-bridge was carried off by the ice, in a sudden thaw after a frost, which had made the Medway passable on foot. Another was built in the reign of Richard II. but pulled down again on the rumour of an invasion from France. It was afterwards restored, but so often subject to expensive repairs, by reason of the rapid course of the River under it, as well as the great breadth and depth of it, that in the reign of Edward III. it was resolved to build a new bridge of stone; and the same was begun, and in a manner completed, at the expense of Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles, Edward III.'s Generals, out of the spoils they had taken in France. It has 21 arches. The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, 12 Common-council Men, a Town-clerk, three Serjeants at Mace, and a Water-bailiff. To its Cathedral belong a Dean and six Prebendaries. The high Tower, which we have already mentioned, is supposed to have been built by Bishop Gundulph, as a place of security for the archives and treasures of the Cathedral. Some suppose it to have been intended for a bell-tower, and others for an ecclesiastical prison; but whatever might be its destination, its machicolations, its loop-hole windows, and the thickness of its walls, show that strength and defence were considered as necessary. This Tower was 60 feet high, but some part has lately fallen down. It is supposed to have been built after the Cathedral was erected. For the maintenance of its Bridge, certain lands are tied down by Parliament, to which it has sent Members from the first. The Town-house, built in the year 1657, for the Courts, Assizes, and Sessions, and the Charity-school, are two of the best public buildings here. A Mathematical School was founded here, and an Almshouse for lodging six poor Travellers every night, and allowing them 4d. in the morning when they depart, except persons contageously diseased, rogues, and proctors. In the summer, here are always six or eight lodgers, who are admitted by tickets from the Mayor. The Roman Watling-street runs through this Town from Shooter's-hill to Dover. The Mayor and Citizens hold what is called an Admiralty-court, once a year, for regulating the Oyster fishery in the creeks and branches of the Medway, that are within their jurisdiction, and for the prosecuting the Cable-hangers, as they are called, who dredge and fish for oysters without being free, by having served seven years apprenticeship to a fisherman who is free of the fishery. Every licensed dredger pays 6s. 8d. per year to the support of the courts, and the fishery is now in a flourishing way. Part of the Castle is kept in repair, and is used as a magazine, where a party of soldiers do constant duty. The Bridge was repaired in 1744, and pallisadoed with new iron rails. Rochester contains about 100 houses, and 2000 inhabitants. It consists of only one principal street, which is wide and paved with flints. The houses are generally well-built with brick, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers. It has also four narrow streets; but no sort of manufactory is carried on here. Its Representatives in the present Imperial Parliament are, Sir Sydney Smith and James Hulkes, Esq. There are Fairs, May 30, December 11, for horses, bullocks, and various commodities, and the fourth Thursday in every month for cattle. Market on Fridays.
HORNBY CASTLE.

The remains of this ancient Castle are situated on a Hill at the extremity of the County of Lancashire, eight miles N. E. of Lancaster, and 243 N. W. of London. Camden says, "The River Lune runs by Hornby, a fine Castle, which glories in its Founder, N. de Mont Begon, and its Lords, the Harringtons and Stanleys, Barons de Monte Aquile, or Mont-Eagle, descended from Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby. William Stanley, the third and last of these, left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, married to Edward Parker, Lord Morley. She had a son, William Parker, who was restored by King James to the honour of his ancestors, the Barony of Mont-Eagle, and must be acknowledged by us and our posterity to have been born for the good of the whole kingdom: for by an obscure letter privately sent him, and produced by him in the very nick of time, the most hellish and detestable treason that wickedness itself could project, was discovered and prevented, when the kingdom was on the very brink of ruin; for some of that wicked gang, under the execrable mask of religion, stood ready to blow up their King and Country in a moment, having before planted a great quantity of gun-powder under the Parliament-house for that purpose."
The extent of prospect from the eminence on which this Castle stands, is guarded, to the right and left, by soft heavings in the bosom of the earth, tufted on one side by elegant groupes of trees, and, on the other, speckled up and down with cottages and hamlets. An exuberant flat expands in the middle, through which the mild transparent Lune, "like a wounded snake, drags his slow length along." The Town and Tower of Hornby, which latter, rising exactly behind its mansion, gives it a princely look, bound the valley in front; half-way up, two sloping hills form distant side scenes to the stage; and at the back of the whole, Ingleborough fills up the skies, in bluish haziness, with the finely curved line of his top. Here is also a beautiful parochial Chapel.

There are Fairs here, June 20, and Monthly on Monday. July 30, for horned cattle and horses. Market day on Mondays.
THE NORTH-EAST VIEW OF LANCASTER.

This Town, the Capital of the County of Lancashire, is pleasantly situated on the South-side of the River Lun, 66 miles S. of Carlisle, and 233 N. N. W. of London. When the Romans were in Britain, they had one of their principal stations here, (though not exactly on the same spot where the present Town is built) and in it was constantly kept a strong garrison, to be ready to repel the incursions made by the Northern Barbarians, who infested this part of the Island every year, as soon as the Spring permitted them to leave their own inhospitable mountains. The Castle is built on an eminence near one end of the Town, and is supposed to be the finest monument of antiquity now in the kingdom. The Ditch which surrounds it, was made by order of the Emperor Adrian, in the year 124, who, for the better security of the place, also erected a Tower towards the West; and, in the year 305, Constantine Chlorus, (father of Constantine the Great) built another handsome Tower facing the Town, some remains of both of which are still to be seen. In the reign of Richard I., his brother, the Earl of Morton and Lancaster, (afterwards King John) greatly enlarged the Castle, and erected the beautiful Tower, now called the Gate-house. And here it was that he kept his court, when Alexander II. of Scotland, came to do homage for Cumberland and Huntingdon, which he held by Knight's services from the Kings of England. In the reign of Edward II. in 1322, Robert I. King of Scotland, marched into the Northern parts of England, and laying waste all before him, reduced the greatest part of the Town to ashes, but it was soon after rebuilt in a more handsome manner. It was beautified and enlarged by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who built a strong Tower on the upper part of the Castle, called, John of Gaunt's Chair, from whence there is a most extensive and delightful prospect.

The Town is a Borough by prescription, but King John granted it a charter of incorporation, by which it is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, two Bailiffs, 12 capital Burgesses, 12 common Burgesses, a Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace.
The County-courts have been kept here ever since the reign of Edward III. and the Assizes are held in the Hall of the Castle, the other parts of it being used as a Gaol both for felons and debtors. Over the Bench where the Crown causes are tried, is written in letters of gold, the following most beautiful and emphatic words:

"Let judgment run down as water, and righteousness as a mighty stream."

In ancient times here were several religious houses, but they were all trifling structures, and not any remains of either are now to be seen. There is but one Church, a fine Gothic building: it is placed on the same elevation, and, from some points of view, forms one group with the Castle, which gives the mind a most magnificent idea of this important place. The late considerable, additional, new Streets, and a new Chapel, with other improvements, give an air of elegance and prosperity to the Town, and the new Bridge, of five equal elliptical arches, in all 549 feet in length, adds not a little to the embellishment and convenience of the place. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies, America, and the Baltic. The exports are hardware, woollen goods, candles, and cabinet-work, for the making which last it is noted; and it has also a manufacture of sail-cloth.

In the Duchy-court, all matters belonging to the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster are decided by decree of the Chancellor of that court. The origin of this court was in Henry IV.'s time, who obtained the Crown by the deposition of Richard II.; and having the Duchy of Lancaster by descent, in right of his mother, became seized thereof as King, not as Duke: so that all the liberties, franchises, and jurisdictions of the said County, passed from the King by his great seal, and not by livery or attornment, as the Earldom of March, and other possessions, which descended to him by other ancestors than the King's did.

Henry IV. by authority of Parliament, severed the possessions, liberties, &c. of the said Duchy from the Crown; but Edward IV. restored them to their former nature. The officers belonging to this court are, a Chancellor, Attorney General, Receiver General, Clerk of the Court and Messenger; beside the assistants, as an Attorney in the Exchequer, another in Chancery, and four Counsellors.

The Representatives of Lancaster in the Imperial Parliament are, John Dent, Esq. and Marquis Douglas.—It has Fairs, May 1, cattle, cheese, pedlary; July 5, Aug. 11, cattle, cheese, pedlary, and wool; and Oct. 9, for ditto. Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on every other Wednesday for cattle.
The Sandy Walk View of Liverpool.
THE SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF LIVERPOOL.

This large, flourishing, and populous Town is situated in the County of Lancaster, at the influence of the River Mersey into the Sea, 15 miles W. of Warrington, and 203 N. W. of London. It appears to have been very inconsiderable, and is scarcely mentioned in history, except when Prince Rupert took it by storm, during the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles I., as he was marching to the relief of the Countess of Derby, at that time besieged in Latham-house by the Parliament forces. This Town has so much increased in trade within the last century, that it is now the greatest Sea-port in England, except London, having exceeded Bristol considerably of late years. The Merchants here trade to all parts of the world, except Turkey and the East Indies, but the most beneficial trade is to Guinea and the West Indies, by which many of them have acquired large fortunes. Liverpool, during the last war, carried on more foreign trade than any town in England; and such is the state of it at this time, that there are near 3000 vessels cleared from that Port in one year to different parts of the world. Here are several Manufactorys for China-ware, and Pot-houses which make very fine Ware, some Salt-works, Glass-houses, and upwards of 50 Breweries, from some of which large quantities of Malt-liquor are sent abroad. Many of the buildings are formed in the most elegant manner, but the old streets are narrow; which defect will soon be removed, as the Corporation have obtained an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the Town, which they have already begun to put in force with great spirit, having taken down the principal streets in the centre of the Town, and rebuilt them in a spacious and most magnificent manner, so that in a few years it will be one of the handsomest Towns in England. This Town contains 10 Churches, namely, St. Peter's, St. Nicholas's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, St. Ann's, St. John's, St. James's, St. Catharine's, and St. Mary's. There are also Meetings for Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, Methodists, and Presbyterians. The Exchange is a noble structure, built of white stone, in the form of a square, and round it are Piazzas, where the Merchants assemble to transact business. Above it are the Mayor's offices, the Session's Hall, the Council Chamber, and two elegant Ball-rooms. The expense of erecting this building amounted to
30,000l. The Custom-house is situated at the head of the Old Dock, and is a handsome and convenient structure. Here are many charitable foundations, among which is an excellent Grammar-school well endowed, and many of the youth taught in it have exhibitions in the Universities. The Infirmary is a large edifice, of brick and stone, situated on a hill, in a very pleasant, airy situation, at one end of the Town.—In the Town is a Charity-school, supported by voluntary subscriptions and contributions, for 50 Boys and 12 Girls, who are not only clothed and educated, but also provided with food and lodging; likewise several Alms-houses for the Widows of Seamen; and an excellent Poor-house, superior to any in the kingdom, where upwards of 800 men, women, and children are supported, many of whom are employed in spinning cotton and wool. There are five large Wet-docks, three Dry-docks, and several Graving-docks for the repairing of shipping, which renders it the most commodious Sea-port in the world. The Quays which bound these Docks were covered with warehouses, which unfortunately have been lately burned down, to the great injury of the several proprietors. The new Prison is a noble edifice, being built entirely on the plan of the great and benevolent Howard, for solitary confinement, and is, perhaps, the most convenient, airy, magnificent building of the kind in Europe, being upon an extensive scale. Liverpool received its charter from King John: it is under the government of a Mayor, Recorder, and an unlimited number of Aldermen, two Bailiffs, and a Common Council of 40 of the principal Inhabitants, with a Town-clerk, and other proper officers. The progressive rise of population has, within these last ten years, been very considerable. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the Rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, and Avon; which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The Mersey, upon which the Town is situated, abounds with Salmon, Cod, Flounders, Turbot, Plaice, and Smelts. In the neighbourhood are frequent Horse-races, on a five-mile course, the finest for the length in England. The soil in and near the Town is dry and sandy, and particularly favourable to the growth of potatoes, on which the farmers often depend more than on wheat or any other grain. Fresh water is brought into the Town by pipes, from some springs four miles off, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne.

Liverpool sends two Members to the Imperial Parliament: its present Representatives are General Gascoyne and General Tarleton.—The Town has Fairs: July 25, Nov. 11, horses and horned cattle; and a Weekly Market on Saturday,
At the South extremity of the Promontory of Fourness lies a long Island, like a rampart before it, 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 Fouldrey. The shell of this Castle is still standing upon a rock near the South-end of the Isle of Walney. It was built by the Abbot of Fourness, in the first year of the reign of Edward III.

Fourness is a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden Sands, which runs North parallel with the West-sides of Cumberland and Westmorland. Bishop Gibson derives the name of Fourness from the numerous Furnaces that were there anciently, the rents and services of which (called Bloomsmithey rents) are still paid. This whole tract, except on the coast, rises in high hills and vast piles of rocks, called Forness Fells, among which the Britons found a secure retreat, trusting to these natural fortresses, though nothing was inaccessible to the victorious Saxons; for we find the Britons settled here 228 years after the arrival of the Saxons, because at that time Egfrid, King of Northumberland, gave St. Cuthbert the land called Carthmell, and all the Britons in it, as is related in his life.

In these mountainous parts are found quarries of a fine, durable, blue Slate, which are made use of in many parts of the kingdom. Here are several Cotton-mills lately erected, and if fuel for fire were more plentiful the trade of this County would much increase; but there being no coals nearer than Wigan or Whitehaven, and the Coast-duties high, firing is rather scarce, the country people using only turf or peat, and that begins to be more scarce than formerly. In the mosses of Fourness much fir is found, but more oak; the trunks in general lie with their heads to the East, the high winds having been from the West.

High Fourness has ever had great quantities of sheep, which browse upon the hollies left in great numbers for them; it produces charcoal for melting iron-ore, and oak-bark for tanners' use, in great abundance. The forests abounded with deer and wild boars, and the
legh, or scofe, or large stags, whose horns are frequently found under ground here. The low or plain part of Fourness, which is so called to distinguish it from the woody or mountainous part, produces all sorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this county is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron-ore, which is not only melted and wrought here, but great quantities are exported to other parts to mix with poorer ores. The three Sands above mentioned are very dangerous to travellers, by the tides and the many quicksands. There is a guide on horseback appointed to Kent, or Lancaster Sands, at 10l. per annum; to Leven, at 6l. per annum, out of the public revenues; but to Dud- den, which are most dangerous, none; and it is no uncommon thing for persons to pass over in parties of 100 at a time, like caravans, under the direction of the carriers, who go to or fro every day. The Sands are less dangerous than formerly, being more used and better known, and travellers never going without the carriers or guides.

"Fournis up in the mountains" was begun at Tulket, in Amounderness, 1124, by Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, afterwards King of England, for the Monks of Savigni, in France, and three years after removed to this valley, then called Bekangesgill, or, "The Vale of Nightshade." It was of the Cistertian order, endowed with above 800l. per annum. Out of the Monks of this Abbey, Mr. Camden informs us, the Bishops of the Isle of Man, which lies over against it, used to be chosen by ancient custom; it being, as it were, the mother of many monasteries in Man and Ireland. Some Ruins, and part of the Fosse which surrounded the Monastery, are still to be seen at Tulket. The remains at Fourness breathe that plain simplicity of the Cistertian Abbies: the Chapter-house was the only piece of elegant Gothic about it, and its roof has lately fallen in. Part of the painted glass from the East window, representing the Crucifixion, &c. is preserved at Winder-mere Church, in Bowlness, Westmorland. The Church, (except the North-side of the nave) the Chapter-house, Refectory, &c. remain, only unroofed.
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH CASTLE.

Ashby Castle, styled de la Zouch, from its having formerly belonged to a family of that name, is situated in the Hundred of West Goscote, near the North-west extremity of the County of Leicester, 13 miles S. of Derby, and 114 N. N. W. of London. The Manor of Ashby, after the extinction of the male line of the Zouches, in the first of Henry IV. came to Sir Hugh Burnell, Knight of the Garter, by marriage with Joice, the heiress of that family. From him it devolved to James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, who being attainted on account of his adherence to the part of Henry VI. it escheated to the Crown, and was in the first year of Edward IV. granted by that King to Sir William Hastings, in consideration of his great services: he was also created a Baron, Chamberlain of the Household, Captain of Calais, and Knight of the Garter, and had licence to make a park, and crenellate or fortify several of his houses, amongst which was the building here represented. The two ruined Towers seen in this view, are said to be of his construction; the other parts are evidently of later date. Of these Towers, Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, mentions only one: his words are, speaking of the Lord Hastings,—"who built there a large and fair house, and one stone tower of great height, strength, and excellent workmanship." This Lord was seized at the Council-board, and within two hours after beheaded in the Tower, by order of Richard III.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "Lord Hastings obtained the grant of Ashby de la Zouch, partly by a title and partly by money paid;" and in Vol. VI. pages 114 and 115, relates, "that for the building or repairing of his Castle here, he took the lead from off
Belvoir Castle, which had been committed to his keeping, the owner, Lord Ros, having forfeited it by taking part with Henry VI. and also that he plundered another seat, belonging to the same Lord, called Stoke d'Albayne, and carried part of the materials to his Castle, at Ashby de la Zouch. In November, 1485, the attainder of this Lord was taken off by Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth Field, and the estates restored to the family; since which, Ashby de la Zouch has regularly descended to the Earl of Huntingdon, many of whose ancestors resided here, and are buried in the Parochial Church, of which he is patron.

At this Castle King James was entertained, by the then Earl, with his whole court, for many days, during which time dinner was always served up by 30 poor Knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns.

In the year 1648 it was demolished by order of the Parliament, the Town having been made a garrison for the King by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and his son created Lord Loughborough. It was called the Maiden Garrison, because it never was taken by the Parliamentary forces. By the remains of this Castle, it appears to have been once a very magnificent structure, and furnishes a good idea of the gloomy mansions of our ancient Barons.

The Town of Ashby de la Zouch is pleasantly situated near the borders of Derbyshire; it is populous, and consists chiefly of one fine, open street, in which are many good houses, and in the middle is a neat, stone Cross, that has stood several ages. The Church is a handsome structure, and there is a Free-school, well endowed, with a handsome salary for the master, and a library for the scholars. Here is a considerable manufactory of Stockings. There are Fairs here on Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; Sept. 4, and Nov. 8, for horses and cows.—The Weekly Market, which is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions, is held on Saturday.
THE SOUTH VIEW OF LEICESTER.

This Town, the capital of Leicestershire, is situated on the River Lure, now called Soar, which has lately been made navigable from Leicester to Loughborough, and is distant 24 miles S. E. from Derby and 99 N. N. W. from London. From its situation on the Fosse Way, and the many coins and antiquities discovered here, it seems probable that it was a place of some note in the time of the Romans. In the time of the Saxons it was a Bishop's See, and afterwards so repaired and fortified by Edelflida, that it became, according to Matthew Paris, a most wealthy place, having 32 Parish-churches; but in Henry II.'s reign it was in a manner quite ruined, for joining in rebellion against him with Robert, Earl of Leicester. In the reign of Edward III. however, it began to recover by the favour of his son, Henry Plantagenet, Duke and Earl of Lancaster, who founded and endowed a collegiate Church and Hospital here.

It is a Borough and Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, Bailiff, 24 Aldermen, 48 Common Council Men, a Solicitor, a Town-clerk, and two Chamberlains. It had its first charter from King John. The Freemen are exempt from paying toll in all the Fairs and Markets of England. It has three Hospitals, one built by Henry Plantagenet, Duke and Earl of Lancaster, and capable of supporting 100 aged people decently; another erected and endowed in the reign of Henry VIII. for 12 poor Lazars; and another for six poor Widows.
The Castle was a prodigious, large building, where the Duke of Lancaster kept his court. The hall and kitchen still remain entire, of which the former is very spacious and lofty; and in the tower, over one of the gateways, is kept the magazine for the County Militia.

There was a famous Monastery here, anciently called, from its situation in the meadows, St. Mary de Pratis, or Prez. In these meadows is now the course for the horse-race. It is said, that Richard III. who was killed at the battle of Bosworth, lies interred in St. Margaret’s Church. The chief business of Leicester is the Stocking-trade, which hath produced in general to the amount of 60,000l. a year. In a Parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V. the first law for the burning of Heretics was made, levelled against the followers of Wickliffe, who was Rector of Lutterworth, in this county, and where his pulpit is said still to remain. The town suffered greatly in the Civil wars, by two sieges, one after another. It has given the title of Earl to several noble families. The present Earl was created in 1784, and is the Marquis of Townshend’s son. It sends two Members to Parliament; its Representatives in the Imperial Parliament, are Mr. Babington and Mr. Smith.

There are Fairs here: March 2, Palm Saturday, Saturday in Easter-week, May 12, July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; Oct. 10, horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; Dec. 8, a few horses and cows; the new Fairs are on Jan. 4, June 1, August 1, Sept. 13, Nov. 2.—Market-days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Belvoir Castle.
BELVOIR CASTLE.

This Castle is situated upon the confines of Lincolnshire, at the termination of a branch of the Leicestershire Wolds, four miles from Grantham, and 110 N. N. W. from London. It was founded by Robert de Todeni, called afterwards Robert de Belvedeir, a noble Norman, and Standard-bearer to William the Conqueror; and was at first, probably, a part of the adjoining township of Wollesthorp, which is particularly noticed in Domesday-book, as containing two Manors, and having in one of them "a Church and a Presbyter," till becoming, by the residence of its owner, the head of the lordship, the whole was distinguished by the title of "Manuim de Belvoir, cum Membriso de Wollesthorp." The express purpose of the foundation was to bridge the Saxo; but whether it was a place of any note prior to the Conquest, is uncertain: the silence of Domesday makes it probable that it was not. It stands upon the top of a very lofty hill, containing from the foot to the top about 200 steps.

This Castle passed from Todeni to the Albanies, from them to Roo's, Barons, and from them to the Rutlands, according to Camden. It is at present the seat of the ancient and noble family of Manners, Duke of Rutland. It commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect. From the rooms may be seen Lincoln Minster, at 30 miles distance, perfectly clear. Newark appears in the centre of the valley; Nottingham is easily discerned, and Southwell Minster is also visible from this Castle: but the grand prospect of all, is that which the Duke of Rutland sees from hence, viz. Twenty-two Manors of his own paternal inheritance. The Duke has also in this neighbourhood, the patronage of almost as many Churches, and a landed property of more than 20,000l. a year.
The first Castle built here was destroyed by Lord Hastings, during the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. After that, it lay in ruins some years, till Thomas, Earl of Rutland, rebuilt it; but it suffered again during the Civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. when it held out a considerable time for the King. It was afterwards again rebuilt, with fine plantations on the top of the hill, in which are many delightful walks. The furniture is extremely grand, and the Gallery is adorned with many fine Paintings, executed by some of the most eminent Italian Masters.

Of the Italian school, Nicolo Poussin, in his celebrated work of the Seven Sacraments, stands most conspicuous; Guido, Carlo Dolci, and Salvator Rosa, have each a performance, which may vie with any other work extant of these celebrated masters; and, if Claude de Lorrain be admitted as an Italian, and, in truth, as a Painter no other country than Italy can with equal right claim him as her own; for, though born in Lorrain, his school was on the banks of the Tyber; the Ruins of ancient Rome were his buildings; his Shepherds were the Inhabitants of Tivoli; and the clear and warm air of the Campagna breathes in every tint, and floats upon the canvass. Let us then class him with the natives of his beloved country, and he will bring a powerful aid to their assistance, for of his pencil there are no less than five. Rubens, the Prince of Flemish Painters, appears nowhere with more brilliancy than in Belvoir Castle; it is enriched with six of his hand; of Murillo, the boast of Spain, there are three large compositions; and Teniers, that child of Nature, furnishes the Castle with eight of his best-finished and most pleasing performances. Reynolds, the first, and as yet chief of the English school, holds a distinguished rank among his brethren of the pencil; and, by the classic arrangement of his figures, the grouping of his Angels, the beauty of his colouring, and the distribution of his light and shade, in his picture of the Nativity, takes the palm of victory from one of the best pictures Rubens ever painted, which hangs opposite to it, in seeming competition with this unrivalled work of our British Artist.
LINCOLN, and the SOUTH-WEST VIEW THEREOF.

This City, the capital of Lincolnshire, is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides itself into three small channels, 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 132 N. from London. The old Lindum of the Britons, which stood on the top of a hill, as appears from the vestiges of a Rampart, and deep Ditches, still remaining, was taken and demolished by the Saxons, who built a Town upon the South-side of the hill down to the Riverside, which was several times taken by the Danes, and as often re-taken by the Saxons. In Edward the Confessor's time it appears, from Doomsday-book, to have been a very considerable place; and in the time of the Normans, Malmesbury says, it was one of the most populous cities in England. William I. built a Castle upon the summit of the hill, above the Town. The Diocese, though the Bishopric of Ely was taken out of it by Henry II. and those of Peterborough and Oxford by Henry VIII. is still vastly large, containing the Counties of Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, and part of Bucks, making 1255 Parishes.

Though the other Churches are mean, the Cathedral, or Minster, is a most magnificent piece of Gothic Architecture. Here is a prodigious, large Bell, called Tom of Lincoln, which is near five ton in weight, and 23 feet in compass. The hill on which the Church stands is so high, and the Church itself so lofty, that it may be seen 50 miles to the North, and 30 to the South. Besides other Tombs, it contains one of brass, in which are the entrails of Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I. It is said, there were anciently 52 Churches, which are now reduced to 14. Such is the magnificence and elevation of the Cathedral, that the Monks thought the sight of it must be very mortifying to the Devil; whence it came to be said of one who was displeased, that he looked like the Devil over Lincoln. The declivity on which the City is built being steep, the communication between the Upper and Lower Town is very troublesome, and coaches and horses are obliged to make a compass. King Edward III. made this City a staple for wool, leather, lead, &c. It was once burnt; once besieged by King Stephen, who was here defeated and taken prisoner; and once taken by Henry III. from his rebellious Barons. It abounded heretofore with Monasteries, and other religious houses. There is a great Pool here, formed by the River on the West side of it, called Swan Pool, because of the multitude of swans on it. The Roman North-gate still remains entire, by the name of Newport Gate. It is one of the noblest of this sort in Britain. It is a vast semicircle of stones, of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, connected only by their uniform shape. This magnificent arch is 16 feet in diameter; the stones are four feet thick at the bottom. It seems to have a joint in the middle, not a key-stone; and on both sides, towards the upper part, are laid horizontal stones of great dimensions, some ten or twelve feet long. This arch rises from an impost of large mouldings, which are not perceivable now; there are also divers fragments of the old Roman wall. Over against the Castle is an entrenchment, cast up by King Stephen; and here are carved the
arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who lived here like a king, and had a Mint.—The City has a communication with the Trent, by a Canal, called the Fosse-dyke. In the centre of the ruined old Castle, there is a handsome modern structure for holding the Assizes. The old walls are almost entire, and very substantive: the Keep, or principal Tower, is situated on a high and very steep mount, which yet continues in its original state, but the remains of the Tower on it are only five or six yards high. The outer walls of the Castle are of very considerable height, which appear still higher than they really are from their lofty situation, and the moat below them. The great Gateway is still entire. This City is a County of itself, and has a Viscountial jurisdiction for 20 miles round, which is a privilege that no other City in England can equal. It now consists principally of one street, above two miles long, well paved, besides several cross and parallel streets, well peopled. Here are some very handsome, modern buildings, but more antique ones; upon the whole, it has an air of ancient greatness, arising in a great measure from the number of monastic remains, most of which are now converted into stables, out-houses, &c. In the Castle, upon the hill, are the ruins of the Bishop's Palace, and other ruins of ancient grandeur and magnificence. The City is supplied with water by several Conduits, among which is a modern one, somewhat in the pyramidal style, enriched with sculpture. It is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, four Chamberlains, a Sword-bearer, four Coroners, and above 40 Common-council Men. Here are four Charity-schools, where 120 poor Children are taught by the Widows of Clergymen. The neighbouring course is noted for its frequent horse-races. On the Down of Lincoln, towards Boston, that rare fowl, the Bustard, is seen sometimes, as well as on Sleaford and Ancaster South to the Humber North, though it is but three or four miles over where broadest. Five miles from Boston, on this extensive Heath, the late Lord le Despenser built a Tower for the direction of strangers: it is a lofty square building, with a staircase, which terminates in a flat roof, and round the base is a square court-yard. Great part of this extensive Heath is lately enclosed. David, King of the Scots, met King John here, on the 22d of November, in the third year of his reign, and performed homage to him on a hill without the City, for his English territories, in presence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Ravenna, 13 Bishops, and a vast number of temporal Lords and Knights. King Henry VII. kept his court here at Easter in 1486. The Jews were once its chief inhabitants, till they were forced to remove, after having impiously crucified the child of one Grantham, and thrown it into a well, to this day called Grantham's Well. Lincoln has given the title of Earl to the family of Clinton ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—There are Fairs here on Friday in Easterweek, Tuesday after April 11, sheep and pedlary; July 5, last Wednesday in July, and every other Wednesday for cattle and sheep; Oct. 6, Nov. 28, for horses, cattle, &c.: Market on Friday.

Its Representatives in the Imperial Parliament, are R. Ellison, Esq. and H. Sibthorp, Esq.
CROWLAND ABBEY.

The glory of the Town of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, was, in former times, its stately and magnificent Abbey, founded by Ethelbald, King of Mercia. It is seated amidst a shaking Fen, and is a curious monument of persevering enthusiasm. This Abbey having been destroyed by the Danes, and all the Monks barbarously murdered, it lay in ruins some years, and was rebuilt by King Edred in the year 948. The foundation of this structure was laid on wooden stakes, driven into the ground, and the Church was covered with strong beams of oak, joined in the firmest manner, and curiously adorned with carvings, finely gilt, the roof being covered with lead. The History of the Old and New Testament was painted on the windows of the great aisle, and between each of them stood the figure of an Apostle or Saint, cut in wood, as large as the life, and curiously gilt. Great part of this structure is still standing, though in a ruinous condition, particularly the steeple, with the fine windows of the great Western-aisle, adorned with carved work images as large as the life, and on the top are pinnacles, with the figures of St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlake, to whom it was dedicated, with a whip and knife, his usual symbols. Upon the whole, this has been one of the most stately mitred Abbeys in the kingdom, and it continued to flourish in great splendor till the dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues amounted to 1270L. per annum. Not far from the Abbey stood a little stone cottage, called Anchor Churchhouse, which had formerly a Chapel, in which St. Guthlake lived as an hermit, and in which it is said his body lies buried. Camden says, 'Tis not necessary to write the private history of this Monastery, for it is extant in Ingulphus, now printed; yet I am willing to make a short report of that which Peter Blesensis, Vice-Chancellor to King Henry II. among other things related concerning the building of this Monastery, in the year 1112, to the end that by one single precedent, we may learn by what means and supplies so many rich and stately religious houses were built in all parts of this kingdom. Jeoffied, the Abbot, obtained of the Archbishops and Bishops of England, an indulgence to every one that helped forward so religious a work, for the third part of the penance enjoined for the sins he had committed. With this he sent out Monks everywhere to pick up money, and, having enough, he appointed St. Perpetua's and Felicity's day to be that in which he would lay the founda-
tion, to the end the work from some fortunate name might be auspiciously begun. At which time the Nobles and Prelates, with the common people, met in great numbers. Prayers being said, and anthems sung, the Abbot himself laid the first corner-stone on the East side; after him every nobleman, according to his degree, laid his stone; some hid money, others writings, by which they offered their lands, advowsons of churches, tenths of sheep, and other church tithes, certain measures of wheat, a certain number of workmen or masons; on the other side, the common people, as officious, with emulation and great devotion offered some money; some one day's work every month till it should be finished; some to build whole pillars, others pedestals; and others, certain parts of the walls. The Abbot afterwards made a speech, commending their great bounty in contributing to so pious a work; and, by way of requital, made every one of them a member of that Monastery, and gave them a right to partake with them in all the spiritual blessings of that Church. At last, having entertained them with a plentiful feast, he dismissed them in great joy."

The Town of Crowland, which stands 94 N. W. of London, is considerable, and of great antiquity. It is situated in the Fens, approachable only by narrow causeways. It consists of three streets, separated from each other by canals, planted with willows, which gives it a very romantic appearance. The streams all meet under one arch, built in a triangular form, and esteemed so curious a piece of architecture as not to be equalled by any other in the kingdom. At that end of the Bridge next the London Road is the Statue of King Ethelbald, who founded the Abbey here: he is placed in a sitting posture, dressed in the royal robes, with a globe in his hand; and from this circumstance it appears, that the Bridge was built about the middle of the ninth century; so that it is undoubtedly the oldest Gothic structure now remaining in England.

The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are in great plenty in the adjacent pools and marshes. The North Aisle of its celebrated Abbey is the only part that now remains, and is used as the Parish-church. There is a Fair here on the fourth of September for cattle, hemp and flax; the Market is on Saturday.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This superb edifice, the Abbey Church of St. Peter, but usually called Westminster Abbey, derives its name from its situation in the Western part of the Town, and its original destination, as the Church of a Monastery or Minster. The place where this building now stands was anciently called Thorney Island, from its abounding with thorns, and being surrounded by a branch of the Thames, which joined the main stream of the River at a place called Channels. Many fabulous stories have been related respecting the foundation of this Abbey, but the only circumstance that can be depended on for truth is, that the first building was erected by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who died in the year 616.

The building within the walls is 360 feet long; at the nave it is 72 feet broad, and at the cross 195. The Gothic arches and side-aisles are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of slender ones, and covered with ornaments. On entering the West-door the whole body of the Church presents itself at once to view, the pillars which divide the nave from the side-aisles being so formed as not to obstruct the side openings. In conformity to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are everywhere met in acute angles by their opposites, which in the roof are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns 15 feet wide, covering the side-aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows; and by them, together with the four capital windows, facing the North, East, South, and West, the whole fabric is admirably enlightened. At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, in which the arms of the original benefactors are deposited, and over them are their titles, &c.; but these are almost all concealed by the monuments of the dead placed before them, many of which are extremely noble: the best are the productions of Roubiliac and Bacon. The Choir is the most beautiful in Europe. The paving of which is black and white marble. The Stalls are in the Gothic style, and the Altar is enclosed within a curious balustrade.

In this Choir is performed the ceremony of crowning the Kings and Queens of England. At the Southern extremity of the cross aisle are erected Monuments to the memory of several of our eminent Poets. This interesting spot is called Poet's Corner. Here are to be found the names of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Johnson, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Thomson, Gay,
Goldsmith, &c. Here are also Tombs of Handel, Garrick, &c. The Curiosities of the Abbey consist chiefly of 12 Chapels, at the Eastern end of the Church, with their Tombs. The usual entrance to them is by an iron-gate, at the South-east corner of the Church within which a Verger always attends to shew them to strangers. Immediately behind the Altar of the Church, stands Edward the Confessor's Chapel: within the shrine, in the centre, is a chest, containing the ashes of the Confessor. The Tomb of Henry III. is in the same Chapel. Here are also the Tombs of Edward I. and Edward III. The Chapel of Henry V. is on the same floor with that of the Confessor: within is the Tomb of Henry V. This Chapel and Tomb are very beautiful. Contiguous to these two Chapels are nine more, dedicated respectively to St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew, in which are a variety of Tombs erected to the memory of distinguished persons. Near the Eastern extremity of the Church stands the Chapel of Henry VII. dedicated to the Virgin Mary, one of the finest pieces of Gothic antiquity in the world. Besides these venerable antiquities, a variety of Figures in Wax, and in cases with glazed doors, are shewn as curiosities to the stranger. The prospect from the top of one of the Western towers is extremely grand and beautiful. The Monument to the memory of Lord Mansfield, by Flaxman, jun. is one of the finest pieces of monumental sculpture in England. The Cloisters of this foundation remain entire. They have several ancient and modern monuments. From the Cloisters is an entrance into the Chapter-house, through a fine Gothic portal: the celebrated Doomsday-book is kept here. Beneath the Chapter-house is a very curious Crypt, which is now seldom visited. To the West of the Abbey stood the Sanctuary, and on the South-side was the Elumosynery, or Almonry, where the alms of the Abbot were distributed. The Almonry is endeared to every lover of science, by its being the spot on which was erected the first Printing-press in England.

An accident, as extraordinary as it was to be lamented, had recently very nearly proved fatal to a structure, the boast of our countrymen and the admiration of strangers. From the carelessness of workmen employed in the repair of the roof, who, whilst at dinner, had left a fire unguarded, the upper part was discovered to be in flames, which from their fierceness, and being above the reach of any engine, threatened destruction to the whole pile. The interest in its preservation, expressed by persons of all ranks and ages, may easily be imagined: immense crowds immediately flew to the spot, who for many hours continued to hand up water with such persevering alacrity, that the flames were at length extinguished, not however till much damage had been done. From the sunk state of the pavement, in consequence of the great body of water thrown in, it is also much to be feared that the foundation of the whole will feel the fatal effects of this accident.
St. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.

This Chapel was erected by Edward III, whose munificence was unbounded in rendering it one of the most sumptuous religious edifices in his kingdom; and, in order that every perfection of art might keep pace with his pious intentions, his royal mandate was issued to draw from several counties the most celebrated Artists, to unite their skill and labour in producing an edifice worthy of his patronage, honourable to England, and glorious to the Saint whose name it was to bear.

When we consider the renown of Edward’s day, triumphant in warlike deeds, and excelling in architectural splendour, it will be imagined that St. Stephen’s holy Fane was a work of such uncommon magnificence, as to have excited the wonder and admiration of all who beheld its beauties; shewing, at once, proper accommodations for heroic characters, and expressive anticipations of that eternal brightness which awaits the just! That such was its effect there cannot be a doubt, as, in point of arrangement, construction, symmetry, and decorations, when in its perfect degree of order, it must have surpassed every building of the kind within the land.

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After the change of religion among us, this Chapel was surrendered in the first year of Edward VI. and shortly after was fitted up for the meeting of the House of Commons, which before had usually assembled in the Chapter-house of the Abbey-church of Westminster, and has still continued to be appropriated to the same use to the present time.
St. PAUL'S.

The chief ornament of the City of London is the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, which stands on the Northern bank of the Thames, in the centre of the Metropolis, on an eminence situated between Cheapside on the East, and Ludgate-street on the West. It is said to have been originally founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert, the Saxon King, on or near a place where, in the time of the Romans, a Temple stood, that was dedicated to Diana. It had several times suffered much by fire and lightning, but in the conflagration of 1666 was totally destroyed. It was afterwards rebuilt according to a model prepared by Sir Christopher Wren, who laid the first stone of the present structure the 21st of June, 1675, and the last stone on the top of the lanthorn was laid by his son, Mr. Christopher Wren, in the year 1710. It is built of fine Portland, in the form of a cross, after the model of St. Peter's Church at Rome. There are two ranges of pilasters, consisting of 120 each, on the outside, one above another, 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 also those above. On the North-side is a Portico, the ascent to which is by 12 steps of black marble, and its Dome supported by six very large columns. Over the Dome is a Pediment, the face of which is engraved with the Royal arms, regalia, and other ornaments. On the south is a Portico, the ascent to which is by 25 steps, and its Dome supported by six columns, corresponding with those on the North-side. The West-front is graced with a most magnificent Portico, supported by 12 lofty Corinthian columns; over these are eight columns of the Composite order, which support a noble Pediment, crowned with its acroteria, and in this Pediment is the History of St. Paul's Conversion, boldly carved in bas relief; the ascent to this Portico is by a flight of steps of black marble, that extend the whole length of the Portico, and over each corner of the West-front is a most beautiful Turret. A vast Dome or Cupola rises in the centre of the whole building. Twenty feet above the roof of the Church is a circular range of 32 columns, with niches, placed exactly against others within; these are terminated by their entablature, which supports a handsome Gallery, adorned with a stone balustrade. Above these columns is a range of pilasters, with windows between them, and from the entablature of these, the diameter of the Dome
gradually decreases. On the summit of the Dome is an elegant Bal-
cony, and from its centre rises a beautiful Lanthorn, adorned with
Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a copper ball,
from which rises a cross, both finely gilt. On the inside, the Cupola
is supported on eight stupendous pillars, curiously adorned; the roof
of the Choir is supported by six pillars, and the roof of the Church
by two ranges, consisting of 20 more. The roof of the Church and
Choir is adorned with arches and spacious peripheries of croichments,
admirably carved in stone. There is a Whispering Vion Balcony, or
Gallery, quite round the inside of the Cupola, the top of which is
richly decorated and painted by Sir JAMES THORNHILL. This
building, however, has many defects: its situation is such, that no
spectator out of the Church-yard can see it; the division of the Por-
ticos, and indeed of the whole structure into two stories on the out-
side, certainly indicate a like division within, which is absurd: the
Dome is also abundantly too big for the rest of the pile, and it should
have been raised exactly in the centre of the whole building; there
should have been two steeple at the East-end, to correspond with the
two at the West, with all the other suitable decorations. On entering
this Church it is instantly discovered to want, not only elevation, but
length, to assist the perspective; the columns are heavy and clumsy,
and rather encumber the prospect than enrich it: the Dome, though
a very stupendous fabric, bears no proportion to the rest of the build-
ing; and after the spectator has seen this, he cannot with pleasure look
at any other part of it. The length of this Cathedral from East to
West, between the walls, is 463 feet; and, including the West por-
tico, 500 feet; the breadth of the West is 180 feet; and in the cen-
tre, where it is widest, including the North and South porticos, its
breadth is 311 feet: the height of this Church, from the ground to
the top of the Cross, is 344 feet; the outward diameter of the Cu-
pola is 145 feet, and the inward 100 feet: the outward diameter of the
Lanthorn is 18 feet; the height of the Turrets is 208, and that of
the body of the Church 190 feet. This Cathedral takes up an area
of six acres, and is railed all round with iron balusters, each about
five feet and a half high, fixed on a dwarf wall of hewn stone, of an
irregular height, from two feet and a half to about four, because,
notwithstanding the irregular height of the ground, it was necessary
to make the top of it parallel to the horizon in all parts. In this line
balustrade are seven beautiful iron-gates, which, together with the ba-
lustres, make the iron work near 300 tons, and the expence of it, at
the rate of 6d. a pound, amounted to above 11,000l. Besides very
large contributions for carrying on this building, the Parliament
granted a duty on Sea-coal, which, at a medium, produced 5000l.
per annum, and the whole of the expence in executing it, is said to
have amounted to 736,732l. 2s. 3d.—Notwithstanding its defects and
blemishes, it justly holds a place in the highest rank of works of art,
and is unquestionably the production of a sublime imagination,
equally daring, cultivated, and refined,
STAINES.

A neat and populous Market-town, is situated at the extremity of the County of Middlesex, on the great Western Road, distant from Hyde-park Corner 16½ miles.

It obtained its name obviously from the Saxon word *Stana*, or Stone, because in this place anciently stood the boundary stone, to denote the extent of the City of London's jurisdiction on the River. Here is an Iron-bridge across the Thames, beautiful in appearance, and no doubt durable, from the exquisiteness and strength of its materials and workmanship. It is constructed on the same plan as those at Colebrooke Dale, Bridgewater, and Sunderland. It has been recently erected, in consequence of some material defect being discovered in the neat Stone-bridge, which was built about eight years since, in place of one of wood, that had become extremely decayed and unsafe. The River at this Town is nearly two hundred feet in breadth, the banks of which are thickly stored with a valuable Osier-holt. This Town, 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. It contains some good Inns, and is inhabited by many respectable
Trades-people, as also is the adjacent Town of Egham, (in Surry) which are necessary to the supply of the populous and respectable inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood. The country around which is beautiful, is enriched with the magnificent mansions of the rich, as well as the neat and comfortable retreats of wealthy traders.

Near the Road which passes to Windsor is Runney Mead, the spot where King John gave his signature to the famed Magna Charta, the proud boast of Englishmen. It is now used as a race-course.

The Church, a decent structure, stands alone, at a distance of almost half a mile from the Town.

Here is a Market on Fridays, and two annual Fairs, viz. the 11th of May, for horses and black cattle; and the 19th of September, for onions, toys, &c.
Lantony Abbey.
LANTONY ABBEY.

The magnificent and romantic ruins of this once-celebrated Monastery, are situated in the deep Vale of Ewyas, in the North-east corner of the County of Monmouth, about 129 miles N. W. of London. Its situation is thus described by Giraldus Cambrensis:—“In the low Vale of Ewyas, which is about a bow-shot over, and inclosed on all sides with high mountains, stands the Church of St. John Baptist, covered with lead; and considering the solitariness of the place, not unhandsomely built; with an arched roof of stone, in the same place where formerly stood a small Chapel of St. David the Archbishop, recommended with no other ornaments than green moss and ivy, a place fit for the exercise of religion, and the most conveniently seated for canonical discipline of any Monastery in the Island of Britain: built first to the honour of that solitary life by two Hermits, in this desert, remote from all the noise of the world, upon the River Hodeni, which glides through the midst of the vale, whence it was Llan Hodeni, the word Llan signifying a Church, or religious place. But, to speak more accurately: the true name of that place is called Nent Hodeni, for the inhabitants call it at this day Llan-åheuí-yn-ment Hodeni, i.e. St. David’s Church on the River Hodeni. The rains, which mountainous places produce, are here very frequent, the winds exceedingly fierce, and the winters almost continually cloudy; yet, notwithstanding that gross air, it is so tempered that this place is very little subject to diseases: the Monks sitting here in their Cloisters, when they chance to look out for fresh air, having a pleasing prospect on all hands, of exceeding high mountains, with plentiful hords of wild deer feeding aloft at the furthermost limits of the horizon. The body of the Sun surmounts these high hills, so as to be visible to them only between the hours of one and three, nor even that, but when the air is most clear. And a little after, the form of this place drew hither Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, prime Minister of State, who having for some time admired the situation and retired solitariness of it, and also the contented condition of the Monks, serving God with due reverence, and their most agreeable and brotherly conversation; and being returned to the King, and having spent the best part of the day in the praise of it, he at last thus concluded his discourse: ‘What shall I say more? all the treasure of your Majesty and the Kingdom would not suffice to build such a Cloister.’ At which both the King and Courtiers being
astonished, he at length explained that paradox, by telling them he meant the mountains wherewith it was on all hands inclosed.”

The history of this house is given by Tanner, in the following words: “Here, in a very solitary valley, 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, who acknowledged Hugh Lacy for their founder.

“In the beginning here were above 40 religious, but by reason of the hard usage they met with from the rudeness, poverty, and barrenness, of the neighbouring country and people, the greatest part of them removed; first to the Bishop’s Palace, in Hereford, and after, viz. A. D. 1136, to a place near Gloucester, which was also called, from this mother Monastery, Llantony, (and sometimes, for distinction sake, Llantony the Second) so that only 13 Canons were left here, which number in process of time decreased, and the house was almost ruined. When King Edward IV. Anno 21, gave leave for the annexing this Priory to Llantony, near Gloucester, here being to be maintained a Prior native, and four Canons; but it is to be doubted whether this union ever took full effect, because the estate of Llantony the First, is valued distinct in 26 Henry VIII. at 87/. 9s. 7d. per annum. M. T. Corp. Christ. Col. Caut. 997. 19s. Ob. Dugdale, 71/. 3s. 2d. Speed, 112/. 5s. Summa inde M. S. Val. The site was granted 36 Henry VIII. to Nic. Arnold.”

It is necessary to observe, that in the description here quoted from Giraldus, there is a small mistake respecting the sun, the Monks of this house having enjoyed a greater portion of its rays than he has assigned them.

The Author of the Tour through Wales, as well as a note in Gibson’s Camden, bear testimony to this. The former says, that luminary shone upon the ruins at the time he saw it, which was eleven o’clock. The Abbey Church is in the form of a cross, according to Speed, built about the year 1137, and the present ruins seem of a later period, having a mixture of circular and pointed arches; those below being pointed, and those above circular. The whole seems to have been built at the same time, and from one plan. The whole nave is still remaining from East to West, the roof excepted. It measures, according to the Author before cited, 212 feet in length, and 27 feet four inches in breadth. The aisles are no more than nine feet six inches broad. The diagonal stone vault, over the body of the Church, sprung from small-clustered flying pillars; these are still seen projecting from the walls, between the Gothic arches of the nave. Two sides of the high tower are still extant, which rise from nearly the centre of the Church. The whole structure is faced with a durable and well-worked stone.
RAGLAND CASTLE.

This Castle is of no great antiquity: its foundations are said to have been laid about the time of Henry VII. since which, additions have been made to it at different periods. It is situated near the town of Usk, in the County of Monmouth, 141 miles W. of London.

The following account of this Castle is given by Mr. Gilpin, in his ingenious Description of the picturesque Beauties of the Wye:—

"Ragland Castle seems (as we saw it from the height) in a rich vale, but as we ascended it took an elevated station; it is a large and very noble ruin, though more perfect than ruins of this kind commonly are; it contains two acres within the ditch, into each of which you enter by a very large and deep gateway. The buildings which circumscribe the first area, consist of the kitchen and offices. It is amusing to hear the stories of ancient hospitality: 'Here are the remains of an oven,' said our conductor, 'which was large enough to bake a whole ox, and a fire-range wide enough to roast him.'"

The Grand Hall, or Banqueting-room, a large and lofty apartment, forms the screen between the two areas, and is perfect, except the roof. The Music-gallery may be distinctly traced, and the butler's which divide the Hall from a Parlour: near the Hall is shown a narrow Chapel. On viewing the comparative size of the Halls and Chapels in old Castles, one can hardly at first avoid observing, that the founders of these ancient structures supposed a much greater number of people would meet together to feast, than to pray; and yet we may, perhaps, account for the thing, without calling in question the piety of our ancestors. The Hall was meant to regale a whole county, while the Chapel was intended only for the private use of the inhabitants of the Castle. The whole area of the first inclosure is vaulted, and contains cellars, dungeons, and other subterraneous apartments. The buildings of the second area are confined merely to chambers. Near the Castle stands the Citadel, a large, octagonal Tower, two or three sides of which are still remaining. This Tower is encircled by a separate Moat, and was formerly joined to the Castle by a Drawbridge. Camden calls it a fair house of the Earl of Worcester's, built castle-like.

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During the Civil war, this place was a garrison for CHARLES I. being fortified with many out-works by the Earl of WORCESTER, and was the last garrison held by the Royalists. It was first invested by Sir TREVOR WILLIAMS and Major-general LANGHORN, and subsequently by Colonel MORGAN, ordered from WORCESTER to command in chief. He summoned the fortress, and required WORCESTER to yield up the Castle, with all the ammunition and provision, as the sole condition on which he might expect mercy. The Marquis refused to surrender, saying, that he made choice, if it so pleased GOD, rather to die nobly than to live with infamy. After this, several other conditions were proposed and rejected. In the mean time, the approaches were carried on, being not above 60 yards distant, and two bomb-batteries erected at different places, one of four, and the other, two 12-inch mortars. The General ordered another approach, in which the Engineer, Captain HOOPER, had made a considerable progress; when on the 15th of August, the Earl agreed to treat on the General’s propositions, and by the 17th the treaty was concluded as follows:

The Castle and garrison, with the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and provisions of war, to be delivered to Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, without spoil, on Wednesday the 19th, by ten in the forenoon; the garrison to march out with colours flying, trumpets sounding, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, and bullets in their mouths; every soldier with 12 rounds of powder, with match and bullets in proportion, and bag and baggage; thence to march to any place within ten miles, which the Governor should nominate, where the arms were to be delivered up, and the men disbanded, under an engagement not to serve hereafter against the Parliament. In the Castle were delivered up 20 pieces of ordnance, only three barrels of powder, there being a mill, with which they could make three barrels per day. There was great store of corn and malt, wine, and beer; the few horses they had were almost starved for want of hay, so that they had like to have eaten one another, and were therefore tied with chains. There were also great store of goods and rich furniture, which General FAIRFAX committed to the custody of Mr. HUBERT, Commissioner of the Army, Mr. ROGER WILLIAMS and Major TALIDAY. There marched out of the Castle, the Marquis of WORCESTER, who was then above four score years of age, the Lord CHARLEY, the Marquis’s Son, the Countess of GLAMORGAN, the Lady JONES, Sir PHILLIP JONES, Dr. BAILEY, Commissary GWILLIAM, four Colonels, 82 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, six Cornets, four Ensigns, four Quarter-masters, and 52 Esquires and Gentlemen.
NORWICH CASTLE.

This Castle is situated on an eminence in the heart of the City of Norwich, in the County of Norfolk, 109 miles N. N. E. from London. The spot whereon this Castle stands, had on it a fortress or place of defence in the time of the Saxons, constructed by King Uffa, about the year 575; after which, a Royal Castle was built thereon by Alfred the Great, before the year 872, which being destroyed by Sweyn, the Dane, in 1004, was rebuilt by King Canute, about the year 1018, and was for a long time gallantly defended against the forces of William the Conqueror, in the year 1075, by Emma, wife of Ralph de Waset, Earl of Norfolk, who at length, forced by famine, surrendered it on condition that the besieged should have leave to depart the realm. This building, Blomefield supposes, was removed to make room for the present Castle, whose magnificent remains are here shewn, which was erected by Roger Bigod. On the accession of Henry II. that King took the Castle into his own hands; but about the year 1163, he again committed it to the care of Hugh Bigod, but he entering into a rebellion, the King, Anno 1174, resumed it, Hugh going to the Holy Land, where he died. In the reign of Richard I. Roger, the Son of Hugh Bigod, was Constable of this Castle, which he held till the following reign, when, in 1215, he siding with the Barons, King John by patent appointed William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and John Fitz-robert, Constables of the Castle of Orford and Norwich; but they did not long hold them, for on the 19th of July, in the same year, Hubert de Burgh, a Norfolk man, afterwards Earl of Kent, was made Governor of these Castles. In the reign of Henry III. this Castle was taken by the Dauphin, without any resistance: he made William de Beaumont Governor thereof;
and when that Prince quitted the kingdom, Hubert de Burgh again took possession of it; but the King being reconciled to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfork, committed it to his custody; he died in 1200, and was succeeded by his Son Hugh, who dying the next year, the King appointed Hubert de Burgh, his Chief Justice, to have custody of his castles, lands, and honours. From this period, it experienced a variety of vicissitudes; and in the year 1300, Roger Bigod resigned it into the King’s hands; and 1312, Thomas de Brotherton became Constable here, and fitted up the Castle in the manner we now see, except its battlements, “which (says Blomefield), though so great an ornament to this ancient pile, were not many years since taken down.” His arms are carved on the pilastre of the arch of the stair-case, which, with the battlements, were built by him. The battlements have been since restored.

In 1325, the Sessions were directed to be held here; and the Castle, in 1399, was made the public Goal for the County. In the first of Edward IV. Sir John Howard was Constable; and in the second year of the reign of Richard III. John, Duke of Norfolk, had a grant of the office of Constable of the Castle for life.

This Castle was defended by a wall round the hill, on which it stands, and by three ditches. The extent of the outermost ditch reached, on the West part, to the edge of the present Market-place; on the North, to London-lane, as it is now called, which it included; and on the East, almost to Conisford-street. The postern, or back entrance, was on the North-east part, for a communication to the site of the Earl’s Palace, the precinct of which joined to it, and contained the whole, between the outward ditch and Tombland; the Southern part reached to the Golden-ball-lane, at the entrance of which the grand gate stood, from which there were bridges over each of the ditches: the first has been immemorially destroyed, but the ruins of the second remained till the ditches were levelled by the City, to keep their Market for all manner of cattle, swine, &c.; the third is left, which hath one arch only under it, but of such dimensions, if it were open to the bottom, (great part of it being stopped with earth) that I believe very few in England exceed it; the gate on the bridge is now in ruins.

Within the Castle is a Royal Fee Chapel, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction, visitable by the King only. In 1221, the Dean of Norwich having attempted to exercise his authority on some matters respecting it, was forced to obtain his pardon of the King. It consisted only of one Chaplain, who was to celebrate mass for the souls of all the Kings before and since the Conquest. The wills of persons dying within the precincts of the Castle, were proved before the Constable and this Chaplain. At present, it serves for a Chapel for the prisoners: the Chaplain is appointed by the Justices of Peace for the County. The building here shewn was the keep. The gate on the bridge, mentioned by Blomefield as in ruins, was taken down, when the Castle was last repaired.
THE SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF NORWICH.

This ancient, large, and populous City, the capital of the County of Norfolk, is pleasantly seated on the River Yare, 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. N. E. from London. It is supposed to have had its name, which signifies "a Castle to the North," from its situation in respect of Castor, the ancient Venta Icenorum, three miles to the South of it, out of whose ruins it seems to have risen. In its infancy, in the reign of Etheldred, it was plundered and burnt by Sueno, the Dane, when he invaded England with a great army. Afterwards it recovered, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor was a considerable place, having 1326 Burghers; but it suffered again much in the reign of William I. by being the seat of a Civil war, which Ralph, Earl of the East Angles, raised against that King. So much was it impaired by the siege it then underwent, that there were scarce 560 Burghers left in it, as appears from Doomsday-book. From that time forward it began by little and little to recover; especially after Bishop Hubert translated the Episcopal See hither from Thetford, in the reign of William Rufus, in 1094; and built a beautiful Cathedral, of which he himself laid the first stone, with this inscription: "Dominus Herbertus posuit primam lapidam, in nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen: i.e. Lord (Bishop) Hubert laid the first stone, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." And by a license from Pope Paschal, declared it the Mother Church of Norfolk and Suffolk. After this, as Malmsbury has it, it became a town famous for merchandize, and the number of its inhabitants. Yet it was miserably harassed in the reign of Henry II. by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who was an adherent of Henry's Son, called the Junior King. In the time of Edward I. it was walled round by the citizens, who had presented a petition to Parliament for liberty to do it. Henry IV. allowed them, instead of Bailiffs, which they had before, to elect a Mayor yearly, and made the City a County of itself. In the year 1348, near 58,000 persons were carried off by the plague, and, in 1505, the City was almost consumed by fire. For the flourishing state to which the City is now arrived, they are much indebted to the Flemings, who fled hither from the tyranny of the Duke of Alva and the inquisition, and taught them the manufacture of those striped and flowered Damasks, Camblets, Druggets, black and white Crape, for which the place is now so noted, and which have been computed to yield sometimes 200,000l. a year. In the year 1583, the citizens, by the help of an engine, conveyed water through pipes to the highest parts of the City, which is pleasantly seated along the side of a hill, extending a mile and a half in length from North to South, but the breadth is much less, and it contracts itself by degrees towards the South. It is now one of the most considerable cities in Britain for wealth, population, neat buildings, beautiful churches, (of which it had once 58, but now only 30) and the in-
dustry and civility of the inhabitants. The Cathedral is a very venerable structure, with a curious roof, adorned with the history of the Bible in little images, carved to the life; and a lofty steeple, 105 yards high. Besides the Cathedral, the most remarkable buildings are, the Duke of Norfolk's House, one of the largest in England; the Castle, which is now the County-gaol, and stands in the heart of the City, with a deep moat round it, over which is a bridge of one very large arch; the Town-hall; the Guildhall, formerly the Church belonging to the Monastery of Black Friars; the House of Correction; the Shire-house, where the Assizes are held; a lofty Market-cross, built after the manner of a Piazza; the Bishop's Palace; the King's School, founded by Edward VI. the Boys of which are nominated by the Mayor for the time being, with the consent of the majority of Aldermen. The City is interspersed with gardens, orchards, and trees, which make it both pleasant and healthful. It has four Hospitals, and 12 Charity-schools. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, two Sheriffs, 24 Aldermen, 60 Common-council, with a Town-clerk, Sword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The Mayor is chosen on May-day by the Freemen, and sworn in on the Tuesday before Midsummer-eve. The Sheriffs are also chosen annually on the first Tuesday in August, one by the Freemen, the other by the Aldermen, and sworn in on Michaelmas-day. The Freemen of the several wards choose each their Alderman. The Common-council is chosen in Mid-lent. The Mayor is a Justice of the peace and quorum during his year (as are also the Recorder and Steward), within the City and Liberties; and after his mayoralty he is a Justice during life. The trade and manufactures of the City are very considerable. At Yarmouth they export large quantities of their manufactures, most of which are sent to London, and import a great deal of wine, coal, fish, oil, &c. It is computed that there are not less than 120,000 people employed in and about the City in the Silk and Woollen Manufactures. Their Markets are thought to be the greatest in England, and furnished with a surprising plenty and variety of goods and provisions. There are eight Wardens of the Weavers chosen annually, and sworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in spinning, weaving, or dying the stuffs. At a small Village to the N. of the City, called St. Faith's, not less than 40,000 head of Scotch Cattle are said to be yearly bought up by the Norfolk Graziers, and fattened in their meadows and marshes. The City of Norwich has long been famous for its manufactures, which are not, in the opinion of some, at present in so flourishing a state as formerly. In addition to the manufacture of Camblets, Druggets, and Crapes, it is also remarkable for Baize, Serge, Shalloons, Stockings, and Woollen Cloths.—Its Markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Gordon, and sends two Members to Parliament: its Representatives in the Imperial Parliament are, Mr. Fellowes and Mr. Smith.—There are Fairs here: Day before Good Friday, Saturday before Whit Sunday, Saturday after ditto, horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen.
Windham Priory
WINDHAM PRIORY.

This Priory is situated in the County of Norfolk, nine miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. N. E. from London. It was founded, about the year 1107, by William de Albini, chief Butler to King Henry I.: it was for Black Monks from the Abbey of St. Alban's, 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 10 or 12 Monks, whose yearly revenues were valued at £11s. 6d. The Town of Wymondham, commonly called Windham, is long and straggling: it was here that the insurrection began under Kett, the Tanner, the cause of which, with the consequences that attended it, were these:—

In the reign of Edward VI. great complaints were made by the people against those who had obtained grants of Church Lands, because the proprietors joined eight or ten small farms into one, which could not be managed by any person, unless he had a considerable stock of all sorts of grain, and the rents were demanded in money; whereas, in former times, great part of it had been taken in cattle and the fruits of the earth. This occasioned great complaints, and was attended with the ruin of many families. The discontent of the people were fomented by the Priests, and at last they rose in a great body, under the command of Robert Kett, a Tanner, and his brother William, both inhabitants of this town. The first thing they did was to pull down all the inclosures, after which they marched to Norwich, and took that City, after a small resistance by the inhabitants; for the rebels by this time were above 16,000 strong. Robert Kett acted as chief over the army, and supreme judge in all civil and criminal matters, his seat being under a tall Oak, called the Tree of Reformation, from whence he issued his orders, and
heard complaints. News of these disorders being transmitted to \textit{London}, the Marquis of \textit{Northampton}, with several other Lords, were sent to disperse this formidable mob; but being intimidated at not having sufficient force, they returned. When \textit{John Dudley}, Earl of \textit{Warwick}, having collected a small army, marched against them, with a promise of pardon to all except the leaders, upon which they laid down their arms, and marched to their own habitations. The two \textit{Kett's} fled, but were soon after taken in a barn, and being sent up to \textit{London}, were found guilty in the Court of King's Bench; after which, \textit{William} was hung on the Steeple of the Church of \textit{Wymondham}, and \textit{Robert} hung in chains on the Walls of \textit{Norwich} Castle.

In 1615 above 300 houses in this \textit{Town} were totally consumed by fire; and the plague broke out here in 1631, which swept off many of the inhabitants. The \textit{Town} is a very poor place, and the buildings, in general, mean and irregular; but being situated on the high road from \textit{Norwich} to \textit{London}, it has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. The \textit{Church}, which stands on a hill, is a very ancient Gothic structure, with two lofty steeples, but it does not contain any thing remarkable. Here is a Free-school, founded and endowed by \textit{William de Albini} before mentioned; and \textit{Matthew Parker}, Archbishop of \textit{Canterbury}, gave a scholarship in his college of Corpus Christi, in \textit{Cambridge}, for a Youth educated in this school, provided he remained in it five years, and was a native of the Town. As this \textit{Town} is a Royal Demesne by prescription, the inhabitants are exempted from serving any office, except such as is consistent with their domestic government. The principal trade of this \textit{Town} consists in the making of different articles in wood, such as Spindles, Spoons, Spiggots, Fosset, &c. The \textit{Chapel} which belonged to the Priory, is now the Parish-church: the remaining part is a ruin.—There are Fairs here, Feb. 13, May 17, and Sept. 7, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen. The Market is on Friday.
THE SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF NORTHAMPTON.

This Town, the capital of Northamptonshire, is seated on an eminence, gently sloping to the River Nen, 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. N. W. of London. According to Camden, it was formerly called North-aftandon, from its situation to the North of the River Nen, called anciently Auntona, by which and another lesser river it is almost enclosed. Dr. Gibson says, that the ancient Saxon annals called both it and Southampton simply Hamton; and afterwards, to distinguish them, called the one, from its situation, Southampton, and the other Northampton, but never North-aftandon.

Though it does not appear to be a place of very great antiquity, nor to have emerged from obscurity till after the Conquest, it has sent Members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I.; and, being in the heart of the kingdom, several parliaments have been held at it. There was also a Castle, and a Church dedicated to St. Andrew, built by Simon de Sancto Licio, commonly called Senlex, the first Earl of Northampton of that name. It is said to have been burnt down during the Danish depredations, but in the reign of St. Edward it appears to have been a considerable place. It was besieged by the Barons in their war with King John, at which time that military work, called Huns hill, is supposed to have been raised. In the time of Henry III. it sided with the Barons, when it was besieged and taken by the King. Here the bloody battle was fought, in which Henry VI. was taken prisoner. It was entirely consumed by a most dreadful fire in 1675; yet, by the help of liberal contributions from all parts of the country, it hath so recovered itself, that it is now one of the nearest and best-built towns in the kingdom. Among the public buildings, which are all lofty, the most remarkable are, the Church called All-hallows, (which stands at the meeting of four spacious streets); the Sessions and Assize House, and the George Inn, which belongs to the Poor of the Town. A County Hospital, or Infirmary, has been lately built here, after the manner of those of Bath, London, Bristol, &c. It has a considerable manufacture of Shoes and Stockings; and its Fairs are noted for Horses, both for draught and saddle; besides, it is a great thoroughfare for the North and West roads. It was formerly walled, and had seven...
Churches within, and two without. The Horse-market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its Horse-markets and Horse-fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the Jockies both from York and London. Its principal manufacture is Shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and the next to that, Stockings and Lace, as we have hinted at above. It is the richer and more populous by being a thoroughfare, both in the North and West roads; but, being 80 miles from the Sea, it can have no commerce by navigation.

The Walls of this Town were above two miles in compass. It is supposed to contain about 1085 Houses, and 5200 Inhabitants. It had formerly a Nunnery in the neighbouring meadows, with several other Monasteries; and of its very old Castle on the West-side of the Town, a small part of the ruins are still to be seen.

Some discontented Scholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge about the end of the reign of Henry III. and, with the King's leave, prosecuted their studies here academically for three years; during which, there was the face of an University, till it was put a stop to by express prohibition, because it was a damage to both Universities.—The public Horse-races are on a neighbouring down, called Pye-Leys. In and about the Town are an abundance of Cherry-gardens. Within half a mile of the Town is one of the Crosses erected by King Edward I. in memory of his Queen Eleanor, whose corpse was rested here in its way to Westminster.

On the North-side of the River, near that Cross, many Roman coins have been ploughed up. At Guilesborough, North-west of Northampton, are to be seen the vestiges of a Roman Camp, the situation of which is the more remarkable, as lying between the Nen and the Avon, the only pass from the North to the South parts of England not intercepted by any river. This Camp was secured only by a single entrenchment, which was, however, very broad and deep.

Its Representatives in the present Imperial Parliament, are, the Hon. S. Percival and the Hon. E. Bouverie.—There are Fairs here: Feb. 20, horses, horned cattle, and toys; March 25, sheep and pedlary; April 5, May 4, June 19, Aug. 5, all great horse-fairs; Aug. 26, all sorts of merchandize, and a great fair for cattle; Sept. 10, chiefly cheese and sheep; Nov. 28, Dec. 19, all sorts of cattle. The Market is on Saturday.
LITTLE BILLING PRIORY.

The remains of this Priory are situated near the capital of Northamptonshire: it was founded by William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Augustine—it was a Cell to the Priory of St. Andrew, at Northampton. These Priories, or Cells, were always of the same order as the Abbies on which they depended, though sometimes of a different See; it being customary, after the Conquest, for the great Abbies to build Nunneries in some of their manors, which were Cells or Priories to them, and subject to their visitation. Priories alien were Cells of the religious houses in England, which belonged to foreign Monasteries; for, when manors or tithes were given to foreign Convents, the Monks, either to increase their own rule, or rather to have faithful Stewards of their revenues, built a small Convent here for the reception of such a number as they thought proper, and constituted Priors over them. Within these Cells there was the same distinction as in those Priories which were Cells subordinate to some great Abbey; some of these were conventual, and, having Priors of their own choosing, thereby became entire societies within themselves, and received the revenues belonging to their several houses for their own use and benefit, paying only the ancient acknowledgement, or obvention, at first the surplusage, to the foreign houses; but others depended entirely on the foreign houses, who appointed and removed their Priors at pleasure. These transmitted all their revenues to the foreign, head houses, for which reason their estates were generally seized to carry on the wars between England and France, and restored to them again on return of peace. These Alien Priories were most of them founded by such as had foreign Abbies founded by themselves, or by some of their family. The whole number is not exactly ascertained; the Monasticon hath given a list of 100; Wee
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ver, p. 338, says 110. Some of these Cells were made indigenous or denizon, or endenized. The Alien Priories were first seized by Edward I. 1285, on the breaking out of the war between France and England; and it appears from a roll, that Edward II. also seized them, though this is not mentioned by our Historians; and to these the act of restitution, 1 Edward III. seems to refer.

In 1337, Edward III. confiscated their estates, and let out the Priories themselves, with all their lands and tenements, at his pleasure, for 23 years, at the end of which term, peace being concluded between the two nations, he restored their estates 1361, as appears by his letters patent to that of Montacute, County of Somerset, printed at large in Rymer, Vol. vi. p. 311, and translated in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 339.

At other times he granted their lands, or lay pensions out of them to divers Noblemen. They were also sequestered during Richard II.'s reign, and the head Monasteries abroad had the King's licence to sell all their lands to other religious houses here, or to any particular persons, who wanted to endow others.

Henry IV. began his reign with shewing some favour to the Alien Priories, restoring all the conventual ones, only reserving to himself in time of war what they paid in time of peace to the foreign Abbies. They were all dissolved by act of Parliament, 2 Henry V. and all their estates vested in the Crown, except some lands granted to the College of Fotheringhay. The act of dissolution is not printed in the Statute-books, but it is to be found entire in Rymer's Faderer, 9, 283, and in the Parliament Rolls, Vol. iv. p. 22. In general, these lands were appropriated to religious uses. Henry VI. endowed his foundations at Eton and Cambridge with the lands of the Alien Priories, in pursuance of his Father's design to appropriate them all to a noble College at Oxford. Others were granted in fee to the prelates, nobility, or private persons. Such as remained in the Crown were granted by Henry VI. 1440, to Archbishop Chichly, &c. and they became part of his and the Royal foundations.
DRAYTON HOUSE.

This very ancient and hospitable Mansion is situated in the neighbourhood of Thrapston, 18 miles N. E. of Northampton, about the same distance from Peterborough, and 75 N. N. W. of London. It is built on the ruins of an ancient Castle, and consists of a noble stone front, with lofty towers at each end. Its preceding and present possessors have added many improvements toward the comfort of the different apartments, which are large and very numerous. The Hall deserves to be particularly mentioned for its capaciousness and beauty; and the Stabling, which has been recently added, for superior neatness and convenience, is not to be surpassed in the kingdom. It is surrounded by an extensive Park, well diversified with Woods, and overlooking a fertile and level country. This seat, by a variety of changes and intermarriages, has passed through many families. Camden says, "The Nen washes Thrapston, commonly called Thrapston, and its opposite Drayton, the seat in the last age of H. Green, but afterwards, by his daughter, of John and Edward Stafford, Earls of Wiltshire: now it is the Lord Mordaunt's, to whom it descended hereditarily from the Greens', gentlemen of great reputation in this County."—Lord Mordaunt then became Earl of Peterborough; his daughter married, first, the Duke of Norfolk, and, afterwards, Sir John Germaine; at her death, Sir John married Lady Betty Berkeley, who out-lived her husband some years, but dying without issue, bequeathed this noble mansion, estates, and other property, amounting, in the whole, to 200,000/. to Lord George Sackville, younger son of Sackville, Duke of Dorset, an ancient and honourable family, who came over with the Conqueror from Sackville, in Normandy. In consequence of this liberal bequest, Lord George took the name of Germaine. The circumstance to which he was indebted for the accession of such a considerable property, is somewhat singular, though not generally known: It may be recollected, that, in consequence of some error in the execution of orders issued by Prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden, arising from a previous misunderstanding and jealousy, a court-martial ensued, which terminated to the disadvantage of Lord Sackville. Various are the causes that have been assigned for the disagreement
of these two very able Generals,—the true origin of which is known to the writer of this article, to have arisen from the partial preference uniformly manifested by Prince Ferdinand, for the ease and accommodation of the German auxiliary troops under his command, to the prejudice of the British regiments under the immediate orders of Lord Sackville. A spirit truly British, lofty, and enlightened like his, could ill brook the disrespect thus offered to his country. Remonstrances were repeatedly made, but without complete effect, which brought on a coldness, and thence a dislike to each other terminating at length in an open rupture. That this unfortunate quarrel tended to diminish the glory of the battle is certain, but that the disgraceful charge of cowardice had the most distant application to Lord Sackville, no one can be so absurd as to imagine, who reflects on the repeated and signal acts of bravery which were previously attached to his name. A partial odium was however thrown on him by one party, while by another he was supported with equal zeal. Among his most active partizans may be reckoned, Lady Betty Germaine, a Lady who, though scarcely known to him previous to this event, attributing the result of the trial to the inver- teracy of party, sympathized in the feelings of himself and family, and contracted the firmest friendship for his interests, which terminated only by her death, when he found himself heir to the immense property before described. He did not long remain under the stigma of his sentence, for, early in the reign of his present Majesty, he was restored to all privileges, received into great favour, filled the office of Secretary of State, and other important stations, and was finally rewarded by being called up to the House of Peers, under the title of Viscount Sackville. He died in 1785, at the good old age of 70, and his memory will long be revered in this County, the scene of his hospitality and unbounded charities, his dignified, yet affable manners. He was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, the present Viscount, and heir to all his father's virtues.

Near to this House is the Town of Thrapston; it is situated in a pleasant valley, upon the River Nen, over which it has an handsome Stone-bridge. 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 was made navigable to this Town in 1737.—Market, Tuesdays.—Fairs, three times a year, principally for cattle.
ALNWICK CASTLE.

This Castle, one of the principal seats of the great family of Percy, Earls of Northumberland, is situated at the South-side of the River Alne, on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it a most impregnable Fortress. It stands in the County of Northumberland, 306 miles N. N. W. of London. It is believed to have been founded in the time of the Romans, although no part of the original structure is now remaining. But when part of the Dungeon was taken down to be repaired some years ago, under the present walls were discovered the foundations of other buildings, which lay in a different direction from the present, and some of the stones appeared to have Roman mouldings. It appears to have been a place of great strength immediately after the Norman Conquest: for it underwent, in the reign of William Rufus, a remarkable seige from Malcolm III. King of Scotland, who lost his life before it, as did also Prince Edward his eldest son. In the following century, another King of Scotland was taken prisoner besieging this Castle. This William III. commonly called the Lion, the captive Monarch, was sent first to Richmond, and afterwards into Normandy, to King Henry II. Before the Norman Conquest, this Castle, together with the Barony of Alnwick, and all its dependencies, belonged to a great Baron, named Gilbert Tyson, who was slain fighting along with Harold. After passing through the family of the Lords de Vescy, it was purchased in 1369 by the Lord Henry de Percy, one of the greatest Barons in the North, who had distinguished himself very much in the wars of Scotland, and whose family had enjoyed large possessions in Yorkshire from the time of the Conquest. From that period, Alnwick Castle became the great Baronial seat in the North of the Lords de Percy, and of their successors, the Earls of Northumberland; by whom it was transmitted down in lineal succession to their illustrious representatives, the present Duke and Dutchess of Northumberland. It contains about five acres of ground within its outer walls, which are flanked with 16 Towers and Turrets, that now afford a complete set of offices to the Castle, and retain many of their original names, as well as their ancient use and distinction. These are, 1. The Great or Outward-gate of entrance, anciently called the Utter-ward.—2. The Garner, or Avenue-tower, behind which are the Stables, Coach-houses, &c. in all respects suitable to the magnitude and dignity of this great Castle.—3. The Water-tower, containing the cistern, or reservoir, that supplies the Castle and offices with water. Adjoining to this is the Laundry, &c.—4. The Caterer's Tower; adjoining to which are the Kitchens, and all conveniences of
that sort. Behind the adjacent walls are contained a complete set of offices and apartments for most of the principal officers and attendants in the Castle; together with a large Hall, or Dining-room, to entertain the Tenants at the audits; with an office for the auditor, house-keeper’s room; and underneath them, a servants-hall, with all other suitable conveniences.—5. The Middle Ward.—6. The Auditor’s Tower.—7. The Guard-house.—8. The East Garret.—9. The Record’s Tower.—10. The Ravine Tower, or Hotspur’s Chair. Between this and the round Tower was formerly a large breach in the walls, which from time immemorial had been called by the Town’s people, the Bloody Gap.—11. The Constable’s Tower, which remains chiefly in its ancient state, as a specimen how the Castle itself was once fitted up.—12. The Postern Tower, or Sally Port.—13. The Armourer’s Tower.—14. The Falconer’s Tower.—15. The Abbot’s Tower.—16. The West Garret.

This Castle, like many others in the North, was anciently ornamented with figures of Warriors, distributed round the battlements, and therefore the present noble proprietors have allowed them to be continued, and have supplied some that have been destroyed; but to shew what they once were, and that this is no innovation they have retained the ancient ones, though defaced, which were placed on the top of the two octagon Towers. The Castle consists of three Courts, entrance into which was defended with three strongmassy gates, called the Utter-ward, the Middle-ward, and the Inner-ward. Each of these gates was in a high embattled Tower, furnished with a portcullis, and the Outer-gate with a draw-bridge also; they had each of them a Porter’s Lodge, and a strong Prison, besides other necessary apartments for the Constable, Bailiff, and subordinate officers. Under each of the prisons was a deep and dark dungeon, into which the more refractory prisoners were let down with cords, and from which there was no exit, but through the trap-door in the floor above. That of the Inner-ward is still remaining in all its original horrors. Nothing can be more striking than the effect at first entrance within the walls, when through a dark, gloomy gate-way of considerable length and depth, the eye suddenly immerses into one of the most splendid scenes that can be imagined: and is presented at once with the great body of the inner Castle, surrounded with fair semicircular Towers, finely swelling to the eye, and gaily adorned with pinnacles, figures, and battlements. The impression is still further strengthened by the successive entrance into the second and third courts, through great massive Towers, till the visitor arrives in the inner court, in the very center of this great Citadel. Here is a most beautiful staircase, expanding like a fan. The Saloon is in the elegant style of Gothic architecture. The Drawing-room is one large oval. The Dining-room is purely Gothic. The Library is in the form of a parallelogram. The Chapel is extremely beautiful. The state Bed-chambers are most superbly furnished. The Dressing-rooms, Closets, &c. are highly elegant, and strictly conformable to the general style of this magnificent Castle.
THE S. E. VIEW OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Newcastle, the capital of the County of Northumberland, is seated at the end of the Pict's Wall, on the North-side of the Tyne, 14 miles N. of York, 63 S. E. of Berwick, 60 E. of Carlisle, and 271 N. N. W. of London. It has a stately Bridge over the River into the Bishopsric of Durham, in which its Suburb, called Gateside, is situated; for the liberties of Newcastle extend no farther than the great Iron-gate upon the Bridge, which has the arms of the Bishop of Durham carved on the East-side, and those of Newcastle on the West-side.

It is admitted to have been a Roman station, though no evidence at present appears, except at Pandon gate, whose superstructure is of different workmanship and model from any others of the Town, the arches being circular. The Carpenter's Tower is also of Roman original. In the Saxon's time it was called Moncaster, from the Monks here; and afterwards Newcastle, from a Castle built here by William the Conqueror's son, Robert, in 1080. Several monasteries and houses were built here soon after the Conquest, and it was greatly enlarged and enriched by a good trade to the Coasts of Germany, and by the sale of its Coal to all parts of England, for which and for other merchandize it is become the great emporium of the North, it being the nearest and largest town in those parts, next to York. In the reign of Edward I. it was burnt by the Scots, but a very rich Burgber ransomed himself, and began the fortifications, which he extended from Sandgate to Pampedon, and thence to the Austin Friars' gate; to which, two other gates were added in more modern times, but the wall between them was afterwards removed to open the Quay. Edward III. granted the Corporation the duties and customs of the Town for seven years, to enable them to complete those fortifications. It is a Borough, at least as ancient as King Richard II. who granted that a sword should be carried before the Mayor; and King Henry VI. made it a Town and County incorporate of itself, independent of Northumberland. Henry VII. built a Monastery here for the Franciscans. In the reign of Henry VIII. this place is said to have exceeded in the strength and magnificence of its works, all the Cities of England, and most places in Europe. The Town is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, a Recorder, Sheriff, Town-clerk, a Clerk of the Chambers, two Corncars, eight Chamberlains, a Sword-bearer, a Water-bailiff, and seven Sergeants at Mace. Its situation, especially the most busy part of it toward the River, is very uneven, it being built on the declivity of a steep hill, and the houses very close. The Castle overlooks the whole Town; it is now the County Prison, and in the great Hall the Judges hold the Assizes. Here is a magnificent Exchange, and a Custom-house, and the finest Quay in England, except that at Yar-
mound. There is a handsome Mansion-house for the Mayor, who is allowed 1000l. a year for his table, besides a Coach and a Barge. The Old Bridge was carried away in a flood, and the present was erected 1775, and consists of nine noble, elliptic arches. It is computed that above 0000 Keelmen are employed here, who have built a noble Hospital, containing 50 chambers, for such of their fraternity as are poor, or past their labour: it is supported by the contributions of those who are in health. The Town is extremely populous: the number of inhabitants far exceeds 30,000. Here are four Churches: St. Nicholas is the Mother Church; it is a curious fabric, with a tower steeped of Gothic architecture; also St. John's, St. Andrew's, and All Saints, lately rebuilt on the site of the old structure, of a circular form. Here are also several Meeting-houses, four Charity-schools, a fine Hall for the Surgeons, and a large Prison, called Newgate; also an Hospital for Lunatics, and another for the Lying-in of Married Women. Here is a well-endowed and large Infirmary, and an Assembly-room, whose front is ornamented with six Ionic pillars, &c. In another part of the Town is a New Theatre. Here is a very neat set of Baths, a Free Grammar-school, an elegant Hall for the Freemasons, and an excellent Library. The upper, or North part of the Town, inhabited by the politer sort of people, is much pleasant than that part next the River, and has three level, well-built, and spacious streets. The River, all the way up from Shields to Newcastle, is broad; the Channel safe, and the tide flows with a strong current to the Town, and far beyond it. The Glass-works are very curious; besides, it has a considerable manufacture of broad and narrow Cloth, and several Scabbolleries; and this place is famous for Grindstones, for which there is such a demand, that scarce a ship sails without them; from whence comes the proverb, "That a Scotchman and a Newcastle Grindstone travel all the world over."

Ships fit for the Coal-trade are built here to perfection, with great strength. Here is a considerable manufactory of Hardware and Wrought Iron, after the manner of that at Sheffield. London alone is said to consume, at least, 769,687 chaldrons of its Coal every year; but as for the Fish vended in that City by the name of Newcastle Salmon, it is more properly called Berwick Salmon, the fresh Salmon being taken 50 miles farther, as far as the Tweed, and brought on the backs of horses to Shields, where it is cured, pickled, and sent on board for London. The annual amount of the revenue of customs at this Port, which Mr. Brand, in his History of Newcastle, states at 41,000l. is now very considerably upwards of 70,000l. The manufacture of Earthen-ware is considerably increased. The trade with the West India Islands is increasing very much. Great improvements have been made in the Town by opening new streets, and paving the principal ones in the same manner as in London. It cannot be said that it is well lighted, the few lamps scattered here and there serving but to make "darkness visible." Nor have the orders repeatedly given by the Magistrates for cleansing the streets, been attended with the desired effect.

It sends two Members to Parliament: the Representatives in the Imperial Parliament, are, Sir M. W. Ridley and C. J. Brandling, Esq. There are Fairs here: Aug. 12, nine days; Oct. 29, nine days, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, the first three days,—cloth, woollen, and various other goods to the end; Nov. 22, Town fair. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.
NORHAM CASTLE.

This Castle stands on an eminence of the Eastern bank of the River Tweed, near the influx of the River Till, at the Northernmost extremity of the County of Northumberland, 283 miles N. N. W. of London. It was built in the year 1121, by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, to serve as a frontier garrison against the Scots, and to protect the Country against the incursions of the Moss Troopers. The situation of this Fortress exposed it much to the attacks of the Scottish borderers; and, among the many ruptures with that nation, scarce any happened, wherein it had not some principal share, being constantly besieged, and frequently taken and retaken by both parties. In the reign of King John, about the year 1214, this Castle, according to Ayscu, was taken by the Scots, who laid the country waste, but fled on the approach of the King's army. Other Authors say, Alexander II. came before it with a great army, in the year 1216, and in vain besieged it for 40 days; but at length was obliged to raise the siege with disgrace. Whether the event of the same attack is thus differently related, or it was twice besieged, seems doubtful. In the reign of Edward II., it was again besieged by the Scots, who were defeated with great slaughter by Thomas Gray. The Scots laid siege to it again in the same reign, and took it; but in the year 1326, the Scots attempted to make themselves masters of it by treachery; but it was saved by the vigilance of Robert Manners, then governor thereof, who had received information of the intended plot from a Scottish soldier. It sustained two other sieges, one in the year 1497, when it was rescued by the Earl of Surry; and another in the reign of Henry VIII., when, according to Wallis, it was recovered by the prowess and policy of Mr. Franklin, Archdeacon of Durham, for which he had a coat of arms granted him in the 22d year of that King. The damage sustained in these attacks made great and frequent repairs necessary; and we accordingly find it was almost rebuilt, and strengthened with a strong Tower, by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1164: again by Edward II. about the year 1307; and in the reign of Queen Mary, by Bishop Dunstan. It is, however, at present, through age and neglect, entirely ruined. It, doubtless, sustained many other sieges, though they are not recorded in history. It was certainly a place of magnificence, as well
as strength, at least according to the notions of grandeur of those days, for several of our Kings resided here occasionally, and it was the scene of two great solemnities; for here, both King *John* and Edward I. received the fealty of homage of Alexander and John Baliol, Kings of Scotland. In the year 1177, King Henry II. made William de Nevil Constable of this Castle, and Roger de Coniers likewise Constable of Durham Tower, both which he had taken away from Pudsey, then Bishop of Durham, because he had served him deceitfully in his wars. Hereupon, that Bishop, to regain his good will, and that his Castles might not be levelled with the ground, agreed to give him 2000 marks of silver.

In the reigns of Richard I. and Henry III. this Bishopric was in the hands of the Crown, as appears by Madox’s History of the Exchequer, and in the accounts of Gilbert Fitz Rainfrey, and Richard Briewere, Richard de Meries, and Master Anketill, who were entrusted with the custody thereof.

Some of the Vaults and pieces of this edifice still remain, as also part of the side wall of the Chapel, and a large Tower at the North-east end of it, under which, a pleasant fountain issues out of the rocks. “The Manors of Norham and Norhamshire, (says Wallis) with the Fisheries in the River Tweed, and all their franchises, were granted to Queen Elizabeth by Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, who made no scruple to rob St. Cuthbert, to make round portions for his daughters. Her Majesty granted the Castle the tithes and demesnes of Norham to Sir R. Cary, Earl of Monmouth, for his own life, and the lives of his two sons. His Lordship sold them for 6000l. and the furniture of the Castle for 800l. to George Humf, Earl of Dunbar, a Nobleman (says Lord Orrery) of an excellent character.”

The Manor of Norham is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston, Bart. The Castle and its demesnes, consisting of 1030 acres, as surveyed about the year 1751, and extending Eastward on the banks of the Tweed near two miles, belong to Robert Fenwick, of Lemington, Esq. in right of his wife, Mrs. Fenwick, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the late William Ord, of Sandy-bank, Esq. They are held of the Lord of the Manor, paying only the Castle rent.
Bamburgh Castle
Bamburgh Castle.

This Castle is situated in the County of Northumberland, upon an almost perpendicular rock, close to the Sea, and accessible only on the South-east side, on a spot, where, according to the Monkish Historians, there stood the Castle or Palace of the Kings of Northumberland, built, as it is said, by King Ida, who began his reign about the year 559. It is said to have been in good repair at the time of the Conquest, when it was probably put into the custody of some trusty Norman. At subsequent periods it was possessed by several different Governors, and experienced a variety of vicissitudes. Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir John Forster, of Bamborough Abbey, Governor of it: his grandson, John Forster, Esq., afterwards had a grant of it and the Manor, whose descendant, Thomas Forster, of Ethelstone, engaging in the rebellion in 1715, his estates were confiscated, but afterwards purchased by his uncle, Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, and by him bequeathed in trust for charitable uses. The stones with which the Keep, or great Tower is built, are remarkably small: on crumbling the old lime, fragments of shells, and small pieces of charcoal, are found among it. The walls to the front are eleven feet thick, but the other three sides are only nine. They appear to have been built with regular scaffolding to the first stay, and so high, the fillings in the inside are mixed with whin-stone, which was probably what came off the rock in levelling the foundations; but there are no whin-stone fillings higher up, the walls above having been carried up without scaffolding. The original roof was placed no higher than the top of the second story: the Tower was, however, afterwards covered at the very top. Here were no chimneys: the only fire-place in it was a grate in the middle of a large room, supposed to have been the guard-room, where some stones in the middle of the floor are burned red; the floor was all of stone, supported by arches. This room had a window in it, near the top, three feet square, possibly intended to let out the smoke: all the other rooms were lighted only by slits, or chinks in the wall, five inches broad, except in the gables of the roof, each of which had a window one foot broad. The rock on which this Tower stands rises about 150 feet above low-water mark. The outworks are built of a very different stone from that of the Keep, being
a coarse free-stone, of an inferior quality, ill abiding the injuries of weather. In all the principal rooms of the out-works there are large chimneys, particularly in the kitchen, which measures 40 feet by 30. In a narrow passage, near the top of the Keep, was found upwards of 50 iron heads of arrows, rusted together into one mass, the longest of them about seven inches and an half.

In December, 1770, in sinking the floor of the Cellar, a curious Draw-well was accidentally found. Its depth is 143 feet, all cut through the solid rock, of which 75 feet is a hard whin-stone. In the summer of the year 1773, on throwing over the bank a prodigious quantity of sand, the remains of the Chapel were discovered. The Chancel is now quite cleared: it is 30 feet long, and 20 broad; the East end, according to the Saxon fashion, semicircular. The Altar, which has been likewise found, did not stand close to the East end, but in the centre of the semicircle, with a walk about it, three feet broad, left for the Priest to carry the Host in procession. The front, richly carved, is also remaining. Several Roman, and some Scots, Norman, and old French coins, have been found here. In the year 1757, the Trustees for Lord Crew's Charity began the repairs of this Tower, under the direction of Dr. Sharpe, when it was fitted up for the reception of the poor.

Among the variety of distressed who find relief from the judicious disposition of this Charity, are the Mariners navigating this dangerous coast, for whose benefit a constant watch is kept on the top of the Tower, from whence signals are given to the Fishermen of Holy Island when any ship is discovered in distress; these Fishermen, by their situation, being able to put off their boats when none from the main land can get over the Breakers. The signals are so regulated, as to point out the particular place where the distressed vessel lies; besides which, in every great storm, two men on horseback patrol the adjacent coast from sun-set to sun-rise, who, in case of any ship-wreck, are to give immediate notice at the Castle. Premiums are likewise paid for the earliest information of any such misfortune. By these means, the lives of many Seamen have been, and will be preserved, who otherwise would have perished for want of timely assistance. Nor does this benevolent arrangement stop here: the ship-wrecked Mariner finds an hospitable reception in this Castle, and is here maintained for a week, or longer, as circumstances may require. Here, likewise, are store-houses for depositing the goods which may be saved; instruments and tackle for weighing and raising the sunken and stranded vessels; and, to complete the whole, at the expense of this fund, the last offices are decently performed to the bodies of such drowned Sailors as are cast on shore.
An Ancient Ruin in Nottingham Park.
AN ANTIENT RUIN IN NOTTINGHAM PARK,

WITH A VIEW OF THE CASTLE.

This Castle is situated in the County of Nottingham, 16 E. of Derby and 123 N. W. of London. It is seated on a rocky eminence at the West end of the Town of Nottingham, and inaccessible any other way than from the Town. From the outer Lodge there is a gradual ascent for a considerable distance, and then several noble flights of steps leading up to it, with a coach-way gradually winding to the top of the rock. The building is of stone, and exceedingly magnificent. This large, elegant, and noble Palace belongs to the Duke of Newcastle, and commands a most delightful and extensive prospect. The principal front is of rustic, adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order. In the centre is an equestrian Statue of the Marquis of Newcastle, placed in a niche; under which, two flights of steps, adorned with handsome balustrades, lead up to the principal entrance. Round this noble structure is a considerable space, paved with flag-stones, and secured by a wall capped with stone, to prevent any danger from the precipice, which surrounds a considerable part of the building. The Park, which is below, exhibits such a variety of scenes as fills the mind of the beholder with wonder and admiration. Here is a ridge of perpendicular rocks, cut out into a church, houses, chambers, pigeon-house, and other conveniences. The altar of the church is said to be natural rock, and the church appears to have been adorned with a steeple and pillars of the same materials, and cut in the same manner; and between the Park and the Castle there is an ancient hermitage, cut also out of a rock. Here are several caves cut out into different apartments, one of which is remarkable for the history of Christ’s Passion, said to be cut out by David II. King of Scotland, when a prisoner here; and there is a winding stair-case, leading almost to the bottom of the rock, into another of these caves, called Mortimer’s Hole, from a supposition, that Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, hid himself in it before he was seized by order of Edward III.

Camden says, "The Castle stands on the West-side of the City, upon an exceeding steep rock; in which very spot, that Tower
is believed to have been which the Danes, relying on, held out against the siege of Æthered and Alfred, till without effecting any thing, they rose and retired. For when the Danes had got this Castle, Burhred, King of the Mercians, or rather Burhred and the Mercians sent messengers to Æthered, King of the West Saxons, and to Alfred his brother, humbly entreating that they would aid them, so that they might engage the foresaid army. This request they easily obtained; for the two brothers, having drawn together a great army from all parts, with as much dispatch as they had promised, entered Mercia, and marched as far as Stottengaham, unanimously desiring to fight them; but when the Pagans refused to give them battle, securing themselves in the Castle, and the Christians were not able to batter down the walls of the Castle, a peace was concluded between the Mercians and the Pagans, and the two brothers returned home with their forces.

"As for the Castle which now stands there, both the founder and the bigness of it make it remarkable; for William the Norman built it to awe the English: by nature and art together it was so strong, that it seemed invincible by any thing but famine, provided it had but a sufficient garrison in it. Afterwards Edward IV. rebuilt it at great charge, and adorned it with curious buildings, to which Richard III. also made some additions.

"Nor has it ever in any revolution undergone the common fate of great Castles, for it was never taken by downright force. Once only it was besieged (and that in vain) by Henry of Anjou; at which time the garrison burnt down all the buildings about it. It was once also taken by surprize, by Robert, Count de Furariis, in the Barons' war, who deprived the citizens of all they had.

"Those of this Castle tell many stories of David, King of Scotland, a prisoner here, and of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, taken by means of a passage under ground, and afterwards hanged, for betraying his country to the Scots for money, and for other mischiefs, out of an extravagant and vast imagination designed by him. In the first court of this Castle, we still go down a great many steps with candle-light into a vault under ground, and rooms cut out and made out of the very stone."

For further particulars relating to this Castle, the reader is referred to the succeeding description of the Town of Nottingham.
THE SOUTH VIEW OF NOTTINGHAM.

This Town, the capital of the County of Nottingham, is seated on a rocky eminence, above the Meadows bordering the Trent, 16 miles E. of Derby, and 124 N. W. of London. It is a handsome Town, and a County of itself by charter. The name is derived from the Saxon word Snottengham, which signifies Caves, from the caves and apartments anciently dug in the rocks on which the Town stands. These, being soft, easily yielded to the spade and pick-axe, whence the Townsmen have excellent cellars for the vast quantities of Malt Liquors made here, and sent, as well as their Malt, to most parts of England. The situation of the Town is very pleasant, having meadows on one hand, and hills of a gentle, easy ascent on the other. It is well supplied with fuel, both wood and coal, from the Forest, and with Fish by the Trent, which runs about a mile to the South of it, and has been made navigable for barges; so that they receive by it not only great quantities of cheese from Warwickshire and Staffordshire, but all their heavy goods from the Humber, and even from Hull. Over the Trent is a stately stone Bridge, of 19 arches, where the River is very large and deep, having received the addition of the Dove, the Derwent, the Irwell, and the Soar, three of them great rivers of themselves, which fall into it after its passing by Burton, in Staffordshire, The Town is of great antiquity. Soon after the Conquest, William either repaired the Castle here, or built a new one on the same spot, in the second year of his reign, probably to secure a retreat on his expedition against Edwin, Earl of Chester, and Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, who had revolted. He committed the custody of it to William Peverell, his natural son, who has by some been considered as the Founder.

Deering, in his History of Nottingham, seems very justly to explode the story of the place called Mortimer's Hole, having been made as a hiding-place for him; and, from his description of it, shews that it was meant as a private passage to the Castle, to relieve it with men or provisions in a siege. He says, that it is one continued staircase, without any room, or even a place to sit down on. It was by this passage that Edward III. got into the Castle and surprized Mortimer and the Queen; and from hence, and his being carried away through it, it has its name. Edward IV, greatly enlarged the Castle, but did not live to complete the buildings he began: Richard III. finished them. It was granted by James I. to Francis, Earl of Rutland, who pulled down many of the buildings; but it was still of so much strength, that Charles I. in 1642, pitched on it as the place for beginning his operations of war. He set up his standard first on the walls of the Castle, but in two or three days removed it to a close on the North side of the Castle, without the wall, on a round spot; after which it was for many years called Standard Close, and since, from the name of one who rented it, Nevil's Close.
Where the standard was fixed, there stood a post for a considerable time. It is a common error that it was erected on a place called Der-
rymount, a little further North than the close just mentioned; this is
an artificial hill raised on purpose for a Wind-mill, which formerly
was there. The Castle was afterwards sequestered by the Parliament,
and the trees cut down. After the Civil war, Cromwell ordered
it to be demolished. On the restoration of the Duke of Bucking-
ham, whose mother was daughter and heir of this Francis, Earl
of Rutland, had it restored to him, and sold it to William
Cavendish, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle. In
1674 he begun the present building, but died in 1676, when the work
was far advanced; however, he had the building of it so much at heart,
that he left the revenue of a considerable estate to be applied to that
purpose, and it was finished by Henry his son: the expense was
about 14,000/. It is at present, as we have before mentioned, one of
the Seats of the present Duke of Newcastle.

The Frames for Knitting Stockings were invented by one William
Lea, of this County, about the beginning of the last century, but
he not meeting with the encouragement he expected, (a case too com-
mon with the first inventors of the most useful arts) went with several
of his workmen to France, on the invitation of Henry IV. The
death of that King, and the troubles which ensued, prevented atten-
tion being given to the work. Lea died there, and most of his men
returned to England. Other attempts were made to steal the trade,
without better success, and it has flourished here ever since, and is
now carried on to a very considerable extent. It is noted for its Horse
Races, on a fine course on the North side of the Town. The Cor-
poration is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, two Co-
roners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains and 24 Common-councilmen,
15 of the senior Council and six of the junior, a Bell-bearer, and two
Pinders, one for the fields and the other for the meadows. The Town
being within the jurisdiction of the Forest, the former of these Pin-
ders is Town Woodward, and attends the Forest Courts. It has three
near Churches, the chief of which is St. Mary's; and an Alms-
house, endowed with 100l. a year, for 12 poor people; with a noble
Town-house, surrounded with Piazzas. A considerable trade is car-
rried on in Glass and Earthen Wares, and Frame Stockings, besides
the Malt and Malt Liquors mentioned before. Marshal Tallard,
when a prisoner in England, was confined to this Town and County.
Here is a noted Hospital, founded by John Plumtree, Esq. in the
reign of Richard II. for 13 poor old Widows. There are four
handsome Bridges over the Trent and Lind: to keep them in re-
pair, and for other public purposes, the Corporation has good estates.
This Town and Winchelsea both give title of Earl to the noble
family of Finch. This Town sends two Members to Parliament:
it's Representatives in the present Imperial Parliament are, Sir J. B.
Warren and D. P. Coke, Esq. There are Fairs held here on
Friday after Jan. 13, March 7 and 8, Thursday before Easter, horses
and horned cattle; Oct. 2, 3, 4, ditto, a great fair for cheese and all
NEWSTED ABBEY.

Newsted Abbey, the seat of Lord Byron, is situated in the County of Nottingham, five miles S. of Mansfield, and 133 N.N.W. of London. It was founded by Henry II. for Black Canons, and in subsequent times its charters were confirmed, and many of its privileges enlarged, so that at the dissolution its annual revenues amounted to 219l. King Henry VIII. gave this Abbey, with all its Manors, to Sir John Byron, one of his greatest favourites, and Lieutenant of the Forest of Sherwood, in whose family it has remained ever since, and, with some modern improvements, has been converted into a country seat, though it still appears very irregular. The front of the Abbey stands at one end, and has a most noble and majestic appearance, being built in the form of the West end of a Cathedral, adorned with curious carvings and lofty pinnacles. The Hall is a most magnificent room, and the Gallery is finely adorned with Pictures, done by some of the greatest masters in Italy. The Library joins to the Gallery, and in it is a grand collection of valuable Books, both ancient and modern. The prospect from the House is the most delightful that can be imagined, reaching to a vast extent over the Forest, and the Gardens are laid out with all that elegance by which true taste is distinguished. The Park, which is very extensive, is inclosed with a stone wall in some parts, and in others by wooden pales; and within it are plenty of deer, and a great variety of other game. On the whole, this is a most delightful spot, and suitable to the dignity of the first Peer of the realm.

Newsted Abbey is seated in the celebrated Forest of Sherwood. The first time we find this Forest mentioned is in the reign of Henry II. though it was certainly a Forest long before that period,
and it was famous for being the head-quarters of that daring robber, Robin Hood, and his colleagues. Some time after it became the property of the Crown, and was under the management of the Sheriffs of the County for the time being. At present, the officers belonging to it are a Warden, his Lieutenant and Steward, a Bow-bearer, a Ranger, four Verdurers, 12 Regarders, and 12 Keepers, all of whom are under the Chief-Forester. Besides these, there are several Woodwards for every Township within the Forest, and one for every principal Ward.

That notorious character, Robin Hood, was born in the County of Nottingham, in the reign of Henry II. and by many said to have been the son of a Nobleman; but the most probable opinion is, that he was one of those persons who resented inclosing the Forests, and being proscribed in the reign of Richard I. he raised a band of men, who acted under his command, and infested all the Towns near Sherwood Forest, after robbing the passengers; but he never proceeded to acts of cruelty, except in his own defence.

He kept the different articles obtained by this illegal method till they amounted to a considerable quantity, when he exposed them to sale, at a particular place on the borders of the Forest: and this mode of life he followed many years.

In his old age he retired to a Convent, on the borders of Yorkshire, where, it is said, he was bled to death; but of this there is no certain proof. The only excuse that can be made for this person's acting in such a manner, is, that the English, before the Conquest, had enjoyed the liberty of hunting in all the Royal Forests; but that being taken from them, while their passion for the chase remained, they could not bear the restraint: this disposition was ill relished by their successors, who, if they inadvertently killed any of the deer, were punished with great severity, which afterwards drove them to the commission of the most unwarrantable acts,
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