

ENGLAND
ILLUSTRATED

VOL. II.

6604
116(2)

WALLS
ROADS
WATER



REFERENCES to the COUNTIES.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Northumberland | 14. Lancashire | 27. Northamptonsh. | 40. Marylandshire |
| 2. Cumberland | 15. Merionethshire | 28. Huntingdonshire | 41. Essex |
| 3. Durham | 16. Montgomeryshire | 29. Cambridgeshire | 42. Somersetshire |
| 4. Westmoreland | 17. Shropshire | 30. Suffolk | 43. Wiltshire |
| 5. Lancashire | 18. Staffordshire | 31. Pembrokeshire | 44. Berkshire |
| 6. Yorkshire | 19. Leicestershire | 32. Carmarthenshire | 45. Middlesex |
| 7. Anglesey | 20. Rutlandshire | 33. Brecknockshire | 46. Surrey |
| 8. Carnarvonshire | 21. Norfolk | 34. Glamorganshire | 47. Kent |
| 9. Denbighshire | 22. Cardiganshire | 35. Monmouthshire | 48. Cornwall |
| 10. Flintshire | 23. Radnorshire | 36. Gloucestershire | 49. Devonshire |
| 11. Cheshire | 24. Herefordshire | 37. Oxfordshire | 50. Dorsetshire |
| 12. Derbyshire | 25. Worcestershire | 38. Buckinghamsh. | 51. Hampshire |
| 13. Nottinghamshire | 26. Warwickshire | 39. Bedfordshire | 52. Sussex |

KITCHIN'S
most ACCURATE MAP of
the ROADS of
ENGLAND
and
WALES:
with the Distances by the
Mile-Stones,
and other most exact
Admensurations
between Town & Town.

Remarks.
Cities in New-Print as London.
The Distances on the Roads in Measured Miles
between Town & Town as under
Worcester 6 Belbridge 5 London
Birmingham 8 10 Ashby
The Figures added together show the Distance
from London to Worcester 23 miles, or from
London to Birmingham 26 miles.

We have wholly omitted the Computed
Distances on the Roads, they being
nothing better than the Effect of wild
and random Imagination; as 6 such
Miles are 7 or 8 in one Place, in another
9 or 10 true Measures, by which great In-
conveniences.

As no Printer has been wanting to
make this Map correct, if any
Errors have escaped undetected,
we hope they will be corrected; it
shall be obliged to any gentleman
that will point out the Error
T. Kitchen, at the Star & Bull in Hill,
with any Improvements, or point
out a Fault which shall be imme-
diately corrected.



ENGLAND ILLUSTRATED,
OR, A
COMPENDIUM
OF THE
NATURAL HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY,
AND
ANTIQUITIES ECCLESIASTICAL and CIVIL,
OF
ENGLAND and WALES.
WITH
MAPS of the several COUNTIES,
AND
ENGRAVINGS of many REMAINS of ANTIQUITY, remarkable
BUILDINGS, and principal TOWNS.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. and J. DODSLEY, in Pall-mall.

MDCCLXIV.

R. 256



ENGLAND ILLUSTRATED

OF THE
COMMERCE

NATURAL HISTORY

GEOGRAPHY TOPOGRAPHY

ANTHROPOLOGY
AND
ANTHROPOLOGICAL

ENGLAND and WALES

WITH
MAPS of the
COUNTIES

ENGRAVINGS of many
Remains of Antiquity
and
of the
Natural History

VOL. II

LONDON
Printed by R. and J. Taylor, in Pall Mall

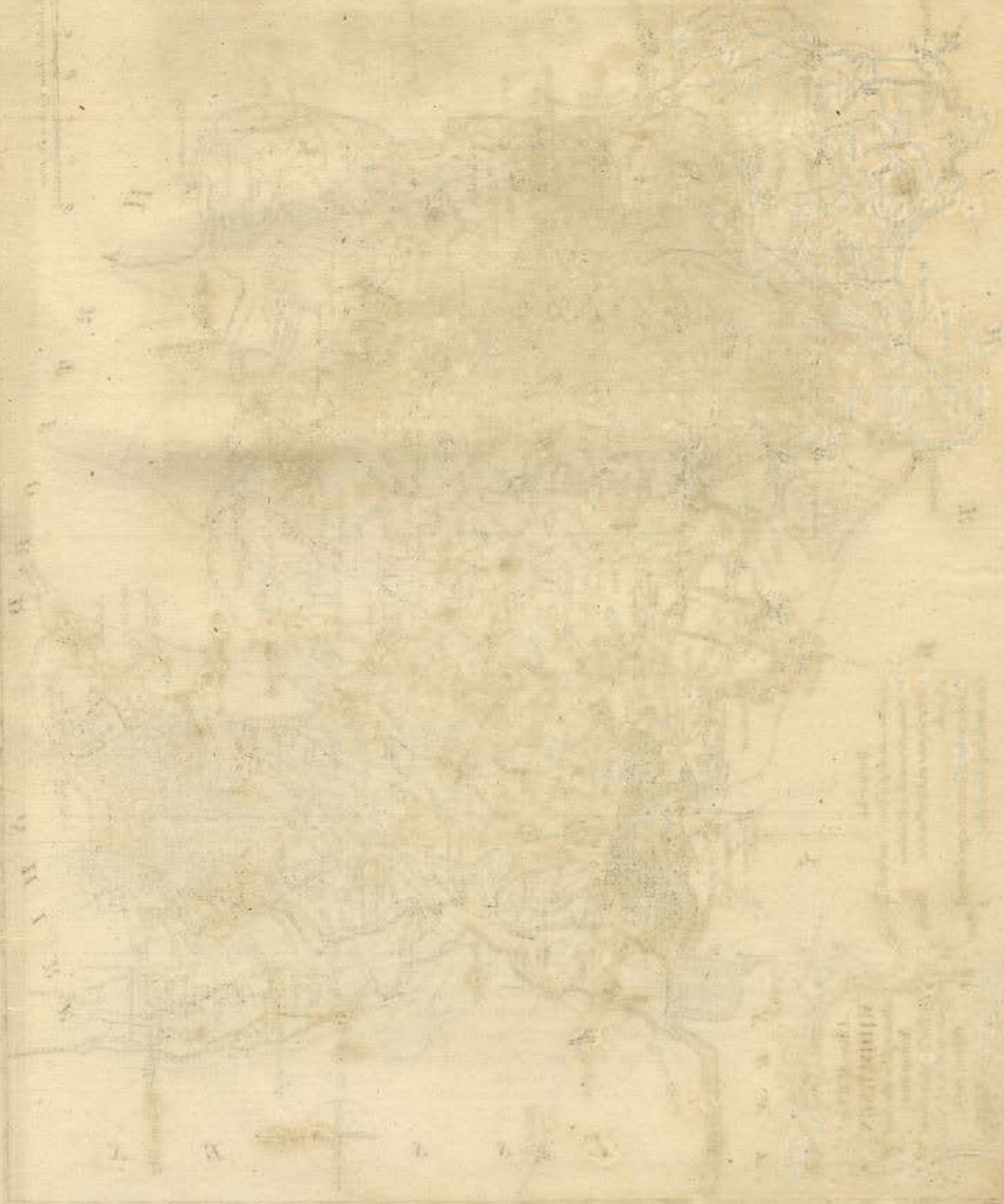
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THE KINGDOM OF SWITZERLAND



British Statute Miles by a Degree.

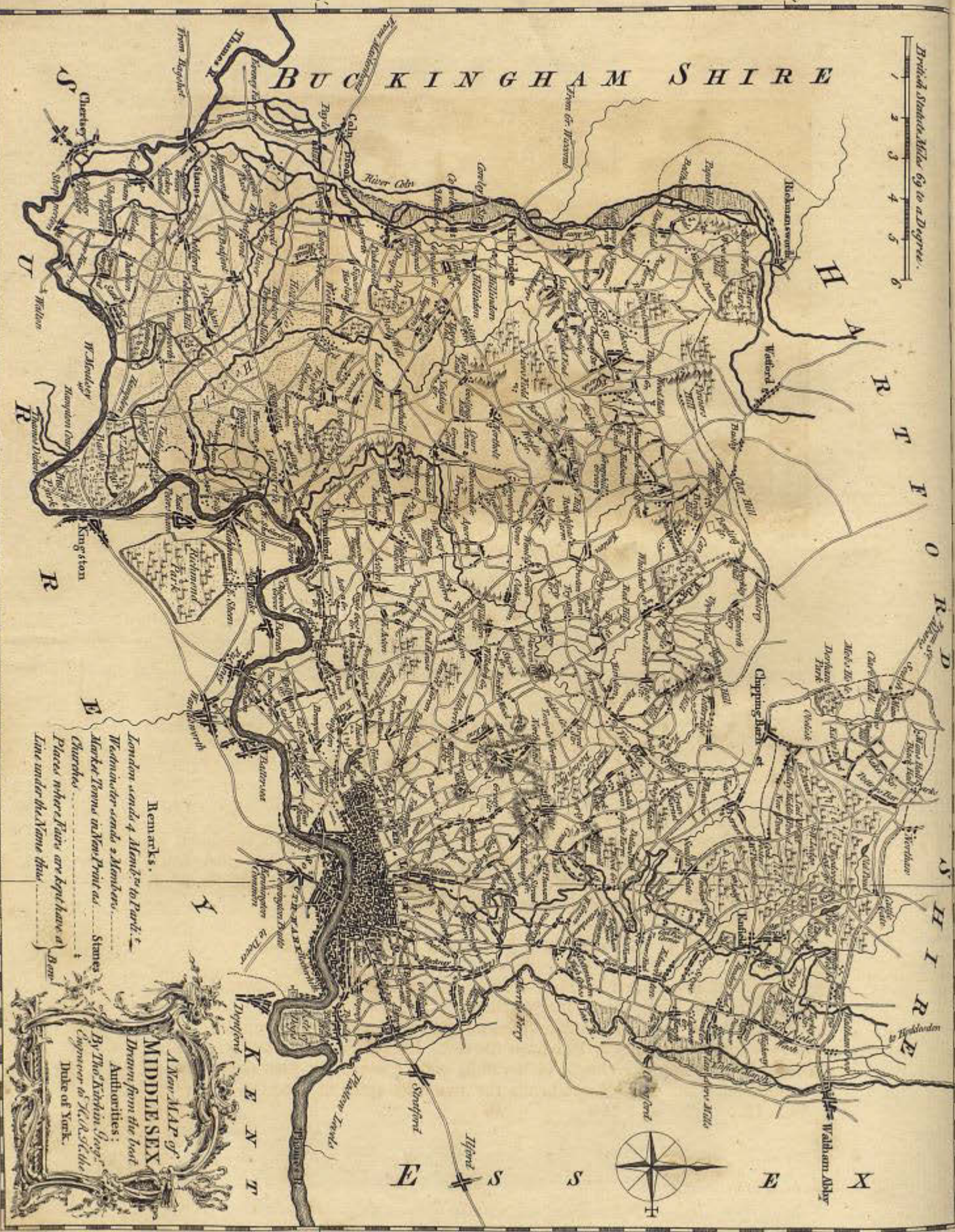
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BUCKINGHAM SHIRE

20 Min. of Longitude W. from London

10

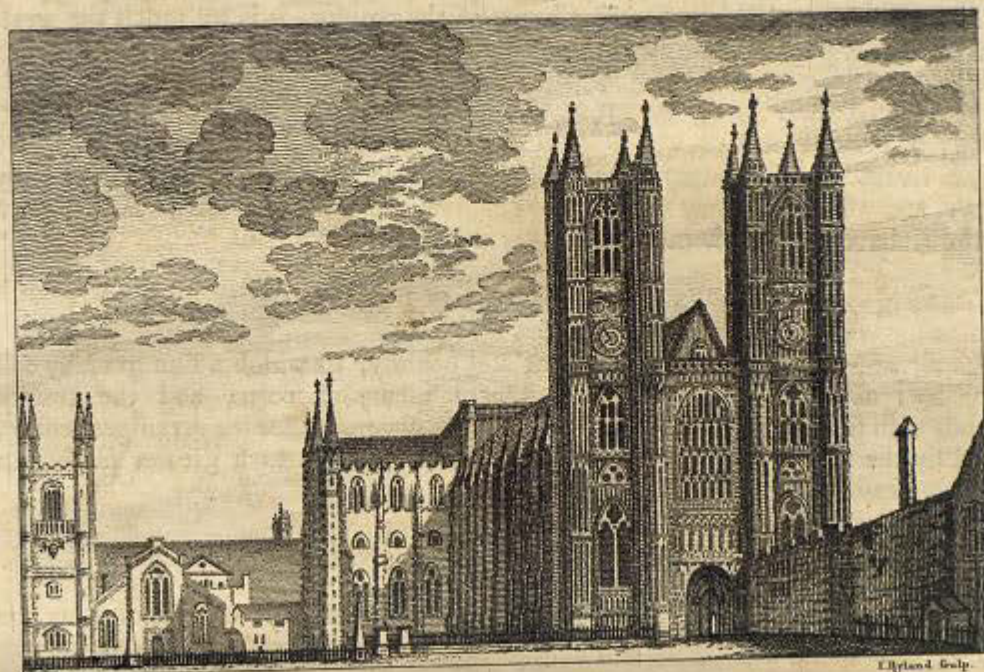
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Remarks.
 London sends 4 Men to Port.
 Westminster sends 2 Members.
 Market Towns in New Trist as Stanes
 Churches
 Places where Fairs are kept have a B
 Towns under this Name have a B

A New Map of MIDDLESEX
 Drawn from the best Authorities:
 By The Author, George
 Chapman of St. Albans
 Duke of York.





WESTMINSTER ABBEY

P. 31

M I D D L E S E X.

N A M E.

THIS county was called MIDDLESEX, from its having been inhabited by the *Middle Saxons*, who were thus distinguished, in respect of their situation in the *Middle* between the three ancient kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, by which they were surrounded.

B O U N D A R I E S and E X T E N T.

This county is bounded by Hertfordshire on the north; by the river Thames, which divides it from the county of Surry, on the south; by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire, on the west; and by the river Lea, which divides it from the county of Essex, on the east. It extends not above twenty-four miles in length, scarce eighteen in breadth, and is not more than ninety-five in circumference; but it comprehends the two vast cities of London and Westminster,

VOL. II.

B

minster,

M I D D L E S E X.

minster, which stand in the south-east part of the county, it is by much the wealthiest and most populous county in England.

R I V E R S.

The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Colne, the Lea, and the New River; and these, as they water the counties of Berks, Bucks, Essex, and Hertford, have each of them been already described.

A I R and S O I L.

The air of Middlesex is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil contributes not a little. The soil produces plenty of corn; and the county abounds with fine fertile meadows and gardeners grounds; for the art of gardening, assisted by the rich compost from London, is brought to much greater perfection in this county than in any other part of Britain.

N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S and M A N U F A C T U R E S.

Its natural productions are cattle, corn and fruit; and its manufactures are too many to be enumerated.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

This county is divided into six hundreds, and two liberties: It contains two cities, and five market towns: It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London; and, exclusive of London and Westminster, has seventy-three parishes, besides chapels of ease.

C I T I E S and M A R K E T T O W N S.

The cities are London and Westminster; and the market towns are Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Stanes, and Uxbridge.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER, though distinct cities as to their jurisdictions, and formerly, indeed, as to their situations, are now united by the suburbs of both cities, so as to form one vast metropolis. The borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, which is also united to London by a bridge over the Thames, called London-bridge, is only a member or suburb of the city of London*; and the cities of London and Westminster, together with the borough of Southwark, are but three districts, which, except within their respective jurisdictions, are indiscriminately comprehended by the general name of London, though each differs in the manner of government, and each, as a distinct corporation, sends members to parliament.

* In the year 1550, the citizens of London having purchased of King Edward VI. the borough of Southwark, with divers privileges belonging to it, erected it into a new ward, by the name of Bridge-ward Without. But the power granted them by charter not proving sufficient to support their title to this borough, by excluding the justices of peace for the county of Surry from interfering in its government, it is therefore only a nominal ward: However, it is that of the senior alderman, called *the Father of the City*, who generally, by his great age, is rendered unable to undergo the fatigue of business.

The

The name *London* has scarcely suffered any variation since the time of the Romans; for it is called *Londinium* and *Longidinium* by Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Antoninus. Stephanus calls it *Λινδονιον*, and Ammianus, *Lundinum*. The ancient Britons called it *Lundayn*, and the Saxons *London-ceapstet*, *London-byrig*, and *London-pic*. Some think that this city took its name from *Lindum*, a city of the Isle of Rhodes; but others, that the name *London* was formed of the British words *Llbrwn*, a wood, and *Dinas*, a city or town, signifying a city in a wood. And indeed both Cæsar and Strabo assure us, that the ancient Britons lived in fenced woods, and groves. It has been also supposed, that the name *London* might be derived from the British words *Lbong*, a ship, and *Dinas*, a city; and so signify a city, or harbour of ships: This conjecture is favoured by the name *Longidinium*, and also by the name *Long-portb*, i. e. a port, or harbour of ships; by which this city is called in an ancient British song. Others derive the name from the British words *Llawn*, which signifies full, and *Dyn*, a man, that is, a populous place. But whatever be the etymology of the name *London*, it is certain that this city flourished so much under the Romans, that they changed this name to that of *Augusta*, as appears from Ammianus Marcellinus, who lived in the time of the emperor Valentinian. The name *Augusta* was thought the most honourable and auspicious that could be conferred, and was never given without the consent of the Roman emperors: But whether it had the name *Augusta* from *Hellena Augusta*, the mother of Constantine the Great, or from the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, that resided for some time in this city, does not appear: It is only known, that this city, some time afterwards, lost the name *Augusta*, and recovered its ancient name, *London*, by which it is called at this day.

London is situated in fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; and being the metropolis of the British dominions, is the meridian from which all British geographers compute the measures of longitude.

London is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to every other city upon earth, for the numbers and wealth of its inhabitants, its extensive commerce, its admirable policy, its many establishments to promote literature, manufactures and trade, and its numerous foundations of charity to support the indigent, and relieve every species of distress. It was a Roman city; and very early under the Romans was celebrated for the multitude of its merchants, and the vast extent of its trade. During the Saxon heptarchy, it was the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Saxons, and was always the chief residence of the kings of England. Its first charter from William the Conqueror, dated in the year 1067, is still preserved in the city archives. But as the most succinct history that could be drawn up of this great and ancient city would much exceed the utmost bounds that can be allotted to the whole article in this work, it is necessary to proceed to a description of its present state.

London is situated to great advantage, on the north side of the Thames, on a gentle rise from that river, and on a gravelly and loamy soil, which conduces very much to the health of its inhabitants. The country round it consists of gardeners grounds, delightful plains, and beautiful elevations, adorned with a great number of magnificent country houses, belonging to the citizens.

For twenty miles round London, the roads leading to it are the finest that can be imagined; being kept in constant repair by a toll collected at turnpikes; and the distances from London in all the great roads to it throughout Britain, are marked on stone posts, called mile-stones, set up, one at the end of every measured mile.

No city is better lighted in the night than London; the allowance for the public lamps being more than 10,000 l. a-year, exclusive of many thousand lamps belonging to public houses and others, which are lighted at the private expence of particular citizens.

The cities of London and Westminster are better supplied with water than perhaps any other in the world: Almost every house is furnished with pipes, which bring it in great plenty from the Thames, the New River head, or from some ponds at Hampstead, a village in the neighbourhood: The city also abounds with fine springs, some of which are medicinal.

London and Westminster are reckoned to extend seven miles and an half in length, from Blackwall in the east, to Tothill-fields, or to the fields beyond Grosvenor and Cavendish squares, in the west; and six miles three quarters along the Thames, from Poplar to Peterborough house, beyond Westminster horse-ferry: The breadth, from Newington Butts, on the south side of the borough of Southwark in Surry, to Jeffrey's alms-houses in Kingland road in Middlesex, is three miles thirty-one poles; though in other places, as from Peterborough house to the British Museum, it is but two miles; and in others, as in Wapping, not half a mile: And the circumference is judged to be at least eighteen miles.

In the year 1739, it was computed, that in the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster, there were 5099 streets, lanes, and alleys, 95968 houses, and about 726,000 inhabitants: But since this computation, many new streets have been built.

The civil government of the city of London, as distinct from Westminster, is vested in a mayor, who has the title of Lord, twenty-six aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, 236 common-council men, and other officers.

The lord mayor is elected annually at Guildhall, on Michaelmas day, when the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, are put in nomination, out of whom the liverymen, who are chosen from among the freemen of each company, and are about 8000 in number, return two to the court of aldermen, who usually chuse the senior alderman: Upon the 8th of November he is sworn into his office at Guildhall, and the next day he is inaugurated at Westminster. For this purpose, he is met in the morning by the aldermen and sheriffs at Guildhall, from whence they ride with great state in their coaches to the stairs on the Thames side, called the Three Cranes, where they take water in the lord mayor's barge, being attended by the barges of the twelve principal companies, and others, in their furred gowns, with their music, colours, and streamers; and saluted from the shore and water by great guns. After landing at Palace-yard, Westminster, the companies march in order to Westminster-hall, followed by the lord mayor

mayor and aldermen: Having entered the hall, they walk round it with the city sword and mace carried before them, to salute the courts sitting there; and then walk up to the court of exchequer, where the new lord mayor is sworn before the barons. His lordship then walks round the hall again, and invites the judges to dinner at Guildhall; after which he returns with the citizens by water to Blackfriars; from whence they ride in their coaches, preceded by the artillery company, being a band of infantry, constituting part of the city militia, in buff coats; and attended by the city companies, with their flags and music, to Guildhall, where they generally meet the lord chancellor, the judges, several of the nobility, the ministers of state, and foreign ambassadors, who are invited to a magnificent entertainment; which is also sometimes honoured with the presence of the king, queen, and princes of the blood.

The lord mayor's jurisdiction extends, in some cases, a great way beyond the city; not only over a part of the suburbs, but upon the river Thames, east as far as its conflux with the Medway, and west to the river Colne: And he keeps courts annually for the conservation of the river Thames, in the counties it flows through, within the limits already mentioned. He always appears abroad in a state coach; he is robed in scarlet or purple, richly furred, with a hood of black velvet, a great gold chain, or collar of SS, and a rich jewel hanging to it; and his officers walk before, or on each side of his coach. He usually goes on Sunday morning, attended by some of the aldermen, to St. Paul's cathedral, where, on the first Sunday in term time, all or most of the twelve judges are present, whom, after divine service, he invites to dinner. If a lord mayor elect refuses to serve, he is liable to be fined.

The city is divided into twenty-six wards; over each of these wards there is an alderman; and on the death of any of the twenty-six aldermen, the wardmote, which is a court kept in every ward of the city, upon a precept immediately issued by the lord mayor, meet and return the names of two substantial citizens to his lordship, and his brethren the aldermen, who chuse one of them; and he that is chose must serve, or pay a fine of 500 l. All the aldermen are justices of the peace in the city by charter.

The two sheriffs of this city, which is a county of itself, are also sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, and are chosen at Guildhall on Midsummer day, by the liverymen, but not sworn till Michaelmas-eve, when they enter on their office; and two days after are presented in the Exchequer court in Westminster-hall, to the lord chancellor, by the lord mayor and aldermen. Each sheriff has an under-sheriff, six clerks, thirty-six serjeants; and every serjeant a yeoman, who belongs to either of the prisons, called Woodstreet compter, or the Poultry compter. If the person chosen sheriff does not chuse to serve, he is fined 400 l. to the city, and 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the ministers of the city prisons, unless he swears himself not worth 10,000 l. and if he serves, he is obliged to give bond to the corporation.

After the sheriffs are elected, the livery chuse the chamberlain of the city, and other officers, called the bridge-masters, auditors of the city and bridge-house accounts, and the ale-conners. The recorder is appointed by the lord mayor, and court of aldermen: His place is for life.

The

The common council, constables, and other officers, are chosen by the house-keepers of the ward, on St. Thomas's day, at a wardmote then held by the alderman.

The court of common council, which is the name given to the assembly of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council men, make bye-laws for the city, and, upon occasion, grant freedoms to strangers. It is called and adjourned by the lord mayor; and out of it are formed several committees for letting the city lands, and other services.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen, are a court of record, in which all leases and instruments are executed, that pass under the city seal. They fix the price of bread, determine all differences relating to lights, water-courses, and party-walls, suspend or punish offending officers, and annually elect the rulers of the watermens company: They also appoint most of the city officers, as the four common pleaders, the comptroller of the chamber, the two secondaries, the remembrancer, the city solicitor, the sword-bearer, the common hunt, the water bailiff, four attorneys of the lord mayor's court, the clerk of the chamber, the three serjeant carvers, three serjeants of the chamber, the serjeants of the channel, the two marshals, the hall-keeper, the yeomen of the chamber, four yeomen of the water-side, the yeomen of the channel, the under water-bailiff, two meal weighers, two fruit meters, the foreign taker, the clerk of the city works, six young men, two clerks of the papers, eight attorneys of the sheriffs court, eight clerk sitters, two prothonotaries, the clerk of the bridge-house, the clerk of the court of requests, the beadle of the court of requests, thirty-six serjeants at mace, thirty-six yeomen, the gauger, the sealer and searchers of leather, the keeper of the green-yard, two keepers of the two compters, of Newgate and of Ludgate, the measurer, the steward of Southwark, the bailiff of the hundred of Ossulston, and the city artificers: but the rent-gatherer is put in by Mr. Chamberlain, and the high bailiff of Southwark, by the common council.

The court of Hustings, thus called from the Danish *Hus-ding*, i. e. *a house of judgment*, is reckoned the most ancient tribunal in the city, and was established for the preservation of its laws, franchises, and customs. It is held at Guildhall, before the lord mayor and sheriffs, and the recorder, who, in civil causes, sits there as judge. Here deeds are inrolled, recoveries passed, wills proved, and outlawries sued out; and writs of right, waste, partition, dower, and replevins, determined. Here also the four representatives of this city in parliament are elected by the liverymen of the city, who, out of eight candidates that are usually set up, make choice of four.

The lord mayor's court is likewise a court of record and of equity, held in the chamber of Guildhall every Tuesday, where the recorder also sits as judge, and the lord mayor and aldermen may, if they please, sit with him. Actions of debt, trespass, and others, arising within the city and liberties, of any value, may be entered and tried in this as in other courts; and an action may be removed hither from the sheriffs courts, before the jury is sworn. This court has an office peculiar to itself, consisting of four attorneys, and six serjeants at mace. The juries for trying causes in this and in the sheriff's court are returned by the several wards, at their wardmote inquests at Christmas, when
each

each ward appoints the persons to serve on juries, for every month in the ensuing year.

The sheriffs have two courts, which also are courts of record for the trial of actions of debt, case, trespass, account, covenant, attachments and sequestrations. They are held on Wednesday and Friday for actions entered in Woodstreet comptex, and on Thursday and Saturday for such as are entered in the Poultry comptex. To these courts belong eight attorneys, two secondaries, who allow and return all writs, two clerks of the papers, who copy *subpoenas*, two prothonotaries, who copy declarations, and eight clerk-fitters, who enter actions and take bails.

The chamberlain has a court or office, which is held at the chamber in Guildhall. He receives and pays all the city cash, keeps the securities taken for it by the court of aldermen, and annually accounts to the auditors appointed for that purpose. He attends every morning at Guildhall, to inroll or turn over apprentices, or make them free, and hears and determines differences between them and their masters.

The orphans court is a court held by the lord mayor and aldermen, once a-year or oftner, for managing the affairs of the city orphans, or freemens children, under twenty-one years of age. The common serjeant takes inventories of such freemens estates, and the common crier summons their widows, or other executors and administrators, to appear before the court of aldermen, to bring in an inventory, and give security for the testator's estate. When the orphans are of age, or are married with consent of the court of aldermen, they may receive their portions upon demand.

The court of conscience is a court erected by act of parliament, in the year 1606, for recovering debts under forty shillings, at an easy expence; the creditor's oath of the debt being sufficient to ascertain it, without further evidence. Two aldermen and four commoners, those of each ward being appointed monthly in their turn by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, sit at the Hustings in Guildhall, every Wednesday and Saturday, as commissioners of this court.

A wardmote court is a court held by the alderman of each ward, for chusing the officers, and settling the affairs of the ward; and this court presents such offences and nuisances to the lord mayor, and common council, as demand redress.

A hallmote court is so called, because it is held by the governors of the several companies, at their respective halls. The intention of this court is to regulate matters relating to the trade of each company.

The military government of this city is lodged in a lieutenancy, consisting of the lord mayor, aldermen, and other principal citizens, who receive their authority from the king, by commission. These have under their command, the city trained bands, consisting of six regiments of foot, distinguished by the names of the white, orange, yellow, blue, green and red; each consisting of eight companies of 150 men each, and the whole of 7200 men. Besides these six regiments, here is a corps called the artillery company, from its being taught the military exercise.

M I D D L E S E X.

ercise in the Artillery ground. This company is independant of the rest, and consists of seven or eight hundred volunteers. All these, with two regiments of foot, of eight hundred men each, commanded by the lieutenant of the Tower of London, make the whole militia of this city, exclusive of Westminster and Southwark, above ten thousand men, including officers and drums.

London is a bishop's see, the diocese of which not only comprehends Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire, but the British plantations in America. The bishop of London takes place next to the archbishops of Canterbury and York: But the following parishes of this city are exempt from his jurisdiction, being peculiars under the immediate government of the archbishop of Canterbury: Alhallows in Breadstreet, Alhallows Lombard-street, St. Diony's Back-church, St. Dunstan's in the East, St. John Baptist, St. Leonard's Eastcheap, St. Mary Aldermay, St. Mary Bothaw, St. Mary le Bow, St. Michael Crooked-lane, St. Michael Royal, St. Pancras Soper-lane, and St. Vedast Foster-lane. Before the great fire, which in 1666, burnt down almost all the city of London, and is thence called the fire of London, there were 97 parishes within the walls of this city, and 17 without, which made the number of parishes in the city and liberties 114, exclusive of those in the city and liberties of Westminster, and in the borough of Southwark. There are however at present no more than sixty-two parochial churches in the city and liberties of London, and consequently no more parish priests.

The streets, markets, churches, schools, halls, and other public buildings in this city and its liberties, are too numerous to be mentioned, much less to be described, within the bounds allotted to this article; so that the most remarkable only must be selected.

In Bridge-ward within, the principal structure is London-bridge, from which Bridge-ward within and Bridge-ward without were denominated. The original bridge was of wood, and appears to have been first built between the years 993, and 1016; but being burnt down about the year 1136, it was rebuilt of wood in 1163. The expences however of maintaining and repairing it became so burdensome to the inhabitants of the city, that it was resolved to build a stone bridge a little westward of the wooden one. This building was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. It consisted of 20 arches, was 915 feet long, 44 feet high, and 73 feet wide; but houses being built on each side, the street or interval between them was only twenty-three feet broad. The narrowness of this passage having occasioned the loss of many lives, from the number of carriages continually passing and repassing; and the straitness of the arches, and the enormous size of the sterlings, which took up one fourth part of the water-way, and rendered the fall at low water no less than five feet, having also occasioned frequent and fatal accidents, the magistrates of London, in 1756, obtained an act of parliament, for improving, widening and enlarging the passage over and through this bridge; which granted them a toll for every carriage and horse passing over it, and for every barge or vessel with goods passing through it: But these tolls, being found insufficient, were abolished by an act, which passed in 1758, for explaining, amending, and rendering the former act more effectual, and for granting the city of London money towards carrying on that work. In consequence of these acts of parliament, a temporary
wooden

wooden bridge was built, and the houses on the old bridge were taken down. Instead of a narrow street, twenty-three feet wide, there is now a passage of thirty-one feet for carriages, with a handsome raised pavement of stone on each side, seven feet broad, for the use of foot passengers: The sides are secured and adorned by fine stone balustrades, enlightened in the night with lamps. The passage through the bridge is enlarged, by throwing the two middle arches into one, and by several other alterations and improvements.

Under the first, second, and fourth arches, from the north-side of the bridge, there are engines, worked by the flux and reflux of the river; the water of which they raise to such a height, as to supply many parts of the city. These engines were contrived, in 1582, by one Peter Morice, a Dutchman, and called London-bridge water works.

Near the north-side of London bridge, stands a beautiful and magnificent fluted column, of the Doric order, built with Portland stone, and called the Monument. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of a most dreadful fire that broke out near the place where it stands, upon the 2d of September, in the year 1666, and destroyed almost the whole of this city, whence it is called the fire of London. This column, which was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, is 15 feet diameter, and 202 feet high from the ground, the exact distance of the very spot from it, where the fire first broke out. It stands on a pedestal, 40 feet high, and 21 feet square, adorned with emblems in alto and basso rilievo: within it is a spiral staircase of black marble, containing 345 steps, with iron rails, leading to a balcony, encompassing a cone, which is 32 feet high, and supports a blazing urn of brass gilt. It is observed of this column, that, like Trajan's pillar at Rome, it is built in form of a candle. There is an inscription upon this monument, purporting, that the fire was kindled and kept up by papists: this indeed is the fact it was built to commemorate; which, notwithstanding, has been less and less believed, as the spirit of party has decayed with ignorance and superstition; and at present it is almost universally agreed to be false, the very inscription itself being fallacious and equivocal. It tells us, that two persons were executed upon the spot as incendiaries; and that they confessed, not that they set the house on fire where the conflagration began, but that the conflagration began at that house.

In Tower-ward, the most easterly ward of the city, is a tower, called the Tower of London, from which the ward took its name, and which anciently was a royal palace, but is now the chief fortress of the city. It stands near the Thames, and is supposed to have been originally built by William the Conqueror, about the year 1076, when it consisted of that part only called the White Tower, which was new built in 1637, and 1638. A great number of additional buildings have been since added; for here are now a church, the offices of ordnance and of the mint, those of the keepers of the records, of the jewel office, of the Spanish armoury, of the horse armoury, of the new or small armoury, barracks for the soldiers of the garrison, handsome houses for the chief officers residing in the Tower, and for other persons; so that the Tower at present appears more like a town than a fortress. King William Rufus, in 1098, surrounded the Tower with walls, and a deep ditch, which, in some places, is 120 feet wide, and which, in 1758, was railed all round. Lately new barracks were erected on the Tower wharf, which parts it from the

river; and upon the wharf is a line of about sixty pieces of cannon, which are fired upon state holidays; on this side of the Tower the ditch is narrow, and over it is a draw-bridge. Under the Tower wall, on the same side, is a water-gate, commonly called Traitor's-gate, because it had been customary to convey traitors and other state prisoners through it by water, to and from the Tower. The principal entrance to the Tower is by two gates, one within the other, on the west side, both large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages, and parted by a strong stone bridge, built over the ditch. On the north, east, and west sides of the Tower-ditch, is a very spacious area, called Great and Little Tower-hill.

The principal officers of the Tower are, a constable, a lieutenant, and a deputy-lieutenant.

Belonging to the Tower there are eleven hamlets, the militia of which, consisting of 400 men, are obliged, at the command of the constable of the Tower, to repair thither, and reinforce the garrison.

On Little Tower-hill, is the Victualing-office, for furnishing his majesty's navy with victuals. It is separated from Tower-hill by a wall and gates, and contains houses for the officers, store-rooms, slaughter-houses, a brew-house, a salting-house and a barreling-house, under the direction of seven commissioners, and other inferior officers.

Near Tower-hill is the Navy-office, where all affairs relating to the royal navy are managed by the commissioners under the lords of the admiralty. This is a very plain, but convenient building. The office where the commissioners meet, and the clerks keep their books, is detached from the rest, as a precaution against accidents by fire, the papers here being of the utmost importance. In the other part of the building, some of the commissioners, and other officers, reside.

In Tower ward is also the Custom-house, erected for the receipt of his majesty's customs on goods imported and exported. It is a large, handsome, and commodious building of brick and stone. It stands upon the bank of the Thames, and is accommodated with large warehouses underneath and on each side, for the reception of goods on the public account: and on that side next the Thames, a great extent of ground is taken up with wharfs, keys and cranes, for landing goods. The Custom-house is governed by nine commissioners, who are entrusted with the whole management of his majesty's customs in all the ports of England.

Lime-street ward is remarkable for a very large building, of great antiquity, called Leadenhall, with flat battlements leaded on the top, and a spacious square in the middle. In this edifice are warehouses for the sale of leather, Colchester baize, meal, and wool. Adjoining to Leadenhall is a market, thence called Leadenhall market, consisting of five considerable squares or courts, and reckoned one of the greatest markets in Europe for flesh and other provisions, also for leather, green hides, and wool.

In Broad-street ward is Gresham College, founded agreeable to the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, dated in July 1575, for lectures in divinity, astronomy, geometry,

metry, civil law, rhetoric, physic, and music. Here is a professor of each science, with a salary of 50 l. *per annum*. The building is of brick, and is covered with slate, inclosing a court of 144 feet square. It has a large hall for the public lectures, and commodious apartments for the several professors. But it is complained, that this noble institution is infamously perverted, having been of late considered as a provision for obscure and necessitous persons, totally ignorant of their profession. The mayor and commonalty of the city of London, together with the mercers company, are the trustees.

Near Gresham College, and in the same ward, is the Pay-office of the royal navy, under the direction of a treasurer and paymaster.

In this ward is also the Bank of England, a stone building, consisting of two quadrangles, begun in 1732, and finished in 1735. The principal front is about 80 feet in length, and is of the Ionic order, raised on a rustic basement, in a good stile. The top is adorned with a balustrade, and handsome vases. In the first or exterior court is the hall, which is of the Corinthian order, and is seventy-five feet long and forty broad: it is wainscotted about eight feet high, has a fine fretwork ceiling, and a statue of king William the Third, with a Latin inscription. On the east and west sides of the interior court, is an arcade; and on the north side is the accomptants office, which is sixty feet long, and twenty-eight broad. Over this office, and on the other sides, are handsome apartments, with a fine stair-case, adorned with fret-work; and under it are large strong vaults, with iron gates, for the preservation of the money. The Bank is under the government of a governor, a deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, established by act of parliament, in 1693, by the title of the governor and company of the bank of England.

The Royal Exchange, which is the bourse or meeting place of the merchants of London, stands in the ward of Cornhill, and is the finest and strongest fabric of the kind in Europe. It was first built of brick, in 1567, at the expence of Sir Thomas Gresham, and in 1570, was proclaimed the Royal Exchange, in a solemn manner, by herald with sound of trumpet, at the command, and in the presence of Queen Elizabeth. That structure being destroyed by the fire of London, in 1666, it was rebuilt of Portland stone, and rustic work, in a much more magnificent manner, as it now stands, at the expence of 80,000 l. Of this building king Charles the Second laid the first stone in 1667, and it was finished in 1669. The whole is a parallelogram, 203 feet in length, and 171 feet in breadth, inclosing an area 144 feet long, and 117 feet broad. This area is surrounded with piazzas, forming ambulatories for the merchants to shelter themselves from the weather. The area is paved with fine pebbles, and the ambulatories with black and white marble. Upon a marble pedestal, in the centre of the area, is a fine statue of king Charles the Second, in a Roman habit, set up at the charge of the merchant-adventurers, in 1684. Under the piazzas within the Exchange are twenty-eight niches, all vacant except two; one in the north-west angle, where is the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, and the other at the south-west, in which is a statue of Sir John Barnard, a magistrate of exemplary virtues, who had twice been lord mayor of the city, and many years represented it in parliament, and who is still living. Above the arches of these piazzas is an entablature, with curious enrichments, and on the cornice a range of pilasters, with an entablature, extending round, and a

compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. In the inter-columns are twenty-four niches, nineteen of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England, from king Edward the First to his present majesty, all adorned with the ensigns of royalty, except those of king Charles the Second, king James the Second, and king George the Second, which are habited like the emperors of Rome. In each of the two principal fronts of this building, on the south and north, is a piazza, and in the middle of each is an entrance into the area, under an arch, which is extremely costly and magnificent. On each side of the south entrance, in the inter-columns, is a niche, one containing a statue of king Charles the First, and the other a statue of Charles the Second, both dressed in Roman habits, and well executed. Within the piazzas of these two fronts, are two spacious stair-cases, with iron rails, and black marble steps, which lead into a kind of gallery, that extends round the four sides of the building, in which were about 200 shops, now mostly deserted. The height of this building is 66 feet; and from the center of the south front rises a turret and lanthorn, 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fane in the form of a grasshopper, of polished brass, esteemed a fine piece of workmanship. The ground-floor of this building is taken up in shops and offices; and underneath the building are vaults, which are used by the East India company as warehouses for their pepper. In the area on the inside of the Royal Exchange, merchants of all nations meet every day at twelve o'clock at noon, and continue there to transact business till two, when the gates are shut, and not opened again till four.

South of the Royal Exchange, and near the south-west extremity of Lombard-street, is the general post-office, which is a handsome and convenient building, under the direction of a post-master-general, a secretary, a receiver-general, accountant-general, and many other officers and servants; and the office of post-master-general is at present discharged by two commissioners.

In Walbrook ward is the Mansion-house, for the residence of the lord mayor. It is built on a spot which was formerly a market for flesh and fish, called Stocks market. The first stone of this building was laid in 1739, and it was finished in 1753. It is built of Portland stone, with a portico of six fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic work: in the center of it is the door, which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices: on each side rises a flight of steps of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico; in the middle of which is a door leading to the apartments and offices, where business is transacted. The stone balustrade of the stairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a group of figures in bas-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London.

The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long side: the apartments are magnificent, but dark, the building being surrounded with houses; which also prevent its being seen to advantage from without.

Behind the Mansion-house is St. Stephen's church in Walbrook, justly reputed the master-piece of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, and said to exceed every modern structure in the world, in proportion and elegance.

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In Dowgate ward is a famous academy called Merchant Taylors school, from its having been founded by the merchant taylors company, in the year 1561. It was burnt down by the fire of London in 1666, but was rebuilt, and is a very large structure, with commodious apartments for the masters and ushers, and a fine library of classic authors and historians. Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of this city, having founded St. John's college in Oxford, in 1557, appointed this school as a seminary for it; and established forty-six fellowships at Oxford, for scholars elected from this school.

The church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cordwainer street ward, is the most eminent parochial church in the city. It was originally built in the reign of William the Conqueror; and being the first church the steeple of which was embellished with stone arches or bows, had its surname Le Bow from thence. It was destroyed in the fire of 1666, but was rebuilt, and in 1673 completed as it now stands. The steeple of this church is the most beautiful of its kind in Europe. An eminent author observes, that it is a master-piece in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rules to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any settled laws of beauty. If it be considered only as a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a pleasing absurdity; but if considered either in itself, or as a decoration of a whole city, in prospect, it is not only to be justified but admired. In this steeple is a ring of eight bells, of such deep notes, as to be easily distinguished from the peals of all the other churches in the city: one of these bells is indeed the largest of any in the city that is rung: and by an order of common council, made in 1469, it is rung every night at nine o'clock, pursuant to the direction of the donor, who is said to have been one Mr. Copeland, a taylor of London.

In Cheapside ward is Guildhall, or the town-house of London, for holding the courts, and transacting the business of the city. This hall was originally built in 1411, and was so damaged by the fire of 1666, as to be rebuilt in 1669. It is happily situated in view of the most frequented thoroughfare in the whole city, and at the end of a pretty good vista, which shews the building in the most favourable manner; but at present the front of it has not much title to this advantage, as it is old and gothic, and has no excellence, either of design or execution. The hall within is a very fine room, allowing for the taste in which it is built: it is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 55 high, and will hold near 7000 persons. This hall is adorned with the arms of twenty-four of the companies of the city, with the city arms, the king's arms, the arms of king Edward the Confessor, and with the pictures of king William and queen Mary, queen Anne, king George the First, king George the Second, and the late queen Caroline; and the inter-columniations are adorned with the pictures of eighteen judges, put up here by the city as a testimony of public gratitude for their signal services, in determining the differences which arose between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-suits, on rebuilding the city after the fire of London in 1666. In this hall hang a great many of the colours and standards taken from the French at the battle of Ramillies.

In Bassishaw, or Bassinghall ward, is Blackwell or Bakewell-hall, which adjoins to Guildhall, and is the greatest mart of woollen cloth in the world. It was anciently called Basing-hall, from the residence of a family of the name of Basing, whose

whose arms appear on several parts of it, and afterwards Bakewell-hall, from one Thomas Bakewell, its inhabitant in the reign of king Edward the Third; and of Bakewell-hall the present name is only a variation or corruption. It was purchased of king Richard the Second by the city; and from that time has been employed as a weekly market for broad and narrow woollen cloths, brought out of the country. It was burnt down in the fire of London, but rebuilt in 1672, and is now a spacious building, with a stone front, adorned with columns.

In the same ward is the Excise-office, a large brick building; the business of which is managed by nine commissioners, and other officers, who receive the produce of the excise due to the government, upon different commodities, throughout England, and pay it into the exchequer; and before whom are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction.

Cripplegate ward is remarkable for a College, called Sion College, founded in 1627, by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, for the improvement of the London clergy, with alms-houses for twenty poor persons, ten men and ten women. In the year 1631, a charter was procured for incorporating the clergy of London, by which the several rectors, lecturers, vicars and curates of this city and suburbs, were constituted fellows of the college; and out of the incumbents are annually to be elected, on Tuesday three weeks after Easter, a president, two deacons, and four assistants, who are to meet quarterly to hear a Latin sermon, and afterwards to be entertained at dinner in the college-hall, at the expense of the foundation.

The building is of brick, and is extremely plain: it surrounds a square court, and consists of a handsome hall, lodgings for the president, and chambers for the students or expectants, who may lodge here till they are provided with houses in the several parishes where they serve cure. The alms-houses consist of twenty rooms; and here is a library well furnished with books, the private donations of several citizens and clergymen.

In this ward is a hall, which belonged to the company of barber surgeons, the professions of barber and surgeon being formerly exercised by the same person. It was built by the celebrated Inigo Jones; and the theatre where bodies were publicly dissected, and anatomical lectures read, is a very fine piece of architecture. This hall is now called Barbers Hall; for a few years ago, the surgeons disdaining to be associated with barbers, the two professions having been long distinct, obtained a separate charter, and built themselves a new hall in the Old Bailey, much inferior to that which they left in possession of the barbers, who could not be prevailed upon to relinquish it, though great part of it is to them entirely useless.

In Aldersgate ward is an edifice built with brick, and ornamented with stone, in a most noble and elegant taste, called the London Lying-in Hospital. It was originally known by the name of Shaftesbury house, from having been the town residence of the earls of Shaftesbury, and was designed by the celebrated Inigo Jones: it contains thirty-three beds, and affords support, and every necessary accommodation and assistance for married women, in the last stage of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in. This excellent charity is supported by voluntary contributions;

contributions; and from its first institution, on the thirtieth of March 1750, to the seventeenth of January 1758, the number of women delivered here, were 1914, of whom nineteen were delivered of twins, and two of three children.

Farringdon Ward within is distinguished by the most magnificent Protestant church in the world, the cathedral of St. Paul. 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 day 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 stone, in 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 those also above. On the north side is a portico, the ascent to which is by twelve 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 twenty-five 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 twelve 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 center of the whole building: twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches, placed exactly against others within; these are terminated by their entablature, which supports a handsome gallery, adorned with a 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 balcony, and from its center 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 twenty more.

The roof of the church and choir is adorned with arches and spacious peripheries of enrichments, admirably carved in stone. There is a whispering iron balcony or gallery, quite round the inside of the cupola, the top of which is richly decorated, and painted by Sir James Thornhill.

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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 porticos, and indeed of the whole structure into two stories on the outside, 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 center of the whole building; there should have been two steeples 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 building; and after the spectator has seen this, he can not 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 portico, 500 feet: the breadth of the west front is 180 feet; and in the center, 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 cupola is 145 feet, and the inward 100 feet: the outward diameter of the lanthorn is eighteen feet; the height of the turrets is 208 feet, and that of the body of the church 120 feet.

This cathedral takes up an area of six acres, and is railed all round with iron balusters, each about five feet and an half high, fixed on a dwarf-wall of hewn stone, of an irregular height, from two feet and an half, to about four, because, notwithstanding the irregularity of the ground, it was necessary to make the top of it parallel to the horizon in all parts. In this fine balustrade are seven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the balusters, make the iron work near 300 tons, and the expence of it, at the rate of sixpence a-pound, amounted to above eleven thousand pounds,

At the west end of this cathedral, and in the area before it, is a marble statue of the late queen Anne, holding a sceptre in one hand, and a globe in the other, surrounded with four emblematical figures, representing Great Britain, France, Ireland, and America. Of the principal figure, which represents the queen, it is observed, that the habit is Gothic, and formal, and the attitude stiff and affected, so that it is inferior to the figures that surround it.

Besides very large contributions for carrying on this building, the parliament granted a duty on sea coal, which, at a medium, produced 5000*l. per annum*, and the whole of the expence in executing it, is said to have amounted to 736,752*l. 2 s. 3 d.*

On the east side of the cathedral is St. Paul's school, founded in 1509, by Dr. John Collet, dean of this church, who endowed it for a principal master, an under master, and a chaplain and an hundred and fifty-three scholars. He appointed the company of mercers trustees of it, and left eleven exhibitions, which the trustees apply for the use of such of the scholars as are sent to the universities, as they do others, left to the school for the same purpose. The original building was consumed by the fire of London, and soon afterwards the present struc-

ture was raised. It is a very handsome edifice, built partly of stone, and ornamented with busts and carvings. Here is a good library of classic authors, the gift of the gentlemen that have been educated at this school.

In Warwic Lane, in this ward, stands the College of physicians, erected in 1682, by Sir Christopher Wren. It is built of brick, with a spacious stone frontispiece, and is a beautiful and magnificent structure, but so surrounded with other buildings, that it can scarce be seen. Besides a hall, where two of the fellows of the college meet twice a-week, to give advice and disperse medicines gratis to the poor, here is a committee room, and a great hall, where all the members meet quarterly, adorned with paintings and sculptures. Here also is a theatre for anatomical dissections, a room for preparations, and conveniencies to dry herbs for the use of the dispensary. In the front of the hall, towards the court, is a good statue of king Charles the Second, cut in stone, another of Sir John Cutler, on the west side of the theatre; and in June 1739, a fine marble bust was erected in the great hall, in honour of the famous Dr. Harvey, at the expence of the late Dr. Mead, physician to his late majesty. Here also is a good library.

Near the south extremity of the Old Bailey, on the east side, is the hall built by the company of surgeons, with a theatre for dissection and lectures in anatomy.

In this ward, and adjoining to a church called Christ's Church, in Newgate Street, is Christ's Hospital, which, before the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, was a house of Grey friars. The hospital was founded by king Edward the Sixth, for supporting and educating the fatherless children of poor freemen of this city, of which one thousand of both sexes are generally maintained in the house, or out at nurse, and are besides clothed and educated.

This hospital was opened in November 1552, when king Edward incorporated the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London as governors of the estates of this as well as of the other hospitals founded by him. In 1673, a mathematical school was founded here by king Charles the Second, and endowed with 370*l.* a-year; and a writing school was erected here in 1694, by Sir John Moor, knight and alderman. After the boys have been seven or eight years on the foundation, some are sent to the university, others to sea, while the rest, about the age of eighteen years, are put apprentices to mechanic trades, at the charge of the hospital. Their habit was at first a russet cotton, but it was soon after changed for blue, which has continued ever since, and this foundation is on that account frequently called the Blue-coat Hospital. The affairs of this charity are managed by a president and about 300 governors, besides the lord mayor and aldermen, who appoint a treasurer, a register, and two clerks, a physician, a surgeon, steward, cook, porter, four beadles, a matron, and eleven nurses.

The building, which is partly Gothic, and partly modern, was much damaged by the fire of 1666, but was soon repaired, and has been since augmented with several new structures. The principal buildings, which form the four sides of an area, have a piazza round them, with Gothic arches, and the walls are sup-

ported by abutments. The front of the building is however more modern, and has Doric pilasters, supported on pedestals. An old cloister, which was part of the priory, is still standing.

In Castle Baynard Ward is a spacious and commodious structure, called Doctors Commons. It consists of several handsome paved courts, in which the judges of the court of admiralty, those of the court of delegates, of the court of arches and the prerogative court, with the doctors that plead causes, and the proctors that draw up the pleadings in these courts, all live in a collegiate way; and from communing together, as in other colleges, the name Doctors Commons was derived. This is a college for the study and practice of the civil law, where courts are kept for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London. Here is a fine library, in a most flourishing condition, for every bishop, at his consecration, gives twenty or fifty pounds towards purchasing books for it.

Near Doctors Commons, on St. Benet's Hill, is the college of Heralds, who were incorporated by king Richard the Third; the chief officer of which is the earl marshal of England: here are three kings at arms; Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. Garter attends the instalments of knights of that order, carries the garter to foreign princes, regulates the ceremonies at coronations, and the funerals of the royal family and nobility; Clarencieux orders the ceremonies of the funerals of those under the degree of peers, south of Trent; and Norroy performs the like office for those north of Trent. This building was originally the palace of the earls of Derby, and falling to the crown, was given by Edward the Sixth, in 1552, to the kings at arms, heralds, pursuivants, and their successors. It is a neat spacious quadrangle, built of brick, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and antiquities, and a handsome court-room, where the earl marshal or his deputy hears causes that lie in the court of honour, and determines differences about arms, achievements, and titles. In this college are kept records of the coats of arms of all the families and names in England, when granted, and on what occasion.

In Farringdon Ward without, and at the extremity of the liberties of this city, westwards, there was antiently a row of posts, with rails, and a chain cross the street, called Temple Bar, from its situation, being contiguous to the Middle Temple, one of the inns of court; a wooden building was afterwards erected cross the street instead of the bar, with a narrow gate-way, and in the year 1670, the present structure was erected, which is still called by the old name, Temple Bar. It resembles a triumphal arch, and is built entirely of Portland stone, of the Corinthian order, with rustic work below: over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of king James the First and his queen; and on the west side are the statues of king Charles the First, and king Charles the Second, in Roman habits.

In this ward are several inns of court and chancery, particularly the Inner and Middle Temples, Serjeants Inn, Clifford's Inn, Thavy's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Staples Inn, and Furnival's Inn.

The Temple was so called from its having been originally founded by the Knights Templars, who settled here in 1185. It was at first called the New Temple, by way of distinction from the Old Temple, or the first house of the Knights Templars, which stood in Holborn, over against Chancery Lane, and from which, on its becoming too small for them, they removed hither.

The original building was divided into three parts, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outward Temple: the Inner and the Outer Temple were so called, because one was within and one without the Bar, and the Middle Temple derived its name from its situation between them. After the dissolution of the order of Knights Templars, the New Temple fell to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who granted a lease of it to the students of the common law, and converted that part of it called the Inner and Middle Temple, into two inns of court, for the study and practice of the common law; the Outer Temple became a house for the earl of Essex, and on the site of that house a street has been since built, called Essex Street.

The buildings of the Temple escaped the fire in 1666, but were most of them destroyed by subsequent fires, and are now beautifully rebuilt of brick. The two Temples are each divided into several courts, and have a very pleasant garden on the bank of the Thames: they are appropriated to separate societies, and have separate halls, where the societies dine in common, during term time. The Inner Temple hall is said to have been built in the reign of king Edward the Third, and the Middle Temple hall, which is a large magnificent edifice, was rebuilt in 1572, in form of a college hall. The gate of the Middle Temple is remarkable for its noble front. Each society has a good library, adorned with paintings, and well furnished with books. An assembly, called a parliament, in which the affairs of the society of the Inner Temple are managed, is held twice every term. Both Temples have one church, first founded in 1185, by the Knights Templars, but the present edifice is thought to have been built in 1240; it is one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England, and is supported by neat slender pillars of Sussex marble. In this church are many ancient monuments, particularly of nine Knights Templars, cut in marble, in full proportion, some of them seven feet and a half long; six are cross legged, and therefore supposed to have been engaged in one of those expeditions against the Turks, called Crusades. The minister of this church, who is usually called the master of the Temple, is appointed by the benchers, or senior members of both societies, and presented by a patent from the crown.

Serjeants Inn is a small inn in Chancery Lane, where the judges and serjeants have chambers, but not houses, as they had in another inn of this name in Fleet-street, which they abandoned in 1730; but there is a hall and a chapel in each of them.

Clifford's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple. It was a house granted originally by king Edward the Second to the family of the Cliffords, from which it derived its name; it was afterwards leased to the students of the law, and in the reign of king Edward the Third, sold to the principals and fellows of this society.

Thavy's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn, another inn of court; it stands near St. Andrew's church in Holborn, and was the house of Mr. John Thavy, in the reign of king Edward the Third, and by him, from whom it took its name, let out to the students of the law, who lived here before they had the Temple. It came afterwards to Mr. Gregory Nichols, a citizen and mercer of London, who sold it, in 1549, to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and their successors demised it to the principal and fellows of this house. This inn was lately rebuilt in a very handsome manner.

Barnard's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Gray's Inn, another inn of court: it is situated also in Holborn, and was the house of John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, who gave it to the professors of the law.

Staples Inn belongs also to Gray's Inn, and stands in Holborn: it was once a hall for the merchants of the staple for wool, whence it had its name; but it was bought by the benchers of Gray's Inn, and has been an inn of chancery ever since the year 1415.

Furnival's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn, and was once the house of the family of Furnivals, from which it derived its name. This family lett it out to the professors of the law. It is a large handsome old building, and has a hall and a pleasant garden.

In a street in this ward, called the Old Bailey, there is a hall called Justice-hall, or the Sessions-house, where a court is held eight times a year, by the king's commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals for offences committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. The judges of this court are the lord mayor, the aldermen, who have been lord mayors, and the recorder, who are attended by the sheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. This hall is a plain brick edifice, that has nothing to recommend it.

In this ward is likewise a prison, called the Fleet prison, from a small river called the Fleet, which formerly run by it. This prison is very large, and reckoned the best in the city, for good rooms and other conveniencies: it has the benefit of an open yard, which is enclosed with a very high wall; it is as ancient as the reign of Richard the First; it belongs to the court of common pleas, and hither persons are committed for contempt of the courts of chancery or common pleas; or for debt, when by writ of habeas corpus they remove themselves to it from any other prison.

In Chancery Lane, in this ward, is an office, consisting of a house and chapel, called the Office and Chapel of the Rolls, from being the great repository of the modern public rolls and records of the kingdom. This building was originally the house of an eminent Jew; but being forfeited to the crown, king Henry the Third, in the year 1223, converted it into an hospital for the reception and accommodation of Jewish and other profelytes. Edward the Third, in 1377, granted this hospital and its chapel, to William Burfall, master of the rolls, to whose successors, in that office, it has belonged ever since. The mansion-house of the master of the rolls
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being much decayed, was lately rebuilt in a very magnificent manner, with hewn stone and brick.

The chapel is partly a Gothic structure, and here the rolls are kept in presses fixed to the sides of the chapel, and ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. In this chapel is a bench, where the master of the rolls hears causes in chancery; and here divine service is performed regularly. The records, when they become too voluminous for this chapel to contain, are removed to the office of the records in the Tower. There is a certain district round this office, consisting of about 200 houses, which is called the Liberty of the Rolls, and over which the city has no authority, being under the government of the master of the rolls.

In this ward is a large building, called Bridewell, from a spring formerly known by the name of St. Bridget's or St. Bride's Well. It was originally a royal palace, and took up all the ground from Fleet Ditch on the east, to Water Lane on the west; part of it, now called Salisbury Court, was given to the bishops of Salisbury for their city mansion; and the east part, which was rebuilt by king Henry the Eighth, is that now called Bridewell. This palace king Edward the Sixth gave to the city for an hospital, which he endowed for the lodging of poor way-faring people, and the correction of vagabonds, strumpets, and idle persons, and for finding them work. This edifice was burnt down in the fire of London, in 1666, but it was rebuilt in 1668, and is now a spacious and commodious structure, consisting of two courts, and having two fronts, one to the east and another to the north, in each of which is a handsome gate. Here is also a chapel, and a hall for the court room.

In one part of the building, twenty decayed artificers have houses; and about 150 boys, distinguished by white hats and blue doublets, are put apprentices to glovers, flax-dressers, weavers, &c. and, when they have served their time, are entitled to the freedom of the city, and ten pounds each, towards carrying on their respective trades. The other part of Bridewell is a prison, and a house of correction for disorderly servants, vagrants, and strumpets, who are made to beat hemp, and are kept at other hard labours. All the affairs of this hospital are managed by governors, who are above 300 in number, besides the lord mayor and court of aldermen. The governors of this hospital are likewise governors of Bethlehem hospital, because these two hospitals are but one corporation; besides the same governors, they have the same president, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This hospital however has its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles.

Near Bridewell is St. Bride's church, which was burnt down in 1666, but rebuilt in 1680. It is a stately fabric, 111 feet long, 57 broad, and 41 high, with a most beautiful spire, 234 feet in height, and a ring of no less than twelve bells in its tower.

By an act of parliament passed in 1756, the magistrates of the city of London have been empowered to erect a stone bridge across the river Thames, from Black Friars, in this ward, to the opposite shore in the county of Surry: they are also authorised to fill up the channel of Fleet Ditch, and to purchase and remove such
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buildings, the removal of which shall be thought proper for forming and widening streets and avenues.

This bridge is to have a free passage through the arches, of 750 feet at least, within the banks of the river; a sufficient number of glass lamps are to be fixed up on proper parts of it, to burn from sun-setting to sun-rising, and a number of watchmen stationed upon it, for the security of passengers. It is to be built according to a plan invented by Mr. Robert Mylne, and the first stone of it was laid the 30th day of October 1760. Towards erecting and supporting this bridge, the magistrates of the city of London are to receive certain tolls from it, when finished; and upon the credit of these tolls, they are directed to raise any sum of money, not exceeding 30,000*l.* in one year, till they have raised 160,000*l.* in the whole, which they are not to exceed.

West Smithfield, in this ward, is an area containing three acres of ground, called in ancient records Smithfield Pond, or Horse Pool, it being formerly a watering place for horses; but the pond being filled up, it became a green level field, said originally to have been called Smoothfield, of which Smithfield is a corruption. It was anciently the common place of execution, and at the south-west corner there was a gallows called the Elms, from a number of elm trees that then grew in the neighbourhood: it was also the place for public jousts, tournaments, and triumphs, and has been a market for cattle above 500 years; it was paved at the request of king James the First; and the market held on Mondays and Fridays, for black cattle, sheep, and horses, is now so much increased, that it is the greatest in Europe.

On the south side of Smithfield, in this ward, and contiguous to Christ's Hospital, is St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was first founded in the second year of king Henry the First, by Rahere, the king's jester, as an infirmary for the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, which then stood near this spot; but upon the dissolution of religious houses, king Henry the Eighth refounded it, and endowed it with 500 marks a-year, on condition that the citizens should pay the same annuity for the relief of one hundred lame and infirm patients; which was readily accepted, and the managers of the foundation were incorporated, by the name of 'The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors of the hospital for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield.'

This charity afterwards received such large benefactions, that it now takes in the distressed of all countries. In 1702, a beautiful frontispiece was erected towards Smithfield, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and a pediment of the Ionic order, with a statue of king Henry the Eighth, standing in a niche in full proportion, and those of two cripples on the top of the pediment over the statue. In 1729, a plan was formed for rebuilding the rest of this hospital, and a magnificent edifice was erected by subscription, which was designed to be only one of four detached piles of buildings to be afterwards raised, about a court or area, 250 feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth. The original design is now nearly completed, and will form an elegant and superb building.

The governors of this charity are about 300, and the officers and servants are a president, a treasurer, two physicians, five surgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a
matron,

matron, a porter, four beadles, a cook, and her servant, twenty sisters, twelve nurses, and twenty watchwomen. Those who have the immediate care of the hospital are the president, the treasurer, the auditors of the accounts, viewers of the revenues, overseers of the goods and utensils of the hospital, and the almoners or purveyors, who buy in the provisions and other necessaries. A committee, consisting of the treasurer, almoner, and some of the governors, meet twice a-week to inspect the management of the house, discharge such persons as are cured, and admit others.

For the reception of such persons in the venereal disease, as might prove offensive to the rest, there are two infirmaries belonging to this hospital, called the Lock hospitals, one of which was lately in Kent-street, Southwark, the other is at Kingland, near Newington, a village on the north side of London.

Among many other privileges which king Henry the First granted to the prior and canons of the monastery of St. Bartholomew the Great, and to the poor of the infirmary, was that of keeping a fair in Smithfield on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Bartholomew.

This fair, called Bartholomew fair, has been held annually ever since, and by the courtesy of the magistracy of London, to whom the privileges of keeping it devolved, upon the dissolution of the priory, it used to continue a fortnight: a great number of booths were erected in it by the principal actors of the theatres, for the exhibition of dramatic performances of various kinds; and it abounded with places where the rabble were seduced into gaming, by raffles, calculated for the unreasonable profit of the owners. It became at length so tumultuous and licentious a place, that Sir John Barnard, when he was lord mayor of London, reduced the time of the fair to its original duration of three days. This laudable example has been followed ever since; but booths still continued to be built, though for players of a lower class, and strolling companies from various parts: the fair, though short, was for the time a greater nuisance than before; and this year the magistrates of London very prudently prohibited all drolls, puppet shows, and publick exhibitions, which there is no reason to suppose will ever be renewed.

In Coleman-street Ward, on the south side of a large square called Moorfields, stands the hospital of Bethlehem, founded in 1675, by the lord mayor and citizens of London, for the reception and cure of poor lunatics. It is a noble edifice, built with brick and stone, and adorned with pilasters, entablatures, carvings, and sculpture, particularly with the figures of two lunatics over the grand gate, which are well executed.

This building is 540 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and was, not many years ago, augmented with two wings, by the charitable contribution of the citizens, for the reception of such lunatics as were deemed incurable. This hospital contains a great number of convenient cells or rooms, where the patients are taken care of and maintained without any charge to their friends, except bedding. The whole structure, on the inside, is divided into two stories, through each of which runs a long gallery, from one end of the house to the other: on the south side are the cells, and on the north the windows, that give light to the galleries, which



which are divided, in the middle, by handsome iron grates, to keep the men and women apart. Before the building, on the outside, is a pleasant garden, inclosed by an high wall, near 700 feet in length.

Bethlehem hospital being united to Bridewell hospital, both are managed by the same president, governors, treasurer, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary; but each has a steward and inferior officers peculiar to itself.

But the hospital of Bethlehem being found incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects, for whom application was made, a plain building was prepared for them on the north side of Moorfields, over against Bethlehem hospital: this is called St. Luke's hospital, and is supported by private subscription. It is under the immediate inspection and government of its own patrons and supporters, and was opened for the admission of lunatics, on the 30th of July 1751.

Besides the two markets already mentioned, at Smithfield, for cattle and hay, and at Leadenhall for butchers meat, wool, hides, and Colchester baize, there are in this city the following other markets, which are all very considerable: Honey Lane, Newgate, and Fleet markets, principally for flesh, though with separate divisions for fish, butter, eggs, poultry, herbs and fruit; Billingsgate and Fish-street Hill markets, for fish only; and the Three Cranes market, for apples and other fruit. The two principal corn markets are at Bear Key and Queenhithe; and at Billingsgate there is also a great market for coals.

The trade of this vast and opulent city, is almost coeval with its foundation: Tacitus, in the sixty-third year of the Christian *Æra*, represents it as celebrated for its great commerce, and the number of its merchants; and Bede, in 604, testifies, that this metropolis had been long famous for being the mart of many nations, that traded hither by sea.

It appears from an estimate, that one fourth of the foreign trade of the nation is carried on at London; and it has been said, that the port of London pays two thirds of the customs of all England; but the vast commerce and wealth of London, will perhaps best appear from a view of the incorporated societies or companies, as well of tradesmen as of merchants, in this city, and of the shipping that belongs to its port.

The companies of the city of London, or the several incorporations of its citizens, in their respective arts and mysteries, are in number ninety-one, besides several other companies or incorporated societies of merchants. Of these ninety-one companies, fifty-two have each a hall for transacting the business of the corporation, which consists of a master, or prime warden, a court of assistants, and livery. Every youth that serves an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman of the city, becomes entitled to his freedom at the expiration of that time; and his name is then inrolled, not only at Guildhall, as a citizen, but in the books of the company to which his master belonged, as free of that particular corporation; and he becomes liable to pay a small sum quarterly for its use: he is then a yeoman of the company, and if he becomes considerable in business, he is chosen by the
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corporation a member of their body, and on public occasions is distinguished by a particular dress, a long black gown, faced with fur: this is the livery of the company, and he is hence called a liveryman. From the livery are chosen the master, wardens, and court of assistants, also the clerk, beadle, and other officers. The sums of money yearly distributed in charity, by only twenty-three of the ninety-one, amount to 23,655*l.* and the number of the liverymen belonging to all the companies, are reckoned at 8217.

Of these companies there are twelve which are superior to the rest, both in antiquity and wealth; and of one of these twelve, the lord mayors have generally made themselves free at their election, if they were not so before. These twelve companies are the Mercers, the Grocers, the Drapers, the Fish-mongers, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Merchant Taylors, the Haberdashers, the Salters, the Iron-mongers, the Vintners, and Clothworkers.

I. The Mercers company was incorporated by letters patent, granted by king Richard the Second, in 1393: it pays in charitable uses about 3000*l.* a-year, and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and forty assistants, with 232 liverymen, each of which pays a fine only of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon his admission into the livery. Their hall is in Cheapside.

II. The Grocers company was anciently called Pepperers; but assuming the name of grocers, it was incorporated under that denomination, by the letters patent of Edward the Third, which were confirmed by Henry the Sixth, in 1429. These grants were confirmed by a new charter of Charles the First, in 1640, with an additional power of searching and inspecting the goods and weights of all grocers within the city and suburbs of London, and three miles round. This corporation consists of a prime and three other wardens, fifty-two assistants, and 127 liverymen, whose fine upon admission is 20*l.* each. Their hall is in Grocers alley, in the Poultry; and they have a great estate, out of which they pay to the poor about 700*l.* a-year.

III. The company of Drapers was incorporated by Henry the Sixth, in 1439, by the title of 'The master, wardens, brethren, and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers of the city of London.' This company is governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty assistants; and the number of members upon the livery are 140, each of which, when admitted, pays a fine of 25*l.* Their hall is in Throgmorton-street; and they pay to charitable uses about 4000*l.* a-year.

IV. The Fishmongers, as well as the other victuallers of this city, were anciently under the immediate direction of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and consisted of two communities, the salt-fish and stock-fishmongers. The salt-fishmongers were incorporated by Henry the Sixth, in 1433, and the stock-fishmongers by Henry the Eighth in 1509; but this division proving hurtful to the profession in general, they united, and were incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth, in 1536, by the name and title of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of fishmongers of the city of London. This corporation consists of a prime and five other wardens, twenty eight assistants, and

140 liverymen, who, when admitted, pay each a fine of 13l. 6s. 8d. Their hall is in Thames-street, and they pay to charitable uses about 800l. *per annum*.

V. The company of Goldsmiths appears to be of great antiquity, for in 1180, the twenty-sixth of Henry the Second, it was, among other guilds, amerced for setting up without the king's special licence. King Edward the Third, in consideration of the sum of ten marks, incorporated this company in 1327, with a privilege of purchasing in mortmain, an estate of 20l. *per annum*. This grant was confirmed by Richard the Second, in 1394; and Edward the Fourth, in 1462, invested the corporation with a privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom, with a power to punish all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold or silver, and a privilege of making by-laws for their better government. This company is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and ninety-eight assistants, with 198 liverymen, each of which pays 20l. for admission. Their hall is in Foster Lane; and they have a very great estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uses, above 1000l.

VI. The company of Skinners was incorporated by letters patent of the first of Edward the Third, in 1327, by the name of 'The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the body of Christ, of the skinners of London.' This company consists of a master, four wardens, sixty assistants, and 137 liverymen, who pay each, upon being admitted, a fine of fifteen pounds. Their hall is on Dowgate-Hill; and they have a very large estate, out of which they pay annually to charitable uses, about 700l.

VII. The society of Merchant Taylors was anciently denominated Taylors and Linen-armourers, and incorporated by letters patent of the fifth year of Edward the Fourth, in 1466; but many of the members of the company being great merchants, and Henry the Seventh a member of it, that prince, in 1503, the eighteenth year of his reign, incorporated the company a second time, by the name of 'The master and wardens of the merchant taylors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London.' This company is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty-eight assistants, and 394 liverymen, each of which pays 20l. upon admission. Their hall is in Threadneedle-street; and they pay to charitable uses about 2000l. a-year.

VIII. The company of Haberdashers was incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-sixth of Henry the Sixth, in 1407, by the stile of the fraternity of St. Catharine the Virgin, of the haberdashers of the city of London. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, ninety-three assistants, and 342 liverymen, who, upon their admission, pay each a fine of 25l. Their hall is in Maiden Lane; and they have a large estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about 3,500l. a-year.

IX. The company of Salters appears to be of considerable antiquity, by a grant of a livery from Richard the Second in 1394; but the fraternity was first incorporated by Elizabeth, in 1558, the first year of her reign. The company is
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governed by a master, two wardens, twenty-seven assistants, and 190 liverymen, whose fine upon admission is 20l. each. Their hall is in Swithins Lane; and they have a very considerable estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about 500l. *per annum*.

X. The Iron-mongers company was incorporated in 1464, the third of Edward the Fourth, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighty-four liverymen, who are all assistants, and pay each, upon admission, a fine of 15l. Their hall is in Fenchurch-street; and they have a large estate, out of which is paid to charitable uses about 1,800l. a-year. Mr. Betton, a Turkey merchant, in 1724, left 26,000l. to this company in trust, to employ one moiety of the profits for ever in the ransom of British captives from Barbary, and the other moiety in relieving the poor of the company, and supporting the charity schools in the city and liberties.

XI. The company of Vintners was anciently denominated Merchant wine tunners of Gascoyne, and consisted of two kinds of dealers, the Veneatrii, who were the merchants or importers, and the Tabernarii, who were the retailers, and kept either taverns or cellars. This company was incorporated by letters patent the fifteenth of Henry the Sixth, in 1437, and is governed by a master, three wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and 194 liverymen; each of which, upon their admission, pays a fine of 31l. 13s. 4d. Their hall is in Thames-street; and they have a very considerable estate, out of which they pay yearly to charitable uses about 600l.

XII. The company of Clothworkers was first incorporated by Edward the Fourth, in 1482, by the name of 'The fraternity of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, of the sheermen of London;' but it was incorporated a second time by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the freemen of the art and mystery of clothworkers of the city of London: Elizabeth's charter was confirmed by Charles the First, in 1634. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty-three assistants, and 154 liverymen; each of whom, upon their admission, pays a fine of 20l. Their hall is in Mincing Lane; and they have a very large estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uses about 1,400l.

The principal incorporated societies of the merchants of this city are, the Hamburg company, the Hudson's Bay company, the Russia company, the Turkey company, the East-India company, the Royal African company, the South Sea company, and some Insurance companies.

I. The Hamburg company was originally stiled the merchants of the staple, and afterwards merchant adventurers. They were first incorporated by king Edward the First, and by leave of the duke of Brabant, made Antwerp their staple or mart for the Low Countries; but Edward the Third removed their staple, first to Calais, in his French territories, and then to several great towns in England: queen Elizabeth enlarged the trade of this company, and impowered its members to treat with the princes and states of Germany, for a proper place for their staple, which was at length fixed at Hamburg, where they obtained the name of the

Hamburgh company. They have a governor, a deputy-governor, and a fellowship, or court of assistants.

II. The Hudson's Bay company, incorporated by Charles the Second, in 1670, carry on a considerable trade to all places within Hudson's Streights and Bay, where they have several factories, to which the natives bring their furs, skins, and other commodities, in exchange for the commodities of England. This corporation is governed by a governor, a deputy-governor, and seven assistants, and has a handsome hall in Fenchurch-street, built of brick.

III. The Russia company was first incorporated by queen Mary, in 1555, and not only impowered to carry on an exclusive trade to all parts of the Russian empire, but to all such countries as they should discover in those northern parts: their privileges were confirmed by parliament, and enlarged by king James the First, in 1614. The affairs of the company are managed by a governor, four consuls, and four and twenty assistants.

IV. The Turkey or Levant company was first incorporated by queen Elizabeth in 1579; and its privileges were augmented and confirmed by king James the First who impowered the members to trade to all parts of the Levant. The affairs of this company are managed by a governor, a deputy-governor, and eighteen assistants.

V. The East-India company was first incorporated by queen Elizabeth, in 1601; but Oliver Cromwell, in the beginning of his usurpation, laid open the trade, upon a supposition, that it would be of advantage to the nation; but in 1657, the separate trade having proved fatal to the undertakers, they were, for the good of the whole, united to the company by the legislature. In the year 1698, a new East-India company was established by act of parliament, by virtue of which the old company was to have been dissolved after the expiration of a certain term; but by the good offices of friends to both, and for their mutual interests, the two companies were joined in 1702, and have ever since been stiled the united company of merchants trading to the East-Indies. They have a governor, a deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, chosen annually. They have a house in Leadenhall-street, which was rebuilt in 1726, and is a spacious, handsome, and very convenient structure.

VI. The Royal African company was first incorporated in 1588, by queen Elizabeth, for trading to the African coast. It was incorporated a second time by king Charles the Second, with an exclusive power to trade all along the coast of Africa, from the port of Saltee, in South Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope, during 1000 years. Upon this, the company erected and settled several forts and factories; but the trade being laid open by parliament, in 1697, the company was disabled from supporting them. For this reason it was enacted, that all private traders to Africa should pay the company 10l. per cent. for that purpose, but the sum produced was so deficient, that in 1730 the parliament found it necessary to grant 100,000l. for keeping up the fortresses, which sum has ever since been occasionally continued by parliamentary grants. The affairs of this company are managed by a governor, a sub-governor, a deputy, and thirty-six directors.

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VII. The South Sea company was incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1710, the ninth of queen Anne, in consideration of its paying off a debt of 9,177,967 l. 15 s. 4 d. due from the government, and not provided for by parliament. It was intended for carrying on a trade to the south sea, and for the encouragement of the fishery; and by another act the following year, after the discharge of the debt due to the company from the government, it was made perpetual. In the year 1714, the capital of the company, upon lending the government an additional sum of 822,032 l. 4 s. 8 d. was enlarged by act of parliament to ten millions, for which the members received interest at six per cent. In the year 1720, an act of parliament passed to enable the company to increase their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts, and to raise money for the discharge of sundry national incumbrances. By the several acts used on this occasion, the capital stock of the company was increased, by subscriptions, to 33,543,263 l. 8 s. 3 d. The company has a governor, sub-governor, and thirty directors; and the house, which is the best of the kind in London, is a spacious building, of stone and brick, and stands between Threadneedle-street and Broad-street.

There are two incorporated companies which insure ships at sea, both established in the reign of king George the First, one is called the Royal Exchange Insurance company, whose office is kept in a part of that building; and the other is the London Insurance company, whose office is kept in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange.

There are also several offices established in this city for insuring houses and goods from fire: these offices keep a number of servants in constant pay, to assist in quenching fires; these servants are called fire-men, and are distinguished by silver badges, with the arms of the offices to which they belong; and that water may never be wanting, the large wooden subterraneous pipes, that supply the city with water from the Thames and the New River, are perforated at proper distances, and stopped with a plug, which is called a fire plug; and which, being drawn out, immediately lets the water into the street by a copious stream, which issues with such force, that it rises near a foot, in a jet not less than four inches diameter. Of these plugs the parish officers keep the keys; and that every one may know where they are, the two letters F. P. are painted in large black characters on a white ground, in some conspicuous part of the house that stands next them.

There are also several offices for the insurance of lives, where, in consideration of a small annual sum, paid during the life of a certain person, a considerable sum is paid at such person's death.

By a list of the ships that belonged to this city in the year 1732, taken from the general register at the custom-house, it appears, that the total number of vessels was 1417, and of the men employed to navigate them, 21,797: it also appears, that from Christmas 1727, to Christmas 1728, the number of British ships that arrived in London from ports beyond the sea, amounted to 1,839; of foreign ships, 213; of coasters, 6,837, and in the whole, 8,889, and yet, prodigious as this number is, it has greatly increased.

WESTMINSTER, the second division of this vast metropolis, derives its name from a *minster* or abbey, called *Westminster*, on account of its situation in respect of St. Paul's cathedral in the city of London, which was formerly called *Eastminster*.

That district, which anciently included the city of Westminster, stands at the distance of one mile westward of the city of London, and contains only two parishes, those of St. Margaret and St. John, besides two chapels of ease. It forms a triangle, of which one side extends along the Thames, from Whitehall to Millbank, another from Millbank to the west end of a park called St. James's Park, and the third from the west end of the park to Whitehall, the whole being about two miles in circumference.

The city of Westminster, by an act of parliament passed in the twenty-seventh year of queen Elizabeth, is governed by a high steward, an officer of great state and dignity, who is commonly one of the first peers of the realm, and is chosen for life, by the dean and chapter of a collegiate church in this city, dedicated to St. Peter, and called the abbey church; an under steward, who likewise holds his office for life, is nominated by the high steward, and confirmed by the dean; and an high bailiff, whose office is also for life, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high steward. Besides these officers, here are sixteen burgesses and as many assistants, and a high constable, chosen by the burgesses at the court leet, which is held by the high steward or his deputy. Out of the sixteen burgesses two chief burgesses are chosen, one for each of two precincts, into which Westminster is divided. The high steward, or his deputy, presides as chairman at the quarter sessions of this city and its liberties. The high bailiff is a person always supposed to be conversant in the law; he has the power of a sheriff, summons juries, presides over all the bailiffs of this city, and liberties, superintends elections for members of parliament, and sits next the under steward in court, where he receives all the fines and forfeitures to his own use; the two chief burgesses sit next him. Other inferior officers are a town clerk, an afferour, and a crier.

The dean and chapter are invested with an ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction within the liberties of Westminster, St. Martins le Grand, near Cheapside, in the city of London, and some towns in Essex, which are exempted both from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury.

In queen Elizabeth's time, Westminster had but four parish churches, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's in the Fields, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's Danes; but now, besides the two parish churches of St. Margaret and St. John, the original district of the city, it has seven churches, St. Clement's Danes, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover Square.

St. Margaret's church was founded by Edward the Confessor, since which time it has been frequently rebuilt and repaired; and in 1735, it was not only repaired, but its tower was cased, at the expence of 3,500*l.* granted by parliament, in consideration of its being the church where the house of commons attend divine service on state holidays, as the peers do at Westminster Abbey.

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In the east end of this church is a window curiously painted, with the history of the crucifixion, together with the figures of several apostles and saints, finely executed. It belonged formerly to a private chapel at Copt-Hall, near Epping, in Essex, and was purchased by the officers of this parish a few years ago, for four hundred guineas.

The church of St. John the Evangelist was built in 1728, and is remarkable only for having sunk while it was building, which occasioned an alteration in the plan. On the north and south sides of this church are magnificent porticos, supported by vast stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful stone tower and pinnacle: these additions were erected that the whole might sink equally, and owe their magnitude to the same cause. The parts of this building are held together by iron bars, which cross even the isles.

The most remarkable structure in Westminster is the abbey church of St. Peter. The earliest mention of a church and convent here, is about the year 850, when the convent was destroyed by the Danes. It was however rebuilt by king Edgar, and enlarged by Edward the Confessor; and the present magnificent structure was erected in the time of king Henry the Third. It suffered much by fire in 1274, but was repaired by Edward the First, Edward the Second, and the abbats. In 1700, this church being much decayed, the parliament granted money for repairing it, as it has done often since.

The form of the abbey church is that of a long cross; its length is 489 feet, and the breadth of the west front 66 feet; the length of the cross isle is 189 feet, and the height of the roof 92 feet. At the west end are two towers: the nave and cross isle are supported by fifty slender pillars of Sussex marble, about twelve feet and a half asunder, besides pilasters. There are ninety-four windows in the upper and lower ranges, all which, with the arches, roofs, and doors, are in the ancient Gothic taste. The inside of this church is much better executed than the outside; the perspective is good, particularly that of the grand isle: the choir, from which there is an ascent by several steps, to a fine altar-piece, is paved lozengewise with black and white marble, and has twenty-eight stalls on the north, as many on the south, and eight at the west end.

In this church, which is the depositary of our illustrious dead, there are twelve sepulchral chapels, containing several ancient and curious monuments of the kings, queens, and nobility of this country: these are the chapels of Edward the Confessor, Henry the Seventh, St. Benedict, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. John Baptist, St. Erasmus, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, St. Andrew, and St. Blaise. Besides the monuments contained in those chapels, there are many worth observation in the several isles of this church, in memory of our poets, philosophers, heroes, and patriots.

Near the abbey church is the king's school, usually called Westminster school. It was originally founded in 1070, and founded a second time by queen Elizabeth, in 1560, whence it is sometimes called the Queen's college, for a head master, a second master, and forty scholars, who are called king's scholars, and fitted for the university; they are provided with all necessaries except cloathing, of



which they have only a gown once a-year. This is now become one of the greatest schools in the kingdom; it has not only a first and second master, but five ushers; and besides the boys upon the foundation, here are between three and four hundred young gentlemen, most of them the children of persons of the first fortunes and families in the kingdom. Out of this school six or more boys are elected yearly for Trinity college in Cambridge, and Christ's Church in Oxford.

Near the west gate of the abbey church, is a building called the Gate-house, which is used as a prison, both for debtors and felons, and was erected in the time of king Edward the Third.

In a place called Tothill-fields, in the parish of St. Margaret, there is a bride-well or work-house; and in the same parish, an hospital, founded by king Charles the First, for poor orphans, besides ten alms-houses, and six charity schools.

On the north-east side of the abbey church, is an old Gothic building, called Westminster-hall, first built by William Rufus, as an addition to a royal palace there, and afterwards rebuilt by king Richard the Second, in the year 1397. It is reckoned one of the largest rooms in Europe, being 270 feet long, 74 feet broad, and 90 feet high, supported only by buttresses, without one pillar; the roof is timber, and was a few years ago slated, the old covering of lead being thought too heavy: the pavement is of stone. In this spacious room the kings of England have generally held their coronation, and other solemn, feasts. It is generally used for the trial of peers; and here, ever since the reign of Henry the Third, the three great courts of chancery, king's bench, and common pleas, have been generally held at the four terms of the year; and the court of exchequer is held above stairs.

Adjoining to the south-east angle of Westminster-hall, is a building formerly called St. Stephen's chapel, from its having been dedicated to St. Stephen: it was founded by king Stephen, and in 1347, rebuilt by king Edward the Third, who converted it to a collegiate church; but ever since it was surrendered to Edward the Sixth, it has been used for the assembly of the representatives of the commons of England, and is now generally called the house of commons. It is a neat room, capable of holding 600 persons, and has commodious apartments about it, as the speaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices. The benches for the members, which gradually ascend one above another, as in a theatre, are covered with green cloth; the floor is matted, and there are wainscot galleries around it, sustained by cantilevers adorned with carved work, where strangers are often permitted to sit and hear the debates.

Adjoining to Westminster-hall, on the south side, is an edifice called the house of lords, or the house of peers, from being the place where the peers of Great Britain assemble in parliament. This house stands south and north, as that of the commons does east and west. It is an oblong room, somewhat less than that in which the commons meet, and is hung with fine old tapestry, with historical figures, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588; the gift of the States of Holland to queen Elizabeth. Here is a throne

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for the king, with seats on the right and left for such princes of the blood as are peers of the realm. Before the throne are three broad seats, stuffed with wool; on the first of which, next to the throne, sits the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, who is speaker of the house of peers; and on the other two sit the judges, the master of the rolls, or the masters in chancery, who attend occasionally to be consulted in points of law. The two archbishops sit at some distance from the throne, on the right hand, and the other bishops in a row under them. The benches for the lords spiritual and temporal are covered with red cloth; and there is a bar across the house, at the end opposite to the throne.

Adjoining to the House of Lords is an apartment called the Prince's Chamber, where the king is robed when he comes to the house; and there are other apartments in which the peers put on their robes.

Between the House of Lords and the House of Commons is an apartment called the Court of Requests, where such as have business in either house attend.

Another apartment, called the Painted Chamber, stands also between both houses: This is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bed-chamber, and the room in which the parliaments were anciently opened. Conferences are often held here between the two houses, or their committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the house of commons to come up without being crowded.

But the principal public building in Westminster is a bridge called Westminster-Bridge, built over the Thames, from a place called the Woolstaple, near New Palace-yard, to the opposite shore. It is accounted one of the finest bridges in the world, and extends in length from wharf to wharf 1223 feet, being full 300 feet longer than London Bridge. It is forty-four feet wide, a commodious foot way being allowed for passengers on each side, of about seven feet broad, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad moorstones. The intermediate space is sufficient to admit three carriages and two horses to go abreast. This bridge consists of thirteen large and two small arches, with fourteen intermediate piers: Each pier terminates with a salient right angle against the stream, both upward and downward: the two middle piers are each seventeen feet wide, at the springing of the arches, and contain 3000 cubic feet, or near 200 tons of solid stone; and the others decrease in width equally on each side, by one foot. The arches of this bridge are all semicircular, and spring from about two feet above low-water-mark. The middle arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the rest decrease in width equally on each side by four feet. There are semi-octangular towers, which form recesses in the foot-way. The whole is lighted by lamps, and fenced on each side with a wall and balustrade.

The free water-way under the arches of this bridge is 870 feet; so that there is no sensible fall of water.

The first stone was laid the 29th of January 1738--9; the building was finished the 10th of November 1750, and the bridge opened the 17th following.

On the bank of the Thames, at the confines of St Margaret's parish, and next to those of St. Martin's in the Fields, was a palace called Whitehall, originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the year 1243. It afterwards came to the archbishops of York; whence it was called York Place, and continued to be the city residence of the archbishops, till it was purchased by king Henry the Eighth of cardinal Wolsey, in 1530; then it became the place of residence for the court, and continued so till the year 1697, when by accidental fire it was all burnt down, except the part called the Banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by king James the First, according to a design of Inigo Jones. This Banqueting-house is an elegant and magnificent structure, built of hewn stone, adorned with an upper and lower range of pillars, of the Ionic and Composite orders: the capitals are enriched with fruit and foliage; and between the columns are the windows. The roof is covered with lead, and surrounded with a balustrade. The Banqueting-house chiefly consists of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high, and a proportionable length and breadth. The ceiling is painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Rubens. It is now used only as a chapel-royal, and the rest of the house serves for state offices.

Opposite to the Banqueting-house is a modern edifice, in a very good manner, called the Horse-guards, from the king's horse-guards, who, while his majesty resides at St. James's palace, do duty here, two at a time being constantly mounted, and compleatly armed, under two slope porches, detached from the building, and erected to shelter them from the weather. This structure consists of a center and two wings. In the center is an arched passage into St. James's Park; and the building over this has a pediment, on which are the king's arms cut in bas relief. The wing on each side of this center is a pavilion, and in the middle rises a cupola: the wings are plainer than the center, and consist each of a front, projecting a little, with ornamented windows, in the principal story, and a plain one in the sides; each has its pediment, with a circular window in the center.

Near the Horse-guards is the Treasury, under the government of five lords commissioners, one of whom is called first lord of the treasury: under these are two joint secretaries, four chief clerks, and sixteen under clerks, with other officers. This building fronts the Parade in St. James's Park, and consists of three stories. It has a court on the inside, surrounded with buildings. The office of trade and plantations is also kept here, under the government of eight commissioners, and other officers, whose business it is to examine the custom-house accounts of all the goods exported and imported to and from the several parts of the kingdom; in order to discover the advantages and disadvantages of the trade of this nation with other kingdoms and states, in regard to the balance of trade; and also to benefit our plantations, by promoting their trade, and encouraging such branches as are most conducive to their respective interests, as well as that of the kingdom in general.

The church of St. Martin was so called from having been dedicated to St. Martin: It is also distinguished by the name of St. Martin's in the Fields, from its situation, which was formerly a field, with only a few houses about it; though now it is nearly in the center of that vast mass of buildings which has connected Westminster with London, and runs out collaterally to a very great extent. The church

church of St. Martin being decayed, was rebuilt by Henry the Eighth: it was afterwards rebuilt by king James the First; but not being large enough to accommodate the inhabitants, it was augmented in 1607, at the charge of Prince Henry, eldest son of James the First, and several of the nobility: but after many expensive reparations, it was entirely taken down in 1720, according to an act of parliament, and a new church begun, which was finished in 1726. This is an elegant edifice, built of stone. It has a noble portico on the west front, of Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, in which are the royal arms cut in bas relief. The ascent to this portico is by a flight of very long steps. The length of this church is about 140 feet, the breadth 60, and the height 45: it has a fine arched roof, sustained by Corinthian stone columns. The steeple has a beautiful spire, and one of the best rings of bells in London. The parish of St. Martin, which is supposed to have been originally taken out of St. Margaret's, has so increased both in houses and inhabitants, that it is now one of the largest and most populous in the bills of mortality: and though the parishes of St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's Hanover Square, have been taken out of it, the number of its houses is computed at no less than 4000.

The Admiralty-office is in this parish, and is a magnificent structure, built with brick and stone. The east front has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, supported by four very large stone pillars. Besides a hall, and other common rooms, here are seven spacious houses for seven commissioners of the Admiralty. The wall before the court has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner: a piazza, consisting of beautiful columns, runs almost from one end to the other, and each side of the gate is ornamented with a sea-horse, not ill cut in stone. In this office are transacted all affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the admiralty; admirals, captains, and other naval officers are nominated, and orders issued for the trial of those who have failed in their duty.

In the parish of St. Martin, where several capital streets terminate is a large opening called Charing-cross, from one of the *crosses* which king Edward the First caused to be erected in memory of his queen Eleanor, and *Charing*, the name of a village which stood on the spot where the cross was built. The cross continued till the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, when it was entirely destroyed by the fanatics, as a monument of popish superstition; but after the restoration, an equestrian statue of king Charles the First was set up in its stead: this statue still remains; it is of brass, and very finely executed. It stands on a pedestal seventeen feet high, and is secured by a pallisade, inclosing an area of thirty feet diameter, which is elevated about twelve inches above the street.

Near Charing-cross, upon the east side, is Northumberland-house, so called from its having been in possession of the earls of Northumberland for more than a hundred years. It was originally built in the reign of king James the First, by Henry Howard earl of Northampton, and is almost the only house of the ancient nobility remaining in London. It originally consisted of three sides only, but is now a spacious quadrangle, with a large garden and fine walks behind it, extending almost to the Thames.

Near Charing-crofs, on the north fide, is a place called the Mews, now containing ftables for the king's horfes. *Mews* is a name given to places where hawks are kept, and is derived from *Mew*, a term ufed among falconers, fignifying to *moult*, or *caft feathers*; and this place was ufed for the accommodation of the king's falconers and hawks, fo early as the year 1377; but the king's ftables at Lomefbury, now called Bloomsbury, being deftroyed by fire in the year 1537, king Henry the Eighth caufed the hawks to be removed, and the Mews to be enlarged, and fitted up for his horfes; and it has continued to be the king's ftables ever fince. The building confifts of a quadrangle; which being greatly decayed, the north fide was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by king George the Second, in the year 1732.

Near the Mews are a public fchool and library, belonging to St. Martin's parifh. This fchool was endowed, and the library well furnifhed with books, in the reign of king James the Second, by Dr. Tennifon, then minifter in this parifh, and afterwards archbifhop of Canterbury.

In the parifh of St. Martin is an old building, called St. James's houfe, to which the court removed upon the burning of Whitehall in 1697; and it has continued to be the refidence of our kings ever fince. An hofpital, founded by the citizens of London before the Conqueft, for fourteen leprous maids, formerly flood on this fpot; and from this hofpital the palace, which was built by king Henry the Eighth, foon after the general diffolution, derived its name. It is an irregular building, of a mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hofpital was converted to the ufe of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar exempted from all epifcopal jurifdiction. The fervice of the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that end there belongs to it a dean, a lord almoner, a fubdean, forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family, twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organifts, ten children, a ferjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the veftry, and a bell-ringer.

When this palace was built, it abutted in the fouth-weft upon an uncultivated fwampy tract of ground, which the king inclofed, and converted into a park, called from the palace St. James's Park: he alfo laid it out into walks, and collected the water into one body. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by Charles the Second, who planted it with lime trees, and formed a beautiful vifta, near half a mile in length, called the Mall, from its being adapted to a play at bowls fo called. He alfo formed the water into a canal of 100 feet broad, and 2800 feet long, and furnifhed the Park with a decoy, and other ponds for water fowl. This Park, which is near a mile and an half in circumference, and furrounded with magnificent ftructures, is constantly open, and ufed as a thoroughfare by all forts of people. At the eaft end is a fpacious parade for the exercife of the horfe and foot guards.

In a line with St. James's palace, on the eaft fide, is Marlborough-houfe, which belongs to the duke of Marlborough, and is a very large brick edifice, ornamented with ftone, and built in a peculiar tafte. It has two wings, and a very fpacious court before it: the front, which is very extenfive, has only two feries
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of windows: the building is terminated by a balustrade on the top: and the apartments are magnificent, well disposed, and richly furnished.

On the west side of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall and grand canal, stands the Queen's Palace. It was originally known by the name of Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it, in 1703, from the ground, with brick and stone, it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present majesty bought it; and it began to be called the Queen's Palace, from the particular pleasure the Queen expressed in the retirement of this house. It is in every respect a fine building, and not only commands a prospect of St. James's Park in front, but has a park, lately much enlarged, and a canal, belonging to itself behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, from whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a prospect of the adjacent country. It has a spacious court-yard, inclosed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with offices on each side, separated from the mansion-house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of this house has two ranges of pilasters, of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders.

North-west of Buckingham-house, at the south-east corner of Hyde-park, in a fine situation, and a clear and pure air, is a neat plain building, which formerly belonged to Lord Laneshorough, but was, in the year 1733, taken and fitted up by a charitable society, for the reception of the sick and lame, by the name of St. George's hospital. It was first opened for the admission of patients on the first day of January 1734, and has ever since been supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and so well attended and managed, that now it is one of the most flourishing hospitals in the kingdom. The governors of this charity are about 300.

Near St. George's Hospital is a Lock Hospital, erected for the reception of persons afflicted with venereal disorders, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

Besides many noble private buildings in the parish of St. Martin, that have not been mentioned here, but would in a larger work merit particular notice, this parish contains the following additional public ones; two charity-schools, two alms-houses, a parish work-house, a round-house, and a play-house.

St. James's Church was built in the reign of Charles the Second, at the expence of Henry earl of St. Albans, and other neighbouring inhabitants; and was made parochial by act of parliament in 1685. The building is of brick and stone, about eighty-five feet long, sixty broad, and forty-five feet high, with a handsome steeple 150 feet in height.

St. James's Square is in the parish of St. James's, and is an area of at least four acres, built round chiefly with noblemens houses, in the modern taste. In the middle of the square is a fine basin, surrounded with a gravel walk, and inclosed with an iron palisade.

In a street called Piccadilly, in the parish of St. James's, is Burlington-house, so called from its being the residence of the earls of Burlington: it is fenced from the

the street by a brick wall, about 220 feet in length, in which are three coach-gates. The front of the house is of stone, and is remarkable for the beauty of the design and workmanship. It has two wings, joined by a circular colonnade of the Doric order. The front was built by the late earl of Burlington: the apartments are in a fine taste; and the stair-case painted with great spirit, by Seb. Ricci. Behind the house is a spacious garden.

In Piccadilly are several other magnificent houses, as Sunderland-house, Devonshire-house, and two new houses, one erected by the earl of Bath, and the other by the earl of Egremont. In this parish there are two chapels of ease, three charity-schools, two squares, two markets, part of a third, and a workhouse for the parish poor.

The Church of St. George the Martyr is a beautiful structure, near a square called Hanover square. This was one of the fifty new churches erected within the bills of mortality, by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne. The ground for the church was given by the late lieutenant-general Stewart, who also left 4000 l. to the parish, towards erecting and endowing a charity-school; which, by the additional benefactions and subscriptions of the parishioners, is become very considerable. In this parish are four chapels of ease, a workhouse for the poor, and a market for meat and herbage.

Here are two spacious quadrangles of magnificent houses, called Hanover and Grosvenor Squares. Hanover Square consists of an area of about two acres: Grosvenor Square contains about five acres, and is laid out with gravel and green walks, and quickset bushes. It is inclosed with a balustrade upon a dwarf wall, and adorned in the center with a gilt equestrian statue of king George the First, on a pedestal.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor's Square, in this parish, is a Lying-in Hospital, for unmarried as well as married women. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and any woman recommended by a governor or subscriber is received, and provided with assistance, and all necessaries, during the last stage of her pregnancy, and the month of lying-in.

Near Oxford road, in this parish, is a plain but commodious brick building, called the Middlesex Hospital, for the reception of the sick and lame, and for lying-in married women. The first institution of this charity was in August 1745, in two houses adjoining to each other, in Windmill street, Tottenham-court road, in this neighbourhood: but the number of patients greatly increasing, this building was begun in 1755. The apartments for the reception of lying-in women are remote from those for the sick and lame. This Hospital is supported by charitable contributions. The number of beds at present is sixty-four; and the number of patients admitted, from the first institution to the beginning of June 1751, is 15,039, of whom 1829 were sick and lame, 11,785 were out-patients, and 1425 lying-in women.

St. Anne's parish being taken out of St. Martin's parish, by act of parliament in 1678, a church, dedicated to St. Anne, was finished in 1686, of brick and stone. The great ornaments of this parish are two squares, one called Soho Square, and the other Leicester Square. Soho Square is an area, of three acres,
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surrounded with high palisades, inclosing a garden, in which is a statue of king Charles the Second, erected on a pedestal, placed in the middle of a small basin. At his feet lie the representation of the four principal rivers in England, the Thames, the Severn, the Tine, and the Humber. The north and west sides of Leicester Square are in this parish. Leicester Square is an area of between two and three acres: on the north side is Saville-house, the winter residence of his present majesty, while prince of Wales; and adjoining to that is Leicester-house, the residence of the princess dowager of Wales. This square is inclosed with iron rails, and in the center is a gilt equestrian statue of king George the Second, on a high pedestal.

The greatest part of the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden was anciently a garden, belonging to the abbat and convent of Westminster, and was then properly called *Convent-garden*, a name since corrupted into *Covent*, and sometimes *Common-garden*. In 1552, king Edward the Sixth gave it to John earl of Bedford, together with a field near it, formerly called the Seven acres, but now being turned into a long street, it is called Long-acre.

In 1640, Francis earl of Bedford erected a chapel for the use of his tenants in and about Covent-garden, which chapel is now the parish church; and in 1645 this precinct was separated, by act of parliament, from the parish of St. Martin's, and constituted an independant parish. The church was built by Inigo Jones, and is esteemed, by the best judges, one of the most simple and perfect pieces of architecture in the world. In the front is a plain portico of the Tuscan order: the columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large. This portico is defended by an iron palisade, and iron gates, the gift of the duke of Bedford. But what is most singular in the building is, that it has no pillars to support the roof, nor any tower, or bells to ring in peal. On each side of the front is a gate suitable to the structure.

There is a square before the church, called Covent-garden market, of which the church forms almost all the west side. This square contains about three acres of ground, and is the best market in England for herbs, fruit and flowers. It is surrounded by a wooden rail, and a column is erected in the middle of it, on the top of which are four sun-dials. There is a magnificent piazza on the north and east sides of this square, designed by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round it, according to the plan of this celebrated architect, would render it, beyond dispute, one of the finest squares in Europe.

There are two charity-schools in this parish, a theatre called Covent-garden play-house, and a roundhouse.

Next to the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden is that of St. Mary le Strand, the church of which parish was called *St. Mary le Strand*, from its having been built in a capital street called the *Strand*, and dedicated to St. Mary. This is one of the 50 new churches that were erected within the bills of mortality by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, and the first of them that was finished. It is a good, though not a very extensive piece of architecture. At the entrance on the west side is an ascent by a flight of steps, cut in the sweep of a circle: these lead to a circular

lar portico of Ionic columns, covered with a dome, which is crowned with a vase: the columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners; and in the intercolumniations are niches handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order: between these are the windows, placed over the niches: these columns are supported on pedestals, and have pilasters behind, with arches sprung from them: and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top of the church, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light, though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals.

The most remarkable building in this parish is a royal palace called Somerset-house, built by the duke of Somerset, uncle to king Edward the Sixth, upon whose attainder it fell to the crown; and Anne of Denmark, queen to king James the First, kept her court here, whence it was called Denmark-house during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of the founder. It was the residence of queen Catharine, dowager of king Charles the Second, and was settled on the late queen Caroline, in case she had survived his late majesty. It consists of several courts, and has a garden behind situated on the bank of the Thames. The front towards the Strand is adorned with columns and entablature of the Doric order. The first court is a handsome quadrangle, built on all sides with free-stone. On the south side is a piazza, before the great hall or guard-room. Beyond this are other courts, which lie on a descent towards the garden and the Thames; and on the side of the river, king Charles the Second added a magnificent structure of free stone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. This new building contains the royal apartments, which command a beautiful prospect of the river, and the country beyond it. The garden was adorned with statues, shady walks, and a bowling-green: but as none of the royal family have resided here since queen Catharine, several of the officers of the court, and its dependants, are permitted to lodge in it; and great part of it has been lately used as barracks for soldiers and recruits. The garden is totally ruined, and the apartments are become suitable to their new guests.

The parish next to St. Mary le Strand is St. Clement's Danes, so called from its church, which is supposed to be dedicated to pope Clement the First, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of the Roman emperor Trajan, and to be the church, or else the common coemetery of the Danes in London. A church has been situated in this place ever since the year 700 at least; but the present structure was begun in 1680. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of the best of all that were built before the fifty new churches. It is built of stone, has two series of windows, the lower plain, and the upper well ornamented, and the termination is by an Attic, the pilasters of which are crowned with vases. On the south side is a portico, covered with a dome, supported by Ionic columns; and opposite to this is another. It has a beautiful steeple, carried to a great height.

In this parish there are three inns of chancery, Clement's Inn, New Inn, and Lyon's Inn.

Clement's

Clement's Inn is so called from its situation in the neighbourhood of St. Clement's church; it belongs to the Inner Temple, and consists of a hall and three courts, where the students of the law have had lodgings ever since the year 1478.

New Inn was so called in contradistinction to an old inn which belonged to this society, in Sea-coal Lane, near Fleet-ditch. It is situated in Wych-street, and joins to Clement's Inn. It is spacious and airy, consisting only of one well-built court, with a handsome hall, and small garden. This Inn belongs to the Middle Temple, and is governed by a treasurer and twelve ancients.

Lyon's Inn is opposite to New Inn, and is said to have been in possession of the students and practitioners of the law, ever since the year 1420. It belongs to the Inner Temple.

In this parish is an excellent market for butcher's meat, poultry, and all sorts of garden stuff. It is called Clare-market, from the family of Clare, dukes of Newcastle, who were the original proprietors of it.

Exeter Exchange is one of the most remarkable buildings in this parish. It had its name from its situation in the place where formerly the mansion-house of the earls of Exeter stood. It is a large building, erected for the benefit of trade, and consisting of a lower and upper floor. The lower floor is laid out into little shops, ranged on each side a long room; and the upper one is now used for auctions, and other such purposes.

Near Exeter Exchange is an ancient building, called the Savoy, from Peter earl of Savoy and Richmond, who first erected a house here in 1245. This house afterwards came into the possession of the friars of Montjoy, of whom queen Eleanor, wife of king Henry the Third, purchased it for her son Henry duke of Lancaster. The duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it at an immense expence: and in the reign of Edward the Third this was reckoned one of the finest palaces in England; but in 1381 it was burnt to the ground, with all its sumptuous furniture, by the Kentish rebels, under Wat Tyler. Henry the Seventh began to rebuild it in its present form, for an hospital for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but the hospital was suppressed by Edward the Sixth, who granted its furniture, together with 700 l. a-year of its revenues, to the hospitals of Christ's church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell. The Savoy has ever since belonged to the crown, and consists of a large edifice, built with free-stone and flint, in which detachments of the king's guards lie, where they have a prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and lodgings for recruits. A part of the Savoy was allotted by king William the Third to the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, which was the ancient chapel or church of the hospital.

Besides the cities and liberties of London and Westminster, which have been now described, there is a suburb to the north of vast extent, running the whole length of both: this must next be traced, beginning at the west, and proceeding eastward to the end.

The next parish to the liberties of Westminster, on the east, is that of St. Giles in the Fields. The church of this parish was built in 1734, and is one of
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the most simple and elegant modern structures in London. It is built of Portland stone, with a steeple 165 feet high.

In this parish is one of the largest and most beautiful squares in London, if not in Europe, called Lincoln's Inn-Fields. It was originally laid out by the celebrated Inigo Jones: the area contains about ten acres, in the middle of which is a basin of water, surrounded with grass and gravel walks, encompassed with an iron palisade, fixed upon a stone plinth. This square is bounded on the north, west, and south, with spacious and elegant buildings, and to the east with the wall of Lincoln's Inn-gardens. Between these bounds and the palisades, is a spacious avenue for carriages, and a path for foot passengers, paved with broad flat stones, and secured by posts at proper distances.

In Brownlow-street, Long Acre, in this parish, is a lying-in hospital, supported by charitable contributions, for the relief of pregnant poor women, where such married women as are objects of charity, are amply provided with commodious apartments and beds, good nursing, plain suitable diet, proper medicines, and the advice and assistance of gentlemen of skill and experience in midwifery, as well as the attendance of midwives, in the last stage of their pregnancy, and during the month of lying-in.

There are in this parish two charity schools, an alms-house, a work-house for the poor, and other charitable foundations.

The church of St. George, Bloomsbury, is one of the fifty new churches erected by act of parliament, and is distinguished from all the rest by standing south and north, and by the statue of king George the First at the top of its spire.

In this parish is the British Museum, formerly called Montague House, from having been the residence of the dukes of Montague. It was built in 1677; and in 1753, the parliament having passed an act for purchasing the museum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, and the collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford, called the Harleian Library, for the use of the public, twenty-six trustees were appointed and incorporated, in order to provide a repository for these and some other collections, which repository was to be called the British Museum. These trustees elected fifteen other trustees, and having bought Montague house, repaired and fitted it up for the reception of these collections. They also appointed proper officers to superintend the museum, and having ordained certain statutes with respect of the use of the collection contained in it, the public were admitted to view it in 1757.

The British Museum is a large and magnificent building, and has a garden of near eight acres behind it. The collection of Sir Hans Sloane consists of a very great number of natural and artificial curiosities, valuable remains of antiquity, and a large library, which, together, cost the proprietor 50,000 l. It was purchased by parliament for 20,000 l. 10,000 l. was paid for lord Oxford's manuscripts, 10,000 l. more was laid out for the purchase of Montague House, 15,000 l. was spent in repairs, alterations, and conveniences, and 30,000 l. was vested in the public funds, for supplying salaries for officers, and other necessary expences.

In this parish is a square of about three acres, called Bloomsbury Square, with many fine houses: the north side is entirely taken up with Bedford House, which was designed by Inigo Jones, and is an elegant structure. The area of this square is surrounded with iron rails. Near the square is a good market, called Bloomsbury market.

St. George's church, Queen Square, another of the fifty new churches, is a plain building, erected in 1723, and was formerly a chapel of ease to St. Andrew's church, in Holborn.

In this parish are two very fine squares, each consisting of about four acres: one is called Queen Square, and is inclosed with very good houses on all sides, except the north, where it lies open to the fields, which renders it very airy and pleasant. The other square is Red Lion Square, and is railed in, and adorned with an obelisk in the center.

In Great Ormond-street, in this parish, is Powis-House, thus called from its having been the town residence of the duke of Powis. It is reckoned one of the most beautiful buildings in and about London.

In Lamb's Conduit Fields, in this parish, is a large and commodious structure called the Foundling Hospital, for the reception of exposed and deserted children. It consists of two wings, and a chapel in the center, and is built of brick. Before the hospital is a large piece of ground, on each side of which is a colonnade of great length, which also extends towards two gates, separated by a massy pier, in such a manner, that coaches may pass and repass at the same time; and on each side of the gates is a door for persons on foot. The area between the outer gate and the hospital is adorned with grass plats, gravel walks, and lamps, erected upon handsome posts; and behind it are two handsome gardens.

This laudable charity was first projected by several eminent merchants, in the reign of queen Anne, who proposed to erect an hospital for the reception of deserted infants, and to employ them in such a manner, as to render them useful members of society; they proposed a subscription, and solicited a charter, and though they did not succeed at that time, some of them left large sums for the use of such an hospital, in case it should ever be erected.

This circumstance coming to the knowledge of Mr. Thomas Coram, a commander of a ship in the merchants service, he applied himself to solicit a charter for the establishment of such a charity; and with unwearied assiduity, spent the remainder of his life in promoting this design.

Having obtained a recommendation of his scheme, from several persons of distinction, he procured not only a large subscription to carry on the building, but, upon a petition to the king, his majesty granted a charter for establishing this hospital, dated the 17th of October, 1739; and afterwards an act of parliament was obtained to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by his majesty, to the governors and guardians of the hospital.

As the building an hospital would necessarily take up much time, the govern-
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nors hired a large house in Hatton Garden; nurfes were provided, and it was resolved that fixty children should be admitted, which was accordingly done, on the 25th of March 1741. The foundation of the hospital being laid the 16th of September, 1742, one wing was finished in 1745, upon which the children were removed from the house in Hatton Garden, to the new hospital. A chapel being now much wanted, the first stone of one was laid the first day of May, 1747, and the building was compleated on the 29th of March, 1749.

The general court being informed of the increafe of benefactions to this charity, and of the great number of children already in it, were of opinion, that the boys should be kept separate from the girls; for which end they gave directions for building the other wing of the hospital; and by the diligence of the governors, and the bounty of the public, the whole was compleated before the first of January, 1753. The governors however found it necessary to limit the number of children taken in. But on the 10th of March, 1756, they petitioned the parliament for pecuniary assistance, that they might enlarge their plan: upon this, the parliament granted them 10,000 l. and ordered, that all children under two months old, that should be brought before the 31st of December then next, should be admitted. On the 17th of January, 1757, the parliament granted them the farther sum of 30,000 l. and ordered, that all children, under six months old, that should be brought before the 1st of January 1758, should be admitted. From the time this charity was made general, about 6,000 infants were annually received; but it appearing, that nearly one third of them died at nurse, and that further assistance, to a still larger amount, would be necessary, the parliament, either because the institution was not thought to answer its end, which was the preservation of life, or because the necessary sums were thought too large to burden the public with, ordered the hospital to be shut up on the 25th of March 1760.

Gray's Inn is one of the four principal inns of court, which, though it lies within the limits of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, is yet without the liberties of the city of London. It took its name from a noble and ancient family of the name of Gray, which formerly resided here, and in the reign of Edward the Third, demised it to some students of the law; but it is said to have been afterwards conveyed to the monks of Shene, near Richmond, in Surry, a few miles south-west of London, who leased it to the society of the inn, by which tenure they held it, till the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry the Eighth granted it to them in fee farm, for the same rent which has been paid to the crown ever since.

This inn consists chiefly of two very handsome quadrangles, one of which is called Coney Court, and was built in 1687, and one side of it contains a hall, a chapel, and a library. The hall is a fine old structure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a Gothic building, lately beautified and repaired. The library is well furnished with books in various faculties and languages, for the use of the students. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is a spacious garden, consisting of gravel walks, between lofty trees, of grass-plats, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. The terrace is ascended by a handsome flight of steps.

Lincoln's Inn, another of the four principal inns of court, was originally the palace of Ralph Nevill, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor of England, about the year 1226.

This palace, which also stood in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, without the city, came afterwards into the possession of Henry, earl of Lincoln, who converted it into a court for the students of the law, about the year 1310. From him it was called Lincoln's Inn, and consisted only of what is now called the Old Square, which is entered from Chancery Lane. This square has since received several additional buildings; and now contains, besides buildings for the students, a large hall, where the lord chancellor hears causes in the sittings after term, and a chapel, built in the Gothic stile, upon pillars, by Inigo Jones, in the year 1623: the windows are painted with the figures of many persons mentioned in the sacred writings, at full length, and the arms of several members of the society; and under it there is an ambulatory, or walk, paved with broad stones. In this square is also a good library.

The New Square contains three rows of spacious and elegant buildings; one on the south, one on the east, and one on the west side: the north side is open to a large garden, which has a terrace, commanding Lincoln's Inn Fields, of which it makes one compleat side; the south and west sides are in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, and the east side is in the Liberty of the Rolls.

In the middle of this square is a fluted Corinthian column, which stands in the center of a small basin, surrounded with iron palisades: at the four corners of the base are four boys, through which the water of the basin used to rise, and fall back in a fountain of four jets; and on the top of the column is a sun dial, with four sides. The square is separated from the gardens by iron palisades; and the greatest part of the west side is taken up by the offices belonging to the stamp duty.

St. James's church, Clerkenwell, was part of a church belonging to an ancient priory, dedicated to St. James the Less. This church was rebuilt about the year 1623. Clerkenwell was so called from a celebrated fountain at one end of a green, called Clerkenwell Green, at which the parish clerks of London used to meet annually and exhibit dramatic representations of certain scripture histories, before the lord mayor, citizens, and some of the nobility.

In Cold Bath Fields, in this parish, is a very plain, but neat structure, called the Small Pox Hospital, for the relief of the poor in that disease, being the only hospital of the kind in Europe. It was instituted in 1746, and is supported by voluntary contribution.

It has a house belonging to it, in the lower street of Islington, in this neighbourhood, for preparing such patients as are to be inoculated. The sums received for the support of this hospital, from its first institution, to the 25th of March 1759, amount to 18,926l. There have been received into the house during that time, 3946 patients, who had the small pox the natural way, of whom 2916 have been cured, and 1030 have died; 1698 patients have been inoculated, of whom six only are said to have died.

South-

South-east of St. James's church is a square, called St. John's Square, being built on the site of an hospital or religious house, belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The square, which is of an irregular figure, consists of three piles of building, which form the north, the west, and the east sides. In the east side, near the north end, is the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, which was till lately a chapel of ease to St. James's. The south side consists of the old gateway of the hospital, in form of a castle, with battlements at the top, and a square tower on each side; it is called St. John's Gate, and has been well known these last thirty years as the residence of Mr. Cave, the editor of a monthly pamphlet called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which was the first of the kind ever published in this kingdom, and has been always distinguished by a cut of the old gate printed on the cover of blue paper, in which it is stitched.

In this parish is a building called Hicks's Hall, being the session house for the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. This building had its name from Sir Baptist Hicks, a mercer in Cheapside, and a justice of the peace, who erected it in 1612. Here the grand jury meet eight times a-year, to find bills of indictment against the criminals who are to be tried at the sessions house in the Old Bailey. Hicks's Hall is a plain brick building, with a portico at the entrance.

In this parish are an alms-house, three charity schools, a market for sheepskins, two work-houses, a house of correction, a prison, and the New River water-works.

In the same parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, is an hospital called the *Charterhouse*, which is a corruption of the word *chartreux*, a name formerly used for a *convent* or *priory* of the *Carthusians*. Such a priory this building was, till the dissolution of monasteries, after which it fell to the earl of Suffolk, who disposed of it to Thomas Sutton, Esq; a citizen of London, in the time of king James the First, for 13,000 l. and Mr. Sutton designing it for an hospital, applied to king James for a patent, which he obtained in 1611, and which was confirmed by parliament in 1628. Mr. Sutton having spent 7000 l. more in fitting up the buildings, endowed it by the name of King James's Hospital, with lands to the amount of near 4,500 l. a-year, for the maintenance of eighty gentlemen, merchants or soldiers, who should be fallen into misfortunes, and forty boys, to be instructed in classical learning. The men are provided with handsome apartments, and all the necessaries of life, except cloaths, instead of which each of them is allowed a gown, and 7 l. *per annum*. The boys are also supported in the house, where they have handsome lodgings. Of these boys twenty-nine are at a proper time sent to the university, and have each an allowance there of 20 l. a-year for eight years. Others, who are judged more fit for trade, are put out apprentices, and the sum of 40 l. is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the scholars, there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors.

The pensioners and youths are taken at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation, and are sixteen in number, of whom the king is always one, and the rest are generally noblemen of the first rank. To this hospital belong a master or governor, a preacher, two schoolmasters, a physician, a register,
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a receiver, a treasurer, a manciple, a steward, an auditor, and other officers; and the revenues of it being now increased to upwards of 6,000*l.* a-year, five men and four boys have been added to the original number.

The buildings, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and situation to recommend them. Before them is a handsome square of good houses, called Charterhouse Square, and behind is a large garden: a considerable area in the middle of the square, is inclosed with iron palisades.

The next parish to St. James's, Clerkenwell, is that of St. Luke, so called from the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Luke, and commonly called Old-street church. It is one of the fifty new churches, erected according to act of parliament: it was finished in 1732, and is a noble structure.

In this parish is the Artillery Ground, where the artillery company and trained bands of the city of London are exercised. It consists of eleven acres of ground, walled round, with iron gates, and was demised in the year 1641, to Sir Paul Pindar, and others, in trust, for the artillery company for 139 years, as a military field for erecting an armoury and other offices, which are neatly built of brick.

In Pesthouse Row, in this parish, is an alms-house, founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for six poor members of his company, and endowed with an estate of 40*l.* a-year, of which the company is trustee.

Near Palyn's alms-house, the French have an hospital, erected in 1717, the governors of which were incorporated the year following, by the title of 'The governor and directors of the hospital for the poor French Protestants and their descendants, residing in Great Britain.' Here are upwards of 200 poor men and women, of whom above one half are upon the foundation, and provided with all necessaries at the expence of the hospital; but the rest are paid for by their friends, at 9*l.* a-year each. By this charity a large infirmary is also provided for lunatics: a chaplain, physician, surgeon, and other proper officers, are maintained for this foundation.

In Pesthouse Fields, in this parish, is an house, erected in 1672, by the vicountess Lumley, for the accommodation of six poor women of Aldgate and Bishopsgate parishes, with an allowance of 4*l.* and twelve bushels of coals *per annum*, each.

In Pesthouse Lane is an alms-house, founded, in 1616, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, for ten poor men and women, who receive six-pence a-week each, and every other year a coat or gown.

In George-yard, Old-street, in this parish, an alms-house was erected in 1655, by Susan Amyas of London, widow, for the habitation of eight poor single men or women, who are allowed, as a body, twenty shillings a-year for water, and 6*l.* a-year for coals; each of them has a separate allowance of 4*l.* a-year; and twenty shillings a-year is settled for one of the eight to read prayers every day.

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In this parish there are three charity-schools, one free school, and a work-house for the reception of the poor.

St. Leonard's church, in Shoreditch, is said to have been a place of worship in the time of the Saxons; but the old church being much decayed, the present structure was begun in 1736.

One of the most considerable public buildings in this parish is an hospital called the Haberdashers Alms-house, or Afke's hospital, from its having been erected in 1692, by the company of haberdashers, pursuant to the will of Robert Afke Esq; one of their members, who left 30,000 l. for the building, and the relief of twenty poor members of the company of haberdashers; besides the maintenance and education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the same company. This is a sumptuous edifice of brick and stone, 400 feet long, with an ambulatory in front of 340 feet, under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order. In the middle of the building is a chapel, adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; and under the pediment is a niche, with a statue of the founder. The men, who are all to be single, have each an apartment of three rooms, with proper diet and firing, a gown once in two years, and 3 l. a-year in money. The boys have also a ward to themselves, with all necessaries: their master, who reads prayers twice a-day in the chapel, has, besides a house, 40 l. *per annum*, which, together with the salaries of the clerk, butler, porter, and other domestics, amounts to about 800 l. a-year.

Ironmongers hospital, or, as it is often called, Jefferies's alms-house, is a large handsome building in Kingland road, in this parish. It is built of brick, and is two stories high. It consists of a spacious front, with two wings, and a chapel in the center, and was erected by the company of ironmongers, in 1713, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, formerly lord mayor of London, for the reception of fifty-six poor members of the ironmongers company, who, besides a convenient room and part of a cellar, have each 6 l. a-year, and a gown. A chaplain, who reads prayers every day, has a salary, and a distinct apartment. No man is admitted under fifty-six years of age; and if married, his wife may cohabit with him, and be elected in his room when he dies.

In this parish there are eight alms-houses, two charity-schools, and a large work-house for the poor.

Christ's church in Spittlefields is one of the fifty new churches. The foundation of it was laid in 1723, and it was finished in four years. In this parish there are two French and two English alms-houses, two charity-schools, and a workhouse for the poor.

In the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and near a place called Whitechapel-mount, is a large and commodious brick building, called the London Infirmary, erected very lately by voluntary contributions. This charity was first instituted in November 1740, and is supported by charitable donations, for the relief of all sick persons. For several years the patients were received into four large houses in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, fitted up with 136 beds; but in order to extend and perpetuate the charity, the governors thought fit to erect this building,
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which is properly furnished, and fitted up with about 160 beds, for the reception of patients. The society that supports this charity consists of a president, two vice-presidents, and a treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable benefactors. By giving thirty guineas, or more, at one time, a person becomes a governor for life; and those who subscribe five guineas or more a-year, are governors during such subscriptions.

The building in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, which was formerly the London Infirmary, is now applied to the reception of penitent prostitutes, and is called the Magdalen-house. It is a plain neat structure, with a wall, and a small area before it. To prevent these penitents from being exposed to public view, the windows next the street are concealed by wood work, sloping up from the bottom of each, so as to admit the light only at the top: the sides are also inclosed. This excellent charity commenced in the year 1758.

In a street called Rosemary-lane, in this parish, is a daily fair, commonly known by the name of Rag-fair; and here is a large building called the Exchange, where great sums of money are returned in old cloaths.

In the parish of St. Mary are two free schools, two alms-houses, a court of record, a prison, and a workhouse for the poor.

Near the Tower of London is a church dedicated to St. Catharine, which anciently belonged to an hospital founded by Matilda, consort to king Stephen. This church, which is a very antique building, is still collegiate, and has a master and three brethren, who have 40 l. three sisters, who have 20 l. and ten beads-women, who have 8 l. *per annum* each.

The parish of St. Catharine still remains a distinct liberty, having its proper steward or judge, and a court within the precinct for the trial of civil causes, with a prison for debtors; nor can any person be arrested here without an order from the board of green cloth.

St. John's parish in Wapping was taken out of St. Mary's Whitechapel, in the reign of king William the Third, and is almost entirely inhabited by mariners, or such as depend upon them. In consideration of the numerous poor in this parish, and its having been a third part of the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, it is entitled to one third of all the gifts and legacies given to the mother parish. Here are two charity-schools, a workhouse for the poor, a yard for ship-building, and two docks, one of which is for the execution of pirates.

In St. Paul's parish, Shadwell, there are two churches, a presbyterian charity school, a workhouse for the poor, an alms-house, and a dock for building ships.

St. George's church in the East is one of the fifty new churches erected according to act of parliament. It was begun in 1715, and finished in 1729, and is a massy building, in a very singular taste. In this parish there is an hospital, two charity-schools, a workhouse for the poor, and an alms-house.

St. Anne's church, Limehouse, is another of the fifty new churches. It was begun in 1712, and finished in 1724; and is a building of a very singular construction.

struction. In this parish there are a workhouse for the poor, and two docks for ship-building; and this, as well as the two parishes immediately preceding, are chiefly inhabited by sea-faring people, or such as depend on them.

St. Dunstan's church in Stepney is an old Gothic structure. Here was a church so long ago as the time of the Saxons; and Stepney appears to have been a manor in the time of William the Conqueror. This is a very large parish, containing several hamlets, each of which has a chapel of ease, belonging to Stepney church.

On the south side of the church-yard is an alms-house, founded in 1691, by the relict of Sir Samuel Mico, a citizen and mercer, for ten poor widows of the mercers company, who have each 8 l. 13 s. 4 d. a-year.

At Mile-end, in the parish of St. Matthew Bednal or Bethnal-green, is an hospital belonging to the corporation of Trinity-house, of which an account has been given in the description of Kent. This hospital was founded in 1695, for twenty-eight decayed or ancient seamen, who have been masters or pilots of ships, and for their widows, each of whom receives sixteen shillings the first Monday in every month, besides twenty shillings a-year for coals, and a gown every other year. This is a noble edifice, built of brick and stone, consisting of two wings, and containing twenty-eight apartments. In the center, between the two wings, is a chapel, which rises considerably higher than the other buildings.

In 1735, the drapers company erected here a beautiful alms-house, a school and chapel, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, one of the lord mayor's officers, who bequeathed to that company upwards of 28,000 l. for purchasing a site, and building upon it an alms-house, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel, and a school-room for 100 poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for two school-masters, and also for endowing the same; so that each alms-man should have 8 l. and half a chaldron of coals yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the school-boys should be cloathed, and taught reading, writing and arithmetic; that each of the masters should have a salary of 30 l. a-year; and that both should have the yearly sum of 20 l. for coals and candles for their own use, and that of the school; together with a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens and ink: every boy put out apprentice is entitled to 4 l. but only 2 l. 10 s. if put out to service.

Here are also eight alms-houses belonging to the drapers company, twelve belonging to the skinners company, twelve to the vintners company, and twelve alms-houses known by the name of Fuller's alms-houses, from their having been founded, in 1592, by a judge of that name. In Dog-row, near Mile-end, is an alms-house, built in 1711, by captain Fisher, for the widows of six masters of ships.

At Bethnal-green is an alms-house, founded by Mr. Bermeeter, for six poor women.

SOUTHWARK, the third division, or southern suburb of the metropolis, is in the county of Surry; the Saxons called it *Southwerk*, that is a *Work*, or building to the

the *south*, on account of its situation with respect to that part properly called London, to which it is joined by London bridge.

The earliest mention of this place in history is in the year 1053, when it was a distinct corporation, governed by its own bailiff: and it continued so till the year 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London, the mayor of which was appointed the bailiff of this borough, and might govern it by his deputy. Sometime afterwards, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the crown granted it to the city of London, for 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. and in consideration of a farther sum of 500 merks, paid to the crown by the city, it was annexed to the city, with a reservation of certain privileges enjoyed there by the archbishop of Canterbury, and some other ecclesiastics. By virtue of that grant, it continues subjected to the lord mayor of London, and his steward and bailiff; and is governed by one of the twenty-six aldermen of the city, under the name of Bridge Ward without. But as Southwark is divided into two parts, this is to be understood of the division called the Borough liberty, which consists of three of the six parishes belonging to this town, together with the greatest part of a fourth parish. For the city division, the lord mayor, by his steward, holds a court of record every Monday at the Sessions house on St. Margaret's hill, in this borough, for all debts, damages and trespasses within his limits.

The other division is called the Clink, or the Manor of Southwark, and is subdivided into the great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the king's Manor, for each of which subdivisions a court leet is held, where the constables, aleconners, and flesh-tasters are chosen, and such other business transacted. The Clink liberty is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record here, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages and trespasses. Court-leets are also kept at Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rotherhith, three small districts belonging to this borough.

The military government of Southwark is by the lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, and eleven deputy-lieutenants.

Southwark consists of the parishes of St. Olave, St. John at Horsleydown, St. Saviour, commonly called St. Mary Overy, St. George, St. Thomas, and Christ-church. These, together with the adjacent parishes of St. Mary at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, St. Mary Newington, and St. Mary Rotherhith, compose a district of the metropolis, which extends itself along the south bank of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Deptford-bridge, about six miles twenty-three poles in length, and about a mile in breadth, from London-bridge to the extremity of Newington: and though this district is only a suburb of London, yet for its extent and number of inhabitants, its charitable foundations, trade and wealth, few cities in England are equal to it.

In Southwark there is a comptroller for the bailiwick, and another prison for the Clink liberty, besides the King's-bench prison, and the Marshalsea prison and court.

The principal parish church in Southwark is that of St. Saviour, which was formerly a priory of regular canons; and being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and

situated on the bank of a small river called the Ree, had the name of St. Mary Over-Ree, or Overy, given it, by which name it is still commonly known; notwithstanding the name of St. Mary Overy was changed to that of St. Saviour, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when it was united, by act of parliament, to two other parishes, one called St. Margaret's, and the other St. Mary Magdalen's. This church is built in the manner of a cathedral, with three isles, from east to west, and a cross isle. It is thought to be the largest parish church in England; the isles, from east to west, measuring 269 feet in length, and the cross isle 109: the height within is 47 feet; and it has four spires, and a tower 150 feet high.

In the parish of St. Saviour is the Sessions House, on St. Margaret's Hill, which was burnt down in 1677, but rebuilt in 1686; and on the south side has a niche, in which is a statue of king James the Second.

In this parish are four charity schools, four alms-houses, and a work-house for the poor.

The church of St. George is a good building, erected in 1736, the old church being ruinous. In this parish there are a charity school, an alms-house, a work-house, and a county bridewell, called the White Lion Prison.

Here also is an hospital called St. Peter's, founded by the fish-mongers company, for twenty-two alms-people. It is neatly built, and consists of three quadrangles, with a chapel and a garden. The persons admitted are obliged by the statutes, to bring household furniture with them, and to leave it to the house, when they die, in order to defray the charges of their interment, and for the benefit of the alms-people who attend them in their sickness. They have each two very good rooms, three shillings a-week, and fifteen shillings at Christmas, with a chaldron of coals, and a gown, once a-year; and one of the pensioners, who reads prayers twice a-day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of forty shillings a-year.

Contiguous to St. Peter's hospital, is Hulbert's alms-house, founded in 1719, by the fish-mongers company, for twenty poor men and women, who have much the same accommodation and allowance with those of St. Peter's, and are under the direction of the same company.

In Blackman-street, in this parish, there are eight alms-houses, founded in 1651, for sixteen poor people, one half to be put in by the drapers company, and the other half by the parishioners. Here is a chapel, which has been used also as a charity school, for the poor children of the parish.

St. Thomas's church was first erected by king Edward the Sixth, for the use of the hospital of the same name, to which it is contiguous; but on the great increase of the houses and inhabitants in the precinct of the hospital, the church was made parochial, and a chapel was erected in the hospital, for the use of its patients. This church being decayed, was rebuilt in 1702.

In this parish, besides an alms-house and a charity school, there are the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy, two of the noblest endowments in England.

St. Thomas's hospital was first erected in 1215, by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, who dedicated it to St. Thomas the Apostle, and endowed it with land to the amount of 343 l. a-year, from which time it was held of the abbats of Bermondsey; one of whom, in 1428, granted a right to the master of the hospital, to hold all the lands it was then in possession of, belonging to the said abbat and convent, the whole revenue of which did not exceed 266 l. 17 s. 6 d. *per annum*. In the year 1551, after the citizens of London had purchased of king Edward the Sixth, the manor of Southwark and its appurtenances, of which this hospital was a part, they laid out 1100 l. in repairing and enlarging the hospital, and immediately received into it 260 poor, sick, and lame patients; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated this hospital with those of Christ Church and Bridewell, in the city of London. The building being much decayed, three beautiful squares, adorned with colonades, were erected in 1693, by a voluntary subscription; to which, in 1732, the governors added a magnificent building, consisting of several wards, with proper offices. Though there was no estate belonging to this hospital when the city purchased it of king Edward the Sixth, yet, by the bounty of the citizens, the annual disbursements have for many years amounted to 8000 l. and it appears, that from 1728, to 1734 inclusive, the number of patients admitted into this hospital amounted to 35,538, of which 33,097 were cured and discharged. The number of governors of this hospital, besides the lord mayor and aldermen, is uncertain, but they are seldom more than 260. The officers and servants are, a president, treasurer, three physicians, three surgeons, a clerk, a receiver, an apothecary, a steward, and a chaplain, besides the minister of the parish, who is paid by the hospital, a matron, a brewer, and butler, a cook, assistant and servant, an assistant clerk in the computing-house, two porters, four beadles, nineteen sisters, as many nurses and watch-women, a chapel clerk and sexton, and one watchman. The house contains nineteen wards and 474 beds.

Guy's hospital stands very near St. Thomas's, and is perhaps the most extensive charitable foundation, that ever was established by one man in private life. The founder, Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street in London, lived to see the building roofed in; and at his death, in 1724, left 238,292 l. 16 s. including the expence of the building, to finish and endow it. This hospital consists of two spacious squares, containing twelve wards and 435 beds. In the area of the principal square is a statue of the founder. Fifty-one gentlemen, of the founder's nomination, were, together with his nine executors, made a body corporate by act of parliament, with the title of president and governors of Guy's hospital, the number of governors not to exceed sixty; out of this body committees are chosen, who fill up the vacancies of governors as they happen. Four hundred and two patients were at first admitted, according to the founder's will, and handsome salaries and wages were settled on the officers and servants of the hospital. The number of patients admitted into it, from 1728, to 1734 inclusive, was 12,402, of whom there were discharged 10,543. In July 1738, there were 406 patients in the hospital, besides 1,600 out-patients; and the total disbursements on account of the house, amounted to 7,978 l. 14 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

Newington, or Newton, to distinguish it from another town of the same name, near London, is also called Newington Butts, from *butts*, at which the populace formerly,

formerly used to shoot, and which was set up in this, as well as in many other towns in England, to exercise the inhabitants in the art of archery.

In the parish of Newington Butts are a charity school, three alms-houses, and a work-house. In this parish also is Kennington Common, the place where criminals, convicted of capital offences in the borough of Southwark, are executed.

At Lambeth the archbishops of Canterbury have long had a palace, the north part of which, consisting of a tower, called Lollard's Tower, a chapel, a guard room, the archbishop's apartments, a library, and cloysters, is supposed to have been built before the year 1250. The gate of this palace, and a gallery in the east part of it, with some adjoining rooms, were erected by cardinal Pole; and the whole palace, at the restoration of king Charles the Second, was repaired by archbishop Juxton.

Near Lambeth is a hamlet, called Vaux-Hall, where there are some spacious gardens that formerly, about the year 1736, were opened for a *ridotto al fresco*, an Italian entertainment, commencing late in the evening, and continuing till midnight, which is altogether unsuitable to our climate. The *ridotto* was of short continuance; but the gardens have been since adapted to an evening entertainment of another kind: an orchestra was built for a band of musick, persons of both sexes were hired to sing; the walks were embellished with ornaments of various kinds; a large area round the orchestra was furnished with boxes for company; the whole garden was illuminated with lamps, and the company, that were admitted for a shilling a-piece, to walk in the gardens and hear the music, were furnished with wine and a cold collation, at a reasonable price. This entertainment still continues, for two or three months in the Summer season; but as it is less fashionable, the company consists principally of persons of a lower class than formerly; however it still brings great gain to the proprietor.

In the parish of Lambeth are two charity schools, two alms-houses, and a work-house, for the reception of the poor.

To this account of the cities, liberties, and suburbs of London and Westminster, it is proper to add a brief description of such remarkable buildings as distinguish the villages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, after which the market towns of the county will be mentioned in their order.

Kensington, a large and populous village, about two miles west of London, is remarkable for a royal palace, which, from the village, is called Kensington Palace, and which has been many years the chief summer residence of the court. It was originally the seat of the earl of Nottingham, from whom it was purchased by king William the Third, who greatly improved it, converted it to a royal palace, and made a road to it through St. James's and Hyde parks, with lamp posts erected at equal distances on each side. The building is irregular; but the royal apartments are sumptuous, and contain some very fine paintings.

The gardens belonging to this palace are three miles and a half in compass, and are kept in good order. They were first enlarged by queen Mary, consort of William the Third, and greatly improved by her sister, queen Anne; but principally

cipally by the late queen Caroline, consort of king George the Second, who added greatly to their extent, and brought into them from Hyde Park, a river, called the Serpentine River, which, about five and thirty years ago, was made navigable and serpentine, with a view to teach his royal highness the duke of Cumberland navigation, but was never applied to that use.

At Chelsea, a very large and populous village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, about two miles south-west of London, there is an edifice for the reception of old soldiers or invalids, in the land service, called Chelsea Hospital, the Royal Hospital, and sometimes Chelsea College. It was originally a college founded by Dr. Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James the First, for the study of polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to support a provost and fellows, for the instruction of youth in that branch of learning.

The king, who laid the first stone of the building, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large sum of money; and the clergy were very liberal on the same occasion: but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutcliffe, being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions; and these coming in slowly, the work was suspended, and soon fell to ruin. At length, the ground on which the old college was erected, coming to the crown, king Charles the Second began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James the Second, and completed by William and Mary. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, is a most magnificent structure, and one of the best foundations of the kind in the world.

The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open to the Thames. The front, in the middle of which is a gate-way leading through it, contains a chapel on one side, a hall on the other, and a noble pavilion between them, with a fine gallery facing the river, supported by stone pillars. The two sides or wings, which are four stories high, are divided into wards or galleries, two in every story, containing each twenty-six distinct apartments. At each of the four corners is a fine pavilion, one for the governor's lodgings, and the council chamber, and the other three are appropriated for offices.

Besides the principal building, there are two other large squares, which consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house, for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and of an infirmary for the sick, with other conveniences; and in the area which opens to the Thames, there is placed, upon a marble pedestal, a very fine statue of king Charles the Second, in brass.

The number of ordinary pensioners in this hospital, is between four and five hundred; but the extraordinary or out-pensioners, are between eight and nine thousand, and are allowed 7l. 12s. 6d. a-year, each. They wear red coats, lined with blue: they perform duty as in a garrison, and are provided with cloaths, diet, lodging, washing, fire, and one day's pay every week, for their pocket money. Every man admitted into this hospital, must give proof of his having been disabled in the service of the crown, or his having served twenty years in the king's army. To defray the vast charges of the house, the army pays poundage, and every officer and soldier gives one day's pay every year towards the support

port of it; and when there is any deficiency, it is supplied by a grant from parliament.

To this hospital belong a governor, a deputy-governor, a treasurer, five commissioners, a steward, two chaplains, a physician, a secretary, and many other officers, with liberal salaries.

Near Chelsea hospital is Ranelagh House and Gardens, now a place of public entertainment, but formerly the seat of the earl of Ranelagh. In the garden, not far from the house, is a circular amphitheatre, the external diameter of which is 185 feet; round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery, with a balustrade, except where the entrances into the house, which are four, break the continuity; over this are the windows, and it terminates with the roof: the internal diameter is 150 feet, and the architecture of the inside corresponds with that of the outside, except that over every column, between the windows, termini support the roof. One of the entrances is filled by an orchestra, which was originally placed in the middle of the area, where there is now a chimney with four faces, in which is a fire, whenever the weather makes it necessary. The entertainment consists of a fine band of music, with an organ, accompanied by the best voices, and is frequented by persons of the first distinction.

At Chelsea, the company of apothecaries of London have a spacious physic garden, with a large building, consisting of a green-house, over which are apartments for the company to meet in; and over these convenient rooms for drying the seeds of plants. The ground-plot of this garden having been given to the company by the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. the company have erected a statue to his memory, with an inscription on the pedestal, expressing their gratitude.

At Fulham, a village about four miles south-west of London, is a palace of the bishop of London, and a wooden bridge over the Thames, to Putney, which is now dropping to pieces; not only horses, coaches, and all carriages, but foot passengers, pay toll for passing this bridge, both backward and forward, though they go and return many times in one day.

Chiswick, a village situated on the bank of the Thames, about six miles south-west of London, is celebrated for a beautiful villa, which surpasses every thing of the kind in England. It was built by the late earl of Burlington, and has a garden, with a serpentine river and a bridge: parallel to the course of the river, are serpentine walks, adorned with statues; and the garden is decorated with several elegant buildings, a magnificent obelisk, a cascade, a basin of water, a wilderness, an orangery, a terrace, slopes, and vistas.

The ascent to the house is by a grand flight of marble steps, on one side of which is a statue of Inigo Jones, and on the other that of Palladio: the portico is supported by six fine fluted pillars, of the Corinthian order, with the richest cornice, frieze, and architrave. On each side of the court, before the house, are yew hedges, in panels, with termini, placed at proper distances; and in the front are two rows of the Cedars of Libanus; the front towards the garden is plainer, but

but very bold and august; the ceilings on the inside are richly gilt and painted, and here are many valuable paintings, and other curiosities.

In the south-west part of this county, at the distance of twelve miles from London, is a royal palace, which, from Hampton, a neighbouring village, is called Hampton-Court. It is situated between two parks, which, with its gardens, are about five miles in circumference, and are watered on three sides by the river Thames, so that a more pleasant situation can scarcely be imagined. This palace was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and is a very magnificent building. The furniture was then sumptuous and costly in the highest degree; the chambers, which were adorned with rich hangings, contained 280 silk beds, for the reception of strangers only, and the place abounded with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against the cardinal, that he was obliged to resign it to king Henry the Eighth, who erected Hampton-Court into an honour, and greatly enlarged it. King Charles the First delighted much in this palace; and king William and queen Mary made still farther additions to it, and improved the gardens not only with walks, and a great variety of bowers, and other ornaments, but with green-houses, hot-houses, and basins of water.

This palace now consists of two large courts, besides the bass court for officers and servants. On one side of the outward court is a chapel, built by queen Anne; and on the other side is a portico, supported by Doric pillars, that leads to the great stairs, which are finely painted by Verrio, a famous Italian artist. The inward court was built by king William, who furnished the apartments in a good taste. In the great gallery hang the five famous cartoons of Raphael Urbin, brought by king William into England. These pieces are called cartoons from their being painted on paper; the word *cartoon*, in the French original, signifying thick paper or pasteboard. In another gallery there are many fine paintings, with other curiosities: most of the chimney-pieces are adorned with the originals of Vandyke; and there is a picture of king William on horseback, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Queen Anne began an apartment for prince George of Denmark, which was finished by king George the First, and is finely painted.

On the south side of this palace, a garden, inclosed with an iron balustrade, was sunk ten feet, to give a view of the river from the apartments. The east front is all of free-stone, and looks into the park, over a parterre half a mile long, adorned with statues and vases, and separated from the park by an iron balustrade.

In a little walled garden, on the north, is a labyrinth or wilderness; and a grand terrace walk runs along the side of the river, from the palace to the bowling-green, at each corner of which is a large pavilion. The two parks adjoining are well planted, stocked with deer, and adorned with fine canals, pleasure houses, fish-ponds, and water-works.

An account of the market towns of this county follows.

BRENTFORD derives its name from a little river called the *Brent*, which runs through it, and falls here into the Thames. It is ten miles distant from London, and is divided into the new and the old towns. In the new town of Brentford is

a market-house and a church, which was first built in the reign of king Richard the First, and is only a chapel to Great Eling, a village about a mile distant. Here are two charity schools; and the place being a great thoroughfare to the west, and lying so near London, and upon the Thames, has a considerable trade, particularly in corn. On the north side of this town, at a pleasant airy place, called the Butts, the poll is always taken for the knights of the shire.

EDGWARE is a little town, on the borders of this county, at the distance of 12 miles north of London, consisting only of one street; and except a charity school, containing nothing of note.

ENFIELD derives its name from *Enfen*, or *Infen*, a name by which it is called in some old records, and which was given it from its situation in a piece of ground that was formerly fenny and moorish, though it has been drained so much for many years past, that, except the part called Enfield Wash, it is now become good land. Enfield is distant from London 11 miles, and was formerly famous for the tanning of hides. It is a pleasant town, with several streets, in a good air; on account of which, here are many gentlemen's seats, and several boarding schools.

Near this town is a royal chace, called Enfield Chace, which abounded formerly with deer, and all sorts of game; and here is a sumptuous lodge for the ranger, who is put in by the king.

STANES derives its name from the Saxon word *Stana*, which signifies a *stone*, and was applied to this place from a boundary stone, anciently set up here to mark the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the Thames. It is 19 miles distant from London, and being a lordship belonging to the crown, is governed by two constables and four headboroughs, who are appointed by his majesty's steward. It is a pleasant populous town, with several good inns, and has a bridge and a ferry over the river Thames.

UXBRIDGE, originally Woxbridge, or Oxbridge, stands upon the bank of the river Colne, at the distance of 18 miles from London, and consists chiefly of one long street, with several good inns, this being the chief baiting place between London and Oxford. It is not a parish, but a member of Great Hillingdon, a village about a mile distant from it, though independant as to its government, which is by two bailiffs, two constables, and four tything-men, or headboroughs. It has a church, or rather a chapel, which was built the twenty-sixth year of Henry the Sixth, and a stone bridge over the Colne. On this water are several corn mills; and the chief trade of the place is in meal, of which great quantities are sent to London every week.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Medicinal
springs.

The natural curiosities that principally distinguish this county, are a great number of medicinal springs, particularly in and about London.

The village of East Acton, about six miles from London, is famous for its wells, the water of which is brought in considerable quantities to that metropolis, and

and drank at the fountain by numbers of people, especially in the months of May and June.

On the night of the 10th of June 1212, about four years after London bridge was finished, a great fire broke out in Southwark, which was communicated to the south end of the bridge, and which a strong southerly wind spread to the north end, before the middle part took fire, so suddenly, as to stop the return of a great multitude of people, who had run from the city in order to assist at the extinction of the fire in the Borough: by this accident, 3000 persons, inclosed between the two fires, are said to have been burnt on the bridge, or drowned, by crowding in such numbers into the vessels in the river, that ventured to their assistance, as to sink them.

Dreadful disaster from a fire on London Bridge.

But the most dreadful conflagration that perhaps ever happened in any nation, broke out about one o'clock in the morning on the 2d of September 1666, at Pudding Lane, a part of the town close built with wooden and pitched houses: the fire therefore burnt with great fury, and by means of a violent easterly wind, was spread so far before day, that it could not be mastered by engines; and such was the distraction of the inhabitants, that care was not taken in time to prevent the further diffusion of it, by blowing up houses with gunpowder, so that it kept burning all that day and the night following, with the utmost fury, and continued more or less, from Monday morning till Thursday night. It burnt from Pudding Lane, not far from the foot of London Bridge, all the way westward to the Temple church; and in other directions, to Holborn Bridge, Pye Corner, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the end of Coleman-street, Bishopsgate-street, Leadenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, Clothworkers-hall in Mincing Lane, the middle of Mark Lane, and the Tower Dock.

The fire of London.

It destroyed the buildings on four hundred and thirty-six acres of ground: it burnt down four hundred streets, lanes, and courts, thirteen thousand two hundred houses, the cathedral church of St. Paul, eighty-six parish churches, and six chapels, the magnificent buildings of Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Custom-house, and Blackwell-Hall, divers hospitals and libraries, fifty-two of the companies halls, and a vast number of other stately edifices, together with three of the city gates, four stone bridges, and the prisons of Newgate and the Fleet, and the Poultry and Wood-street compters; the loss of which, together with the merchandize and household furniture, by the best calculation, amounted to ten millions seven hundred and thirty thousand and five hundred pounds; and yet, notwithstanding this terrible devastation, only six persons lost their lives by the fire.

The distress to which this dreadful calamity reduced the inhabitants, is scarcely to be conceived, the far greatest part of them being deprived of their habitations, and compelled to retire to the fields, destitute of almost every thing, where they were exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, till a sufficient number of huts could be built for their accommodation.

Whether this fire was the effect of accident or design, has been the subject of much controversy; but at the time when it happened, it seems to have been taken for granted, that it was the effect of design; and the only controversy was, by

by which of the parties that the nation was then divided into, it had been done. It was mutually charged by all upon each other, with the utmost bitterness of reproach; and it being thought expedient to bring every possible disgrace upon the Popish party at the revolution, the fire was charged to their account, by all who wished well to the new establishment, or hoped to receive advantages from it. This charge was favoured by an inscription on the Monument, that has been already mentioned, which was first cut, upon finishing that noble column, in 1677, purporting, that the fire was begun and propagated by the Popish faction. This inscription was however erased, upon the accession of James the Second to the throne, but was restored in the reign of king William, soon after the revolution; but as the spirit of party is now at an end, reason has determined this controversy, to the advantage of all parties, by imputing the fire of London to accidental and natural causes.

It is certain that nothing could have happened of greater benefit to posterity, because before the fire, the streets were narrow, crooked, and incommodious; the houses, which consisted of wood, were dark, irregular, and ill contrived, with their several stories jutting out, or hanging over each other, by which the circulation of the air was obstructed, and noisome vapours harboured, which produced frequent pestilential disorders. But the streets being enlarged, and the houses constructed with flat fronts, upon rebuilding the city, there is such a free circulation of the air throughout, that offensive vapours are expelled, and few places in the kingdom are more healthy than London.

Great plague
of 1625, in
London.

The plague, which before the fire of London had made frequent and dreadful havock in this city and suburbs, in 1625, carried off 35,470 persons; and so many died of other distempers, in the space, that the bill of mortality for that year amounted to 54,265.

Plague of
1665.

The plague broke out again about the beginning of May, in 1665, which, before the end of September following, raised the weekly burials in the city and suburbs, to 7,165, and it destroyed in the whole 68,596 persons; and the bill of mortality for the year, amounted to 97,306.

Sweating
sickness.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, an epidemic disease appeared in London, called the sweating sickness; it carried off vast numbers of people, who died within twenty-four hours; for those who survived that time, generally recovered. Of this disease two lord mayors and one sheriff died in one year.

Massacre of
the Jews.

On the 2d of September, in the year 1189, the day preceding the coronation of Richard the First, there was a dreadful massacre of the Jews in this city. Public intimation had been given to them not to appear at the ceremony of the coronation; notwithstanding which, many endeavouring to satisfy their curiosity, attempted to get into the abbey church of St. Peter, at Westminster, where the ceremony was to be performed, but being repulsed by his majesty's domestics, a rumour spread, that the king had given orders for cutting off all the Jews in his dominions, upon which the mob immediately murdered all present, and then hastening to the city, massacred all they could find there, and afterwards plundered and burnt

burnt their houses. The principal actors however of these horrid barbarities were seized the next day, and immediately hanged.

In the year 1381, the fifth of Richard the Second, this metropolis suffered greatly by a rebellion, called Tyler's rebellion, from having been raised by one Walter Hilliard, a tyler of Dartford in Kent, who, from his trade, was commonly called Wat Tyler. This man, exasperated at the impudence and insolence of the collectors of a poll tax, one of whom behaved rudely to his daughter, under pretence of seeing whether she was arrived at the age of puberty, and liable to the duty, after killing the collector, excited the people to join him in defence of their daughters, and to abolish the taxes, which were thought extremely burthensome. Many were prevailed upon to rise, with whom he marched to Blackheath, and their number was soon increased to 100,000 men.

This prodigious mob entered Southwark on the 10th of June, set at liberty the prisoners in the King's bench and Marshalsea prisons, and levelled the houses of all lawyers and questmen to the ground; and while one party went to Lambeth, where they burnt the archiepiscopal palace, with the rich furniture, books and registers, another destroyed the common stews along the bank-side, then kept by Flemish bawds, who farmed them of the city.

In this dreadful confusion the lord mayor caused the gate of London-bridge to be shut and fortified; but the next day the rebels were admitted into the city, and the shambles and wine cellars set open for their accommodation. Being now joined by the city rabble, they hastened to the Savoy, then the duke of Lancaster's palace, which was the most magnificent edifice in the kingdom, and burnt it with all its rich furniture to the ground. They then marched to the Temple, which at that time belonged to Sir Robert Hales, the lord high treasurer, and burnt that building, with all the records in chancery, and the books and papers belonging to the students of the law. They burnt also the other inns of court.

After this, dividing into three bodies, one proceeded to the rich priory of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the high treasurer was prior, which they likewise burnt; and then burnt a stately mansion-house of the high treasurer at Highbury, north of London. The second division marched to the Tower, which they entered, notwithstanding it was guarded by 600 men at arms, and 600 archers; and there seizing Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and the high treasurer, they caused them both to be beheaded on Tower-hill. The third division proceeded to Mile-end, where they were met by the king, who agreed to all their demands; upon which they dispersed the same day, and returned home.

But Wat Tyler, with the rest of this tumultuous rabble, continued to commit the greatest disorders in London and Westminster; and under the pretence of reforming public abuses, they set open the prisons of the Fleet and Newgate, murdered many of the most eminent citizens, and dragging the Flemish merchants from the churches, where they had taken refuge, beheaded them in the streets, making proclamation for the beheading, not only all lawyers and persons concerned in the exchequer, but even all who were able to write.

At length the king, encouraged by his success at Mile-end, sent to let Wat Tyler

ler know, that he would be glad of a conference with him in Smithfield; upon which Tyler marched slowly thither, at the head of his men, and upon sight of the king boldly rode up to him, leaving his men behind. His behaviour and proposals were equally brutish and absurd; for he would be satisfied with nothing less than a commission to behead all lawyers, and the abolition of all the ancient laws of the kingdom. The king not only refused to comply, but ordered William Walworth, the lord mayor, to arrest him; and Walworth immediately gave him such a blow upon the head with his sword, that he fell wounded from his horse, and was soon dispatched.

The rebels, in the mean time, observing what was done, cried out, "Our captain is murdered; let us revenge his death;" and immediately bent their bows; upon which the king, tho' but fifteen years of age, rode up to them, and addressed them thus, "My friends, will you kill your king? Be not troubled for the loss of your leader: I will be your captain, and grant you what you desire." Upon this they changed their resolution, and marched under his conduct to St. George's Fields; where finding a thousand citizens completely armed, they were struck with such a panic, that, throwing down their arms, they begged for mercy; which being granted, they immediately dispersed.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants.

This county, with that of Essex, was, in the time of the Romans, inhabited by the Trinobantes, of whom mention has been made in the account of Essex: and under the Saxon Heptarchy it was part of the kingdom of the East Saxons.

Antiquities of London.

When, or by whom, London was founded, does not appear from history. Many have supposed, that before the arrival of Cæsar in Britain, London was the ancient emporium or mart of the British trade with the Phœnicians, Greeks and Gauls. There was however no building either of brick or stone in this place, till it was inhabited by the Romans; for the dwellings of the Britons before that time were only huts, formed of twigs wattled together. London is generally thought to have been founded in the reign of the Roman emperor Claudius; and the first mention of it in history is by Tacitus, who lived in the time of Nero, when this place was famous for the multitude of its merchants, and the extent of its traffic. It appears that London, about this time, was too large to be defended by an army of 10,000 Romans; on which account it was abandoned by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, to the fury of the British queen Boadicea, who burnt it to the ground, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.

London soon recovered from this catastrophe; for Herodian, in his account of the life of the emperor Severus, written a few years afterwards, calls it a great and wealthy city. About this time it was made a prefecture by the Romans, in imitation of Rome itself, probably from its being the capital of the British dominions, and called Augusta.

It must however be observed, that Ptolemy, and some other writers of great antiquity and authority, have placed *Londinium* in *Cantium* or Kent, on the south side of the Thames: and several modern writers are of opinion, that the Romans might

might probably have a station there called *Londinium*, to secure their conquests on that side of the river, before they reduced the Trinobantes. The place fixed upon for this station is a large plat of ground, called St. George's Fields, situated between Lambeth and Southwark, where many Roman coins, bricks, and chequered pavements have been found. Three Roman ways from Kent, Surry, and Middlesex, intersected each other in this place; and an urn filled with bones was dug up here not a century ago. This therefore is supposed to be the original *Londinium*, which, it is thought, became neglected after the Romans subdued the Trinobantes, and settled on the other side of the Thames.

By whom London was first walled in is uncertain: some think by Constantine the Great, others by his mother Helena; but there is great reason to believe it was by the emperor Valentinian the First, about the year of Christ 368. It is believed that these walls quite surrounded the city, as well upon the side of the Thames, as upon the land side; but that part of the wall next the river has been destroyed by the tide so long ago, that there are now no traces even of its ruins.

The extent of the walls, or the circumference of the ancient city within them, is three miles, one hundred and sixty-five feet: these walls were composed of layers of flat Roman brick, and rag stones alternately. From the remains of the Roman work still to be seen in the city walls, it is conjectured that their original height was twenty-two feet: they were fortified with several lofty towers, the number of which, upon the land side, was fifteen. The remains of two of these towers are still to be seen; one in a street called Shoemaker-row, near Aldgate, and the other on the west side of a neighbouring street, called Hound-ditch.

The remains of these two towers are thought to be the most considerable pieces of Roman architecture now in Britain: one of them still consists of three stories, and is twenty-six feet high, though greatly decayed, and split in some parts from top to bottom: the other is twenty-one feet high, perfectly sound, and very beautiful, the bricks being as good as if newly laid, though the stones are in some parts crumbled away. In a street called the Vineyard, not far from these towers, is the basis of another Roman tower, about eight feet high, supporting a new building of three stories high. From the remains of these towers it is conjectured, that their height was about forty feet.

In the reign of king Henry the Second, the walls of this city were considerably raised; in the reign of Richard the First, great part of them was demolished to make room for the ditch round the Tower of London; and being much decayed in the reign of king Henry the Third, he obliged the citizens to repair them at a very great expence.

In the reign of king John, the city of London was fortified by drawing a deep moat or ditch 200 feet wide, round the walls. This ditch was cleaned in the reign of king Richard the Second. And it appears, that the crown usually granted the magistrates of London a duty on certain goods, to defray the expence of cleaning the ditch, and repairing the walls.

In the reign of Edward the Fifth, great part of the city walls was rebuilt at the charge of the city companies: in the reign of Henry the Eighth the ditch was
cleaned;

cleaned; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth it was twice cleaned, and part of it widened. But all this ditch has for many years been filled up, and covered with buildings; and so much both of the walls and ditch has been appropriated by the city to public uses, that there are few parts in which either of them can be seen to advantage.

Some remains of the walls still subsist between the houses on the east side of Poor Jewry-lane, and the Minories, and along Houndsditch, from the place where a gate called Aldgate lately stood, to that in which another gate called Bishopsgate stood. From the site of Bishopsgate, the ruins of the walls may be traced to the place in which a gate called Little Moorgate stood; from the site of Little Moorgate to Aldermanbury, and from thence behind the houses to the place where stood a gate called Cripplegate: from hence the walls extend on to the back of St. Giles's church, and run along the back of the houses in Crowder's Well Alley, and are visible almost to the place where Aldersgate lately stood; from the site of Aldersgate they run along the back of the houses in Bull and Mouth street; but from this street there is scarce any part of them visible to Newgate; from Newgate they are in some places of a considerable height, extending in a pretty regular line on the back of the houses in the Old Bailey, almost to the place where Ludgate stood.

The original gates of this city, or those erected at the same time with the walls, are supposed to be four, Newgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, and Dowgate; but Dowgate has been demolished so long, that even the site of it is not exactly known. These four original gates were erected over the three great Roman military ways, in this part of Britain: the Roman way, called Watling Street, which would have intersected the Thames from Surry, entered London through Dowgate, and crossing the city, passed through Newgate. The military way called Ermine-street is supposed to have pointed to Cripplegate, and the Vicinal way to have run through Aldgate.

In the reign of king Henry the Second, the walls had seven gates, which were Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate, and a postern near the Tower; but that part of the wall next the Tower being demolished in the reign of king Richard the First, the postern having lost its old support, fell down, and was afterwards supplied by a mean wooden building, which went also to decay many years ago. As for those places called Botolphsgate, Billingsgate, and the Watergates, near the Tower and Custom-house, it does not appear that they ever were real gates, but wharfs only.

All these seven gates stood till very lately, when an act of parliament having passed for widening and improving the streets of this city, they were considered as so many incumbrances, and all taken down, in the years 1760, and 1761, except Newgate, which is still standing.

Aldgate is a name supposed by some to have been derived from the antiquity of this gate, which was certainly one of the original gates of the city, and is mentioned in a charter of king Edgar, as far back as the year 967. It stood on the east side of the city, but being ruinous, was rebuilt in 1609. On the top of the gate was a vane, supported by a gilt sphere, on each side of which, upon the top of the upper

per battlements, in the east front, stood the statue of a soldier, holding a bullet in his hand. Beneath these, in a large square niche, was a statue of king James the First, in gilt armour, with a lion and unicorn couchant at his feet. On the west front, was a statue of Fortune, gilt, standing on a globe, with a spreading sail over her head; a little lower, on the south side, was a figure of Peace, with a dove on one hand, and a gilt wreath on the other; and over against that, on the north side, was a figure of Charity, with a child at her breast, and another in her hand.

Bishopsgate, on the north side of the city, is supposed to have been so called from the figures of two bishops, one on the north and another on the south front. When it was first built is uncertain; but it was kept in repair by the company of merchants of the Hanse-towns, residing in this city, in consideration of certain privileges granted them. This company rebuilt it in 1479, and it was erected, for the last time, in 1735.

Aldersgate, the most ancient north gate of this city, was rebuilt in 1617. On the north front of it was a statue of king James the First on horseback; with two other figures, one of the prophet Jeremiah, on one side, and the other of the prophet Samuel on the other side. Over the king's head were the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. On the south front of the gate was a figure of the same king James the First, sitting in his robes, on a throne. This gate, being damaged by the fire of London, was repaired in 1670.

Newgate stands in the north-west corner of the city, and is said to have been the common jail for felons taken in the city of London or the county of Middlesex, ever since the year 1218: and so lately as the year 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was a prison for the nobility and great officers of state. Newgate having been much damaged by the fire of London, the present structure was erected; the west side of which is adorned with three ranges of pilasters of the Tuscan order, with their entablatures; and in the intercolumniations are four niches, with as many figures as big as the life, and well executed. The east front of the gate is adorned with a range of pilasters, with entablatures; and in three niches are the figures of Mercy, Justice and Truth.

Ludgate was the west gate of this city, and was rebuilt in 1586; it was however ruined by the fire of London, but repaired and beautified in 1699. The east side of it was adorned with four pilasters of the Doric order, with their entablatures; and in the intercolumniations were placed the figures of a pretended British king, called Lud, and his two sons, Androgeus and Theomantius, in their British habits. These figures were first set up in the year 1260, when it was believed that the fictitious king Lud had first built this gate, whence it was called Ludgate. The west side was adorned with two pilasters of the Ionic order, with their entablature; also two columns, and a pediment, adorning a niche, in which was placed a good statue of queen Elizabeth in her robes; and over it was the queen's arms, between the city supporters. This gate had been part of a prison for such debtors as were freemen of the city, ever since the year 1378, till 1760, when the prison was demolished, together with the gate. The prison was known by the name of Ludgate prison.

Moorgate, which stood between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, was first built in 1415, upon the side of a moor, from which it was so called, and over which causeways were raised from hence, for the passage of the citizens into the fields. It was rebuilt after the fire of London in 1666, with a magnificent gateway, the arch of which was near twenty feet high.

Cripplegate stood between Moorgate and Aldersgate, and is supposed to have been thus called from having been anciently a place where lame and infirm persons used to beg. It was a very plain solid structure, without any ornament.

In digging the foundation of Aldgate, when it was rebuilt in 1609, several Roman coins were found; and under the foundation of the city walls, in many places, a great number of Roman coins and medals have been dug up, among which some were of Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine the Great; a circumstance that strongly favours the opinion of the walls having first been erected by her, or by her son Constantine, at her request.

In clearing the foundations of St. Paul's cathedral, after the fire of London, it was found to have been anciently a great burying-place; for under the graves of modern times were discovered the graves of the Saxons, who cased their common dead in chalk stones, and buried persons of eminence in stone coffins: below these were the graves of the ancient Britons, as appeared by a great number of ivory and wooden pins found among the dust: for it was customary with the ancient Britons to pin the corpse in woollen shrouds, and lay it, without any other covering, in the ground: at a still greater depth was discovered a great number of Roman urns, dishes, and other vessels, found, and of a beautiful red, like sealing wax: on the bottom of some of these vessels were inscriptions, by which they appeared to have been drinking vessels: some of them were beautifully embellished on the outside with raised work of various figures; some were inscribed with the names of deities, heroes, and judges; and the matter of which they were made vied in beauty with polished metal. Here were also discovered several Roman coins, and a number of tessellæ, of various sorts of marble, in the form of dice, which were used by the Romans in paving the prætorium, or general's tent: whence some have thought, that this was the site of the Roman prætorium in London.

In 1669, was dug up near Ludgate, a sepulchral stone, engraved with the figure of a Roman soldier, and an inscription in remembrance of Vivius Marcianus, a soldier of the second legion, styled Augusta, to whose memory this monument was erected, by his wife Januaria Matrina.

In digging the canal of Fleet ditch, between Fleet prison and Holborn bridge, several Roman utensils were discovered, together with a vast number of Roman coins, in silver, copper, and brass. At Holborn bridge were dug up two brazen figures of Roman deities, one of Bacchus, and the other of Ceres, and each about four inches long. Here were also found several antiquities of later times, as arrow-heads, scales, seals engraved with Saxon characters, spur-rowels, keys and daggers, together with a considerable number of medals, and other matters.

One of the most remarkable pieces of antiquity in this city is a great stone, now standing in a stone case, on the north side of Cannon-street, close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church, in Walbrook ward, called London Stone. It was formerly pitched edgewise on the other side of the street, facing the place it now stands in, fixed deep in the ground, and strongly fastened with iron bars; but, for the conveniency of wheel-carriages, it was removed to this place. It has been carefully preserved from age to age, and is mentioned by the name of London Stone, so early as the time of Ethelstan king of the West Saxons. It is strange that this Stone should have been so carefully preserved, and yet so little mentioned, that the original cause of its erection, and the use for which it was intended, are entirely unknown. It is conjectured, that as London was a Roman city, this Stone might be the center, and might serve as the standard from which the number of miles was computed to other considerable cities or stations in the province; and this conjecture seems to be well supported, for, on clearing the foundations of the church of St. Mary le Bow in Cheap-side, the walls, with the windows and pavement of a Roman temple, were found entirely buried below the level of the present street; and near this temple was discovered a Roman causeway of rough stone, four feet thick, close and firmly cemented. This is supposed to be the northern boundary of the Roman colony, the extent of which, from north to south, is supposed to have been from this causeway to the Thames; east and west, from Tower-hill to Ludgate; and the principal or Prætorian way is judged to have been Watling-street: whence London Stone appears to have been nearly in the center of the ancient city, as it appeared before its destruction by queen Boadicea, and before it was encompassed with walls.

In the Tower of London is still to be seen the silver armour of John of Gaunt, which shews him to have been between seven and eight feet high.

In Playhouse-yard in Whitecross-street, are the ruins of a theatre, supposed to be the first that was erected in or near London, though there was another perhaps of a date not much later in Barbican. Nor is it to be wondered at that theatres were formerly built here, when it appears from Bridgewater Square in Barbican, Thanet, and Shaftesbury houses, in Aldersgate street, that this part of the town was the residence of the court and nobility.

That part of the metropolis now called Westminster, was anciently called ^{Antiquities} Thorny-island, from its having been covered with thorn bushes, and encompassed ^{of Westminster.} by a branch of the Thames, which is said to have run through the ground now called St. James's Park, from west to east, and to have fallen again into the river at Whitehall: hence the original name of the abbey or monastery founded here, and afterwards called Westminster Abbey, was Thorny Abbey, for the convenience of which a few houses were probably first erected, and these at length increased into a village or town distinct from London, which was confined within its walls at a considerable distance. The street now called the Strand was the road from London to this town, and was open on one side to the Thames and on the other to the fields. In the year 1385, the Strand was paved, after which many houses belonging to the nobility were built in it.

Westminster, till the general dissolution of religious houses, was subject to the arbitrary rule of its abbat and monks; but in 1541, king Henry the Eighth, upon the surrender of William Benson its last abbat, not only raised it into an honour, but to be the see of a bishop, with a dean and twelve prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which belonged to the bishop of London, for its diocese. Upon this occasion Westminster became a city; as nothing more is required to constitute a city, according to the lord chief justice Coke, than the name of a bishop's see: but as Westminster never had more than one bishop, because the bishopric was, soon after its institution, dissolved by Edward the Sixth, it could no longer be properly called a city, though by the public courtesy it has retained that distinction ever since, except in acts of parliament, and other public deeds, where it is stiled the city or borough of Westminster.

Westminster, many years before it was made a bishop's see, had been the seat of a royal palace, of the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals. Most of our sovereigns had been crowned, and had their sepulchres, in the abbey church. And an ancient palace, built by Edward the Confessor, which stood near the abbey, being almost destroyed by fire in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, that prince purchased the palace of Whitehall of Cardinal Wolsey: he also built the palace of St. James, inclosed St. James's Park for the accommodation of both palaces, and erected a gate in the Gothic manner, which stood near the Banqueting-house till the year 1759, when it was taken down to enlarge the street. To this gate he added a magnificent gallery, for the accommodation of the royal family, the nobility and gentry, to see the justings, and other military exercises in the tilt-yard, which was over against it; and soon afterwards the same prince erected, contiguous to that gate, a tennis-court, a cock-pit, and places for bowling.

Antiquities of
the borough
of South-
wark, and
parishes ad-
jacent.

In the parish of St. Saviour, in the borough of Southwark, is an inn called the Talbot Inn; and on the main beam of a room in this inn is an inscription, importing, that Sir Jeffrey Chaucer, and twenty-nine pilgrims lay here, in the year 1383, on their journey to Canterbury. This inn was much frequented anciently by the nobility and gentry; and though the sign is now the picture of a dog called a Talbot, yet the original sign was the representation of a coat without sleeves, such as is worn by the heralds at arms, and called a *Tabard*. By the same corruption, the *Poll*, or *Head*, which was the ancient sign of a barber's shop, is converted into a painted *Stick*, or *Pole*, and the *Belle Savage* into a *Bell* and *naked Man*.

In this parish was a seat, built in 1103, by William Giffard bishop of Winchester, and called Winchester-house; but it has long disappeared, and the site of it, together with an adjacent park, has been converted into dwelling-houses, which form several streets still called the Park, and which are held by lease of the bishop of Winchester.

On the bank-side, near Winchester-house, there were formerly eighteen houses, called the Stews, licensed by the bishop of Winchester, with the sanction of an act of parliament, for keeping public whores, under certain regulations, who were commonly called Winchester Geese.

In

In the parish of Christ Church is a certain district called the Liberty of Paris Garden, in which were formerly two bear gardens, supposed to have been the first of that kind in or near London.

In the parish of St. George stood anciently a magnificent structure, belonging to the duke of Suffolk, which coming into the hands of king Henry the Eighth, he erected a mint in it, from which the neighbourhood is still called the Mint.

Near a street called Kent-street, in this parish, was a Roman stone fortress, the foundations of which being dug up in 1685, here were found, among other ruins, two pillars, on each of which was engraved a Janus's head.

In Lambeth Marsh, in the parish of Lambeth, are still to be seen some remains of the ditch or channel cut by Canute, the Dane, when he besieged London, to turn off the course of the Thames, from that part of the river now called the King's Barge-house, to the east side of the place in which London Bridge was afterwards built.

In Lambeth Wall, in the same parish, is a piece of ground, now built upon, containing more than an acre, and called Pedlar's Acre, on account, as is said, of its having been conveyed to the parish of Lambeth by a pedlar, on condition that a picture of himself, and another of his dog, should be perpetually preserved in painted glass, in one of the windows of Lambeth church; and in the south-east window of the middle isle of this church, these pictures may be seen at this day.

Near Vauxhall are still to be seen the remains of a bastion and lines, cast up by the Romans, which, in the civil wars under king Charles the First, were repaired for the security of London.

Near Bermondsey-street, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, are the remains of a Roman fort, as plain, almost, as when it was first demolished.

From the river Thames, at Lambeth, a line or trench, cut by the Romans, may be traced to the same river at Deptford, in Kent; which, together with the forts already mentioned, were, without doubt, intended to prevent the incursions of the Britons into Kent, before the Romans crossed the Thames and conquered the Trinobantes.

Old-street, in the parish of St. Luke, in the suburbs of London, is part of a Roman military way, that ran along the north side of London, and stretched from east to west throughout the island. Antiquities of the suburbs of London.

Spitalfields appears to have been a coemetery in the time of the Romans, for in 1576, several urns were dug up here, containing ashes and human bones: many copper coins of Roman emperors, statues of Roman deities, lamps, cups, and other utensils, have also been found in this place.

Sun

Sun Tavern Fields, in the parish of Shadwell, were also a Roman coemetry, where, in 1615, coffins, urns, Roman coins, and other remains of antiquity, were dug up.

Here was found a lead coffin, inclosed in a stone one, containing the body of a woman, with a cupid cut in stone, upon her breast, an ivory scepter in each hand, a large urn at her head, and another at her feet. Here were also several small urns, and a great number of glass vessels, full of white liquor.

In a north-west porch of Stepney church, is a stone, which, from an inscription on it, appears to have been brought from some magnificent ruin, in the ancient city of Carthage, in Africa.

Antiquities of
other places
in this
county.

In the parish of Illington, almost contiguous to London, is a field, called the Reedmoat, and also Six Acre Field, from the contents of it, which appears to have been an ancient fortress, inclosed with a rampart and ditch; and from its form, and the manner of the fortifications, is supposed to have been the Roman camp occupied by Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat from London. Out of this camp, it is thought, he sallied upon the Britons, under the conduct of their queen, Boadicea, when he totally routed them. In the south-west angle of the field, is a square partition, or division, commonly called Jack Straw's Castle, which is supposed to have been the Roman general's prætorium, or tent.

Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp, which is supposed to be British.

At Sheparton, upon the banks of the Thames, south-east of Stanes, is a piece of inclosed ground, called Warre Close, in which spurs, swords, human bones, and other remains of antiquity, have been dug up; and on the west of Warre Close, part of a Roman camp is still visible.

Near King's Arbour, north-east of Stanes, is a Roman camp, consisting of a single work, and not large; and at about the distance of a mile from this, is another Roman camp.

The Roman military way called Watling-Street, which runs over Hampstead-heath, north of London, from Old Verulam, in Hertfordshire, is visible at Edgeware, in the county of Middlesex.

At Enfield there was formerly a royal seat, of which there are still some remains; and by the coats of arms, yet visible in some parts of it, it appears to have been built by Sir Thomas Lovel, a knight of the garter, and secretary of state to king Henry the Seventh.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

In the year 604, Melitus being consecrated bishop of the east Saxons, fixed his episcopal see at London, in a church founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and dedicated to St. Paul, which having been frequently rebuilt, still continues the cathedral

thedral of this diocese. To the cathedral of St. Paul belong a bishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a treasurer, five archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, twelve petty canons, six vicars choral, ten singing men, ten choristers, an organist, and other officers.

In St. Martin le Grand, not far from Newgate, in this city, there was a college, which, according to some writers, was founded about the year 677, by the British king Cadwallain, or by some Britons, in memory of that king: but there is greater reason to believe, that this college was founded in the year 700, by Victred, or Wythred, king of Kent, and rebuilt, and chiefly endowed, by two Saxon noblemen, Ingelricus, and his brother Girard, about the year 1056. This foundation was confirmed by William the Conqueror in 1068, and the church of the college made a royal free chapel, with several privileges annexed to it. The adjoining precinct was ordained a sanctuary, and exempted from ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction. Here was a dean and several secular canons, till the college, and all the lands belonging to it, were given, by king Henry the Seventh, to the abbat and convent of Westminster, in 1502.

Sir Jordan Briset gave fourteen acres of land in Clerkenwell, to one Robert, his chaplain, for building a religious house on it, for nuns or Grey monks, upon which there was a priory founded for Benedictine nuns, about the year 1100, and dedicated to God and the assumption of the Virgin Mary. This nunnery was valued, upon the dissolution, at 262 l. 19 s. a-year.

Near West Smithfield, the same Sir Jordan Briset, about the year 1100, erected an house or hospital, for the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, the lord prior of which had precedence of all the lay barons in parliament, and chief power over all the preceptories, or smaller houses of this order, throughout England.

On a spot of ground, within Aldgate, where one Syred had formerly begun to build a church, dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Mary Magdalen, queen Maud, in 1108, founded a monastery for Canons Regular of the order of St. Austin. This house was dedicated to the Trinity, and was so rich, that it surpassed all the priories in London and Middlesex. It was surrendered the twenty-third of Henry the Eighth; but the valuation is not recorded.

At St. Giles's, in the suburbs of London, there was an hospital for a master and several leprous persons, founded by queen Maud, the mastership of which was, in the twenty-seventh year of Edward the First, granted to the monastery of Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire, and continued subordinate to that monastery, till the time of the dissolution.

Raherus, who founded St. Bartholomew's hospital, in London, began, in the year 1123, on the east side of West Smithfield, a church or monastery for Black canons, which was finished in 1133, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The revenues of this monastery were valued, upon the dissolution, at 653 l. 15 s. *per annum*.

In

In Haliwell Fields, on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, without the gate, Robert Fitz-Gelran, canon of St. Paul's cathedral, before the year 1140, built a priory, which was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 294 l. *per annum*.

The order of the brethren of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, commonly called Templars, or Knights of the Temple, having several manors and estates in most counties of England, did, about the beginning of the reign of king Stephen, settle in a house near Holborn Bars, called the Old Temple, which then became the chief house of their order in this kingdom. In that building they continued till the year 1185, when a more commodious habitation was erected for them in the place now called the Temple; and there they flourished under the government of a master, who was head of all the preceptories and houses of the order in England, till they were suppressed all over Europe, about the year 1312; upon which the Temple, with the greatest part of their other estates, was granted to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who leased it to the students of the common law, in whose possession it still continues.

On the north side of Cheapside, in the city of London, Thomas Fitz-Theobald, and Agnes, his wife, sister to Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Second, founded an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to the same archbishop Becket, who was canonized as a saint and a martyr. It was built upon the site of houses formerly belonging to Gilbert Becket, father of the archbishop; and here the archbishop was born. This hospital, part of which is now Mercer's Chapel, was called the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, or Acres; and consisted of a master and several brethren, of the order of St. Austin, but of a particular sect of that order, which, about this time, was instituted in the Holy Land, and denominated *Militie Hospitalis S. Thomæ Martyris Cantuariensis de Acon*, being a branch of the Templars. The revenues of this hospital, upon the dissolution, were valued at 277 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

Henry de Northampton, canon of St. Paul's cathedral, founded an hospital, within the precincts of that church, before the year 1190.

In Spitalfields, Walter Brune, and Roseia, his wife, about the year 1197, founded an hospital of the order of St. Austin. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the general dissolution, at 478 l. 6 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

On London Bridge there was anciently a chapel, founded by a mason, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and endowed for two priests and four clerks.

In a court called St. Hellen's, on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by William Fitz-William, a goldsmith, about the year 1210, and dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Hellen. The revenues of this priory, before the dissolution, were valued at 314 l. 2 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

The Black Friars coming into England, about the year 1221, obtained an habitation near Holborn, on the west side of Chancery Lane, in or near the place
4 where

where Lincoln's-Inn now stands. Here they lived about fifty-five years, and then obtained some ground in Castle Baynard ward, in the city, now called Black Friars, where, by the help of king Edward the First and his queen, Robert Kilwardby, archbishop of Canterbury, and other benefactors, they built a handsome church and convent, and at the suppression had yearly revenues to the amount of 104*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

The Grey Friars coming to England in 1224, John Travers, one of the sheriffs of London, built a house for them in Cornhill, which proving too small, John Ewin, mercer, gave them some ground, which is now the site of Christ's Hospital, near Newgate, and here they erected a priory, in which they continued till the dissolution.

On the north side of Threadneedle-street, in 1231, there was a synagogue of the Jews, which king Henry the Third gave to the brethren of St. Antony of Vienna, in France, who converted it into an hospital, consisting of a master, two priests, a schoolmaster, and twelve poor brethren, besides proctors and other officers and servants. The revenues of this hospital were valued, upon the suppression, at 55*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year.

In Chancery Lane, in Farringdon Ward without, king Henry the Third founded an hospital about the year 1231, for the instruction and maintenance of all such Jews as should be converted to the Christian faith. This house was under the government of a master, and two or three chaplains, and had a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is now the chapel of the Rolls.

In a place still called White-Friars, on the south side of Fleet-street, between the Temple and Salisbury Court, the Carmelite or White Friars had an house and a church, built about the year 1241, by Sir Richard Gray, knight, and endowed upon the dissolution with yearly revenues valued at 63*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Simon Fitz-Mary, alderman, and sheriff of London, in the year 1247, upon the site of Bethlehem Hospital, founded a priory or hospital, for a prior, canons, brethren and sisters, of the order of Bethlehem, or the Star, in which the bishop of Bethlehem, in Judea, was to be entertained, whenever he came into England; and to the visitation and correction of the bishop of Bethlehem, all the members of this house were subjected.

On the north side of Broad-street, near Bethlehem Hospital, in a place still called Austin Friars, Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1253, founded a priory for Friars Heremites of the order of St. Augustine, which, upon the dissolution, had yearly revenues valued at 57*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The Friars of the Sack, so called from sackcloth, the habit of the order, came to London in the year 1257, and settled first on the outside of Aldersgate; but king Henry the Third, in the year 1272, the fifty-sixth year of his reign, gave them a Jewish synagogue, on the south side of Lothbury, not far from the priory of the Austin Friars, where they continued till their order was dissolved in the council of Lyons, in 1307.

In the time of Edward the First, an hospital of the French order, was founded in Whitecross-street, not far from Bethlehem Hospital, and dedicated to St. Giles; but it was dissolved by king Henry the Fifth, and given, with its possessions, to a friary of St. Giles.

In the time of Edward the First there was an hermitage or chapel, dedicated to St. James, and called St. James's Chapel on the Wall, from its situation near London Wall, at the north corner of Monkswell-street, which street took its name from a well in it, belonging to the monks of this chapel.

The chapel of St. James was in possession of the abbat and convent of Gerondon, in Leicestershire, who kept two Cistercian monks of their house in it.

Blanch, queen of Navarre, wife to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, having encouraged some poor ladies of the order of St. Clare or Minorites, to come to England, her husband, Edmund, in 1293, built an abbey for them on the east side of the street now called the Minories, without the city walls. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas, and had annual revenues, which upon the suppression were rated at 311 l. 15 s. 1 d.

A house of Friars of the Holy Cross, was founded in the parish of St. Olave, Hart-street, near Tower-Hill, in a place still called Crutched Friars, about the year 1298, by Ralph Hosier and William Saberns, and was endowed at the dissolution with 52 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

On the site of the college now called Sion College, William Elsing, citizen and mercer, in 1329, founded a college for a warden, four secular priests, and two clerks, together with an hospital, for the lodging of one hundred old, blind, and poor persons of both sexes; blind, paralytic, and disabled priests to be preferred; but in 1340, he changed the seculars of this college into five regular canons of the order of St. Austin. This house was dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed upon the suppression with 193 l. 15 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

Sir John Poultney, who had been several times lord mayor of London, in the year 1332, founded in Cannon-street, a college consisting of a master or warden, thirteen priests, and four choristers, dedicated to Jesus and Corpus Christi. The income of this college was rated, upon the suppression, at 79 l. 17 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

It is said that there were three hospitals, one near St. Andrew's church in Holborn, another in a street on the outside of Aldersgate, and a third near Cripplegate, all alien priories, and cells to the house of Cluny in France, but suppressed by king Henry the Fifth, among the other alien priories.

In the church-yard of Trinity church, on the east side of the Tower of London, king Edward the Third, in the year 1349, founded a Cistercian abbey, which was made a royal free chapel, and was possessed, upon the dissolution, of yearly revenues valued at 546 l. 0 s. 10 d.

Near

Near the church of St. Martin Vintry, in Vintry ward, there were thirteen alms-houses, erected in 1357, by Sir John Stodie, lord mayor of London.

In a royal free chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, within the Tower of London, king Edward the Third erected a college, in which he settled four chaplains, under the government of a rector.

On the site where the Charterhouse hospital and school now stand, Sir Walter de Manny, a knight of the garter, in 1361 founded a priory for twenty-four Carthusian monks, who were possessed of revenues valued upon the suppression, at 642 l. 0 s. 4 d. *per annum*. This priory was called the Salutation of the Mother of God.

In a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, near Guildhall, Adam Francis and Henry Frowick, in 1368, founded a college, consisting of a warden, seven priests, three clerks, and four choristers, with revenues valued on the suppression at only 12 l. 18 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

In 1380, William Walworth, lord mayor of London, who slew the rebel Wat Tyler, founded a college in the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, for a master and nine priests.

Twelve minor canons, belonging to the cathedral church of St. Paul, were incorporated in the eighteenth year of king Richard the Second, and made a body politic, with a warden and common seal.

Mr. Roger Holme, chancellor of the cathedral of St. Paul, before the year 1395, founded a college, consisting of seven priests, in a certain chapel, situated near the north door of this cathedral, and dedicated it to the Holy Ghost.

A building called Lancaster College, in the parish of St. Gregory, near the cathedral of St. Paul, was granted the second year of Edward the Sixth, to William Gunter; and is supposed to be the lodgings and common hall of the Chantry priests, established by king Henry the Fourth, and by the executors of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in a chapel on the north side of the choir of St. Paul's.

On the east side of the quadrangle of Leadenhall, in the city of London, William Rouse, John Risby, and Thomas Ashby, priests, in 1466, founded a fraternity of sixty priests, besides other brethren and sisters.

In the church of St. Michael Royal, in Vintry ward, Sir Richard Whitingdon, several times lord mayor of London, before the year 1424, founded a college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, for a master and four fellows, besides clerks and choristers; and also on the east side of the college, he founded an hospital for thirteen poor people, the chief of whom was called tutor. The revenues of this college were valued, upon the suppression, at no more than 20 l. 1 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

Near Grocer's Hall, in a street called the Poultry, about the year 1429, seven alms-houses were built for the relief of so many poor aged brethren of the Grocers company.

In 1430, William Oliver, William Barneby, and John Stafford, Chantry priests in London, founded an hospital near the church of St. Augustine in the Wall, for poor impotent priests and brethren of the Papey. It belonged to the fraternity of St. Charity and St. John the Evangelist.

King Richard the Third, having rebuilt the chapel of our Lady, within the church of All-hallows, Barking, near the Tower of London, founded a college in it, consisting of secular priests.

There was a college of priests, called Jesus Commons, in Dowgate ward, near Skinners Hall.

Adjoining to the east side of Crutched Friars church, near the Tower of London, fourteen alms-houses were founded in 1521, by Sir John Milborn, lord mayor of London.

The collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster, is said to have been first built about the year 610, by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, on the ruins of a Roman temple, dedicated to Apollo; but being destroyed in the Danish wars, it was rebuilt by king Edgar in 958, when twelve monks were placed in it, who were but meanly provided for, till king Edward the Confessor, in 1049, began to rebuild the church and abbey, which he finished and endowed before the year 1066, from which time it continued in the hands of monks of the order of St. Benedict, till the general dissolution, when its possessions were valued at 3033*l.* 17*s.* *per annum.*

King Henry the Eighth, in the thirty-second year of his reign, erected here a bishop's see, and converted the abbey church into a cathedral, with a dean and twelve prebendaries. The bishopric was however suppressed in the year 1550, but the chapter continued.

In 1556, king Philip and queen Mary restored the abbat and monks; but in 1560, the abbey was a second time suppressed, and the church made collegiate, as it still remains, with a dean and twelve secular prebendaries, together with petty canons and other members of the choir, to the number of thirty, besides two schoolmasters, forty king's scholars, twelve alms-men, and many officers and servants.

On the site of St. James's palace, some citizens of London, before the Conquest, founded an hospital for the reception and maintenance of fourteen leprous women, to whom were afterwards added eight brethren, to perform divine service. This house was dedicated to St. James, and rebuilt in the time of king Henry the Third: it was under the government of a master, till king Henry the Sixth granted the perpetual custody of it to Eton College. At the dissolution, it was valued at 100*l.* *per annum.*

William

William Marechal, earl of Pembroke, in the time of king Henry the Third, founded an hospital or chapel near Northumberland-house in the Strand. This hospital was dedicated to St. Mary, and was a cell to the priory of Rouncival, in the diocese of Pampelon in Navarre. It is said to have been suppressed among the alien priories in the time of Henry the Fifth, and to have been restored the fifteenth year of Edward the Fourth.

The friars of the order of St. Mary de Areno had a house in the Strand, which was built for them by William de Arnaud, in the fifty-first year of Henry the Third; and here they continued after the suppression of the minor mendicant orders, in 1307, till the death of Hugh de Ebor, the last friar of this order, in the 10th year of Edward the Second.

It has been already observed, that the House of Commons, in the city of Westminster, was originally a chapel, built by king Stephen, and dedicated to the saint of that name. It was made collegiate by king Edward the Third, for a dean, twelve secular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, six choristers, and other officers and servants, who were endowed with revenues, valued, upon the suppression, at 1085 l. 10 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

Within the Almery of the abbey, over against the old chapel of St. Anne, the lady Margaret, mother to king Henry the Seventh, erected an alms-house for poor women, which is now converted into lodgings for the singing men of the college.

About the year 1505, king Henry the Seventh founded an hospital in the Savoy, for a master, four chaplains, and one hundred poor people. It was dedicated to Jesus, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist, and valued, upon the suppression, at 529 l. 5 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

Some writers mention an house for lunatics in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, near the old village of Charing.

At Bermondsey, near the borough of Southwark, Aylwin Child, a citizen of London, about the year 1082, founded a church, dedicated to Jesus Christ, together with a convent of monks of the Cluniac order, who were procured from the priory de Caritate in France. This convent was made denizen in 1380, erected into an abbey in 1399, and endowed, before the dissolution, with a yearly income of 474 l. 14 s. 4 d.

The church of St. Saviour, in the borough of Southwark, was founded long before the Conquest, as a house of sisters, by a maiden lady named Mary, who endowed the priory with the profits of a ferry cross the Thames; but the priory was afterwards converted, by a noble lady named Swithen, into a college of priests, who instead of the ferry, erected a timber bridge; a stone bridge was afterwards built at the same place, and is now called London bridge. In 1106, this priory was again founded for canons regular, by William Pont de le Arch, and William Dauncy, knights, and was valued, upon the suppression, at 624 l. 6 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Bermondsey there was an hospital dedicated to our Saviour, not long after the death of archbishop Thomas Becket, for Agnes his sister, and Theobald his nephew, were benefactors to it.

In 1213, Richard, prior of Bermondsey, built an alms-house or hospital, adjoining to the wall of his monastery, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, for converts and poor boys.

Near the borough of Southwark, there was, in the time of Edward the Second, an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Leonard.

At Stratford le Bow, or Bromley, near London, in the county of Middlesex, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded by William bishop of London, in the reign of William the Conqueror. At the general dissolution, here were a prioress and nine nuns, whose yearly revenues were 108 l. 1 s. 11 d.

At Risip, near Uxbridge, in this county, Ernulph de Heding, in the time of William the Conqueror, or William Rufus, founded a priory subordinate to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, but afterwards subject to the convent of Okeburn in Wiltshire.

At Kilborn, a village northwest of London, Herebert, abbat, and Osbert de Clara prior of Westminster, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First, founded a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist. It was of the Benedictine order, and subordinate to the abbey at Westminster, and had revenues valued, upon the suppression, at 74 l. 7 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

The lady Joan, relict of Sir Robert Gray, knight, gave the manor of Hampton to the Hospitalers; and here seems to have been a house for some sisters of that order before the year 1180.

At Hounslow, a village southwest of Brentford, there was a priory before the year 1274, consisting of a master, chaplains, and brethren, or a prior and convent of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives. This priory was endowed, at the dissolution, with 74 l. 8 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Sion, near Brentford, king Henry the Fifth, in the year 1414, founded a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, which consisted of sixty nuns or sisters, one of whom was the lady abbess, thirteen priests, one of whom presided over the men by the name of Confessor, four deacons, and eight lay brethren. It was dedicated to Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Bridget, and was endowed, upon the suppression, with yearly revenues valued at 1731 l. 8 s. 4 d.

In a chapel at the west end of Sion abbey, John Somerset, chancellor of the exchequer, and king's chaplain, in the 25th year of Henry the Sixth, founded a friary, hospital, or fraternity of the nine orders of Angels, consisting of a master and several brethren, who, at the dissolution, had 40 l. *per annum*.

Upon the top of a hill at Highgate, a village about four miles north of London,

don, there was an hermitage; and one William Pool, yeoman of the crown, founded an hospital below the hill, in the reign of king Edward the Fourth.

At Knightbridge, near London, there was an ancient hospital.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends eight members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, four representatives for the city of London, and two for the city of Westminster. The borough of Southwark sends also two members to parliament, but these are generally reckoned among the representatives for the county of Surry.



ST. PAUL'S

P. 15

MONMOUTH.

M I D D L E T O W N

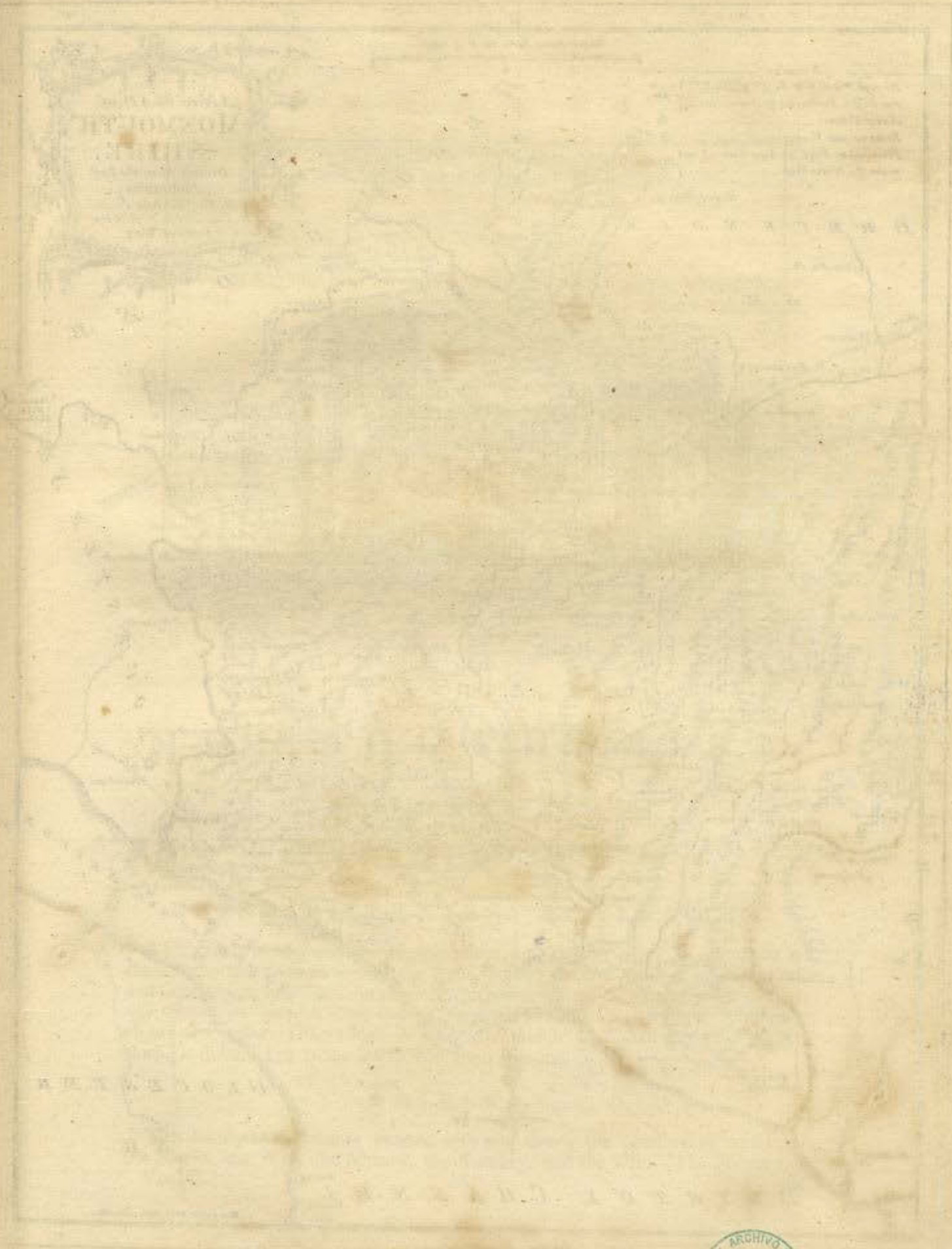
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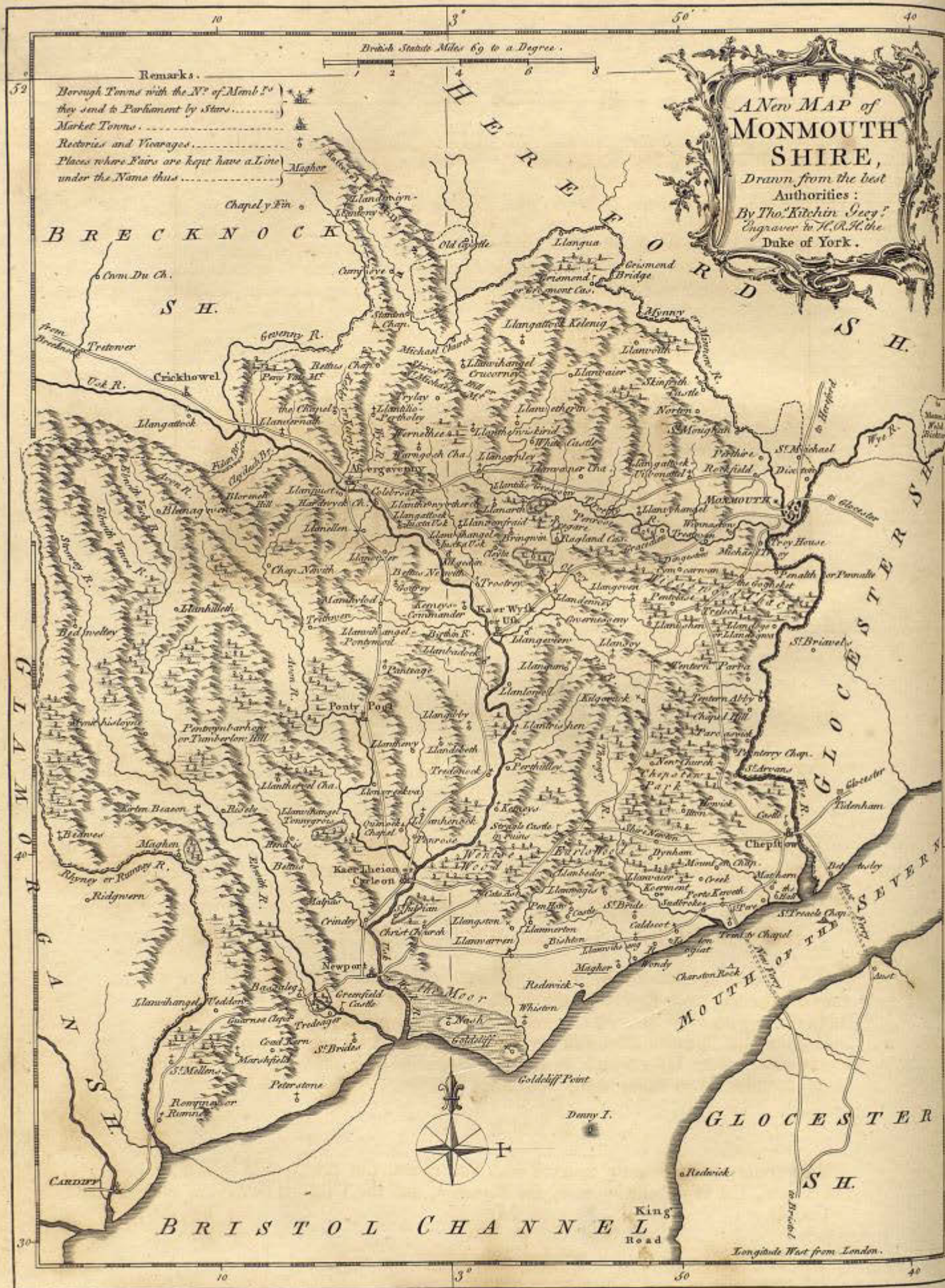
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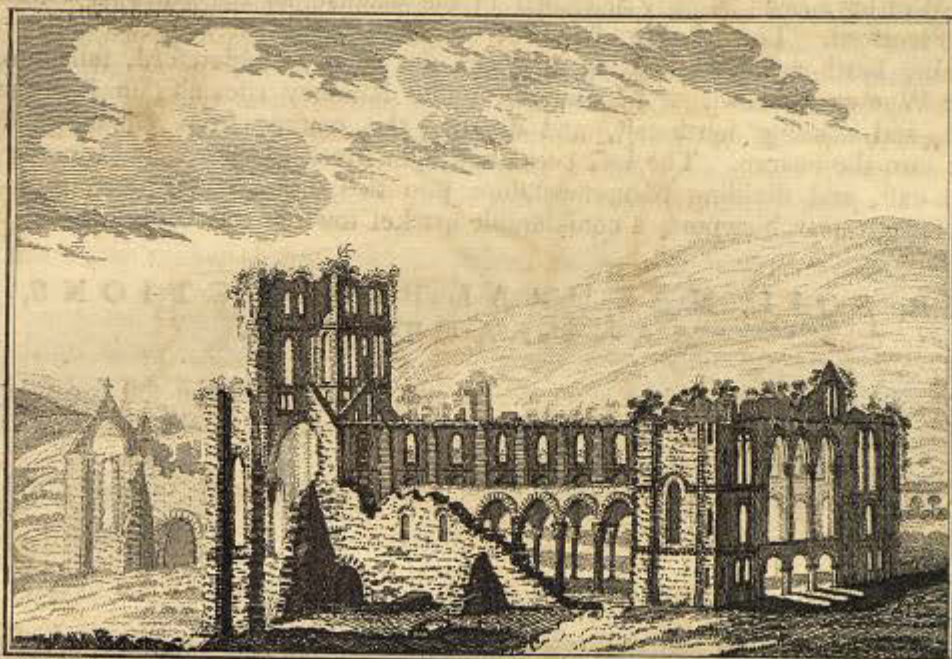
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

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WIMBORNE







LANTONY ABBY

P. 86

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NAME.

MONMOUTHSHIRE takes its name from Monmouth, the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

This county is bounded by Herefordshire on the north, by Gloucestershire on the east, by the river Severn on the south, and by the two counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, in Wales, on the west. Its length from north to south is twenty-nine miles; its breadth from east to west, twenty miles; and its circumference eighty-four miles: Usk, which is nearer the middle of it than any other market town, is distant 130 miles nearly west from London.

RIVERS.

This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Usk. The Severn and the

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

the Wye have been already described in the account of the shires of Gloucester and Hereford. The Mynow, Mynwy, or Monow, rises in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this from the county of Hereford, falls into the river Wye at the town of Monmouth. The Rumney rises also in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this county from Glamorganshire, falls into the Severn. The Usk rises likewise in Brecknockshire, and running also south-east, and dividing Monmouthshire into two almost equal parts, falls into the Severn near Newport, a considerable market town of this county.

A I R, S O I L, N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S, and M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The air of Monmouthshire is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful; the eastern parts are woody, and the western parts mountainous; the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats; and the vallies produce plenty of hay and corn: the rivers abound with salmon trout and other fish: here is great plenty of coals; and the principal manufacture is flannel.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

This county is divided into six hundreds, and contains seven market towns, having no city. It lies in the diocese of Landaff, and province of Canterbury, and has 127 parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, Pontipole, and Usk.

ABERGAVENNY, in the ancient British language, signifies the *mouth of the Gavenny*, a small river, which at this town falls into the Usk. It is 142 miles distant from London, and is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and twenty-seven burgesses. It is a large, populous, and flourishing town; it is still surrounded by a wall, and it had once a castle. It has a fine bridge over the Usk, consisting of fifteen arches: it is a great thoroughfare from the west parts of Wales, to Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, and other places, and is therefore well furnished with accommodation for travellers, and carries on a considerable trade in flannels, which are brought hither from the manufactories in other parts of the county to sell.

CAERLEON, which in the ancient British language signifies *the town of the Legion*, derived its name from its having been the station of the *Legio Secunda Britannica*, in the time of the Romans. It is 141 miles distant from London, and had formerly three churches. In the time of the Britons it was a sort of university, and an archbishop's see; and king Arthur is said to have held his court here. In the time of the Romans it was elegantly built, and surrounded by a brick wall, about three miles in compass. It is situated upon the river Usk, over which it has a wooden bridge, and is now a small inconsiderable town.

CHEP-

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

83

CHEPSTOW is a name of Saxon original, and signifies a *place of trade and commerce*. This town stands at the distance of 131 miles from London, near the mouth of the Wye. It was formerly a place of great eminence, and much frequented. It had once a castle, and is thought to have risen from the ruins of an ancient Roman city, at the distance of four miles from it, called Venta Silurum. It is still a large, well built, populous town, walled round, and stands upon a hill, close to the river, with several fields and orchards within the walls.

It has a fine timber bridge over the Wye, no less than seventy feet high from the surface of the water, when the tide is out. As this bridge is reckoned to stand partly in Gloucestershire, it is kept in repair at the expence of both counties. This town is the port for all towns that stand upon the rivers Wye and Lug; ships of good burden may come up to it, and the tide runs in with great rapidity, rising commonly six fathom, or six and a half, at the bridge.

MONMOUTH took its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Monow. It is 127 miles from London, was incorporated by king Charles the First, and is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common council men, and a town clerk. It stands between the rivers Monow and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third bridge over a small river called the Trothy, which falls into the Wye, almost close to the mouth of the Monow. This is a large handsome town, and has been considerable ever since the Conquest: it had a castle, which was a stately edifice, but is now in ruins. The church is a handsome building, the east end of which is much admired. The chief trade of this town is with Bristol, by the Wye that runs into the Severn.

NEWPORT had this name in respect to the old port, Caerleon, out of the ruins of which it arose: it stands upon the Usk, between the mouth of that river and Caerleon. It is a pretty considerable town, with a good haven, and a fine stone bridge over the Usk, and is 151 miles distant from London.

PONTIPOLE, or PONTY-POOL, stands at the distance of 136 miles from London, and is a small town, remarkable only for some iron mills.

USK stands upon the river of the same name, and betwixt it and another small river, at the distance of 130 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of notice.

North of Usk is Ragland Castle, a feat belonging to the duke of Beaufort.

This county is not distinguished by many natural curiosities, remarkable antiquities, or memorable events.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

In 1607, a fenny tract of country called the Moor, near the mouth of the river Usk, was, by a spring tide, overflowed by the Severn, which swept away many houses, and destroyed a great number of the inhabitants, and much cattle. An inundation.

M 2

At

An extraordinary shower of hail.

At Pontipole, in the year 1697, there fell a shower of hail, which did much mischief, several of the hail-stones measuring eight inches in circumference.

Gold Cliff.

An eminence near the mouth of the Severn, and a little eastward of the mouth of the Usk, is remarkable for glittering stones, which, when the sun shines, have the appearance of gold, whence this place has obtained the name of Gold Cliff.

Remarkable persons of this county.

The most remarkable persons who were natives of this county, are Geoffrey of Monmouth, a celebrated British historian, and king Henry the Fifth, who was surnamed Monmouth from the place of his birth.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants.

This county was, in the time of the Romans, part of the territory inhabited by the Silures, of whom mention has been made in the account of Herefordshire, which also was a part of that district. Monmouthshire was by the ancient Britons called *Gwent*, as is thought, from an ancient city of the same name, which probably was the *Venta*, or *Venta Silurum* of the Romans.

The inhabitants were cruelly harassed after the Romans came into England, by the lords of the marches, to whom the kings of England granted all the lands they could conquer from this people.

This county was originally considered as part of Wales, and continued to be so, till near the end of the reign of king Charles the Second, when it was reckoned an English county, because the judges then began to keep the assizes here in the Oxford circuit.

Roman antiquities.

At the distance of four miles from Chepstow, are the remains of the Roman town called by Antoninus *Venta Silurum*; and at this day, by the Welch, *Caer Went*, or *the City Venta*. The ruins of this city are still about a mile in compass; and here, in the year 1689, three beautiful Roman pavements were discovered, together with several coins, bricks, and other Roman antiquities.

The town of Abergavenny appears to have been the Gobannium of Antoninus; and the town of Usk, which he places at the distance of twelve miles from Gobannium, is his Burrium.

Caerleon is the town he calls *Isca*, and places at the distance of twelve miles from Burrium. Geoffrey of Monmouth relates, that in his time, there were many remains of the ancient splendor of this city, such as stately palaces, very high towers, ruins of temples, theatres, hot baths, aqueducts, vaults and sudatories.

In 1602 here were found a chequered pavement, and a statue in a Roman habit, with a quiver of arrows, but the head, hands, and feet, were broken off: from an inscription on a stone found near it, the statue appears to have been that of Diana. At the same time the fragments of two stone altars, with inscriptions, were dug up, one of which appears to have been erected by Haterianus, lieutenant

tenant general of Augustus, and proprætor of the province of Cilicia. Here also was found a votive altar, from the inscription of which the name of the emperor Geta seems to have been erased.

At St. Julian, near Caerleon, in 1654, a Roman altar of free-stone was found, inscribed to Jupiter Dolichenus and Juno, by Æmilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus.

Towards the end of the last century, was found in the church of a village called Tredonock, about three miles from Caerleon, a fair and entire monument of a Roman soldier of the second legion, called Julius Julianus, erected by the care of his wife.

Near this place were found some other monumental inscriptions; and Roman bricks are frequently dug up, with this inscription; LEG. II. AUG. which is not cut in, but embossed.

In 1692, a chequered pavement was discovered near Caerleon, about fourteen feet long. It was composed of cubical stones, of various colours, and formed into several shapes of men, beasts, birds, and cups.

Between Caerleon and a small village in its neighbourhood, called Christ-Church, a free-stone coffin was discovered last century, in which was inclosed an iron frame, wrapped up in a sheet of lead; and within the frame was a skeleton, supposed to be that of some person of very great distinction, from a gilt alabaster statue that was found near it, representing a man in armour: in one hand of the statue was a short sword, in the other a pair of scales; in the right hand scale was the bust of a woman, which was outweighed by a globe in the other scale.

Here have been found likewise several ancient earthen vessels, on one of which was represented, in curious figures, the story called the Roman Charity, a lady nourishing her father, who had been condemned to be starved to death, with the milk of her breasts, through the grate of the prison in which he was confined.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

It is related by several writers, that long before the Saxons came into this country, there were three magnificent churches at Caerleon, built by the ancient Britons, one of which, dedicated to the Martyr Julius, had a convent of religious virgins; another, dedicated to his companion, St. Aaron, had a choir of canons, and the third had monks, and was the metropolitan church of all Wales.

It is more certain, that after the Conquest, here was an abbat and monks of the Cistercian order, whom king John, whilst earl of Morton, privileged to be free of paying toll at Bristol.

Hamelin Balon, or Baladun, one of those who came over with the Conqueror, about the end of that prince's reign, founded a priory at Abergavenny, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. One of his posterity, William de Breosa, in the time of king John, gave the tithes of the castle and other privileges, on condition that

the abbat of St. Vincent, at Mans in France, should send over hither a convent of Benedictine monks. It seems therefore to have been for some time an alien priory to that foreign house, but was not dissolved till the general suppression, when here were a prior and four monks, who had revenues worth 129 l. 15 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Llandony, among those hills in the north-west corner of this county, called Hatterel Hills, not long after the year 1108, was settled a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and founded by Hugh Lacy. At first here were about forty religious, but the greatest part of them removed first to the bishop's palace in Hereford, and afterwards, in 1136, to a place near Gloucester, which, from the mother monastery, was also called Llandony. The revenues of the first Llandony, were upon the suppression valued at 87 l. 9 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

In the year 1113, Robert de Chandos founded and endowed a church at Gold Cliff, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and gave it to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. After the suppression of alien priories, this was annexed to the abbey of Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, and afterwards to Eaton college; and at the general suppression it was valued at 144 l. 18 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

Wiheonoc de Monmouth, in the time of Henry the First, brought over a convent of Black monks from St. Florence, near Salmur in Anjou, and placed them first in the church of St. Cadoc, in the town of Monmouth, and afterwards in the church of St. Mary. This alien priory was made denison, and continued till the general suppression, when it was valued at 56 l. 1 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

About the year 1240, John of Monmouth, knight, founded here the hospital of the Holy Trinity and that of St. John.

At Tintern, on the bank of a stream that falls into the Wye, between Monmouth and Chepstow, Walter de Clare, in the year 1131, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to St. Mary. Here were thirteen religious about the time of the dissolution, whose revenues were rated at 192 l. 1 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Malpas, near Caerleon, there was a cell of two Cluniac monks, belonging to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire, which was valued upon the dissolution at 14 l. 9 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Strogle, five miles west of Chepstow, there was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Cormeil, in Normandy, as early as the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the time of the dissolution had three religious, and a revenue of 32 l. *per annum*.

At Llannoyth, north-west of Monmouth, there is a church, which, together with the manor of the place, was given before the year 1183, to the abbey of Lira, in Normandy, which placed here a cell of Black monks.

At Gracedieu on the Trothy, south-west of Monmouth, there was a small abbey of the Cistercian order, built in 1226, by John of Monmouth, knight, and dedi-

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

87

dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here were only two monks at the suppression, who had 19 l. 14 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Usk, there was a priory of five Benedictine nuns, founded before the year 1236, who, at the suppression, had 55 l. 4 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

At Llantarnam, near Caerleon, there was an abbey of the Cistercian order, in which were six monks, at the dissolution, with a revenue to the amount of 71 l. 3 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends but three members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and one representative for Monmouth, the county town.



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NORFOLK

MONMOUTH HILL

Established in the Virgin State, 1777, and was one of the first to be organized.

At this time was a party of New Englanders, and the first of the year.

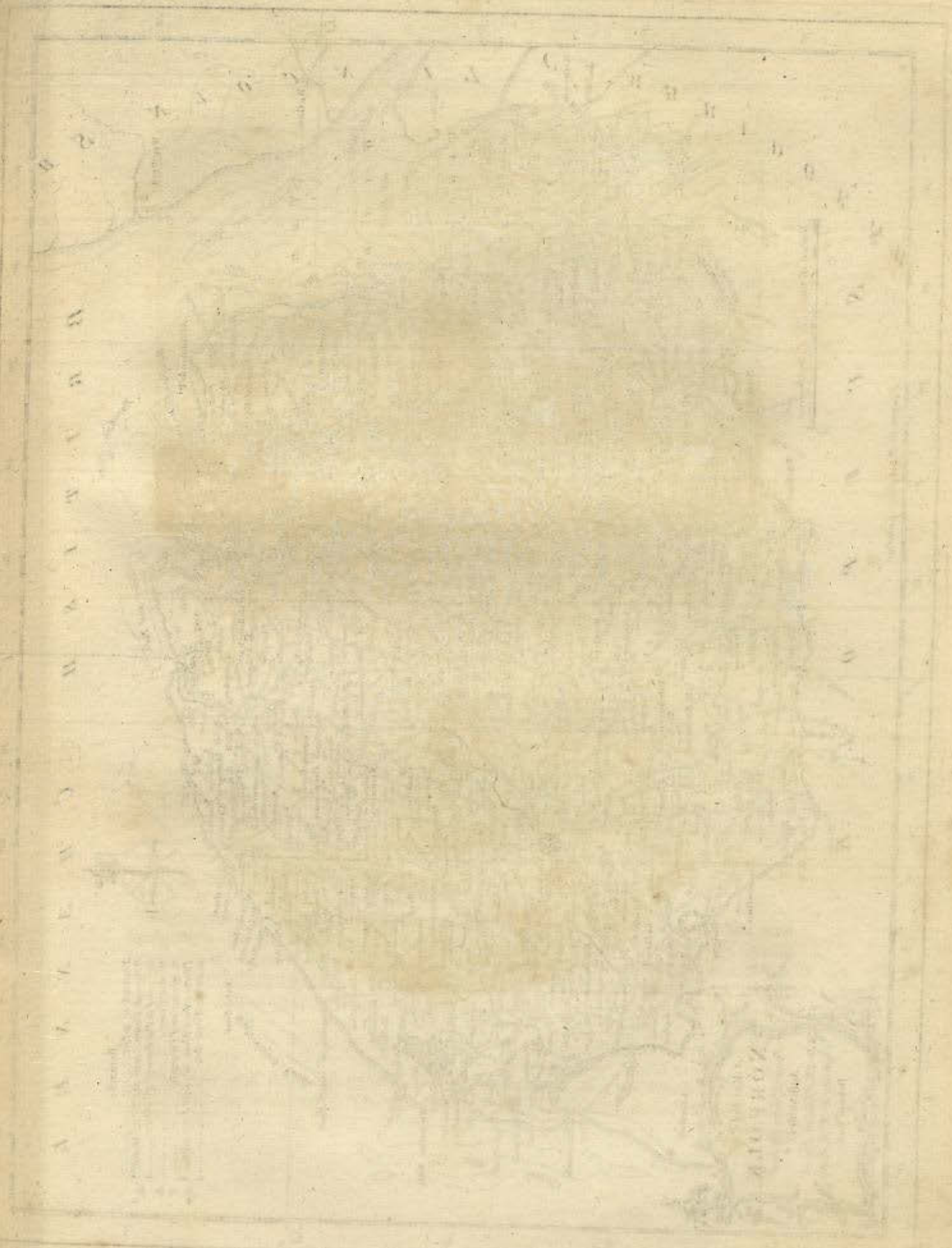
The first of the year was a party of New Englanders, and the first of the year.

MEMBERS OF THE MONMOUTH HILL

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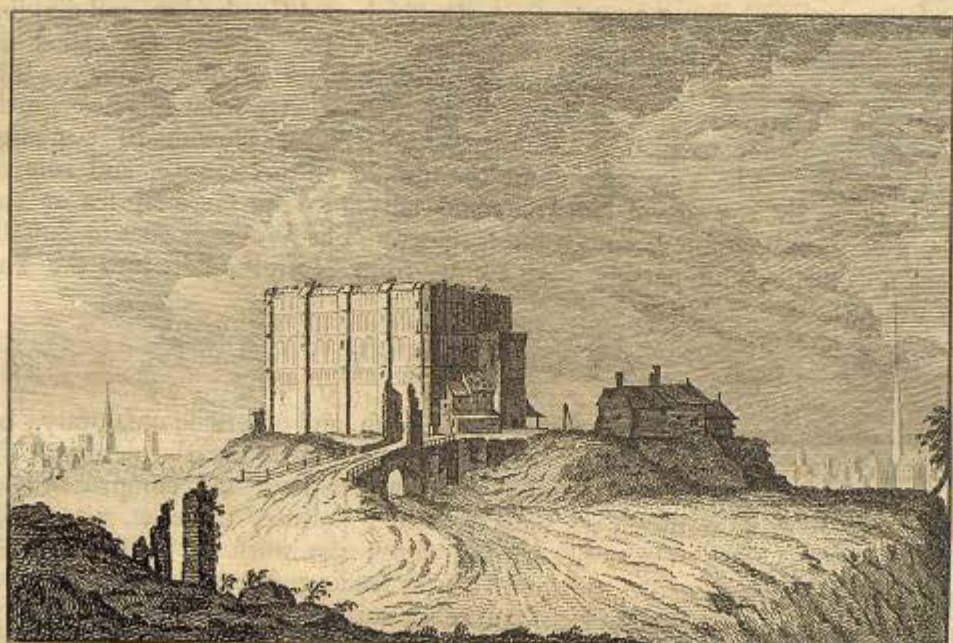






Remarks.
Norwich is a City.
Borough Towns with the N^o of Members.
they send to Parliament by Shires.
Market Towns.
Rectories and Vicarages.
Places where Fairs are held have a line
under the same title.

A New Map of
NORFOLK,
Drawn from the best
Authorities:
By Tho: Kitchin, Geog:
Engraver to H. R. M. the
Duke of York.



NORWICH CASTLE.

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N O R F O L K.

N A M E.

NORFOLK, or NORTHFOLK, derived its name from its *northern* situation in respect of Suffolk: it was intended to express the *northern people*, or northern branch of the East Angles.

B O U N D A R I E S, E X T E N T, and S I T U A T I O N.

This county is bounded by the German ocean on the east and north, by Cambridgeshire on the west, and by Suffolk on the south. It is above 57 miles in length from east to west, 35 in breadth from north to south, and 140 in circumference; and East Dereham, a considerable market town, near the center of the county, is distant 97 miles north-east from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Greater and the Smaller Ouse, the Yare, and the Waveney. The Greater Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, and running

N O R F O L K.

ning through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German sea called the Washes, at Lynn Regis, a considerable borough-town of this county. The Smaller Ouse rises in Suffolk, and separating that county from Norfolk on the south-west, discharges itself into the Greater Ouse, near Downham, a market town of Norfolk. The Yare rises about the middle of this county, and running eastward, passes by the city of Norwich, and falls into the German sea at Yarmouth, a very considerable borough and sea-port. The Waveney rises in Suffolk, and runs north-east; and parting that county from Norfolk, falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

A I R and S O I L.

The air of this county, near the sea-coast, is aguish, and otherwise unsalutary; but in the inland parts, it is both healthy and pleasant, though frequently piercing. The soil is more various than perhaps that of any other county, and comprehends all the sorts that are to be found in the island; arable, pasture, meadow, woodlands, light sandy ground, deep clays, heaths and fens: the worst of these, however, are far from being unprofitable, the sandy heaths feeding sheep and breeding rabbits, and even the fens affording rich pasture for cattle.

N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S and M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The natural productions of this county are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, honey, saffron, herrings, and other sea fish, in great abundance; and in the river Yare is caught a delicious fish, peculiar to itself, called the Ruffe. Jet and ambergrease are sometimes found on the coasts of this county: and the principal manufactures are worsted, woollens, and silks, in which all the inland parts are employed; the Norwich stuffs being a very considerable article in our trade.

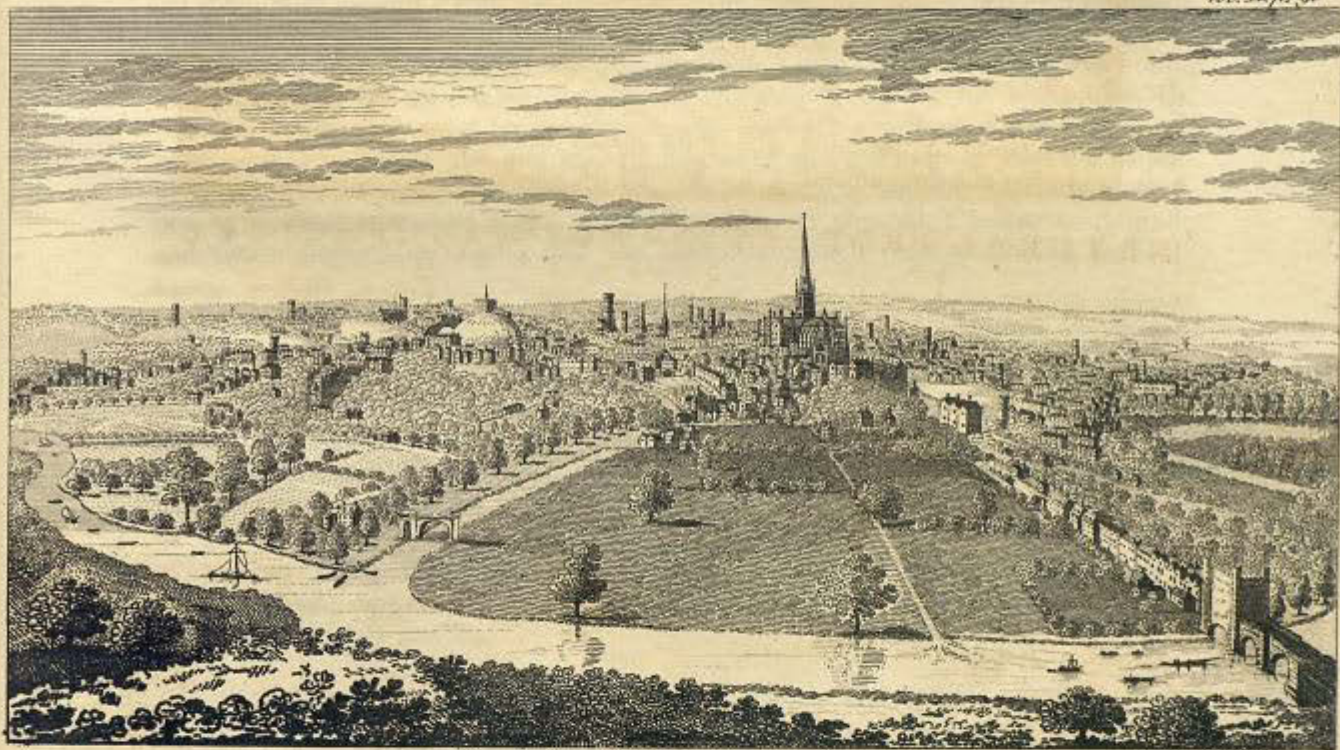
C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

This county is divided into thirty-one hundreds, and contains one city, and thirty-two market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Norwich, and has 660 parishes.

C I T Y and M A R K E T T O W N S.

The city is Norwich, and the market towns are Alesham, Attleborough, Buckenham-New, Burnham, Castle-rising, Causton, Clay, Cromer, Dereham-East, Disse, Downham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, Harling-East, Hickling, Hingham, Holt, Loddon, Lynn Regis, Methwold, Repeham, Sechy, Snettisham, Swaffham, Thetford, Walsham, Walsingham, Watton, Windham, Wursted, and Yarmouth.

NORWICH was by the Saxons called *Norðwic*, which, according to different interpretations of the termination *wic*, signifies *a northern bay*, *a northern station or barbour*, or *a northern castle or fort*. It may be considered as a bay of the river Yare, and its situation is north, in relation to another very ancient castle or fortified town,



The South East View of Norwich.





town, about three miles distant, which is still called Caſtor, and from the ruins of which Norwich is generally believed to have riſen.

This city is 108 miles diſtant from London. It was ſpoiled and burnt by Sueno king of Denmark, but ſoon recovered itſelf; ſo that in Edward the Confeſſor's time it had 1320 burgeſſes. It ſuffered very much by the inſurrection of Ralph earl of the Eaſt Angles, againſt William the Conqueror, in whoſe time it was beſieged, and reduced by famine; but that damage was abundantly repaired, upon its being erected into a biſhop's ſee in 1096, as it continues to this day. In the reign of king Stephen it was in a manner rebuilt, and made a corporation. King Henry the Fourth made this city a county of itſelf, and granted the inhabitants leave to chuſe a mayor and two ſheriffs, inſtead of bailiffs, by whom they had till then been governed, according to the charter of king Stephen. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, two ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 60 common-council men, with a town clerk, ſword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The mayor is always nominated on May-day, by the freemen, who return two aldermen to their court, one of whom is elected, and ſworn into his office with great pomp, on the Tueſday before Midſummer-eve. The mayor, during his mayoralty, the recorder, and the ſteward for the time being, are each a juſtice of the peace, and of the quorum, within the city and its liberties: and the mayor, after his mayoralty, is juſtice of the peace during life. The ſheriffs are alſo annually elected, one by the aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, and ſworn September 29th; and the common-council men are choſen in Mid-Lent.

Norwich ſtands upon the ſide of a hill, and is reckoned near two miles in length from north to ſouth, one mile in breadth, and ſix miles in compaſs. Though it is a populous city, yet the houſes are but thinly ſcattered; and from the intermixture of gardens and trees, it has been compared to a city in an orchard. The town, upon the whole, is irregular; but the buildings, both public and private, are very neat and beautiful.

This city had a flint ſtone wall, which was finiſhed in 1309, and is now very much decayed; but has, however, twelve gates in it; it is three miles in compaſs, and had forty towers.

Here formerly were fifty-eight parochial churches, and chapels; theſe are now reduced to thirty-fix churches, beſides the cathedral. This is a large, venerable, ancient ſtructure, of excellent workmanſhip, founded in the year 1096, by biſhop Herbert, who laid the firſt ſtone. The choir is ſpacious, and the ſteeple ſtrong, and very high. The roof is adorned with hiſtorical paſſages of Scripture, expreſſed in little images, well carved. The biſhop's palace, with the prebends houſes round the cloſe of this cathedral, make a very good appearance. The church of St. Peter of Mancroft has an admirable ring of eight bells, and is reckoned one of the fineſt pariſh churches in England. Some of the churches, however, are thatched; and all of them are cruſted with flint ſtone, curiouſly cut, in the manner that the churches in Italy are cruſted with marble. There are two churches here for the Dutch and French Flemings, who have had particular privileges granted them, which are carefully preſerved.

This city has a stately market-cross of free stone, and a beautiful town-house near the market-cross; and on a hill near the cathedral, in the heart of the city, there is a castle, surrounded by a deep ditch, over which there is a strong bridge, with an arch of an extraordinary size. This castle is supposed to have been built in the time of the Saxons, and is now the common gaol for the county. On the hill near this castle stood the shire-house of the county, which having been burnt down by accident some years ago, an act of parliament passed in 1746-7, for holding the summer assizes, and general quarter-sessions, in the city, till a new shire-house could be built, and for raising money to defray the charges of such a building.

Here is an ancient palace, belonging to the duke of Norfolk, which was formerly reckoned one of the largest houses in England.

Here is also a house of correction, or Bridewell, which is a beautiful structure, built of square flint stones, so nicely joined, that no mortar can be seen. And there is a grammar school, founded by king Edward the Sixth, the scholars of which are to be nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the consent of the majority of the aldermen.

There are twelve charity schools in this city, where 210 boys, and 144 girls, are taught, clothed, and supplied with books. Here are also four hospitals, one of which, St. Helen's, founded originally for the entertainment of strangers, was, by king Henry the Eighth, appropriated for the poor of the city, and maintains eighty poor men and women, who are all clothed in grey, and must be sixty years of age before they can be admitted. Another of the hospitals, called Doughty's, is for sixteen poor men, and eight women, clothed in purple: of the other two hospitals, one is for the teaching, maintenance, and apprenticing thirty boys, and another for making the same provision for thirty girls; each founded by a mayor of this city.

There is now but one parochial church in the suburbs of this city. The river Yare, which runs through the middle of it, is navigable to Norwich, without locks, though no less than thirty miles distant from its mouth.

Here are six bridges over the river; and on the banks of it two houses and gardens were opened some years ago, called Spring-gardens, for the entertainment of the public, in the manner of Vauxhall gardens near London.

The worsted manufacture, for which this city has been long famous, and in which even children earn their subsistence, was first brought hither by the Flemings, in the reign of king Edward the Third, and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the duke of Alva's persecution; and being settled here by queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make great variety of worsted stuffs, as says, baize, serges and shaloons, in which this town carries on a vast trade, as well foreign as domestic. Camblets, druggets, and crapes are woven here in great perfection, besides other curious stuffs, of which it is said this city vends to the value of 200,000 l. a-year. Four wardens of the worsted weavers are chosen yearly out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are sworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in the manufacture.

Here is also a body of woollen manufacturers, called the Ruffia company, who employ persons in all the counties around to spin yarn for them.

There is likewise a stocking manufacture here, of which, it has been computed, this city vends to the value of 60,000 l. a-year.

The inhabitants of Norwich are generally so employed in their manufactures within doors, that this city looks as if it was deserted, except on Sundays and holidays, when the streets swarm with people.

The markets of this city are affirmed to be the greatest in England, being furnished with corn, live cattle, and prodigious quantities of all sorts of provisions, with abundance of yarn, worsted, leather, and whatever else a market can afford.

By an act of parliament passed in the year 1726, certain duties are laid on goods brought into this city, for the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, city wastes, wharfs and roads.

ALESHAM is 119 miles from London, and is a populous, but poor town, inhabited chiefly by knitters of stockings. Here is a court kept for the duchy of Lancaster, the manor having been granted by king Edward the Third, to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.

ATTLEBOROUGH is 93 miles distant from London, and was anciently not only a city, but the chief town of the county, and had a palace and a collegiate church. It is still a considerable town, and has a good market for fat bullocks, sheep, and other cattle.

BUCKENHAM-NEW is thus called by way of distinction from Old Buckenham, a village in its neighbourhood; and they are supposed to have derived the name of Buckenham from the great number of bucks in the neighbouring woods. This town is seventy-nine miles distant from London. Here formerly was a fine strong castle; and the lords of this manor claim the privilege of being butlers at the coronation of our kings.

BURNHAM-MARKET is thus called on account of its being a market-town, and to distinguish it from seven villages in its neighbourhood, all known by the name of Burnham, and distinguished from each other by the name of the ancient lord of the manor. This town stands in the northwest part of the county, on the sea-side, at the distance of ninety miles from London; it has a fine harbour, and, together with the other villages of the same name, drives a great trade in corn to Holland.

CASTLE-RISING took its name from an old castle near it, which, together with the town, is situated on a high eminence. It is distant 97 miles from London, is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen; and though now there are scarce ten families in it, was formerly a considerable place, till its harbour was choaked up with sand. Here, however, is an hospital for twelve poor men, and an alms-house for twenty-four poor widows, both
founded

founded by the family of the Howards. In the neighbourhood of this town there is a park, and a large chace, with the privileges of a forest.

CASTON, or CAWSTON, is a small town, distant 128 miles from London, only remarkable for a bridge over a little river called the Bure.

CLAY is 115 miles from London, and is a port with large salt-works, whence salt is not only vended all over the county, but sometimes exported in considerable quantities to Holland and the Baltic.

CROMER is distant 127 miles from London; it has a harbour, and was formerly a much larger town than it is now, having had two parish churches, one of which, with many houses, was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. It is, however, still a pretty large town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, especially for lobsters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and sometimes to London.

DEREHAM, MARKET-DEREHAM, or DEREHAM-EAST, thus distinguished from a village named Dereham, near Downham, is 97 miles from London, and is a fine large town, with several hamlets belonging to it.

DISSE is situated on the river Waveney, in the most southerly part of this county, at the distance of 93 miles from London, and has a charity school, the only thing worthy of notice.

DOWNHAM took its name from its hilly situation, and is commonly called Downham-Market, because of its being a market town. It stands upon the Great Ouse, at the distance of 89 miles from London. It has a bridge, though but an indifferent one, over the Ouse, and a port for barges.

FAKENHAM is distant 110 miles from London, and had anciently salt-pits, though six miles from the sea. On a hill in the neighbourhood of this town are kept the sheriff's term, and a court for the whole county.

FOULSHAM, at the distance of 102 miles from London, is a little obscure town, of no note.

HARLESTON is a little dirty town, situated on the river Waveney, over which it has a bridge, at the distance of 94 miles from London.

HARLING-EAST is thus distinguished in respect of its situation to two villages lying west of it, and called West-Harling and Middle-Harling. It is distant 88 miles from London, and has a market, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth.

HICKLING is a small town, distant 119 miles from London, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

HINGHAM, at the distance of 94 miles from London, had the misfortune, about the beginning of this century, to be burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt
in

in a much handsomer manner, and the inhabitants were, not many years ago, reckoned a genteel sort of people, and so fashionable, that this town was called in the neighbourhood Little London.

HOLT is a small obscure town, 116 miles distant from London, in which there is nothing that deserves notice.

LODDON is distant from London 105 miles, and contains nothing that merits notice.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, is thus called by way of distinction from three villages in this county, called West-Lynn, North-Lynn, and Old-Lynn. Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, was formerly called Bishop's Lynn, because it belonged to the bishop of Norwich; but having come by exchange into the hands of king Henry the Eighth, it assumed its present name.

This town is 98 miles from London, and was a borough by prescription before the time of king John, who, because it adhered to him against the barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges, appointed it a provost, and gave it a silver cup of about eighty ounces, doubly gilt and enamelled, and four large silver maces, that are carried before the mayor: King Henry the Eighth's sword, which he gave to the town, when it fell into his hands, by exchange with the bishop of Norwich, is also carried before the mayor. King Henry the Third made it a mayor town for its services to him against the barons; and, in the late civil war, it held out for king Charles the First, and sustained a formal siege against upwards of 18,000 men, for above three weeks; but for want of relief was obliged to surrender, and pay ten shillings a-head for every inhabitant, and a month's pay to the soldiers, to prevent it from being plundered.

This town has had fifteen royal charters, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, under-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-council men, with other inferior officers: and every first Monday of the month, the mayor, aldermen, the rest of the magistrates, and the preachers, meet to hear and determine all controversies between the inhabitants, in an amicable manner, in order to prevent law suits. This custom was first established in 1588, and is called the Feast of Reconciliation.

Lynn is a rich large town, well built and well inhabited; and, from the ruins of the works demolished in the late civil wars, it appears to have been a strong place. It has a spacious market-place, in the quadrangle of which is a statue of king William the Third, and a fine cross, with a dome and gallery round it, supported by sixteen pillars. The market-house is a free-stone building, after the modern taste, seventy feet high, and adorned with statues, and other embellishments.

Here are two parish churches; St. Margaret's, which has a fine library, and All Saints: there is also a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which is reckoned one of the handsomest of the kind in England; it has a bell tower of free stone, and an octagon spire over it, which together are 170 feet high; and there is a library in it erected by subscription. Here also is a Presbyterian and a Quaker meeting-

meeting-house, with a Bridewell, or work-house, and several alms-houses, a free school, a good custom-house, and a convenient quay and warehouses.

In the parish of All Saints there is a small hospital, where four men live rent free; and another called St. Mary Magdalen's, which was anciently a priory, but rebuilt in 1649, and now under the care of two senior aldermen, chosen by the other governors. In 1682, a ruinous old chapel here was turned into a work-house, where fifty poor children are taught to read and to spin wool, and at a fit age are put out apprentices: it is by an act of parliament settled in the guardians of the poor. In September 1741, the spires of both churches in this town were blown down by a storm of wind, but both have been since rebuilt. Here is a town-house, called Trinity-hall, which is a noble old fabric: and there is an exchange of free stone, with two orders of columns, built at the expence of Sir John Turner.

The fortifications of this town are not so much demolished but that they might easily be repaired, and the town made defensible in a very few days. A platform at the north end of the town, called St. Anne's platform, mounts twelve great guns, and commands all the ships passing near the harbour; and towards the land, besides the wall, there are nine regular bastions and a ditch.

Four rivulets run through this town, and the tide of the Ouse, which is about as broad as the Thames at London bridge, rises twenty feet perpendicular. The town is supplied with water by conduits and pipes.

The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but imported from abroad. It deals more largely in coals and wine than any other town in England, except London, Bristol and Newcastle. In return for these commodities, Lynn receives back for exportation all the corn which the counties it supplies them with produce; and of this one article Lynn exports more than any other port in the kingdom, except Hull in Yorkshire. Its foreign trade is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain and Portugal.

The harbour is safe when once ships get into it; but the passage having many flats and shoals, it is difficult to enter.

The king's Staith, or key, where the greatest part of the imported wines is landed, and put into large vaults, is a handsome square, with brick buildings, in the center of which is a statue of king James the First.

METHWOLD is distant 97 miles from London, and is remarkable for breeding excellent rabbits, called Mewil rabbits.

REPEHAM is 111 miles distant from London, and was formerly famous for having three fine churches in one churchyard, belonging to three several lordships; but they have been long demolished; so that there is now only the ruins of
of

of one remaining. The chief trade of this town is in malt, of which great quantities are sold in its market.

SECHY, or SEECHING, is distant 94 miles from London, and is remarkable only for a good market once a fortnight, for the sale of fat bullocks.

SNETSHAM, at the distance of 99 miles from London, was once a royal demesne, with many privileges.

SWAFFHAM is 94 miles distant from London, and stands in an air highly commended by physicians: it has a very sumptuous church, the north isle of which is said to have been built by a travelling pedlar. This town is famous for the manufacture of spurs, and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse races.

THETFORD took its name from its situation upon a small river called the Thet. It is divided by the Little Ouse, which also divides the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and stands in a pleasant open country, at the distance of 80 miles from London. In 672, the archbishop of Canterbury held a synod here: the Saxon kings made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles, but it was three times ruined by the Danes. The chief magistrate found here at the Conquest, was stiled a consul, whence it is supposed to have been a Roman town. In the twelfth century it was the see of a bishop, and then was a place of great note, but declined on the translation of the see to Norwich; yet in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was a place of such consequence as to be made a suffragan see to Norwich, but it continued so only during that reign.

It had formerly a mint, and was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common council men, two of whom are generally chamberlains, a town clerk, a sword bearer, and two serjeants at mace; and the Lent assizes for Norfolk are commonly held in its guildhall.

It is a pretty large town, though not so populous as it was in the time of Edward the Third, when it had twenty churches, six hospitals, and eight monasteries: all the churches now left here are only one on the Suffolk, and two on the Norfolk side of the town. In the reign of king James the First, an act of parliament passed for founding an hospital and a grammar school here, and for maintaining a preacher, to preach four days in the year for ever, agreeable to the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston: Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to king Charles the Second, built a council-house here, and gave the corporation a mace and a sword. Here are a common gaol, a bridewell, and a work-house; and there is an hospital for six poor persons, built and endowed by Sir Charles Harbord, and his son William, for ninety-nine years.

The chief manufacture in this town is woollen cloth. The Ouse is navigable hither from Lynn, by lighters and barges.

This place has been honoured with the presence of many of our sovereigns, particularly Henry the First and Henry the Second. Queen Elizabeth, and king James the First made it one of their hunting seats; and king James had a palace here, which is still called the King's House.

WALSHAM NORTH, thus called to distinguish it from a village not far from this town, called South Walsham, is 121 miles distant from London, and has a plentiful market for corn, flesh, and all sorts of provisions.

WALSINGHAM is distant 116 miles from London, and is a pretty good town, famous for the ruins of an ancient monastery, where was a shrine of the Virgin Mary, as much frequented at one time, as that was of Thomas Becket at Canterbury; and here are two wells still called by her name. The soil round this town is remarkable for producing good saffron and southernwood.

WATTON is 89 miles distant from London: it has a church which is only twenty yards long, and eleven broad; and the steeple, which has three large bells, is round at bottom and octangular at top. In 1673, a dreadful fire happened in this town, by which upwards of sixty houses were burnt down. Great quantities of butter are sent from hence to Downham-bridge, from whence it is sent by water to London.

WINDHAM, or WIMUNDHAM, is 99 miles from London. This is a small town, and the inhabitants are generally employed in the making of spigots and fossets, spindles, spoons, and other wooden ware: they enjoy their writ of privilege, as an ancient demesne, from serving at assizes or sessions. Here is a house of correction, the keeper of which, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had forty shillings a-year paid him by the treasurer of the county. There is a free school in this town, founded and well endowed by king Henry the First's butler; and Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, gave a scholarship in his college of Corpus Christi in Cambridge, in favour of a scholar born in this town, provided he continued in Windham school two years, without interruption, and was fifteen years old. Here is also a charity school for teaching thirty children.

WURSTED, or WORSTED, is distant 117 miles from London, and is remarkable for the invention or first twining of that sort of woollen yarn or thread, which from hence is called worsted. Here is a manufacture of worsted stuffs; and stockings are in great quantities both knit and woven in this place.

YARMOUTH, called GREAT YARMOUTH, to distinguish it from a small village in its neighbourhood, called Little Yarmouth: it took its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Yare.

This town is distant from London 122 miles, and was anciently one of the cinque ports. By an old custom, Yarmouth appoints certain bailiffs, as commissaries, who, in conjunction with the magistrates of the town, hold a court during a fair here, called the Herring fair, to determine all controversies, execute justice, and keep the peace. Yarmouth had a provost granted it by king Henry the First, and was made a borough by king John. It began to send members to parliament in the time of king Edward the First, and was walled and ditched round in the time of king Henry the Third; and in that of Edward the Third, it sent forty-three ships, and 1075 seamen to the siege of Calais. King Richard the Second gave it leave to build a key, after which it had great quarrels with the cinque ports, for being excluded out of their number, and consequently deprived of their privileges. By a charter of king Henry the Third, it was governed by

two bailiffs and a recorder, who were justices of the peace. The inhabitants were about 5000, at the accession of king James the First, who incorporated it by the name of a bailiff, aldermen, and common council: king Charles the Second granted it a new charter, by which the bailiffs were changed into a mayor; and it is now governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, a recorder, and thirty-six common council men: the mayor returns the members elected to represent it in parliament, who are chosen by the freemen, in number about 500.

The corporation has particular and extensive privileges: it has a court of record and admiralty: in the court of record are tried civil causes, for unlimited sums; in the court of admiralty they can try, condemn, and execute, in some cases, without waiting for a warrant. The mayor and aldermen are conservators of the river Ouse, in this county; the Humber, the Derwent, the Wherfe, the Air, and the Dun, rivers of Yorkshire.

This town is bound by its charter, granted by Henry the Third, to send to the sheriffs of Norwich, every year, one hundred herrings baked, in twenty-four pasties, which the sheriffs are to deliver to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, a village near New Buckenham; he gives the sheriffs his receipt for them, and by his tenure, is obliged to present them to the king wherever he is.

This town, which makes a very good appearance from the sea, is the neatest, the most compact, and the most regularly built of any town in England; the streets being straight, and parallel to each other, and there is a view cross all the streets, from the key to the sea, the town standing in a peninsula, between the sea and the harbour. Yarmouth is walled, but the chief strength by land is the haven, or river, which lies on the west side of it, with a drawbridge over it; the port or entrance secures the south, and the sea the east, but the north, which joins it to the mainland, is open, and only covered with a single wall, and some old demolished works. Here is a market place, the finest and best furnished of any in England, for its extent; and the key is the handsomest and largest of any perhaps in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted: it is so commodious, that people may step directly from the shore into any of the ships, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, sometimes for a quarter of a mile together; and it is at the same time so spacious, that in some places it is near a hundred yards from the houses to the wharf. On the wharf is a custom-house and town-hall, with several merchants houses that look like palaces.

Here are two churches, of which St. Nicholas, built in the reign of king Henry the First, has so high a steeple, that it serves as a sea-mark. There is a fine hospital in this town, and two charity schools for thirty-five boys and thirty-two girls, all clothed and taught, the boys to make nets, and the girls spinning, knitting, and plain work.

There is a small platform of guns on a slip of land, at the entrance of the harbour, which is all the security of this town; the great guns that were round the walls of the town having been removed by king Charles the Second.

The seamen employed by the merchants here, are reckoned the best in England.

The situation of this town is exceedingly commodious for trade: it stands upon the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yare, which is navigable from hence to Norwich; besides, there is a navigation from this town by the Waveney, to the south parts of Norfolk, and the north of Suffolk, and by another river called the Thyrne, which falls here into the Yare, it trades to the north part of the county.

Though Yarmouth is not so large a town as Norwich, it is generally superior in traffic and wealth; and upwards of half a century ago, above 1100 vessels belonged to this port, besides the ships which its merchants were owners of, or concerned in, at other ports.

This is the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London; the roads on the east side of the town are so safe, that they are very much frequented by vessels that pass and repass, though there are some dangerous banks of sand in the neighbourhood; and it costs the inhabitants of Yarmouth between 2 and 3000*l.* a-year to keep the harbour clean.

This town carries on a great trade to France, Holland, and the north and the east seas, and exports such quantities of corn and malt, that they are said to have amounted many years ago to more than 220,000 quarters a year. Yarmouth has the whole herring fishery of this coast, in which it employs 150 vessels, and between forty and fifty sail in the exportation: 50,000 barrels of herrings, which some magnify to 40,000 lasts, containing no less than forty millions of herrings, are generally taken and cured here in a year. These herrings are for the most part exported by the merchants of Yarmouth, the rest by those of London, to Italy, Spain, and Portugal, which, with the camblets, crapes, and other Norwich stuffs, which the merchants of this town export, occasion much business, and employ abundance of hands and shipping.

The fishing fair here, or the season for catching herrings, begins at Michaelmas, and continues all the month of October, during which time, every vessel that comes to fish for the merchants, from any part of England, as many do from the coasts of Kent, Suffex, and other counties, is allowed to catch, bring in, and sell their fish, free of all duty or toll.

In the spring, here is almost as great a fishing for mackarel; besides which, this town has a fishing trade to the north seas, for white fish, called the north sea cod; and it has a considerable trade to Norway and the Baltic, for deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all naval stores, which are mostly consumed in this port, where a great many ships are built every year.

Except Hull in Yorkshire, Yarmouth has more trade than any other town on the east coast of England.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Inundations
of the Ouse.

The Greater Ouse in this county, is remarkable for its sudden and impetuous inundations, particularly at the full moon, in the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, when a vast body of water from the sea, runs up against the stream, through the chan-

channel of this river with prodigious violence, overflowing the banks, and sweeping off every thing in its way.

In the year 1348, near 58,000 persons were carried off at Norwich by a pestilence; and in 1507, this city was almost entirely consumed by fire. Fires and pestilence.

In the reign of king Henry the Third, a pestilence raged at Yarmouth, which swept off seven thousand of the inhabitants in one year.

The town of Windham was set on fire June the 11th, 1615, by certain incendiaries, when above 300 dwelling houses were consumed; and in 1631, it was visited by a severe pestilence.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

This county is part of the district anciently inhabited by the Iceni, of whom an account has been given in the description of Cambridgeshire. Ancient inhabitants.

Caistor, near Norwich, was the Venta Icenorum, or capital city of the Iceni, the broken walls of which contain a square of about thirty acres; in these walls there are still visible the remains of four gates and a tower; and several Roman urns, coins, and other relics of antiquity, have, at different times, been found in this place. Roman antiquities.

Yarmouth is generally believed to have risen out of the ruins of an ancient Roman city, called Garianonum, where the Stablefian horse lay in garrison against the ancient Britons; but the site of the ancient Garianonum is thought to have been at Burgh Castle, on the other side of the river Yare, about two miles from Yarmouth.

Thetford arose from the ruins of the ancient Sitomagus, a Roman city, which was destroyed by the Danes. Here are still visible many marks of great antiquity, particularly a large mount called Castle-Hill, thrown up to a great height, and fortified by a double rampart, supposed to have been a Danish camp.

At Oxenhead, a little way south-east of Alesham, in 1667, there were discovered several urns, about three quarters of a yard under the surface of the ground; also a square piece of brickwork, each side of which measured near two yards and three quarters: there were upwards of thirty holes in it, each about two inches diameter; and as it was one entire piece, without any joining, it was thought to have been formed and burnt in the place where it was found. Upon breaking it open, there appeared several stories or apartments, one above another, in which were placed small pots, and in the lower partition was one larger than the rest, with a very small mouth, and containing near two gallons of water, which was clear, and without either smell or taste; after the water was poured off, there remained in the vessel a heavy lump of a crusty substance.

Brancafter, in the north-west part of this county, and near Burnham, was the ancient Brannodunum of the Romans, and the station for a body of Dalmatian horse.

horse. Several coins have been found here, and the remains of a Roman camp are still visible.

At Thurton, near Loddon, several Roman coins have been dug up at different times.

Ancient customs.

At Gimmingham, not far from Cromer, is still preserved the ancient tenure by foccage, that is, instead of money, the tenant pays his rent by a certain number of days labour, in husbandry or other service.

Castle-Rising, and some of the neighbouring parishes, retain the old Norman custom, by which all testaments must be proved before the parson of the parish.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

The kingdom of the East Angles, from its first conversion to Christianity, was under one bishop, till about the year 673, when it was divided into two dioceses, and one of the episcopal seats was fixed at North Elmham, a village on the north side of Repeham. Here was a constant succession of ten bishops, till the martyrdom of Humbert by the Danes, in 870. About the year 950, the other see, which was at Dunwich, a borough town of Suffolk, appears to have been united with this at Elmham, the jurisdiction of which extended over the whole kingdom of the East Angles. This bishopric was translated from hence to Thetford, in 1075, and from thence it was soon after removed to Norwich; and this manor continued part of the revenues of the bishopric of Norwich till the dissolution.

At East Dereham, St. Witburga, the youngest daughter of king Anna, founded a monastery before the year 743, which was destroyed by the Danes.

St. Bennets in the Holme, south-east of Repeham, was given by a petty prince called Horn, to a society of religious Heremites, under the government of one Suneman, about the year 800, who built a chapel here; but those religious were all destroyed by the Danes in 870. In the next century a religious named Wolfric, brought some other religious to this place, and rebuilt the chapel and houses, and before the year 1020, king Canute endowed this place for an abbey of Black monks, dedicated to St. Benedict; the revenues of which, upon the dissolution, were valued at 583 l. 17 s. *per annum*. This monastery was so fortified by the monks, that it was more like a castle than a cloister, and held out so long against William the Conqueror, that he could not take it, till it was betrayed to him by one of the monks, on condition that he should be made an abbat; but instead of that, he was hanged by the Conqueror for his treachery.

A famous chapel, dedicated to the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, was built at Walsingham in 1061, by the widow of Richoldis de Favarches, in imitation of the chapel at Nazareth, and here were placed a prior and a convent of Black canons, by her son, Jeffrey, in the time of William the Conqueror. The possessions belonging to this monastery were valued, upon the dissolution, at 391 l. 11 s. 7 d. *per annum*, besides the offerings to our Lady, valued in one manuscript at 260 l. 12 s. 4 d. *per annum*; but in another, at 26 l. 15 s. only.

Robert

Robert Pigot, by his will, dated in 1492, gave an house in or near this town, for the use of twelve leproous persons of good families.

In the church of St. Mary at Thetford, there was a society of religious persons as early as the reign of king Edward the Confessor, if not before; and hither Arfastus, bishop of the East Angles, removed his episcopal seat from North Elmham, in 1075, as was observed already: but it continued here only nineteen or twenty years, and then was translated to Norwich; after which, about the year 1104, a monastery for Cluniac monks was built here, by Roger Bigod, or Bigot, and made subordinate to the abbey of Cluny, in France; but this house and place being found inconvenient, the same Roger Bigod began a most stately monastery, without the town, and on the other side of the river, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This monastery was finished in 1114, and was made denison the fiftieth of Edward the Third, and upon the dissolution, found to be endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of 312 l. 14 s. 4 d.

A priory of canons regular, of the order of the Holy Sepulchre or the Cross, was founded in a church here, dedicated to St. Sepulchre, by William, third earl of Warren, in the time of king Stephen. Here were six religious at the time of the suppression, who had 39 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

On the Suffolk side of this town, there was an ancient house of regular canons, dedicated to St. George; but being ruinous and forsaken, Hugh de Norwold, abbat, and the convent of St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, placed nuns here; and at the dissolution there was a prioress, and ten Black nuns, who had estates worth 40 l. 11 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

Without this town there was an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary or St. Mary Magdalen, endowed upon the suppression with no more than 1 l. 13 s. 6 d. *per annum*. Here was an hospital called God's House, before the twenty-fourth of Edward the First.

A house of Friars Preachers is said to have been founded in this town, by Henry, earl, and afterwards duke of Lancaster, towards the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Third.

In the time of king Richard the Second, here was an house of Friars Augustines, founded by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.

Here was a college, consisting of a master and fellows, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued at 109 l. 0 s. 7 d. *per annum*, at the suppression.

The manor of Wells, between Clay and Burnham, being given to the abbey of St. Stephen, near Caen in Normandy, by William de Streis, in the time of William the Conqueror, here was fixed an alien priory of Benedictine monks from that foreign house; but king Edward the Fourth gave it to the dean and chapter of St. Stephen's, Westminster, who enjoyed it till the general dissolution.

At Pentney, south-east of Sechy, Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, one of those who came over with William the Conqueror, built a priory of Black canons, dedicated

dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. About the time of the dissolution, here were twelve canons, who had yearly revenues to the value of 170 l. 4 s. 9 d.

At Castleacre, north-east of Pentney, William Warren, first earl of Surry, in or before the year 1085, built a priory for Cluniac monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to the house of Lewes, a borough town of Suffex, the yearly revenues of which were valued upon the suppression at 306 l. 11 s. 4 d.

The manor of Horsted, a village south-west of Wursted, and the advowson of a church here, were given by king William Rufus, to the abbess and nuns of the Trinity, at Caen in Normandy.

Herbert Losing, bishop of Thetford, having obtained, near the castle of Norwich, ground on which to build a church, a bishop's palace, and offices for monks, in 1094, translated the episcopal see hither. Two years after he began the cathedral in this city, which he dedicated to the Trinity; and on the south side of it he built houses for a prior and sixty Benedictine monks, who were settled here about the year 1100, and continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of the bishopric were valued at 1050 l. 17 s. 6 d. and the revenues of the prior and convent were rated at 1061 l. 14 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

On a hill near the city, in Thorp-wood, bishop Herbert built a little priory and church, dedicated to St. Leonard, in which he placed several monks, whilst the cathedral church and priory were building, and a succession of others was continued here as a cell to the great monastery, till the dissolution.

An hospital for leprous persons, under the government of a master or warden, was built and endowed about half a mile out of this city, towards the north-east, by bishop Herbert, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued upon the dissolution at 10 l. *per annum*.

A hospital dedicated to St. Paul, called also Norman spitel, was begun in this city by the prior and convent, and finished in 1121. It was under the government of a master or warden, appointed by the monks of the cathedral.

Here was an ancient hospital or nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, to which king Stephen having given lands and meadows without the South Gate, Seyna and Leftelina, two of the sisters, in 1146 began the foundation of a new monastery called Kairo, or Carow, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consisted of a prioress and nine Benedictine nuns, who were endowed upon the suppression with 64 l. 16 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

On the west side of Conisford-street was Hilburn, or Hildebrond's spitel, sometimes called Jvy Hall, or St. Edward's Hospital, founded about the year 1200, by Hildebrond le Mercer, citizen of Norwich. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had a master or warden, and some brethren, but was so decayed, that the revenues of it upon the suppression, were valued at no more than 14 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

The Black Friars came first to this city about the year 1226, and were first seated in the church of St. John Baptist, by the favour of Sir Thomas Gelham, knight,
and

and other benefactors; but about the first of Edward the Second, they obtained by gift of that king, the ground on the south side of the river, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the Friars de Sacco had their house; and here these Black Friars built a noble church, and all proper offices for the convent.

The Grey Friars coming to this city in the year 1226, one John de Haslingford is said to have founded a house for them, which was upon the east side of North Conisford.

Walter de Suffield, alias Calthorp, bishop of Norwich, before the year 1249, built and endowed an hospital near his palace, dedicated to St. Giles, for a master, some priests, and lay brethren; the revenues of which, upon the dissolution, were rated at 102 l. 15 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

In the fields on the south-west part of this city, about the year 1250, a chapel was built and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by one John Broun, a priest, which at first was designed only for an hospital, but in a short time became a noble college, consisting of a dean, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, four prebendaries, six chaplains, and other officers, whose revenues, upon the suppression, were valued only at 86 l. 16 s. *per annum*.

The White Friars came to this city in 1256, when Philip Cougate, a merchant here, founded a house for them, between the river and St. James's church, on the east side of a street anciently called Cougate.

The Friars de Pica, who had a house in Conisford, are mentioned in the tax of Walter, bishop of Norwich, about the fortieth of Henry the Third.

The Friars de Sacco, who settled here about the year 1266, had a house, partly in St. Andrew's parish, and partly in St. Peter's of Hungate, which, upon the suppression of these friars, was given to the Black Friars, and became part of the site of their new house.

The Friars Austins were settled here, between the parishes of St. Peter Permontergate, and St. Michael in Conisford, before the eighteenth of Edward the First. It is not agreed who the founder of this house was.

About the end of the reign of king Edward the Third, mention is made of several hospitals, spittels, or lazar houses, for the reception of leprous people, without the gates of this city, which were every one of them under the government of a master, and supported by the voluntary alms of the inhabitants.

At West-acre, to the west of Castle-acre, there was a priory of Black Canons, who afterwards became canons of the order of St. Austin, begun by Oliver, the parish priest, and his son, Walter, in the time of William Rufus, and dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. Its annual revenues upon the suppression were valued at 260 l. 13 s. 7 d.

The manor of Lefingham, north-east of Wursted, was given by Girard de
 VOL. II. P Gour-

Gourney, in the time of William Rufus, to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy; upon which here was an alien priory, which was subordinate to Ogborn, on the north side of Marlborough, in Wiltshire; but it was given by king Edward the Fourth to King's College in Cambridge, to which it still belongs.

At Lynn there was a cell of a prior and three Benedictine monks, belonging to the cathedral monastery of Norwich, founded by bishop Herbert, about the year 1100, and dedicated to St. Margaret.

Petrus Capellanus founded an hospital here in 1145, for a prior and twelve brethren and sisters, nine of whom were to be found and three leprous. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is still in being.

About the year 1261, a convent of Grey Friars was founded here by Thomas de Fletsham.

The Friars de Poenitentia Jesu Christi, were settled in this town before the fifth of Edward the First, and continued here till the suppression of that order.

In the time of Edward the First, if not before, here was the hospital of St. John Baptist, consisting of a warden or master, and several poor brothers and sisters, the revenues of which were valued on the dissolution at 7 l. 7 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

There was also in this town a house of Austin Friars in the reign of king Edward the First, valued upon the dissolution at only 1 l. 4 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

Here was a house of Black Friars before the twenty-first of Edward the First, said to have been founded by Thomas Gedney, the valuation of which, upon the dissolution, does not appear.

Not far from the town-house, called Trinity-Hall, but nearer to the river, here was a college of twelve priests, founded about the year 1500, by Thomas Thurbury, mayor of this town.

On the north side of St. Nicholas's church at Yarmouth, bishop Herbert, before the year 1101, placed a priory of three or four Black monks, subordinate to the monastery at Norwich.

At the south end of this town there was a house of Black Friars, built about the fifty-fifth year of Henry the Third.

Here was an hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the First. It was founded by Thomas Falstoff, and consisted of a warden, eight brethren, and eight sisters.

There were also in or near this town, two spittels or houses for the maintenance of poor lazars or lepers, before the year 1374.

At

At Horsham St. Faith's, north of Norwich, there was a priory of Black monks, dedicated to St. Faith, the virgin and martyr, by Robert Fitz-Walter, and Sibill his wife, about the year 1105. Its revenues, upon the suppression, were valued at 162 l. 19 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, belonging formerly to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them granted to the prior and convent of St. Faith.

Peter de Valoines, nephew to king William the Conqueror, and Albreda his wife, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the First, gave the church of St. Mary, and the manor of Binham, near Walsingham, to the abbey of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, to the intent that here might be settled a priory of Benedictine monks. This cell, about the time of the dissolution, had six monks, and estates to the value of 140 l. 5 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

Before the year 1107, William de Albini, or Daubeney, chief butler to king Henry the First, founded at Windham a priory of Black monks, from the abbey of St. Albans, to which it was a cell till 1443, when it was made an abbey. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution had ten or twelve monks, whose yearly revenues were valued at 211 l. 16 s. 6 d.

The manor and church of St. Margaret of Toft-monachorum, eight miles south-west of Yarmouth, were given by Robert earl of Mellent and Leicester, in the time of king Henry the First, to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul at Preaux in Normandy.

Bishop Herbert, or Agnes de Belfo, the wife of Robert de Kia, in the time of king Henry the First, gave the church of St. Mary at Aldby, south-west of London, upon the borders of Suffolk, to the cathedral monastery of Norwich; upon which here were placed a prior and three Black monks, as a cell to that house, which continued till the dissolution.

At Baketon, or Bromholm, south-west of Norwich, William de Glanvill, in 1113, built a priory for Cluniac monks, from Castle-acre, to which this house was for some time subordinate. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, consisted of seven or eight monks, and was endowed, upon the dissolution, with 100 l. 5 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

Upon, or at the end of, a causeway between Fakenham and a village to the south of it, called Hempton, there was an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Stephen, which afterwards became a small priory of three or four canons of the order of St. Austin. It is said to have been founded by Roger de St. Martino, in the time of Henry the First, and its possessions, upon the dissolution, were valued at 32 l. 14 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

William de Albini, earl of Chichester or Arundel, in the time of king Stephen, built a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. James the Apostle, at Old Buckenham, near New Buckenham. About the time of the dissolution here were a prior and eight canons, who had revenues to the yearly value of 108 l. 10 s. 2 d.

In the church of St. Mary, at East Rudham, between Walsingham and Castle-rising, William Cheney founded a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, early in the reign of king Stephen, who were, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, removed to the extremity of the parish, eastward, to a place called

Cokesford, dedicated also to the Virgin Mary: and here a prior and about nine Black canons continued till the time of the dissolution, when their income was valued at 121 l. 18 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Linge, south of Foulsham, there was a nunnery at or near the chapel of St. Edmund, from whence the religious were moved, in 1160, to Thetford.

Sir Ralph Meyngaryn, knight, in the time of Henry the Second, founded a small priory of Black canons at a place in this county formerly called Waburn. It was at first subordinate to West-acre, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and had estates, which, upon the suppression, were rated at 24 l. 19 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Normannesberch, in the parish of South Rainham, near Fakenham, was a cell of Cluniac monks, belonging to the priory of Castle-acre, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and founded by William de Lifewis, about the year 1160.

In an old hermitage, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, on the south side of the parish of Wignell St. Mary Magdalen, there was a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, founded by Roger, prior of the convent of Rainham, about the year 1181. It was made subordinate to Castle-acre; and here were a prioress and six or seven nuns, the revenues of whom were rated, on the suppression, at no more than 24 l. 19 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

Maud, countess of Clare, having given the churches of St. Peter and St. John Baptist, at Carbrook, near Watton, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in the time of Henry the Second, some sisters of their order were placed in an hospital near the smaller church; but they were afterwards removed, and a preceptory of a master and several brethren continued here till the dissolution, when the estate belonging to it was valued at 65 l. 2 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

The church of Sheringham, near Cromer, being given by Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, in the time of king Henry the Second, to the abbey of Nuthall in Buckinghamshire, here was a cell of Black canons for some time, belonging to that abbey.

At a place called Blackborough, in the parish of Middleton, south-east of Lynn Regis, Roger de Scales, and Muriel his wife, in the time of Henry the Second, built a priory dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine, in which there were religious of both sexes; but Robert, son to the said Roger de Scales, before the year 1200, settled this house upon nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who being about ten in number, continued here till the general suppression, when their revenues were rated at 42 l. 6 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

In

In the chapel of St. Mary de Bello Loco, said to lie near Downham, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, who, in the twenty-fourth year of Henry the Sixth, were united to the monastery of Ely in Cambridgeshire.

At West Somerton, between Hickling and Yarmouth, there was an hospital for thirteen leprous persons, founded by Ranulph de Glanvill, and Barta his wife, in the time of king Henry the Second, and annexed to their monastery at Butley, near Orford, a borough town of Suffolk, in the first year of Henry the Fourth.

At Hickling there was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Austin, and All Saints, and founded in the year 1185, by Theobald de Valentia. Here were nine or ten religious, endowed, upon the suppression, with 100 l. 18 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

Maud de Harcolye, in the time of king Henry the Second, gave the manor of Fieldawling near Holt to the abbat and convent of Savigny in Normandy; upon which there came over hither some Cistercian monks of that house, to which this was a cell or priory, as it was afterwards of Long Benington in Lincolnshire.

In 1188, Hubert, then dean of York, but afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, built at West Dereham an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 228 l. *per annum*.

At Shouldham, south-east of Sechy, Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, in the time of king Richard the First, founded a Gilbertine monastery for canons and nuns, under the government of a prior. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the suppression, with 138 l. 18 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Langley, north of Loddon, in 1198, an abbey of Premonstratensian canons was built and endowed by Robert Fitz-Roger Helk, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were fifteen religious at the suppression, when their yearly revenues were rated at 104 l. 16 s. 5 d.

At Wormgay, or Wrangey, near Sechy, there was a priory of Black canons, built by William, the son of Reginald de Warren, in the time of king Richard the First, or king John, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist; and in 1468, united to the priory of Pentney.

At Flitcham, on the east side of Castle-rising, there was a priory or hospital of the order of St. Augustine, subordinate to Wallingham, to which it was given by Dametta de Flitcham, niece to Emma de Bellofago, in the time of king Richard the First. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the dissolution, with 55 l. 5 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

In the parish of Wearham, south-east of Downham, there was a Benedictine priory, as ancient as the time of king Richard the First, or king John, subordinate to the convent of Mustertell, in the diocese of Amiens in France; which convent sold it, in 1321, to one Hugh Scarlet of Lincoln, who gave it to the abbey of West Dereham. It was dedicated to St. Winwaloe, or St. Guenolo.

Near

Near Cokesford, north-west of Fakenham, Hervey Belet, in the beginning of the reign of king John, founded an hospital for a warden, being a priest, and thirteen poor people, dedicated to St. Andrew.

At a place formerly called Peterston, in the parish of Burnham, there was a house of canons, of the order of St. Austin, before the year 1200: it was dedicated to St. Peter, and subordinate to the monastery of Wallingham, to which it was wholly annexed in 1449.

At Montjoy, south-west of Repeham, William de Gifneto, in the time of king John, founded a chapel, dedicated to St. Laurence, and gave it to the prior and convent of Windham, who settled in it a prior and several Black canons.

On a field near North Creke, not far from Burnham, in 1206, a church was built, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Sir Robert de Nerford, governor of Dover castle in Kent; who some time after founded here also a chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, with an hospital for a master, four chaplains, and thirteen poor lay brethren; which being further endowed by his widow, it was changed into a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin. About the year 1226, king Henry the Third, in the 15th year of his reign, made it an abbey; but it was dissolved about the twenty-second year of king Henry the Seventh, and its land and revenues settled by that prince's mother upon Christ's College in Cambridge.

In a meadow near Beeston, not far from Wursted, the lady Margery de Cressy, about the end of the reign of king John, built a small monastery for a prior and abbat, and four Austin canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 43 l. 2 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At a place called Weybridge, in the parish of Accle, between Norwich and Yarmouth, there was a small priory of Austin canons, founded by some of the family of Bygod, but at what time is uncertain. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the revenues of it rated, on the suppression, at 7 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At the head of a causeway, in the parish of Great Hobbies, south-west of Wursted, Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, knight, in the reign of king John, or king Henry the Third, founded a hospital for a master and several poor people. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The manor of Choffel, north-east of Snettsham, belonged to the brethren of St. Lazarus, who had a master or preceptor of that order here. It was afterwards annexed to Burton Lazars in Leicestershire.

At Sporle, on the north side of Swaffham, there was an alien priory of Black monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Florence, near Salmur in France, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There is mention of a priory at Docking near Snettsham, which belonged to some abbey in Normandy.

In the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, one William de Bec
founded

founded a chapel and an hospital in the parish of Billingsford, near Harleston, dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr. It had thirteen beds for accommodating poor travellers with lodgings.

At Modney, in the parish of Helgay, near Downham, there was a small priory of Black monks, which was a cell to Ramsey abbey in Huntingdonshire.

At Horning, south-east of Wursted, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, there was an hospital, dedicated to St. James, under the government of the almoner of St. Bennet's abbey in the neighbourhood.

At a place called Slevesholm, then an island in the parish of Methwold, William earl Warren, about the year 1222, placed a prior, and some Cluniac monks; and here was a cell or hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to Castle-acre.

At Bromhill, near Methwold, there was a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, but suppressed in May 1528, by a bull of pope Clement.

At Burnham, in 1241, there was a house of White or Carmelite friars, founded by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, and Sir William de Calthorp, knights, valued upon the dissolution at 2 l. 5 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Marham, west of Swaffham, there was a nunnery of the Cistercian order, built and endowed by Isabella de Albini, countess of Arundel, in 1251, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and here, about the time of the dissolution, there were an abbess, and eight nuns, who had yearly revenues to the amount of 13 l. 6 s. 1 d.

At South-Lynn, near King's Lynn, mention is made of a house of White friars, founded in the thirteenth century; but the foundation is ascribed by different authors to different persons. It had a prior and ten brethren upon the dissolution, and was valued at only 1 l. 15 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Wendling, on the west side of East-Dereham, there was an abbey of the Premonstratensian order, built by William de Wendling, clerk, before the fifty-second year of king Henry the Third, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Not long before the dissolution, here were an abbat and four canons, who had revenues valued at 55 l. 18 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Blakeney, north-west of Holt, about the twenty-fourth of Edward the First, Richard and John Stormer, and Thomas Thober, built and endowed a church and habitation for friars of the Carmelite order.

At Hardwick, in the parish of North Runcton, near Sechy, there was an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Laurence.

At Raveningham, south-west of Loddon, Sir John of Norwich, knight, about the seventeenth of Edward the Third, founded a chantry or college of eight secular priests, who were to perform divine offices in the parish church of St. Andrew. But this college was, not long after, removed to the neighbouring village of Norton-Sub-

Sub-Crofs, where a chapel, and other neceffary buildings for the priefts, were erected, the number of which, in 1387, were thirteen; but in the feventeenth year of Richard the Second, they were once more tranfated to the caſtle of Mettingham, near Bungay, a market town of Suffolk.

At Ruſhworth, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Eaſt-Harling, about the year 1342, Sir Edmund de Gonville, rector of this pariſh, upon the ſite of the parſonage houſe, built a chapel or college, for a maſter or warden, and fix ſecular priefts. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelift, and rated, on the ſuppreſſion, at 85 l. 15 s. *per annum*.

At Little or Old Walfingham, north of Great or New Walfingham, there was an houſe of Franciſcan friars, founded about the year 1346, by Elizabeth de Burgo, counteſs of Clare, and the foundreſs of Clare-hall in Cambridge. It had houſes and gardens, valued, upon the diſſolution, at 3 l. *per annum*.

In the twenty-third of Edward the Third, Sir Thomas de Shardelow, knight, and his brother John, eſtabliſhed and endowed a perpetual chantry or college, of a maſter and five chaplains, in the pariſh church of Tompfon, ſouth of Watton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and upon the diſſolution endowed with 52 l. 15 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

A college, or priory, of the order of the Trinity, for the redemption of captives, was founded by Sir Miles Stapleton, about the year 1360, in the pariſh church of Ingham, near Hickling, which he rebuilt, and procured to be made collegiate. This religious ſociety conſiſted of a prior, ſacriſt, and fix canons, who were endowed, at the ſuppreſſion, with 61 l. 9 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At a place called Newbridge, north-eaſt of Methwold, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary and St. Laurence, with a ſmall religious houſe adjoining, in which lived a maſter and brethren, lepers, about the year 1373; but afterwards, a maſter, wardens, and friars heremites, about 1449; and in proceſs of time it ſo decayed, that, upon the diſſolution, it was valued, as a free chapel, at only 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At a place called Queen-gate, in the pariſh of Snoring-parva, near Walfingham, there was a lazar-houſe in 1380.

The executors of Sir Robert Mortimer, knight, according to his will, built a chantry or college, in the pariſh church of Attleborough, dedicated to the Exaltation of the croſs, and endowed the ſame for a maſter or warden, and four ſecular priefts, about the ſeventh of Henry the Fourth: the revenues of it, upon the diſſolution, were valued at only 21 l. 16 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

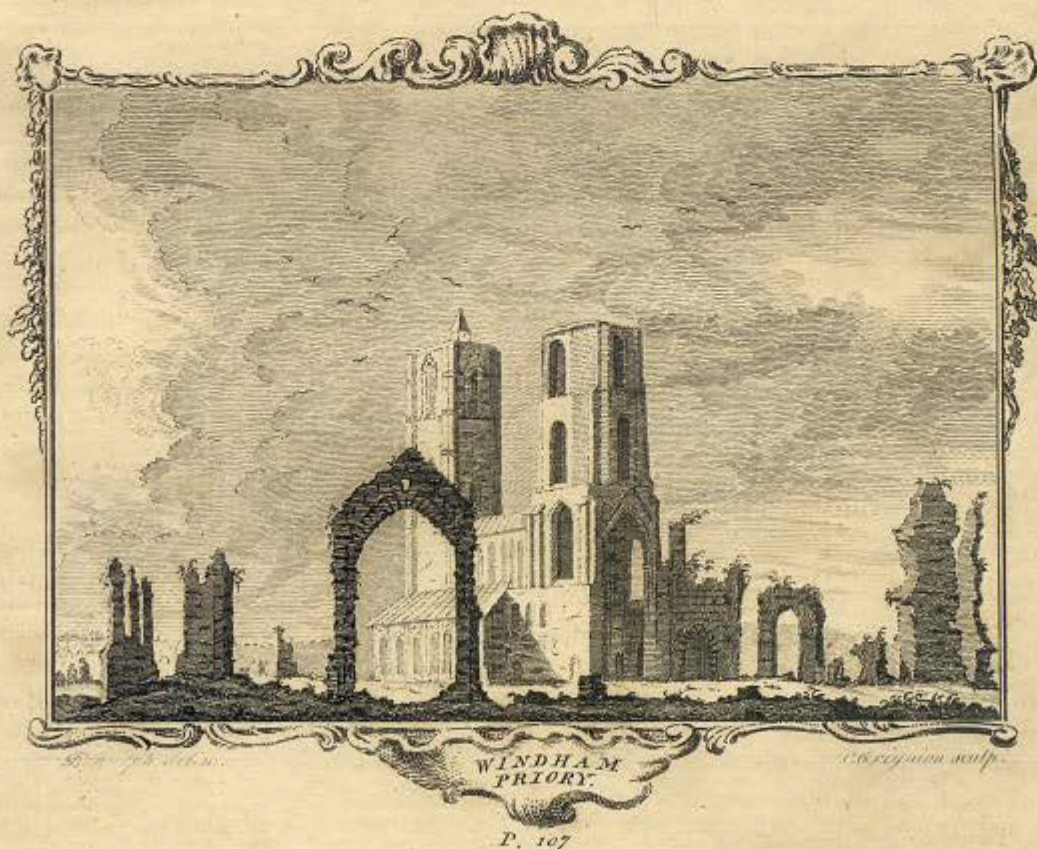
There had been an ancient free chapel in the manor-houſe of Caſtor, near Yarmouth, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, as early as the reign of Edward the Firſt. And there is ſaid to have been a chantry in Caſtor-hall, of the foundation of Sir John Falſtoff, knight, which, upon the diſſolution, was valued at 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

According to the last will and testament of Hugh Attefenne, made in 1475, a college or hospital, called God's Poor Alms-house, was founded at Heringby, near Yarmouth, for a master, three priests, eight poor men, and two servants, which was valued, upon the dissolution, at 23 l. 6 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Walsoken, upon the borders of Cambridgehire, and near Wisbech in that county, there was a college or hospital, dedicated to the Trinity, and said to have belonged to the abbey of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends twelve members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Norwich, and two burgeses for each of the following boroughs, Lynn-Regis, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Castle-rising.

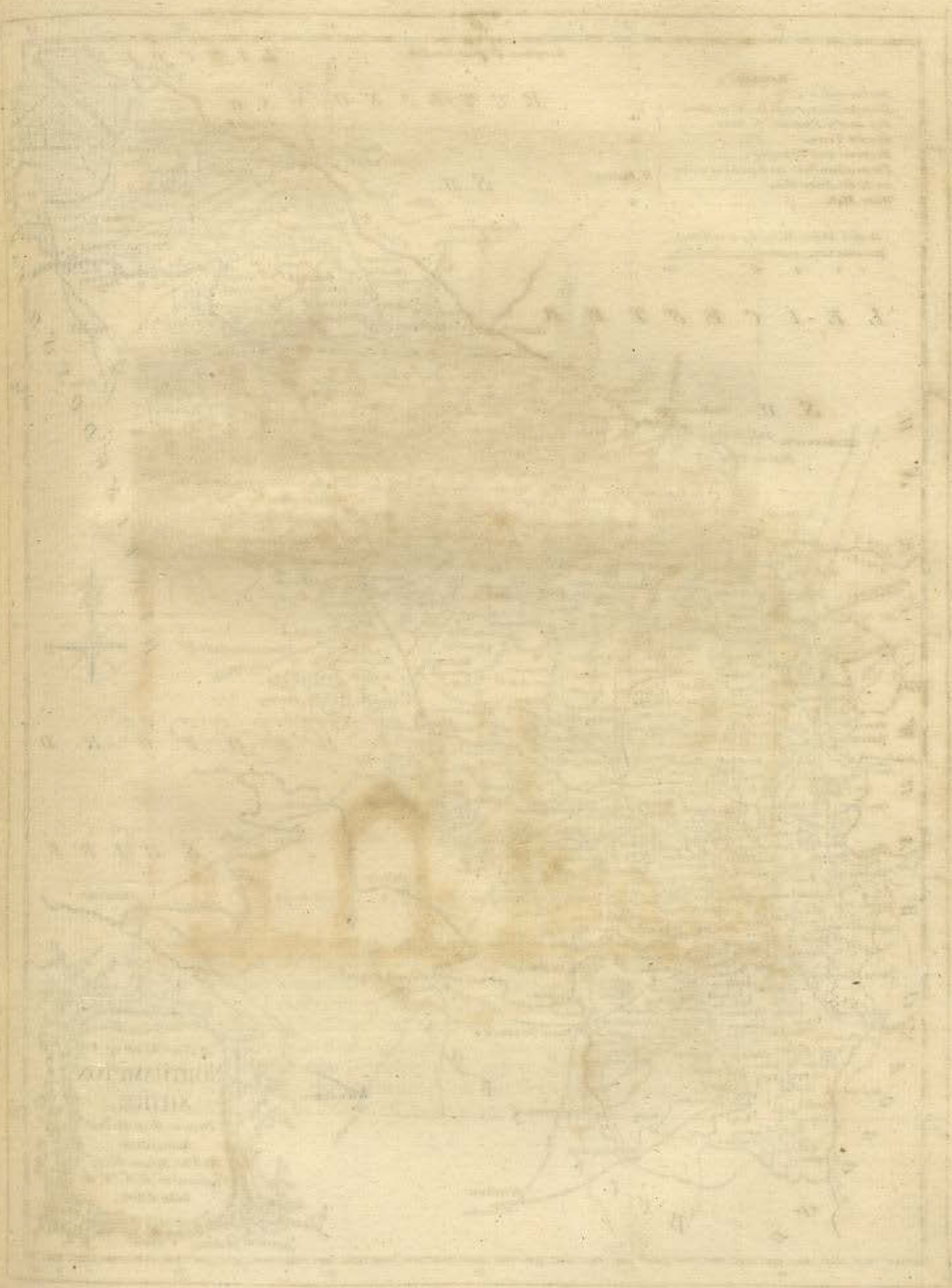


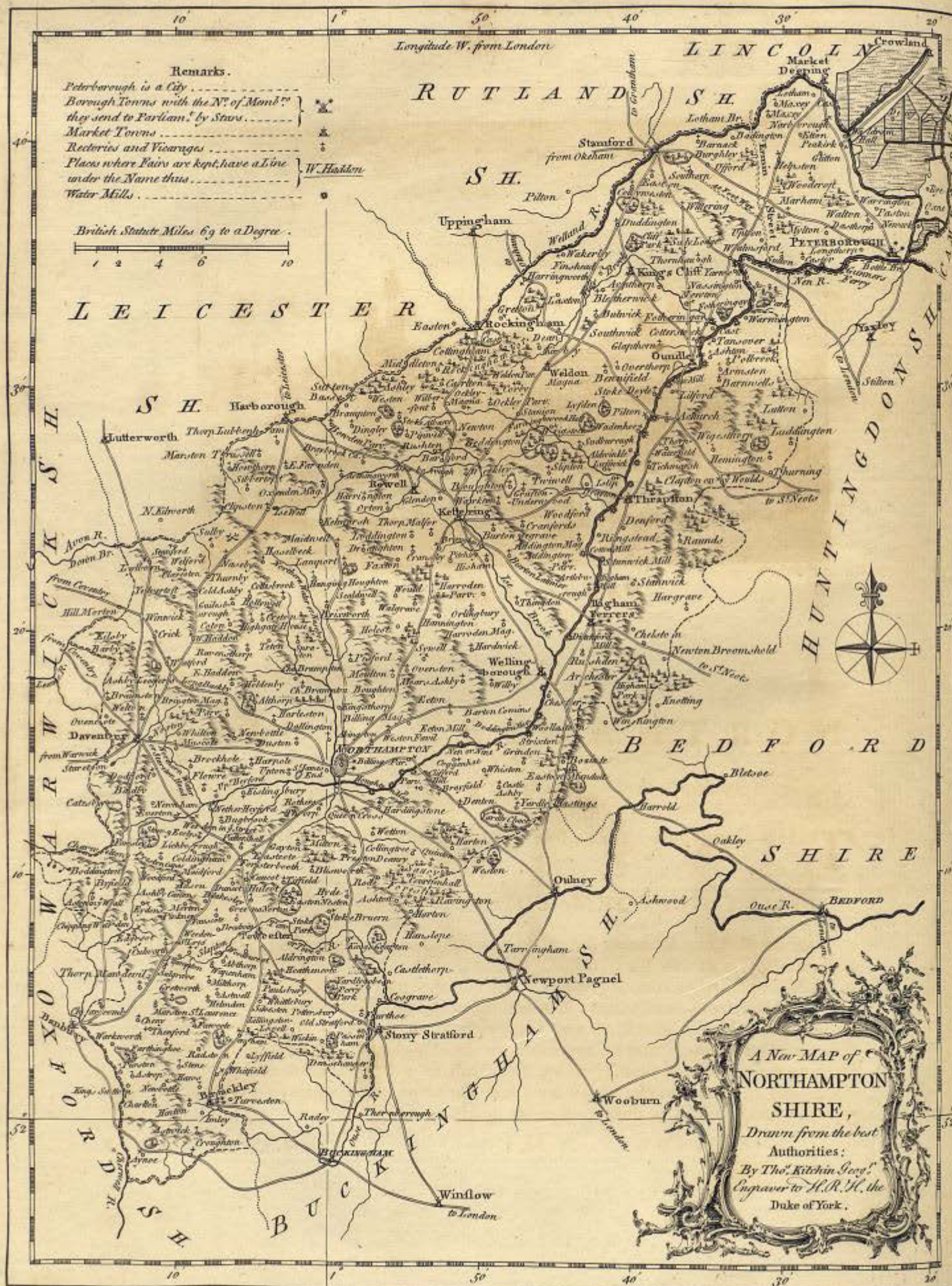
THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN H. COLEMAN
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

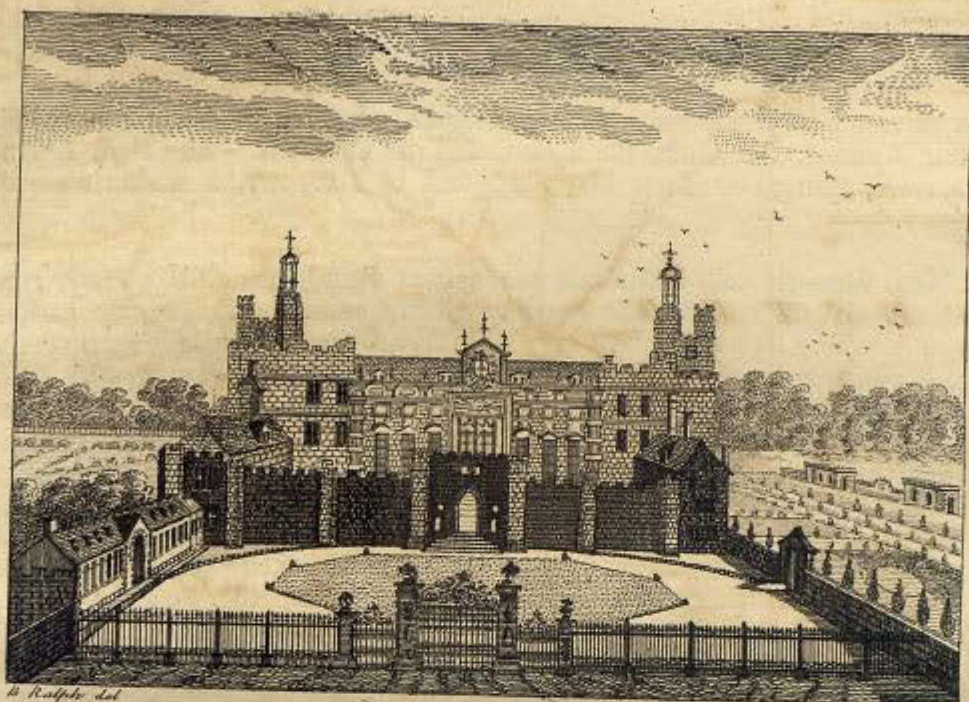
CHAPTER I. THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

THE CITY OF BOSTON WAS FIRST SETTLED BY
ENGLISHMEN IN THE YEAR 1630. THE
SETTLERS WERE KNOWN AS THE
"PURITANS."









DRAYTON HOUSE

P. 121

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NAME.

THIS county took its name from Northampton, the county town.

SITUATION, FORM, BOUNDARIES, and EXTENT.

Northamptonshire is nearer the middle of England than any other county, and as it runs into a narrow tract, towards the north-east, much in the form of a boot, it borders upon more counties than any other in this part of Britain: on the north, it is bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; on the east, by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire; on the west, by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the south, by Buckinghamshire. It measures from south-west to north-east near 55 miles, from east to west, in the broadest part, 26 miles, and 125 miles in circumference; and the town of Northampton, which is near the middle of it, is distant 66 miles nearly north of London.

Q 2

RIVERS.

R I V E R S.

This county is well watered with several rivers, of which the principal are the Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Leam, and the Charwell. The Nen, Leam, and Charwell, spring out of one hill, south-west of Daventry, a market town of this county.

The Nen, formerly called Aufona, the ancient British name for a *river*, runs almost due east, till it passes the town of Northampton; and then, by various windings, directing its course north-east, and traversing the whole length of the county, it runs on in the same direction, and separating Cambridgeshire from Lincolnshire, falls into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Washes, or Lynn Deep, from Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. The Leam, directing its course westward, into Warwickshire, and the Charwell southward, into Oxfordshire, will be farther taken notice of in the descriptions of those counties. The Welland rises in Lincolnshire, as has been observed in the description of that county; and running north-east, and separating Northamptonshire from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire, falls into the Nen, north-east of Peterborough, a city of this county.

The Ouse rises near Brackley, a borough town of Northamptonshire, and running north-east, through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, and Norfolk, falls into the German Ocean at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, as has been already mentioned in describing that county.

A I R.

The air of Northamptonshire is so pure and healthy, that the nobility and gentry have more seats here, than in any other county of the same extent in England; and it is so crowded with towns and villages, that in some places thirty steeples may be seen at one view. There is however a small tract of country called Fenland, about Peterborough, bordering on Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, which is often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands, in rainy seasons; but the inhabitants do not suffer the water to stay so long upon the ground, even in winter, as to affect the air, of which the healthfulness of the inhabitants is an undeniable proof.

S O I L. and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The soil of this county is fruitful both in corn and grass, but produces very little wood; and as it is an inland county, and few of its rivers are navigable, the inhabitants find it very difficult to supply themselves with fuel. The rivers however yield great plenty of fish, and the county abounds with cattle and sheep: it produces also much saltpetre, and many pigeons. The face of the county is level, and less of it lies waste than of any other county in England.

M A N U.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The manufactures of this county are serges, tammies, shalloons, boots and shoes.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Northamptonshire is divided into twenty hundreds, and contains one city and eleven market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Peterborough, and has 330 parishes.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Peterborough; and the market towns are Brackley, Daventry, Hingham-Ferrers, Kettering, Northampton, Oundle, Rockingham, Rothwell, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough.

PETERBOROUGH took its name from an ancient monastery, founded as early as the year 655, and dedicated to St. Peter. It is 76 miles from London, and is reckoned the least city, and its see the poorest bishopric in England. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, according to a charter granted by king Henry the Eighth.

The jurisdiction of this city extends over thirty-two towns and hamlets, in which the civil magistrates, appointed by the royal commission, are vested with the same power as judges of assize, and hold their quarterly sessions in this city.

This city stands upon the river Nen, over which it has a wooden bridge. The air here, by reason of the neighbouring fens, is not accounted very healthy, but the water of the river is fresh and good, and the highest spring tide never comes up within five miles of the town, which is plentifully supplied with water by excellent springs: the streets are well built, and there is a handsome market-house, over which are kept the assizes and sessions.

Here is a cathedral, and but one parish church: the cathedral was the abbey church, and is said to be more than a thousand years old, though it appears to be much less. It is one of the noblest Gothic buildings in the world; it is 479 feet long, and 203 broad, in the transept, from north to south; the breadth of the nave and side isles is 91 feet. The west front, which is 156 feet broad, is the most magnificent in England, being supported by three noble arches, with columns, curiously adorned. The windows of the cloisters are finely stained with scripture history, the figures of the founder of the monastery and its succession of abbats.

This church was greatly defaced in the civil wars, and deprived of many considerable ornaments. Among other monuments, here is one of queen Catharine, that was divorced from king Henry the Eighth, and another of Mary queen of Scots, who were both buried in this cathedral; though the body of the queen of Scots is said to have been removed to Westminster Abbey, by her son, king James

James the First. Here is likewise a monument of one Scarlet, the sexton, who died at the age of ninety-five, after having, as his epitaph declares, buried both the queens, and two successive generations of all house-keepers in the town. The abbat of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, and his monks, flying to this monastery for protection from the Danes, in 870, were overtaken and murdered in a court of the abbey, called the Monks church-yard, because they were all buried in it; and their effigies are still to be seen upon a tomb-stone, which was erected over their common grave.

Besides the bishop, dean, and chapter, there belong to this cathedral eight petty canons, four students in divinity, one epistler, one gospeller, a sub-dean, sub-treasurer and chanter, eight choristers, eight singing men, two chancellors, a schoolmaster, usher, and twenty scholars, a steward, organist, and other inferior officers.

Here are two charity schools; one founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Deacon of this city, for twenty boys, who, after being taught to read and write, are put out apprentices; and another for teaching forty poor girls to spin and read, the charge of their education being chiefly defrayed by their own labour.

The river Nen is navigable to this city by barges, in which coals and other commodities are imported, and from hence 6000 quarters of malt are in some years exported, besides other goods, particularly cloth, stockings, and other woollen manufactures, in which the poor are constantly employed.

BRACKLEY stands in a place full of *brake* or *fern*, whence it may probably have taken its name. It is 57 miles from London, and was once famous for tilts and tournaments: it was also formerly a great staple for wool. It is supposed to be the third borough erected in England; and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-six burgesses. The mayor is chosen annually by the burgesses at the court leet of the lord of the manor.

This town stands near the head of the Ouse, with which it is pleasantly watered. Here are two parish churches, and a free grammar school. The family of the Zouches built a college here, which, though much decayed, is kept from falling into ruins by Magdalen College in Oxford, as a retreat in times of trouble and infection; and it serves as a charity school. The markets here are for fat hogs, boots and shoes.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, is distant 73 miles from London; and being a great thoroughfare, it has many good inns, which are its chief support. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and twelve freemen. Here is a charity school; and near the town is a course for horse races.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, or FERRIS, signifies the *High house of Ferrers*, and is a name derived from a castle upon a rising ground here, anciently in possession of the family of Ferrers, the ruins of which are still visible. It is distant 59 miles from London, and stands on the east side of the Nen: it was made a borough in the reign of Philip and Mary, and the corporation consists of a mayor, steward, recorder,



The South West View of Northampton.

J. Ryland del. et sculp.

recorder, seven aldermen, thirteen capital burgesſes and commonalty. It is a ſmall, but clean, healthy, and pleaſant town; and is a royal manor, as part of the dutchy of Lancaſter. Here is a handſome church, with a lofty ſpire, a free ſchool, and an alms-houſe for twelve men and one woman.

KETTERING ſtands upon a ſmall river that runs into the Nen, at the diſtance of 72 miles from London. It is a handſome populous town, with a ſeſſions-houſe for the county, a ſmall hoſpital, and a charity ſchool for twenty girls, employed in ſpinning jerſeys. Near 2000 hands are ſaid to be employed in this town in the manufacture of ſhalloons, tabbies, and ferges. The woollen manufactory was introduced here in the laſt century, by one Mr. Jordan; and the trade of this town is now very conſiderable.

Among the many noble ſeats in this county, is the magnificent houſe at Bough-ton, within two miles of this town, built by the firſt duke of Montague, after the model of the palace of Verſailles, with noble paintings, ſtatues, fountains, canals, wilderneſſes, terraces, and a fine caſcade and river.

NORTHAMPTON was anciently called *Hamton*, as appears by the Saxon annals; the prepoſition *North*, was added ſoon after the Conqueſt, to diſtinguiſh it from Southampton, which was alſo, before that time, known by the name of Hamton only.

Northampton is diſtant 66 miles from London, and appears to have been an obſcure place till after the Conqueſt: it has however ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward the Firſt; and as it lies in the heart of the kingdom, ſeveral parliaments have been held there. In this town the barons began their rebellion againſt king Henry the Third, who took it by aſſault: and ſome diſcontented ſcholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge, about the end of that reign, and with the king's leave, proſecuted their ſtudies here academically for three years; ſo that there was the appearance of an univerſity in Northampton, till this ſociety was ſuppreſſed by a ſpecial prohibition, as injurious to both univerſities. This town had ſeveral old charters of incorporation, which were confirmed by king James the Firſt; and it is now governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, twelve officers, peculiarly called magiſtrates, a recorder, a town clerk, a common council, with fifty-eight burgeſſes, and five ſerjeants.

Northampton is as pretty and neat a town as any in England; it was formerly walled, and within the walls, which were two miles in compaſs, there were ſeven churches, and two without: of theſe churches four only remain, the largeſt of which, called Alhallows, ſtands in the center of the town, at the meeting of four ſpacious ſtreets; it has a ſtately portico, ſupported by eight lofty Ionic columns, with a ſtatue of king Charles the Second on the baluſtrade. Here is a ſeſſions and aſſize houſe, which is a beautiful building, in the Corinthian ſtile; and a market-place, ſo regular and ſpacious, as to be accounted one of the fineſt in Europe. On the weſt ſide of the town are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of an old caſtle. Here is a county gaol, and three hoſpitals, and an inn, called the George-Inn, the building of which coſt 2000 l. It was however given by John Dryden, Eſq; towards the endowment of a charity ſchool, for thirty boys and ten girls.

This

N O R T H A M P T O N S H I R E.

This town has two bridges over the Nen. On a neighbouring down, called Pye-Leys, there are frequent horse races; and in and about the town are great numbers of cherry gardens.

Here is the most considerable horse market in the kingdom; and being situated between York and London, it is the rendezvous of the jockies of both places. The principal manufactures of Northampton are shoes and stockings, of which great quantities are exported. This town is a great thoroughfare both to the north and west countries from London, which contributes greatly to its wealth and populousness.

At Althorp, about four miles from Northampton, there is a noble seat, belonging to the family of Spencers, built by Robert earl of Sunderland, in the middle of a charming park, laid out and planted like Greenwich Park, in Kent, on the skirts of a beautiful down. This house is particularly remarkable for a magnificent gallery, furnished with curious paintings, by the best hands; and for a noble piece of water, on which is a fine Venetian gondola.

OUNDE is a corruption of *Avondale*, or the *River-dale*, the original name of this town. It is distant 65 miles from London, is neatly and uniformly built, and is almost surrounded by the river Nen, over which it has two good stone bridges: one of these, called the North Bridge, is remarkable for the number of its arches, and a fine causeway leading to it. Here is a neat church, a free school and an alms-house, both founded by Sir William Laxton, lord mayor of London, and supported by the Grocers company of that city. Here is a charity school for thirty boys, and another for twelve girls; and here also is another alms-house, built by one Nicholas Latham.

ROCKINGHAM is situated on the river Welland, at the distance of 83 miles from London. Here is a charity school for twelve boys; and upon a hill in a forest, called Rockingham Forest, there was formerly a castle, built by William the Conqueror. This forest, in the time of the ancient Britons, extended almost from the Welland to the Nen, and was famous for iron works. Its extent, according to a survey in 1641, was fourteen miles in length, and five miles in breadth, but now it is broken into small parcels, and divided into three bailiwicks. In several of its woods a great quantity of charcoal is made of the tops of trees, of which many waggon-loads are sent every year to Peterborough.

ROTHWELL, or ROWELL, stands at the distance of 69 miles from London, on the side of a rocky hill, whence it is plentifully supplied with springs of pure water. It is a pretty good town, with a great horse fair, and a fine market-house, consisting of a square building of ashler stone, adorned with the arms of most of the nobility and gentry of the county, carved under the cornish on the outside, the contrivance of Sir Lewis Tresham.

THRAPSTON is a corruption of the original name *Thorpston*, and stands at the distance of 65 miles from London, in a pleasant valley, upon the river Nen, over which it has a fine bridge. The water, air, and soil of this place are so good, that there can scarce be a more eligible retreat for those who chuse a country life.

The

The river Nen having been made navigable to this town by act of parliament, boats came up to it for the first time in November 1737.

North-west of Thrapston is Drayton-House, a seat belonging to the earl of Peterborough.

TOWCESTER, or TOSSCETTER, probably took its name from *cester*, a fort or town, and a small stream on which it stands, called the Tove, and sometimes the Wedon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has three bridges. It is 61 miles distant from London, and is a handsome populous town, of considerable antiquity, in the great road from London to Chester, with good inns. The inhabitants of this place are all employed in the manufactures of lace and silk; and here are annual horse races.

At Euston Newton, near this town, is a villa belonging to the earl of Pomfret, designed by the famous Inigo Jones, where there was a magnificent collection of Greek, Roman, and Ægyptian statues of white marble, being the most ornamental part of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, which was lately presented by the countess dowager of Pomfret to the university of Oxford.

WELLINGBOROUGH is thought to have taken its name from the great number of wells and springs in and near it. It stands at the distance of 65 miles from London, on the south side of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the river Nen. It is a large, populous, trading town, and has a handsome church, and a charity school for forty children, who are maintained, clothed, and taught to read and write. As this town stands in a great corn country, its chief trade is in corn. It has a considerable manufacture of lace, which, it is said, returns fifty pounds a-week into the town, one week with another.

At Burleigh, on the confines of this county, about one mile from Stamford, in Lincolnshire, the earl of Exeter has a most magnificent seat, called Burleigh House. It has the appearance rather of a town than a house: its towers and pinnacles look like those of churches, and a large spire covered with lead, rises like that of a cathedral, over the clock, in the center: there is an uninterrupted prospect from it for near thirty miles, over Stamford into the fens of Lincolnshire. In the great hall there is a fine portrait of one of the earls of Exeter, done in Italy; and here is so excellent a painting of Seneca bleeding to death, that it is said the late French king offered 6000 pistoles for it. There are also several other very fine paintings in this house, by the celebrated Verrio.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

One of the principal curiosities in this county is a well at Oundle, in which, it is said, is sometimes heard a noise like the beat of a drum, which the people in the neighbourhood regard as a presage of some great calamity. An extraordinary well.

Wellingborough is celebrated for medicinal waters; and queen Mary, wife to king Charles the First, is said to have continued many weeks in this town, by the springs.

the advice of her physicians, to drink them. Astrop wells, on the borders of Oxfordshire, were once much recommended in scorbutic and asthmatic cases.

A petrifying well. Not far from Broughton, near Kettering, there is a petrifying well, from whence a skull, perfectly petrified, was in the last century brought to Sidney college in Cambridge, where it is still preserved.

Astroites. At Culworth, not far from Brackley, and in the neighbourhood, are found the astroites, or star-stones, in great abundance.

A remarkable echo. At Oxendon, near Kettering, there is a remarkable echo, formed by the tower of a church, that will repeat twelve or thirteen syllables very distinctly.

Two great fires. On the third of September 1675, a fire happened at Northampton, by which the greatest part of the town was burnt down; and another fire broke out at Wellingborough, in July 1738, which, in six hours time, consumed above 800 houses.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the territory inhabited by the Coritani, of whom mention has been made already in the account of Derbyshire; and under the Saxons it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia.

Roman and other antiquities. Towcester is supposed to have been the Tripontium of Antoninus. It has at this day three bridges over three streams, into which the little river it stands upon is here divided. Many Roman coins have, at different times, been dug up in this place; and the military way, called Watling Street, runs through it, and may be traced in many parts between this town and Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire.

At Daventry Roman coins have often been dug up; and upon Borough-hill, about half a mile from this town, are still to be seen the ruins of an old Roman fortification, three miles in compass. The Roman military way, called Watling Street, runs through this town in its course to Warwickshire.

Weedon on the Street, south-east of Daventry, was the ancient Bannavenna mentioned by Antoninus, and a military way goes directly by it.

Caerdyke, or, as it is commonly called, Cordyke, near Peterborough, is an ancient trench of the Romans, a great work for draining the fens, and facilitating commerce in these parts, its dimensions being sufficient to render it navigable.

There is a Roman road, called, from its breadth, Forty-foot-way, which begins at Peterborough, and passes by Burleigh park-wall, into Stamford in Lincolnshire.

Castor, about three miles from Peterborough, is supposed to have been part of the ancient city called by the Romans Durobrivæ, and by the Saxons Dorman-cester: it extended anciently on both sides of the river Nen, though the remains of it, now called Castor, are on the northside only of that river. Checquered pavements, Roman copper coins, urns, bricks and tiles, have been found here.

And

And on a hill, upon which a church now stands, there was anciently a castle, the seat of the Roman governor.

At Guilesborough, north-west of Northampton, there are the traces of a Roman camp, the situation of which is the more remarkable, as it is between the Nen and the Avon, a river of Warwickshire, the only pass from the north to the south parts of England not intercepted by any river. This camp was secured only by a single intrenchment, but that was very broad and deep.

At Chester, near Wellingborough, there are the traces of a Roman camp, of near twenty acres, inclosed with a strong stone wall. In the area of this camp there have been found Roman pavements, coins, bricks, and other remains of antiquity.

Lylborn, near Daventry, is supposed to have been a Roman station, by its situation on the Watling-street, and by Roman pavements, trenches, ruins of walls and houses, and military mounts of various dimensions, at or near this place, but more especially from the traces of a fort, at a mount called the Round-hill. Upon digging a barrow here, there were found some coals, from whence some have concluded that the barrow was raised for a boundary, upon the authority of some ancient writers, who mention such a custom.

Within half a mile of the town of Northampton, there is one of the crosses erected by king Edward the First, in memory of his queen Eleanor, whose corpse was rested here in its way to Westminster: and at a small distance to the north of this cross, several Roman coins have been dug up.

Fotheringhay Castle, near Oundle, is a very ancient building, where king Richard the Third was born, and Mary queen of Scots beheaded.

About four miles south-west of Towcester, there are some old fortifications called Castle-dykes, which take up near eleven acres of ground; and on the highest part of the ground have been found the ruins of a fortress. In searching among the stones, two rooms were discovered, of which one had stone walls and an arched roof, but from the other issued a stench like that of putrified carcases, which prevented any farther examination.

At Mill-cotton, not far from Higham Ferrers, there are the remains of a Roman encampment; and in the neighbouring fields Roman coins and urns have been dug up.

In a field near Whitton, about three miles from Daventry, old foundations of houses have been dug up, and great numbers of Roman coins, which the people here call Danes Money. The Roman Watling-street runs near this town.

At Cogenhoo, upon the river Nen, not far from Northampton, a family urn, and several Roman coins, have been dug up.

At Chipping-Warden, not far from Daventry, there are the remains of a rampart of earth, which is supposed to have been a fence raised by the Romans, from its form, and from the great number of Roman coins dug up here.

In a field in the neighbourhood of Woodford, near Daventry, there are manifest tokens of Roman buildings, such as dice-like bricks, engraven tiles, and some years ago a Roman urn was turned up here by the plough.

At Charlton, near Brackley, there is a fortification called Rainsborough, which is supposed to have been a Danish camp.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Peterborough, Peada king of the Mercians began to build an abbey, in 655, which was finished by Wolfere and Ethelred his brethren, and Kinneburga and Kinneswitha his sisters. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and after it had flourished about two hundred years, was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and lay in ruins till 970, when Ethelwold bishop of Winchester, assisted by king Edgar, and his chancellor Adulf, rebuilt it in a more stately and magnificent manner. The abbats were called to parliament in the time of Henry the Third, and had the honour of the mitre in 1400: there were about forty monks in it of the Benedictine order, about the time of the dissolution, when it was converted into a cathedral. The revenues of the abbey were then valued at 1721*l.* 14*s.* *per annum*; and the bishopric is now charged in the king's books at 414*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*.

A spittel, or hospital for leprous persons, dependant on the abbey, occurs as early as the time of king Stephen.

Benedict, abbat of Peterborough, about the year 1180, founded an hospital at the gate of the abbey, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket.

At Castor there was a monastery, founded about the middle of the seventh century, and destroyed by the Danes in 1010.

St. Werburgha, about the year 680, turned the royal palace at Weedon on the Street to a monastery or nunnery. How long this house continued is uncertain, but soon after the Conquest, Roger de Thebovil having given a moiety of the manor of this town to the convent of Bec in Normandy, here was erected an alien priory, which was given by king Henry the Sixth as part of the endowment of Eaton college.

Bricclefworth, Bredon, Wermundsey, Repingas, and Wockingas, were all so many daughter abbeys, that had their rise from the abbey of Peterborough, and were cells to it, or dependents upon it, about the year 690, and are supposed to have been near Peterborough, though the particular situations of them are not known. They were all destroyed by the Danes in 870, and never restored.

At Oundle there was a monastery before the year 711, generally thought to have been founded by Wilfrid archbishop of York: it afterwards became a cell to the abbey of Peterborough.

In the churchyard of this place there was an alms-house, founded by Robert Viate, in 1485.

At Peakirk, south-west of Peterborough, St. Pega, in 714, settled herself in a cell, which was afterwards improved into a monastery, dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed by Edmund Atheling. It suffered very much from the Danes in 870, and was destroyed in 1013.

At Dean, about three miles from Rockingham, there was an ancient priory before the Conquest, which was a cell to the abbey of Westminster, and was suppressed soon after the Conquest.

At Little Billing, near Northampton, was a priory built by William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Augustine. It was a cell to the priory of St. Andrew at Northampton.

In 1084, a priory in Northampton, dedicated to St. Andrew, was repaired, endowed, replenished with Cluniac monks, and made subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Mary de Caritate, by Simon Scinliz, the first earl of Huntingdon, and Maud his wife. This house was made denison the sixth of Henry the Fourth, and appeared, at the dissolution, to have been endowed with 263 l. 7 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

In the west part of this town, William Peverell, natural son to William the Conqueror, before the year 1112, built an abbey of Black canons, dedicated to St. James, which was valued, upon the dissolution, at 175 l. 8 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital for poor and infirm persons, founded about the year 1137, by Walter, archdeacon of Northampton, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and rated, on the suppression, at 25 l. 6 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

Without the walls of this town, there was the abbey de la Pre, for Cluniac nuns, founded in the time of king Stephen, by Simon Scinliz, second earl of Northampton, and dedicated to St. Mary. At the time of the suppression here were ten nuns, who were endowed with 119 l. 9 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

The friars minors, in 1224, hired an habitation in the parish of St. Giles, in this town, but fixed afterwards northward of the market-place, upon ground given them by the town. This house was valued, upon the suppression, at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

On the south side of the town there was an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, for a master and leprous brethren, before the year 1240. It was valued, upon the dissolution, at 10 l. *per annum*.

In the horse-market in this town, there was a priory of friars preachers, before the year 1240, to which John Dabyngton was either a founder or a considerable benefactor, and which, upon the dissolution, was valued at 5 l. 7 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

Here was a priory of White friars, founded by Simon Montfort and Thomas Chitwood in 1271, and valued, on the dissolution, at 10 l. 10 s. *per annum*.

In

In Brigg-street, near the south gate in this town, John Longvile, in 1322, gave a messuage, with the appurtenances, on which to build a chapel and priory for friars Augustines.

An hospital, near the west gate of this town, was founded about the year 1450 by the citizens.

The college of All Saints here was valued, upon the dissolution, at 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Hugh de Anaf, or de Chacomb, founded at Chalcomb, west of Brackley, a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; the yearly revenues of which, upon the suppression, were rated at 83 l. 18 s. 9 d.

In the church of Preston Capes, near Daventry, Hugh de Leicester, sheriff of the county, about the end of the Conqueror's reign, placed four Cluniac monks, who labouring under great want of water, and being under other inconveniencies, were in a few years removed to the town of Daventry, where the same Hugh, near the parish church, built a priory dedicated to St. Augustine, the monk subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Mary de Caritate. It was dissolved by cardinal Wolsey, when its revenues were valued at 236 l. 7 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Luffield, a village partly in Buckinghamshire and partly in Northamptonshire, a Benedictine priory was founded by Robert Boffu earl of Leicester, in the time of king Henry the First, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was suppressed in the year 1494, and its revenues annexed to the abbey of Westminster.

At a place called Wolthorp, not far from Oundle, there appears to have been a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary, as early as the reign of king Henry the First.

At Weedon-Pinkney, on the west side of Towcester, there was a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Mary, which was a cell to St. Lucian, near Beauvois in France, as early as the reign of Henry the First.

At Fotheringhay there was anciently a nunnery, the nuns of which were translated to De la Pre near Northampton.

King Henry the Fourth, in 1411, began in this town a noble college, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, for a master, twelve chaplains or fellows, eight clerks, and thirteen choristers. At the dissolution it was seized of lands to the yearly value of 499 l. 15 s. 9 d.

At Dingley, near Rothwell, there was a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which had lands belonging to it that were valued, upon the dissolution, at 108 l. 13 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

At

At Pipewell, near Rothwell, William de Boutevylein founded, in 1143, an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which had yearly revenues, on the suppression, valued at 286 l. 11 s. 8 d.

Robert, earl of Leicester, about the year 115 --, gave ground in the town of Brackley to build an hospital on, which was endowed by Robert his son, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It consisted of a master or prior, and secular brethren; and in 1484, was united to St. Mary Magdalen's college in Oxford.

Here was an hospital founded before the year 1291, dedicated to St. Leonard.

William de Wideville, in 1155, gave the church of Sulby, not far from Northampton, with some lands adjacent, to Robert de Querceto, bishop of Lincoln, to found an abbey of the Premonstratensian order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 258 l. 8 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

A place called Keyland, in the parish of Cottesbrook, near Sulby, was given to the abbat and convent of that place, by William Buttevillan; and here was a cell of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. John.

At a place formerly called Sewardesley, Robert de Lestre, in the time of king Henry the Second, built a priory for Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A little time before the dissolution, here were four religious, whose yearly income was valued but at 12 l. 6 s. 7 d.

On the borders of Lincolnshire, and the south-east side of Stamford, in that county, William de Watervile, abbat of Peterborough, in the time of king Henry the Second, built a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Michael. This house was subordinate to the abbey of Peterborough, and was endowed upon the suppression with yearly revenues to the amount of 65 l. 19 s. 9 d.

On the south side of the bridge at Stamford, but in this county, stood an ancient free chapel or hospital, dedicated to St. John and St. Thomas the Martyr, consisting of a master and brethren, founded about the end of king Henry the Second's reign, by Richard de Humet, Betram de Verdun Syward, or Brandon de Fossato.

At Ayno, in an angle of the county next to Oxfordshire, there was an hospital dedicated to St. John and St. James, founded or endowed by Roger, the son of Richard, and his son, Robert, in the time of Henry the Second, and united to Magdalen College in Oxford, in the year 1484.

At Rothwell there was a small priory for three or four nuns, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and valued upon the suppression at 5 l. 19 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Catesby, south-west of Daventry, Robert, the son of Philip de Esseby, as early as the time of king Richard the First, built a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund. At the dissolution here were ten religious, who had revenues to the amount of 132 l. 10 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Ashby Canons, near Daventry, there was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, before the reign of king John: it is uncertain who the founder was; but about the time of the dissolution, here were thirteen religious, endowed with 119 l. 0 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Kingsthorp, near Northampton, Walter, the prior, and the convent of St. Andrew's in the town of Northampton, in the year 1200, erected an hospital for the reception of pilgrims, and poor indigent and sickly persons, to be taken care of by a procurator, two chaplains, and six lay brothers. There were two chapels in this house, one dedicated to the Trinity, the other to St. David. It was valued upon the dissolution at 32 l. 4 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Finhead, near Oundle, there was a priory of Black canons, founded by Richard Engain, about the beginning of the reign of king John, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was valued upon the dissolution at 56 l. 10 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

The manor of Everton, near Daventry, was before the year 1217, given to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy; and here was for some time an alien priory.

At Cotes, near Rockingham, mention is made of an house for leprous persons.

At Armeston, near Oundle, Ralph de Trumbleville, and Alice, his wife, founded an hospital, with a chapel, before the year 1231, dedicated to St. John Baptist.

At Towcester there was an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, before the year 1240.

Here was a college or chantry, founded in the time of king Henry the Fourth, by William Sponne, D. D. and rector of this place, which, upon the dissolution, was valued at 19 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Oxney, near Peterborough, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, before the time of king Edward the First. It was a cell to Peterborough.

At Wittering, not far from Oundle, there was a priory in the year 1308.

In the parish church of St. Peter at Luffwick, north-west of Thrapston, there was a college of secular priests, or rather a chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, before the time of king Edward the Second.

At Barnack, in this county, near Stamford in Lincolnshire, there was an ancient college, of which there is no particular account.

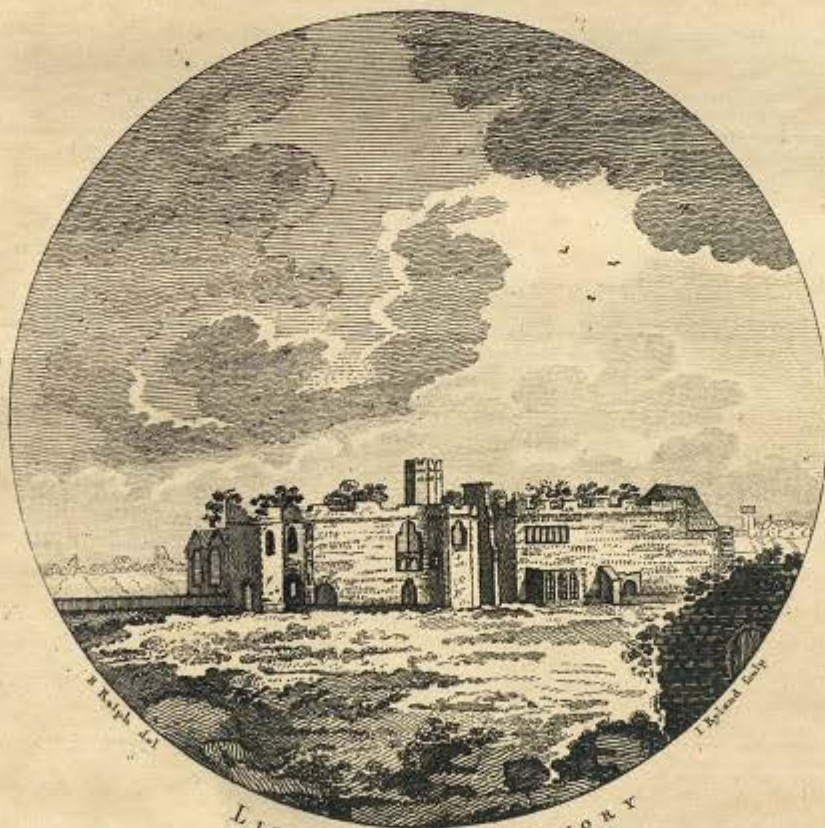
At Cotterstock, on the north side of Oundle, there is a church dedicated to St. Andrew, where John Gifford, canon of York, about the year 1336, founded a college or large chantry, consisting of a provost, twelve chaplains, and two clerks.

At Arleborough, near Higham Ferrers, on the other side the river Nen, there is a church, in which John Pyel, in the time of Edward the Third, began, and after his decease his executrix, in the time of Richard the Second, perfected a college for six secular canons or prebendaries, and four clerks. This collegiate church was endowed at the dissolution with yearly revenues to the amount of 70l. 16s. 10d.

At Higham Ferrers, Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, in the last year of the reign of Henry the Fifth, founded a college for eight secular chaplains or canons, four clerks, and six choristers. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edward the Confessor; and its revenues were valued upon the dissolution at 156l. 2s. 7d. *per annum*.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends nine members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Peterborough, two burgeses for each of the boroughs of Northampton and Brackley, and one for Higham Ferrers.



LITTLE BILLING PRIORY

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE

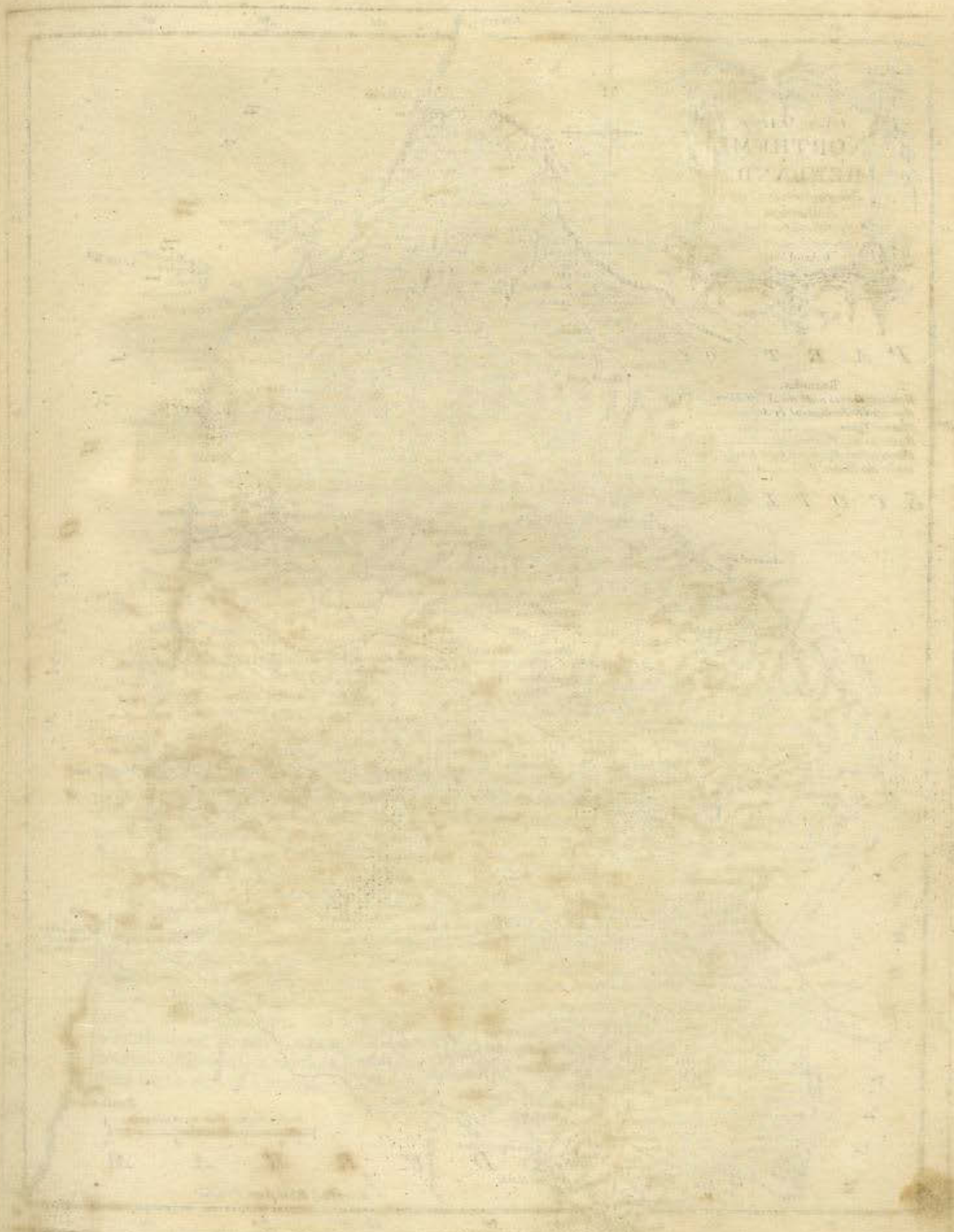
At the first meeting of the Society, on the 1st of January, 1800, the following members were present: Messrs. John Smith, John Doe, and John Roe. The first business was the election of officers, and the following were chosen: Messrs. John Smith, John Doe, and John Roe.

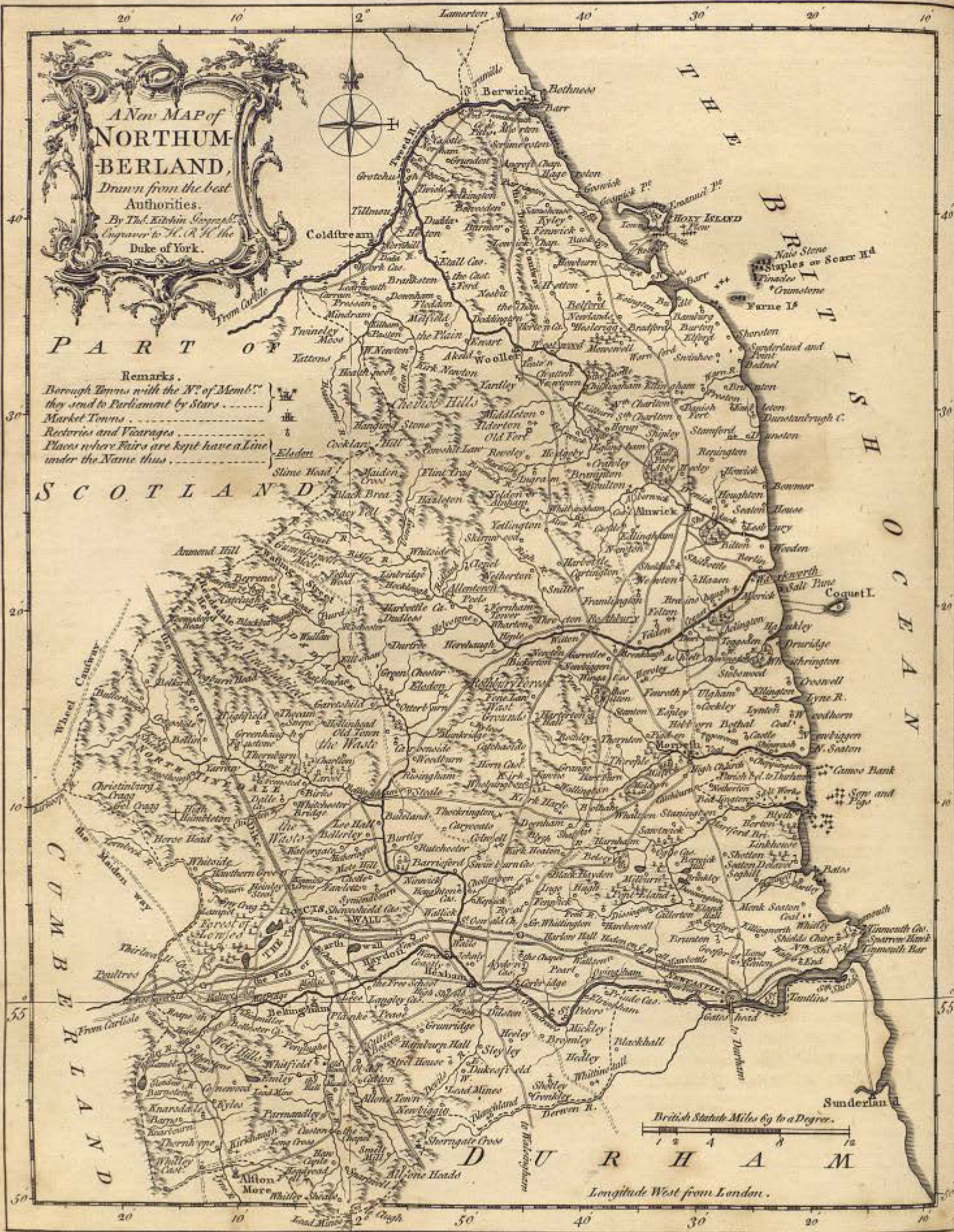
At the second meeting, on the 15th of January, 1800, the following members were present: Messrs. John Smith, John Doe, and John Roe. The first business was the election of officers, and the following were chosen: Messrs. John Smith, John Doe, and John Roe.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

The following are the names of the members of the Society, as recorded in the minutes of the meetings: Messrs. John Smith, John Doe, and John Roe.







A New MAP of
NORTHUMBERLAND,
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
By Tho: Kitchin Surveyor.
Engraver to H. R. H. the
Duke of York.

PART OF

Remarks.
Borough Towns with the N^o of Memb^rs
they send to Parliament by Stars.
Market Towns.
Rectories and Vicarages.
Places where Fairs are kept have a line
under the Name thus.

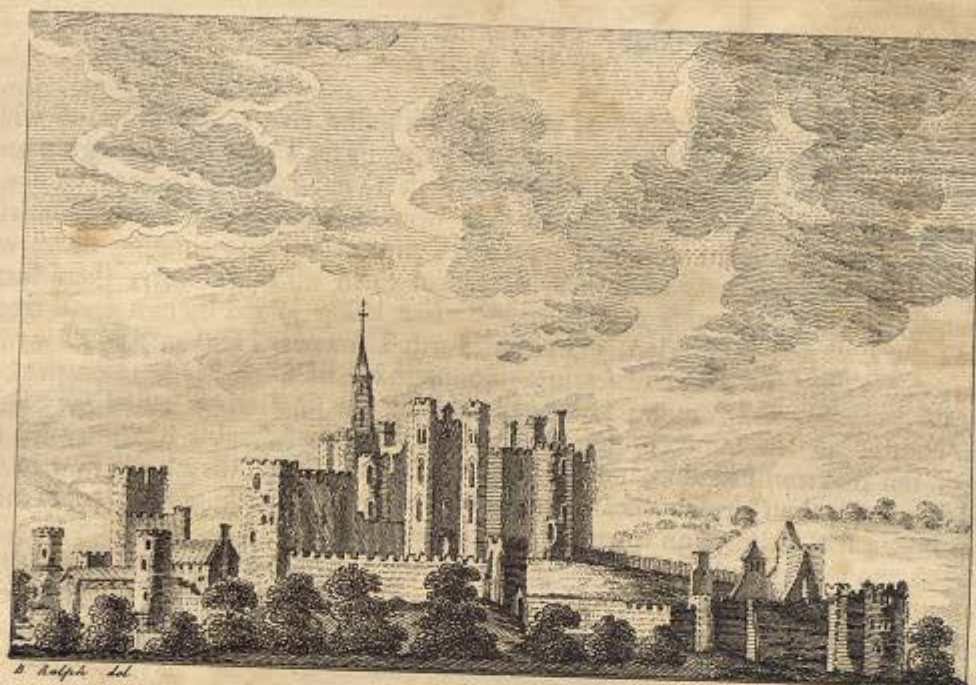
SCOTLAND

CUMBERLAND

DURHAM

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.

Longitude West from London.



ALNWICK CASTLE

P. 133

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NAME.

NORTHUMBERLAND is the old Saxon name of this county, written *Nopþan-pumber-lond*, and signifies the *Land or country north of the river Humber*; a district which, under the Saxon Heptarchy, was a distinct kingdom, and comprehended not only the county now called Northumberland, but Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland.

BOUNDARIES, FIGURE, EXTENT and SITUATION.

Northumberland, as now circumscribed, is divided from Durham on the south by the rivers Derwent and Tyne, from Scotland on the north and west by the river Tweed, the Cheviot-hills, and other mountains: it is bounded by part of Cumberland on the south-west, and by the German ocean on the east. Its general form is that of a triangle, the sides of which are unequal. It measures from north to south about 50 miles, from east to west 40 miles, and is 150 miles in circumference. Elledon, a market town near the middle of the county, is distant 291 miles north-west of London.

S 2

R I.



R I V E R S.

This county is exceedingly well watered, with fine rivers, the chief of which are the two Tynes, the Tweed, and the Coquet. The Tynes run through a great part of this county; one is called the North Tyne, and the other the South Tyne; and they rise at a great distance one from another. The South Tyne rises near Alston-moor, in the north-east part of Cumberland, and running north-west to Fetherston-haugh, near Haltwessel, a market town of this county, there forms an angle, bending its course eastward, and after being joined by two small rivers, called the East and West Alon, joins the North Tyne near Hexham, another market town. The North Tyne rises in a mountain called Tyne-head, upon the borders of Scotland, and running south-east, receives a small river called the Shele; then continuing the same course, it is joined by a considerable stream called the Read, not far from Ellesdon, and joining the South Tyne, they both flow in one full stream to the German ocean, into which they fall at Tinmouth, nine miles from Newcastle, a borough town in this county.

The Tweed rises in Scotland, and running northeast, is joined by the Bowbent, the Bramish, the Till, and other less considerable streams, and parting England from Scotland, falls into the German ocean at Berwick, a borough town of this county.

The Coquet rises upon the borders of Scotland, a small distance north of the spring of the Read; and running eastward, and being joined by several streams, passes by Rothbury, a market town of this county, and falls into the German ocean about fifteen miles east of that town.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from its northern situation; for, as it lies in the narrowest part of England, and between the German and Irish seas, it has the same advantage over inland countries in the same degrees of latitude, that the island of Britain has over other countries on the continent, in the same climate, that of being warmed by the vapours from the sea; this is the reason why snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high mountains; the air is also more healthy than might be expected in a county bordering on the seas, as appears by the good health and longevity of the inhabitants: this advantage is attributed to the soil of the coast, which being sandy and rocky, emits no such noxious and noisome vapours, as constantly rise from mud and ouze.

The soil is different in different parts; that on the sea coast, if well cultivated, yields great abundance of good wheat and other grain, and along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Tyne, there are large and rich meadows; but the western parts are generally barren, consisting chiefly of a heathy and mountainous country, which however affords good pasture for sheep.

On the tops of some of the mountains in this county, especially those tracts in the western parts of it, called Tyndale and Readsdale, from their situation along the

the courses of the rivers Tyne and Read, there are some bogs that are impassible without the help of horses, which the inhabitants train up for that purpose, and are therefore called Bog-trotters.

The rivers here afford great plenty of fish, particularly salmon and trout. The lords of the adjacent manors have the property of the fishery, which is farmed by fishermen, who dry the far greatest part of what they catch, and barrel and transport them beyond sea. Northumberland abounds more with coal, especially about Newcastle, than any other county in England. This coal is as properly pit-coal as any other, but is called *sea-coal*, because it is brought by sea to all parts of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders, and other countries: the trade of this county in coal, therefore, is very great, London alone consuming near 700,000 chaldrons in one year. Here are also lead mines, and great plenty of timber.

MANUFACTURES.

It does not appear that Northumberland is remarkable for any particular manufacture.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county, like Cumberland, is divided into wards, of which there are six, and contains eleven market towns: it lies in the province of York, and diocese of Durham, and has forty-six parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Alnewick, Bekeford, Berwick, Elledon, Haltwessel, Hexham, Learmouth, Morpeth, Newcastle, Rothbury, and Woller.

ALNEWICK, commonly called ANWICK, took its name from a small river called the Alne, upon which it stands, at the distance of 310 miles from London, in the road to Berwick. Here is a good old castle, where the assizes are sometimes held.

BEKEFORD is distant 327 miles from London, and is a small obscure town, that contains nothing worthy of notice.

BERWICK, or BARWICK, according to some, was originally called *Aberwick*, which, in the ancient British language, is said to signify *a Fort at the mouth of a river*. According to others, the Saxons called this town *Beornica-pic*, that is, *the town of the Bernicians*, because this part of the country was anciently called *Bernicia*; but it seems more probable that it was called *Berwica*, a name signifying a *Corn Farm*, there being great plenty of grain in the country round it.

Berwick is the most northerly town in England, and is distant 339 miles from London: it formerly belonged to Scotland, and was the chief town of a county in that kingdom still called Berwickshire, and was one of four towns where the royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention. It was first taken from the Scots by king Edward the First, and has been several times taken and retaken by both nations; but it

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has continued in possession of the English ever since the reign of king Edward the Fourth: its language and laws, however, are a mixture of Scots and English. It had several charters, some as ancient as king Henry the Fifth, but was incorporated by king James the First, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, four bailiffs, and a common council, and is both a town and county of itself.

Berwick was fortified with a castle, which is now in ruins, and a wall built by order of queen Elizabeth encompassed it, except on the east and south-east sides, where it is washed by the sea, and on the south-west by the river Tweed. It is a large, well built, populous place, has a fine church, a good town-house, an exchange, and a beautiful bridge over the river Tweed, 300 yards long, consisting of sixteen arches, built by queen Elizabeth. This bridge leads to a suburb called Tweed-mouth, where there is another church: and between the town walls and the castle there is another suburb, called Castle-gate. The harbour here is but mean, and navigable only to the bridge, which is within one mile and a half of the bar at the mouth of the river, though the tide flows about four miles above the town. The bar is not low enough for any ships that draw above twelve feet water, nor is there any good ridings in the offings near it. Here is a charity school.

There is in this town a considerable manufacture of stockings, and a great fishery of salmon.

ELLESDON stands in the middle of the county, but contains nothing worthy of notice.

HALTWESEL is situated on the South Tyne, at the distance of 257 miles from London, and is a considerable town, with good accommodations for travellers, between Carlisle in Cumberland, and Newcastle in this county.

HEXHAM is 276 miles from London, and was the chief town of a division of this county, formerly called Hexhamshire, which was a long time subject to the bishopric of York, and challenged the rights of a county palatine; but in the time of king Henry the Eighth, it became part of the crown lands, and was by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, annexed to the county of Northumberland, and subjected to the same judicature; this, however, is only to be understood of civil matters, for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of York.

This town is said to have been formerly a very magnificent place: it was an episcopal see, and is now a corporation, governed by a bailiff chosen annually. It is a well built town, and has an ancient church built by the Saxons, the west part of which is demolished; but the rest stands entire; it is still a very stately structure, though it was much damaged in the civil wars.

LEARMOUTH stands upon the river Tweed, at the distance of 326 miles from London. It is a handsome town, but contains nothing worthy of notice.

MORPETH stands upon a small river called the Wentbeck, at the distance of 292 miles from London; it is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs and seven aldermen; the two bailiffs are chosen out of four persons presented



The South East View of Newcastle upon Tyne.

J. Ryland del. et sculp.

presented by the free burgesſes to the lord of the manor's ſteward, who holds a court here twice a-year. This town has a bridge over the Wentsbeck, and had once a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a poſt town, and a great thoroughfare to the north, has ſeveral good inns, and an elegant town-houſe, built by a late earl of Carlisle. Here is great plenty of all ſorts of fiſh, and the moſt conſiderable market in England for cattle, except Smithfield in London.

NEWCASTLE had its name from a caſtle built here by Robert, the eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror. This town ſtands upon the north bank of the river Tyne, at the diſtance of 276 miles from London. In the time of the Saxons it was called Moncaſter, or Monkcheſter, and before the Norman conqueſt was in poſſeſſion of the Scots, whoſe kings ſometimes reſided here. It is a borough as ancient at leaſt as the time of king Richard the Second, who granted it the privilege of having a ſword carried before the mayor: king Henry the Sixth made it a town and county incorporate of itſelf, independant of Northumberland; and it is governed by a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, a ſheriff, a town clerk, a clerk of the chamber, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a ſword-bearer, a water bailiff, and ſeven ſerjeants at mace.

This town, next to the city of York, is the handſomeſt and largeſt in the north of England: it is extremely populous, but the ſituation of it, eſpecially the moſt buſy part of the town, towards the river, is very uneven, it being built on the declivity of a ſteep hill, and the houſes very cloſe together. The upper or north part of it, inhabited by the genteeler ſort of people, is much more pleaſant, and has three level, well built, and ſpacious ſtreets. The town is encompassed with a ſtrong wall, in which are ſeven gates, and as many turrets, with divers cazemates, bomb proof: the caſtle, which is ruinous, overlooks the whole town. Here is a magnificent exchange, and a handſome manſionhouſe for the mayor, beſides ſix churches or chapels. St. Nicholas, the mother church, is a curious fabric, built in the manner of a cathedral, by David king of Scotland, with a fine ſteeple of uncommon architecture. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes, and charity ſchools for 300 children, a fine hall for the ſurgeons, and a large priſon, called Newgate: there is an hoſpital for decayed freemen and their widows, and another for three clergymen's widows and three merchants widows: Dr. Thomlin, prebendary of St. Paul's in London, gave a library of above 6000 valuable books to the corporation, and ſettled a rent charge of five pounds a-year for ever for buying new books; and Walter Blacket, Eſq; has built a repository for them, and ſettled twenty-five pounds a-year for ever on a librarian.

Here is a noble cuſtom-houſe, and the fineſt key in England, except that at Yarmouth; alſo a ſtately bridge over the Tyne, conſiſting of ſeven arches, which are very large. This bridge is built upon on both ſides, and has a large gate-houſe on it, with an iron gate to ſhut it up: beyond this gate the liberties of Newcaſtle do not extend, for which reaſon it has the arms of the town carved in ſtone on the weſt ſide of it, and thoſe of the biſhop of Durham on the eaſt; and yet there is a ſuburb of Newcaſtle, called Gateſide, ſituated on the other ſide of the river, in the biſhopric of Durham.

Here is a conſiderable manufacture of hardware and wrought iron, many glaſs-houſes and ſhip-yards, where veſſels for the coal trade are built in great perfection.

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tion. The trade of this place in coal, exclusive of other traffic, is so great, that it employs above 6000 keelmen, or coal lighter-men, who have formed themselves into a friendly society, and, by their own contributions, built an hospital for such of their fraternity as are disabled either by accident or age. This is a famous place for grindstones; but the fish that is sold in London by the name of Newcastle salmon, is taken in the Tweed, and sent to Sheals, a small port near the mouth of the Tyne, where it is pickled, and put on board vessels for exportation.

This town has the greatest public revenue in its own right, as a corporation, of any town in England, it being computed at no less than 8000 l. a-year.

The mouth of the river Tyne is defended by a castle, called Tinmouth Castle, about nine miles east from Newcastle, situated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea side, and well mounted with cannon. Here the river Tyne is not above seven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcastle, yet a sand bank lies across the mouth of it, called the Bar, with dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to prevent ships running on them by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by Trinity-house at Newcastle. Here is also another fort called Clifford's Fort, which was built in 1672, and commands the mouth of the river.

ROTHBURY is distant 281 miles from London, and is only remarkable for a charity school, erected for teaching 120 children.

WOLLER is situated on the bank of the river Till, at the distance of 327 miles from London. It is a small mean place, with a thatched church.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

The Cheviot Hills.

One of the greatest curiosities in this county is that famous range of mountains near Woller, upon the borders of Scotland, called the Cheviot-Hills. These mountains are so high, especially upon the north side, that snow may be seen in some of their cliffs till Midsummer: they serve as a land mark at sea; and one of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at a distance like the famous peak of Teneriff, and may be plainly seen at the distance of sixty miles. On the top of this mountain there is a smooth pleasant plain, about half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it.

Coal pits on fire.

At Fennam, a little village in the parish of Newcastle, some coal pits have been burning several years. The flames are very visible at night, and may be traced in the day, by the sulphur on the ground.

Fine spars.

Dunstaburgh Castle, on the sea side, north-east of Alnewick, is famous for producing fine spars, like those of St. Vincent's rock, near the city of Bristol, mentioned among the curiosities of Gloucestershire.

An improbable relation.

There is a marble chimney-piece in the hall of Chillingham Castle, near Woller, with part of a cavity, in which it is said a roach was found alive, at the sawing of the stone. The other part of the stone, which contains the other part of the cavity,

cavity, answering the figure and dimensions of a toad, is a chimney-piece in Horton Castle, north of Woller.

At Corbridge, a little to the east of Hexham, but on the other side of the river, ^{Bones of a} some human bones are said to have been discovered towards the end of the last ^{gigantic size.} century, of so prodigious a size, that the skeleton to which they belonged, must have been seven yards high, the thigh bone measuring two yards.

At Ailmouth, where the river Alne falls into the sea, there have been found bones, said to be human, of as gigantic a size as those at Corbridge; but these were so deep in the ground, that it is thought they have lain there ever since the deluge.

In 1743, two old men, the father and the son, were subpoenaed to an assize, ^{Extraordi-} held at Newcastle, as witnesses from a neighbouring village; the father was 135 ^{nary instances} years of age, and his son 95, both of them hearty, and retaining their sight and ^{of longevity.} hearing: and in 1744, one Adam Turnbull died in the town of Newcastle, aged 112, who had had four wives, and was married to the last when he was near 100 years old.

In the year 1532, a fish was cast ashore at Tinmouth, not of the whale kind, ^{A monstrous} which measured from head to tail, ninety feet, and from back to belly thirty- ^{fish.} four feet; the mouth was upwards of twenty-two feet long, with jaws proportionable; the ribs, which were thirty in number, measured each twenty-one feet in length, and a foot and a half round: it had five very large throats, and twenty-five smaller passages, into three vast bellies: it had two fins, each of which was about fifteen feet long, and was a sufficient load for ten oxen; the eyes were not much larger than those of an ox, but placed at the distance of two and twenty feet from each other. Instead of teeth it had plates of a horny substance, and a tongue about seven and twenty feet long: the tail, which was forked, and indented like a saw, measured six and twenty feet in length.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Northumberland, with some of the adjoining counties in Scotland, was in the ^{Ancient in-} time of the Romans inhabited by the *Ottadini*, or *Ottatini*, a people supposed to ^{habitants.} have been so called from their situation *upon*, or *beyond the river Tyne*; as the ancient Britons called the country on the west of the river Conway, in the county of Caernarvon in Wales, by the name of *Uch-Conway*, and the country on the west side of the river Gyrrow, in Denbeighshire, by the name of *Uch-Gyrrow*, and named several other particular districts, from the river or mountain beyond which, with respect to them, such districts were situated, it is probable, that they gave the name *Uch-Tin* to the country *bordering upon*, or *beyond, the Tyne*; and that from the British name *Uch-Tin*, or *Uch-Dyn*, the Romans formed *Ottatini*, or *Ottadini*.

But as it appears, that those Britons who in the time of the Romans dwelt near the Picts Wall, of which an account has been given in the description of Cumberland, were all known by the general name of *Mæatae*, and it is thought that the *Ottadini* were a tribe or division of the *Mæatae*, some have conjectured, that instead of *Mæatae*, we should read *Næatae*, which name might be derived from

Naid, or *Nawd*, a word that in the ancient British language signifies a *defence* or *security*, as the wall upon which they bordered might be termed. Be that as it will, the *Mæatæ* were the people, who in that memorable revolt of the Britons against the Romans, in which the Caledonians were brought into the confederacy, first took up arms.

Some time afterwards, this county seems to have been part of *Valentia*, a name conferred by Theodosius on a large district in the north part of the Roman province, in honour of the emperor Valentinian, after vanquishing the Britons; but in the Saxon times, the country north of the Humber, and between that and Scotland, being erected into a separate kingdom, took the name of Northumberland.

Roman antiquities.

The greatest part of the *Picts Wall*, the boundary of the Roman province in Britain, passing through this county, here are to be seen more numerous memorials of funerals and battles, and other antiquities, than in any other county in Britain.

Chester, in the *Picts Wall*, is thought to have been the *Magna* of the Romans, mentioned among the antiquities in the county of Cumberland, not only because it stands upon, and takes its name from the wall, but because some altars and inscriptions have been discovered here, which prove its antiquity.

Though *Hunnum*, mentioned by Antoninus, has left no traces of its name in these parts, yet the name of the Roman wing, called in the *Notitia*, *Sabiniana*, which resided in it, has given some ground for believing it to have been *Seaven-shale* upon the *Picts Wall*, north-east of *Haltwefel*.

Walwick upon the Wall, east of *Seaven-shale*, was the *Gallana* of Antoninus.

From an inscription upon a stone dug up at *Risingham*, upon the river *Read*, near its confluence with the North Tyne, this place appears to have been the *Habitaneum* of Antoninus's Itinerary.

Hexham, from its name, is thought to be the *Alexodunum* of the Romans. *Prudow Castle*, to the east of Hexham, is believed to be the ancient *Propolitia*. *Pontiland*, or *Pont-Eland*, situated on a small river called the *Pont*, about six miles north-west of Newcastle, appears from its name to have been the *Pons Ælii* where *Ælius Hadrianus* built a bridge.

Old Winchester, on the north side of the *Picts Wall*, about seven miles west of Newcastle, is supposed to be the ancient *Vindolana*, where the fourth cohort of the *Galli* kept garrison.

Gateshead, a suburb of Newcastle, through which the *Picts Wall* passed, was the *Gabrosentum* mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus.

Wall's End, about three miles east from Newcastle, thus named from its situation at the extremity of the *Picts Wall*, was the place called *Vindobala* in the *Notitia*, and *Vindomora* in the Itinerary of Antoninus.

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Caervarran, near Morpeth, is thought to have been the ancient Glanoventa, signifying *the bank of the river Went*.

The river Alne is the Alaunus mentioned by Ptolemy. Tinmouth, called by the Saxons Tunnacester, was the Tunnocellum of the Romans. Seghill, on the sea coast, near Tinmouth, was the ancient Segedunum.

Old Town, upon the river Alon, south-west of Hexham, was the place called Alone by the Romans.

Corbridge, near Hexham, was the ancient Corstopitum, and probably the Curia Ottadinorum mentioned by Ptolemy.

At Blenkinsop, near Haltwessel, a beautiful Roman stone altar was dug up not many years ago, with the following inscription: DEABVS NYMPHIS VET - -
- - - MANSVETÆ CLAVDIÆ VRB. ° N. H. L. AI - IVS.

Near Bleakenfop was dug up another stone altar, inscribed as follows: DEO VITIRINE - - - - LIMEO - - ROV ° P. L. M.

At Chester in the Wall, a stone was dug up, inscribed thus: PRO SALVTE DESIDIENIÆ - - - LIANI PRÆ ET SVA. S. POSVIT VOT - - - AO SOLVIT LIBENS. TVSCO ET BASSO COSS °.

At the same place was also dug up a stone altar, inscribed DEÆ SVRIÆ SVB CALPVRNIO AG - - - - ICOLA LEG. AVG. PR. PR. A LICINIUS - LEMENS PRÆF. - III. A. IOR - - - -
Camden proposes to restore the reading thus: *Deæ Surie, Sub Calphurnio Agricola Legato Augusti Propratore, Licinius Clemens Præfectus.*

At Housesteads, near Chester, there were dug up, about the close of the last century, several Roman stone altars: one was inscribed thus: ET NVMINIBVS AVG. COH. T. TVNGROR. CVI. PRÆ EST Q. IVL. MAXIMVS PRÆF. Another thus: - - - - NI - - VENO - RI G - - OFERSIONIS - ROMVLO A - IMAHI - - MANSVETI OSENI CIONI - RE VINCE QVARTIONIS ERE SI PROCVRAVIT. DELF VSRATIONIS. EX. G. S. and a third beautiful and fair altar was inscribed as follows: I. O. M. T. NVMINIBVS AVG. COHO. T. TVNGRORVM MIL. CVI. PRÆEST. Q. VERIVS SVPERSTIS PRÆFECTVS.

On the west side of Housesteads there was discovered, under a heap of rubbish, a square room, strongly vaulted at top, and paved with large square stones, and under this a lower room, the roof of which was supported by rows of square pillars, about half a yard high.

At Rochester, upon the river Read, north-west of Ellesdon, there was dug up a Roman stone altar, with the following inscription: D. M. CIV. L. FLINGEN

* Veteribus et Junioribus.

• Posuit libens merito.

† Urbana pncepavit hoc Lucius Annus.

° In the year 259.

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MI - LEG. VTV. F. and another stone altar, inscribed thus: D. R. S. DVPL. N. EXPLOR. BREMEN. ARAM. INSTITVERVNT N. EIVS C. CÆP. CHARITINO TRIB. V. S. L. M. Camden restores the reading of this inscription as follows: *Duplares Numeri Exploratorum Bremenii Aram instituerunt Numini ejus Cæpione Charitino Tribuno votum solverant Libentes Merito.*

Camden tells us, that the inhabitants of Rivingham had a tradition, that their town was a long time protected by a deity called Magon, against a certain Soldan. That such an opinion once prevailed, appears from the inscriptions upon two stone altars found here; one of which was inscribed as follows: DEO MOGONTI CAD. ET N. DN. AVG. M. G. SECVNDINVS BF. COS. HABITANCI PRIMAS TA - - PRO SE ET SVIS POSVIT.

Here were also found a great variety of other stone altars, inscribed to different deities, together with a long stone table, curiously engraven and inscribed as follows: NVMINIB. AVGVSTOR COH. III. GAL. E Q. FEC. besides a most beautiful altar of the same materials, with the following fair inscription: FORTVNÆ COH. BATAVOR CVI PRÆ EST MELACCINVS MARCELLVS PRÆ.

Near Aydon, about five miles west of Hexham, a stone was dug up, engraved with the figure of a man lying on a bed, and inscribed as follows: NORICI. AN. XXX. - - ESSOIRVS MAGNVS FRATER EIVS DVPL. ALÆ. SABINIANÆ. M. MARIVS VELLI A LONGVS AQVIS HANC POSVIT V. S. L. M.

At Benwell, near Newcastle, there were dug up several urns with coins in them; and one of the urns was deposited in the library at Durham, where it still remains entire.

An ancient hermitage.

At Warkworth, near the mouth of the Coquet, there is a hermitage cut out of a solid rock, consisting of a bed-chamber and kitchen, with a chapel and an altar.

An ancient custom.

It is said, that every one who takes up his freedom in the town of Alnewick, is, by a clause in the charter of that place, obliged to jump into a neighbouring bog, in which sometimes a person will sink to the chin. This custom is said to have been imposed by king John, who travelling this way, and his horse sticking fast in this very hole, took this method to punish the people of the town, for not keeping the road in better order.

Ancient ruins.

Tinmouth is remarkable for the stately ruins of a church, which belonged to the priory of Benedictine monks of that place; and Bamburgh castle, on the coast, about fourteen miles south-east of Berwick; is an ancient ruinous building.

In a large tract of country south of the river Read, known therefore by the name of Readsdales, there are several great heaps of stones called *Lows*, which the people in the neighbourhood believe to have been raised as monuments of some illustrious persons slain in this place. Large stone pillars are also erected in several

veral parts here, in remembrance, as is supposed, of battles fought between the South and North Britons.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

In the year 635, king Oswald gave to St. Aidan Holy Island, or as it was more anciently called, Landisfern, an island about three miles round, situated south-east of the mouth of the Tweed, upon which it was erected into a bishop's see, together with a chapter of an abbat and monks. The cathedral was dedicated to St. Peter, and continued till the year 875, when it was deserted for fear of the Danes. In 1082, it was given to the monastery at Durham; and here was a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to Durham, which was valued upon the dissolution, at 48 l. 18 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

St. Wilfrid having obtained a grant of the town of Hexham from St. Etheldreda, queen to Ecgfrid, king of Northumberland, here were founded, about the year 674, a church and monastery, dedicated to St. Andrew, of finer building than was ever before seen in Britain. Some years after this, upon a division of the diocese of the Northumbers, the see of a new bishop was placed here, where it continued till the year 821, when it was reunited to Landisfern. This place was afterwards given by king Henry the First, to the see of York, upon which here were placed a prior and a convent of regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, who were endowed at the dissolution, when the religious consisted of about fourteen, with 122 l. 11 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

Here was an house for leprous persons, as old as the time of king John. Its revenues on the suppression, were valued only at four merks *per annum*.

At Coquet Island, a small island opposite to the mouth of the river Coquet, there was a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the monastery at Tinmouth.

At Tinmouth there was a monastery, supposed by some to have been founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, though others ascribe the foundation to king Ecgfrid. The original church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, till the relicks of king Oswin were removed hither, a short time before the Norman Conquest, when it was dedicated anew to St. Mary and king Oswin, by Tosti, earl of Northumberland. It was a cell for Black monks, subordinate to St. Alban's Abbey in Hertfordshire, and had separate revenues on the suppression, to the amount of 397 l. 10 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

Newcastle is said to bear such a relation to the monks, that before the Norman conquest it was called Monkcester, but there are no particular accounts of these old monks. Near this town there was a small Benedictine nunnery, as old as the time of William the Conqueror, which was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and at the dissolution had ten nuns in it, who had revenues to the amount of 36 l. 0 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

Without the walls of this town there was a priory or hospital of a master and brethren, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and founded by king Henry the First.
This

This hospital is still in being, and consists of a master and three poor brethren, who have each of them 3 l. 6 s. *per annum*.

Near the west gate of this town there was an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as old as the time of king Henry the Third, consisting of a master and six brethren, who had revenues, upon the suppression, to the amount of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

There was another hospital in this town, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, supposed to have been founded in the time of king Henry the First, but enlarged and endowed by one Asselack, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Second. It was annexed to St. Mary of Westgate.

In the time of king Henry the Third, here was a priory of brethren de pœnitentia Jesu Christi, situated in a part of the town called Constable Gerth.

Between Newgate and Westgate, in this town, there was a house of Black friars, founded by Sir Peter Scot, and his son Sir Nicholas, about the year 1260.

Near Pandongate here stood a house of Grey friars, founded before the year 1300.

At Brenkhorn, near Rothbury, there was a priory of Black canons, founded in the time of king Henry the First, by Osbert Colutarius, on a piece of ground, given by William Bertram: this house consisted of ten religious upon the suppression, who had revenues to the amount of 68 l. 19 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

King Henry the First having given the churches of St. Oswald and St. Aidan in Bamburgh, on the coast, fourteen miles south-east of Berwick, with their chapels, to the priory of Nosthall, south-east of Wakefield, a market town of Yorkshire, some regular canons of the order of St. Austin were placed here, as a cell to that religious house, who were endowed, upon the suppression, with 116 l. 12 s. 5 d. *per annum*. Here was an house of friars preachers, founded by king Henry the Second, in the latter part of his reign. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

In or near a place called South Berwick, near Berwick upon Tweed, David king of Scotland, who died in 1153, is said to have founded a Benedictine nunnery.

At Newminster, near Morpeth, Ranulph de Merlay, and Julian his wife, in 1138, built an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had fifteen religious at the suppression, and possessions of the yearly value of 100 l. 8 s. 1 d.

At Alnewick there was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Eustace Fitz John, in 1147. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, at the suppression, had thirteen canons, with a yearly revenue of 189 l. 15 s.

Here

Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, founded by the family of the Piercies, and annexed to the abbey in the fiftieth of Edward the Third.

At Blanchland, on the borders of Durham, south-east of Hexham, Walter de Bolebeck, in the year 1165, built a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were fourteen canons upon the dissolution, when its yearly income was taxed at 40 l. 0 s. 9 d.

At Morpeth there was an hospital for sick persons, to which William de Merlai gave a carucate of land.

At Lambley upon the Tyne, south of Haltwefell, there was an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded either by king John or Adam de Tindale, and dedicated to St. Patrick. It had six religious women in it about the time of the dissolution, when its yearly revenues were accounted worth 5 l. 6 s. 8 d.

At Ovingham, upon the river Tyne, east of Hexham, there was a cell of three Black canons, belonging to Hexham, founded by ——— Unfranvile, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 11 l. 2 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Farn-island, one of several small islands south-east of Holy-island, there was a priory of six Benedictine monks, subordinate to Durham, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 12 l. 17 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Holystone, not far from Rothbury, there was a priory for seven or eight Benedictine nuns, whose yearly revenues, upon the dissolution, were valued only at 11 l. 5 s. 7 d.

At Holm, near Alnewick, there was the first house of the Carmelite friars in England, about the year 1240.

At Berwick Sir John Grey founded a house of White friars in 1270.

Here was a house of friars preachers before the year 1291.

An hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, in this town, is mentioned in the time of king Edward the First.

The master and brethren of God's House, in this town, are mentioned about the second year of Edward the Third.

Here was an house of the order of the Trinity, which being destroyed by Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, William and Laurence Acton built a house here of the same order, and the religious were afterwards removed to Newcastle, near Pandon gate. It was called Walknoll, and was an hospital for a master, a warden, and several brethren, of the order of St. Robert, or of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives. It was dedicated to the Trinity, or, as others will have it, to St. Michael.

N O R T H U M B E R L A N D.

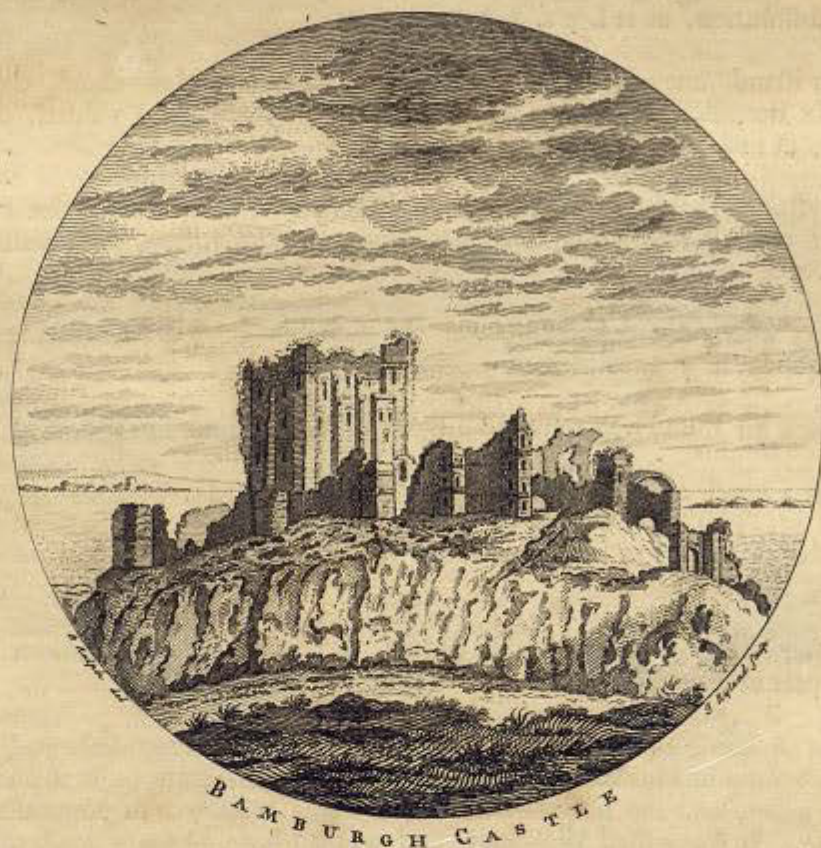
At Warkworth, near the mouth of the river Coquet, there was a cell of Benedictine monks from Durham, founded by Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham.

At Carram, upon the Tweed, near Learmouth, there was an house of Black canons, which was a cell to the priory of Kirkham, near Malton, a borough town of Yorkshire, as early as the time of king Edward the First.

At Tweedsmouth there was an old hospital, the masterhip of which was in the bishop of Durham.

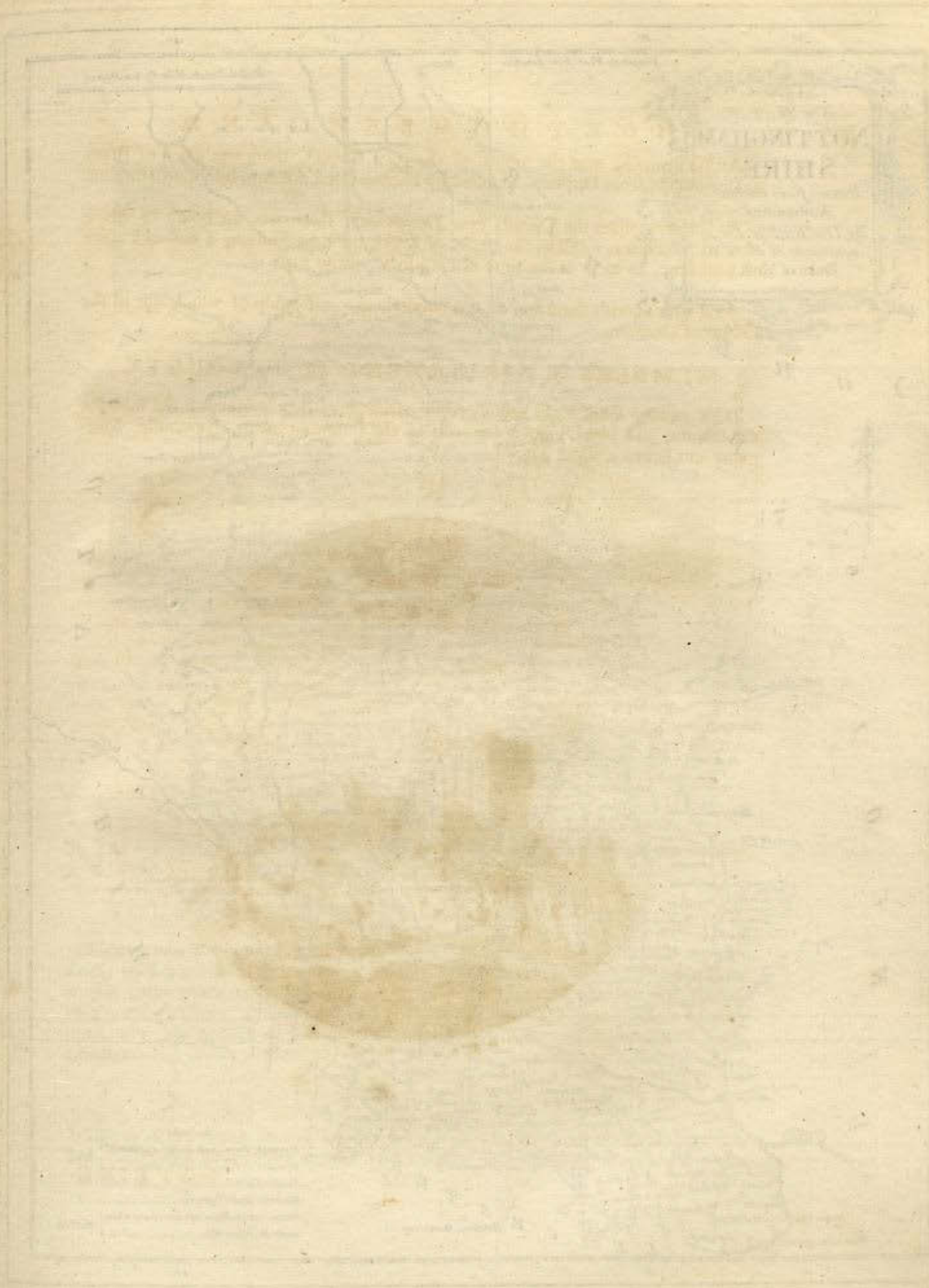
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends eight members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for each of the following towns, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Berwick upon Tweed.



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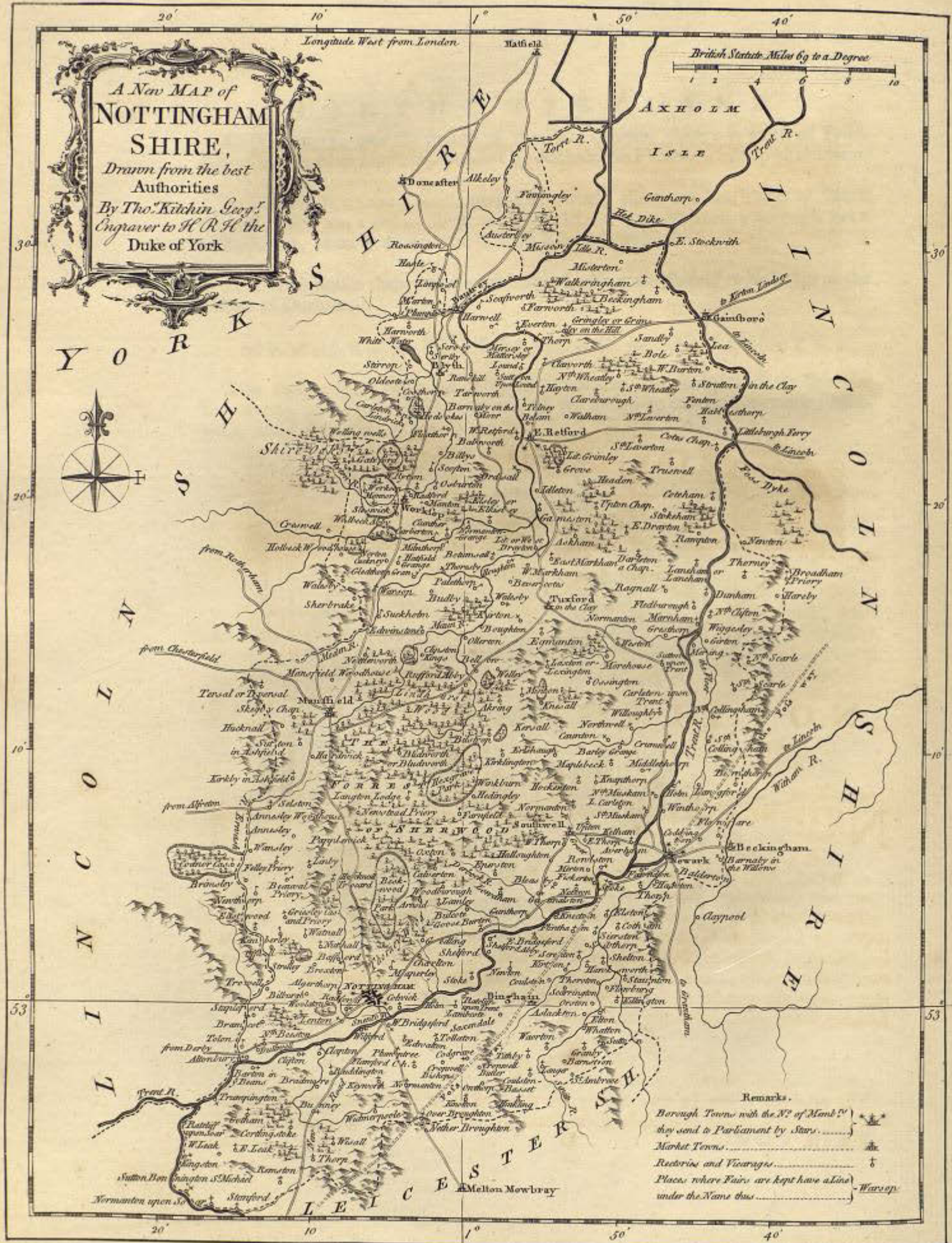
NOTTING-



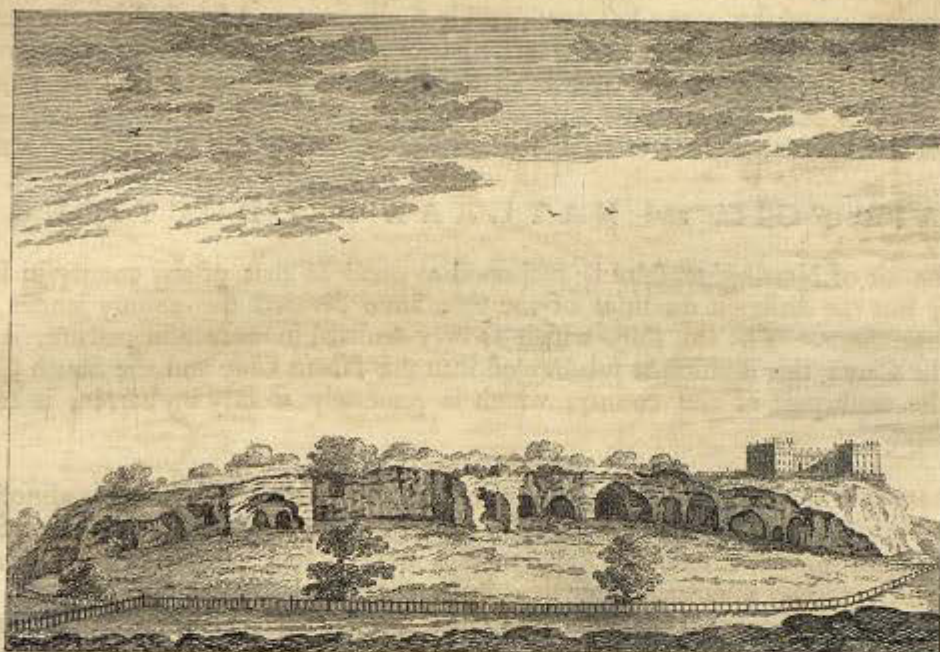
A New MAP of
NOTTINGHAM
SHIRE,
Drawn from the best
Authorities
By Tho. Kitchen Geog.
Engraver to H. R. H. the
Duke of York



British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree



Remarks.
 Borough Towns with the N^o of Mark [Crown] they send to Parliament by Writ.
 Market Towns [Star]
 Rectories and Vicarages [Cross]
 Places where Fairs are kept have a Line under the Name thus [Wavy line]



An Ancient Ruin in Nottingham Park.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NAME.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE takes its name from Nottingham the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

This county is bounded by Yorkshire on the north, by Leicestershire on the south, by Lincolnshire on the east, and by Derbyshire on the west. It extends in length, from north to south, about forty-three miles; from east to west about twenty-four miles; and is 110 miles in circumference: Southwell, a market town, near the middle of the county, is distant 114 miles north-north-west from London.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers in this county are the Trent, the Erwash, and the Idle. The Trent rises in the highlands of Staffordshire, and dividing Derbyshire from
 Vol. II. U Leicest-

N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E.

Leicestershire, runs from the south-west to the north-east part of Nottinghamshire, and being joined by many less considerable rivers, enters Lincolnshire, in the account of which county, the course of it has been already described. The Erwash is a river of Derbyshire, and has been described in the survey of that county. The Idle, or Iddle, rises near Mansfield, a market town, and running north-east, falls into the Dun, a river of Lincolnshire, on the west side of the Isle of Axholm.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of Nottinghamshire is reckoned as good as that of any county in England; but the different qualities of the soil, have divided the county under two denominations. The east side, which is very fruitful in corn and pasture, is called the Clay: this division is subdivided into the North Clay and the South Clay: and the west part of the county, which is generally woody or barren, is called the Sand.

There is a large forest, called Shirwood Forest, which comprehends almost all the western parts of this county, and contains several parks, towns, and seats. The officers of this forest, in 1675, were a warden, his lieutenant and steward, a bow-bearer, and a ranger, four verdurers, twelve regarders, four agisters, and twelve keepers or foresters, all under a chief forester: besides these, there are several woodwards for every township within the forest, and one for every principal wood.

The western parts, however, besides wood, yield some coal and lead. Here are also found marles of several sorts, and a stone, not unlike alabaster, but softer, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris; and this plaster the inhabitants of Nottinghamshire generally use for flooring. Other productions of this county are liquorice, cattle, abundance of fowl, and fresh water fish.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The principal manufactures are stockings, glass and earthen wares. The inhabitants also make great quantities of malt, and fine strong ale.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

This county is divided into eight hundreds, or rather six wapentakes, and two liberties, and contains nine market towns, but no city. It lies in the province and diocese of York, and has 168 parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Bingham, Blith, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Redford-East, Southwell, Tuxford, and Workop.

BINGHAM, distant 108 miles from London, is a small town, with a charity school, and a parsonage of great value.

BLITH





J. Ryland del. et sculp.

The South View of Nottingham

N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E.

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BLITH stands upon the borders of Yorkshire, at the distance of 144 miles from London. It has a large church and a hospital, called Blith Spittle, built by one of the Cressy family.

MANSFIELD is said either to have derived its name from, or communicated it to, a town of the same name in Germany. It stands at the distance of 136 miles from London, and was anciently a royal demesne: king Henry the Third granted it a market, and the privilege of houbote and haybote out of his forest of Shirwood; and our kings formerly retired hither for the pleasure of hunting in Shirwood forest. This is a large well built town, with a charity school for thirty-six boys, and a good market, well stocked with corn, malt, and cattle.

NEWARK derives its name from a castle, now in ruins, built in the time of king Stephen, by Alexander bishop of Lincoln, and called the NEW WORK. It is 118 miles distant from London. The river Trent, about two miles south of this town, divides itself into two branches, which form a small island, by uniting about two miles north of it. Newark is situated upon the eastern branch of the Trent, and has two bridges, one over each branch.

This is supposed to have been a Roman town. It was formerly walled round; and it is observed, that a gate called the North Gate, is built of stones that appear to have been of the Roman cut. This town was first incorporated by king Edward the Sixth, and was governed by one alderman and twelve assistants; but by a charter of king Charles the Second, it is now governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. It is a great thoroughfare from London to York, and is a handsome well built town. Here is a church, built in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, which has a lofty spire, and is reckoned one of the finest parish churches in England; and a noble market place, so spacious, that lord Bellasyfe drew up 10,000 men in it, when he defended this town for king Charles the First, against the Scotch army. Here is a charity school for thirty-six boys, supported by contributions, and a free school, founded by Thomas Magnus.

This is a flourishing place, and has a good trade in corn, cattle, wool, and other commodities.

NOTTINGHAM is derived from the Saxon name Snottenga-ham, which signifies *a place abounding with caverns or holes dug under ground*, several such caverns being found cut with great art into apartments, with chimnies, windows, and other conveniencies, at the bottom of a steep rock under this town, which are supposed to have been contrived by the ancient inhabitants for places of retreat.

Nottingham stands at the distance of 122 miles from London, on a small river called the Lind, and near its conflux with the Trent. It is a borough by prescription, and its first charter that appears upon record, is from king Henry the Second: it had another charter from king John; and by a charter of king Edward the First, it was governed by a mayor and two bailiffs: king Henry the Sixth made it a county of itself, changed the bailiffs into sheriffs, and appointed it to be governed by a mayor and burgeses. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, two coroners, two sheriffs, two chamberlains, a town clerk,



clerk, and twenty-four common council-men, of whom there must be six who have not served the offices either of sheriff or chamberlain: the mayor and sheriffs have each two serjeants at mace. Here are two officers called pindars, one the pindar of the fields, the other of the meadows: the pindar of the fields is also woodward of the town, which lies within the jurisdiction of the forest of Shirwood, and he is likewise to attend the forest courts. Here is an uncertain number of burgesses, called the cloathing, and about 1200 other burgesses. This corporation is possessed of several fine estates, some of which are applied to general, and others to particular uses.

Nottingham is situated on the side of a hill, formerly known by the name of the Dolorous Hill, or Golgotha, from a great slaughter of the ancient Britons in this place, by a king of the north, called Humber. This hill commands a pleasant view of the river Trent, which runs parallel to the town, and is thus far navigable by barges. Nottingham is large and well built, and has more gentlemen's seats in it, than perhaps any other town of its extent in the kingdom. It formerly had a castle, which was supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror, or by his natural son, William Peverel. This castle being demolished about the time of the restoration of king Charles the Second, the duke of Newcastle, who bought the ground-plot, in 1674, erected a most stately house upon it, which is now not only the ornament of this town, but one of the finest seats in England.

Here are three neat churches, one of which, St. Mary's, is built in the manner of a collegiate church; and there is a handsome town-hall, in which the sessions and courts for the corporation are kept, besides another building, called the King's Hall, where the assizes and sessions for the county are held; and near the King's Hall there is a town and county gaol; there is also a spacious market place with two crosses in it, and a free school, besides three charity schools, one of which is for thirty-five boys and twenty girls, who are all cloathed and taught. There is a famous hospital here, called Plumtree's Hospital, from John Plumtree, who, in the reign of Richard the Second, built and endowed it for thirteen poor old women; and William Gregory, the town clerk of this place, about the end of the last century, gave eleven houses for alms-houses.

The rock on which this town stands being so soft, as to yield easily to the pick-axe and spade, affords excellent cellaring, with two or three vaults, one under another.

This town has a stately bridge over the Trent, consisting of nineteen arches; and as that river sometimes overflows the neighbouring meadows, there is a causey erected near a mile long, quite from the river to the town, with arches at proper distances. It has also a very handsome stone bridge over the Lind, which is kept in repair at the common charge of the town and county.

This town, being situated in the forest of Shirwood, has the advantage of an excellent sporting country around it; and there is a fine plain on the north side, famous for horse races. Few inland towns have a better trade than this, which chiefly consists in its manufactures of glass, earthen ware, and stockings. The best malt in England is made here, and sent by land to Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire,

eshire, and Yorkshire. Great quantities of ale are also made in this town, and sent to most parts of England: all the low lands hereabout are sowed with barley.

REDFORD-EAST took the name *Redford* from a *ford* here over the river Idle, upon which it stands, and had the addition of *East* from its situation on the east bank of that river, and to distinguish it from another *Redford*, situated on the opposite bank, and therefore called *West Redford*.

It is distant 135 miles from London, and is a royal demesne: king Edward the First granted the town in fee farm to the burghesses, with power to chuse bailiffs for its government; and by a charter of king James the First, it is governed by two bailiffs, a steward, twelve aldermen, two chamberlains, a town clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The bailiffs are distinguished into the senior bailiff, who is chosen out of the aldermen, and the junior, chosen from among such freemen as have been chamberlains. The bailiffs and steward for the time being are justices of the peace, and of the quorum, within the borough.

Here is a free grammar school, and a good town-hall, in which are held the sessions for the town, and sometimes for the county; and under the town-hall are shambles, the best in the county. This town is connected with West Redford by a good stone bridge over the Idle, but they are different parishes; and West Redford is remarkable only for an hospital, founded in 1666, by Dr. Dorrel, and governed by a master and ten brethren, inhabitants of the hospital, who have each a garden and orchard. East Redford is situated among large plantations of hops, and in hops, and barley for malting, it carries on a considerable trade.

SOUTHWELL stands on a small stream called the Greet, which falls into the Trent, about two miles south of the town. Here is a church, which is called a minster, and is both parochial and collegiate: it is supposed to have been founded by Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, about the year 630, and is reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham. It was set on fire by lightning on the 5th of November 1711, when all the body of it was burnt to the ground, except the choir. In this fire a fine organ was consumed, a set of excellent bells melted, and other damages done to the value of 4000 l. It has however been repaired, and is a plain Gothic structure, built in form of a cross, with a high tower in the middle, in which are eight bells: there are two spires at the west end. Its length from east to west is 306 feet, its breadth 59 feet, and the length of the cross isle, from north to south, 121 feet. To this church belong sixteen prebendaries or canons, six vicars choral, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, and other officers.

The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, as well as to other parishes in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. This jurisdiction is exercised by a commissary or vicar-general, who is chosen by the chapter out of their own body, and holds visitations twice a-year. Here are two annual synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend; and a certain number of the prebendaries of this church, and other clergymen, are by the archbishop of York appointed commissioners to preside at these synods.

Southwell

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Southwell is divided into two parts, one is called the Burgage, or Burridge, where the inhabitants hold their lands or tenements of the lord, at a certain yearly rent, and comprehends all that part of the town between the market place and the river Greet; the other part is called the Prebendage, and consists of the liberties of the church. The civil government here is distinct from that of the county in general, and is called the Soke of Southwell with Scroby, a town near Blith. There are about twenty towns subject to this jurisdiction; the custos rotulorum and justices of the peace for it, are nominated by the archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal.

Adjoining to the church is a free school, under the care of the chapter: the master is chosen by the chapter, and approved by the archbishop of York. There are two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's College in Cambridge, founded by Dr. Keton, canon of Salisbury, a city of Wiltshire, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, to be presented by the master and fellows of that college, to such persons as they shall think proper, who have been choristers of the church at Southwell.

Here are the ruins of a grand palace, demolished in the civil wars under Charles the First. It belonged to the archbishop of York, and was supposed to have been built by archbishop Booth, from the remains of a chapel, still called Booth's chapel. The archbishop of York had three parks here, which, though disparked, still retain the name of parks; and though the archbishops have no seat here, they have ever since the Conquest been lords of the manor, and by grants from the kings of England, enjoy great privileges in this place, for they have the returns of writs on all their lands, tenements, and fees; and besides the sessions of the peace, kept by turns at Southwell and at Scroby, by justices of their own nomination, they have a great leet, which they do, or may, hold over several townships.

TUXFORD stands at the distance of 131 miles from London, in the post road between London and York. Great part of it was burnt down on the 8th of September 1702. The situation is in a mirey clayish country, and the buildings are mean: here however is a good free school, built by Charles Reed, and endowed with 50 l. a-year, for a master and usher, 20 l. a-year for the boarding and teaching four boys, the sons of ministers, or decayed gentlemen, and 20 l. more for teaching the poor boys of the town. The mayor and aldermen of Newark, and six other neighbouring gentlemen, are trustees for it.

WORKSOP stands at the head of a small river called the Ryton, at the distance of 133 miles from London. Its market is remarkable for great quantities of liquorice and malt; and northwest of the town are a parcel of oak trees, called Shire oaks, and said to be thus denominated from one particular large tree that spreads its boughs so as to occupy certain portions of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

There is no record of any natural curiosity found in this county.

In

N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E.

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In October 1761, Workſop-manoꝝ, near the town of Workſop, a ſeat belonging to the duke of Norfolk, and one of the fineſt in England, containing above five hundred rooms, was burnt down to the ground, together with a fine library, a curious collection of pictures, and other valuable furniture: the loſs was computed at 100,000 l.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Nottinghamſhire is part of the territory which, in the time of the Romans, was Ancient inhabited by the Coritani, of whom mention has been made in the account of bitants. Derbyſhire.

A Roman military way, called the Foſſe-way, enters this county from Leiceſ-
terſhire, at a place called Willoughby on the Would, near the borders of Leiceſ-
terſhire; hence it paſſes in a direction north-eaſt, by Bingham and Newark, into
Lincolnſhire, and leaves Nottinghamſhire at a village called South Skarle, a few
miles north-eaſt of Newark.

Roman and
British anti-
quities.

Near this military way, at Willoughby on the Would, ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up; and at Newark, on the ſide of the Foſſe-way, have been diſcovered four Roman urns, and a braſs lar or houſehold god, an inch and a half long, with many other remains of antiquity.

At Eaſt Bridgeford, north of Bingham, on the Foſſe-way, there are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a Roman ſtation, where alſo a great many Roman coins and other relics of antiquity have been found.

In a field at Collingham, near the Foſſe-way, and north of Newark, there is the appearance of another Roman ſtation; and ſeveral coins of the emperor Conſtantine have been found in this place.

At Stanford, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, and near Loughborough in that county, many coins and other remains of Roman antiquity have been dug up.

At Wilford, near Nottingham, a large pot was dug up not many years ago, with a great number of Roman copper coins in it.

On a hill in a field near Barton, ſouth of Nottingham, there is a camp, ſuppoſed to have been British, from ſeveral ancient coins found in it.

At Tilney, north of Redford, there was found not long ago, a Druidical amulet, conſiſting of a transparent ſtone of an aqueous colour, with ſtreaks of yellow: there were at the ſame time diſcovered a Roman ſtylus, and ſeveral cornelians and agates, with engravings and Roman inſcriptions.

Littleborough, upon the river Trent, about ſeven miles eaſt of Redford, which has been long famous for a ferry over the river, into Lincolnſhire, is thought to have been a Roman town called Agelocum. Several Roman pavements and foundations of ancient buildings have been diſcovered on the eaſt ſide of the town,

part of which has been washed away by the river. Roman urns have been dug up here, one of which had the figure of a woman's head upon it.

In 1718, two altars were found in this place; and great numbers of Roman coins have from time to time been discovered here, with many other remains of antiquity. On the east side of the river, over against Littleborough, there are still to be seen the traces of an ancient camp.

Under the castle of Nottingham, and in the rock on which it stood, there are several caves, cut out into different apartments; one of which is remarkable for the history of Christ's passion, cut out by David the Second, 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 the Third.

In a park near this castle, there is a ridge of perpendicular rocks, cut out into a church, houses, chambers, pigeon-house, and other conveniencies. 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 castle, there is an ancient hermitage, cut also out of a rock.

Ancient customs.

By the ancient customs of the manor of Mansfield, the tenants, both men and women, were at liberty to marry; the heirs of estates were declared to be at full age as soon as they were born; and the lands were equally divided among the sons, and if no sons, among the daughters.

Fable of the wise men of Gotham.

It is observed, that a custom has prevailed among all nations, of stigmatizing the inhabitants of some particular spot as remarkable for stupidity. This opprobrious district among the Asiatics, was Phrygia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Boeotia; and in England, it is Gotham, a village a little to the south of Nottingham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called the wise men of Gotham, many ridiculous fables are traditionally told; particularly, that having often heard the cuckow, but never seen her, they hedged in a bush, whence her note seemed to proceed, that being confined within so small a compass, they might at length satisfy their curiosity. What gave rise to this story is not now remembered, but there is at a place called Court-hill, in this parish, a bush still called by the name of Cuckow-Bush.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Blith there was a priory of Benedictine monks, built by Roger de Bully, and Muriel his wife, about the year 1088. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was in some respects subordinate to the abbey of the Trinity, in St. Catharine's Mount, near Roan in Normandy: it however continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of it were found to be worth 113l. 8s.

Here

Here was an hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and several leprous people, founded by William de Cressy, lord of Holdefac, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The time of its foundation does not appear, but it was valued on the dissolution at 8 l. 14 s. *per annum*.

At Workfop William de Luvetot, in the time of Henry the First, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, and endowed at the dissolution with a yearly revenue of 239 l. 15 s. 5 d.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the First, William Peverell built a priory dedicated to the Trinity, and subordinate to the abbey of Cluny in Normandy. It was made denison in the sixteenth of Richard the Second, and continued to the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of it were valued at 329 l. 15 s. 10 d. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony, and a house of Carmelite Friars, but there are no particulars relating to them upon record.

At Stoke, south-west of Newark, there was a very ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, and consisting of a master and brethren, chaplains, and several sick persons, but valued on the dissolution only at 9 l. *per annum*.

At Thurgarton, south of Southwell, Ralph de Ayncourt, about the year 1130, founded a convent, consisting of a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine, who were endowed at the suppression with 259 l. 9 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

The manor of Fiskarton, near Southwell, having been given by Ralph de Ayncourt, to the convent of Thurgarton, here was a priory of some Black canons belonging to that monastery, who had a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At Rufford, north-east of Mansfield, Gilbert earl of Lincoln, about the year 1148, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 176 l. 11 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Welbeck, about a mile and an half south of Workfop, there was an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, founded in 1153, by Thomas le Flemangh, and dedicated to St. James. It was the chief abbey of this order in England, and was valued upon the dissolution at 249 l. 6 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Brodholm, on the borders of Lincolnshire, east of Tuxford, Agnes de Camville, wife of Peter Goulla, founded a priory, consisting of a prioress and nuns of the Premonstratensian order about the end of the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had possessions, valued upon the dissolution at 16 l. 5 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Wallingwells, north of Workfop, Ralph de Capreocuria, in the time of king Stephen, built and endowed a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 58 l. 9 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Shelford, about two miles north-west of Bingham, there was a priory of the order of St. Augustine, built by Ralph Hansfelyn, in the time of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and not long before the suppression had twelve canons, who were endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of 151 l. 14 s. 1 d.

At Felley, south of Mansfield, there was a convent of Black canons, founded by Ralph Brito, and Reginald de Annesley, his son, in 1156. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had five or six religious at the suppression, when it was valued at 40 l. 19 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Newsted, south of Mansfield, there was a priory of Black canons, built about the year 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had yearly revenues at the dissolution worth 167 l. 16 s. 11 d.

At Newark there was an hospital founded by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First, and dedicated to St. Leonard. It had revenues on the suppression valued at 27 l. 13 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

Here also was an ancient hospital for sick persons belonging to the Knights Templars, before the year 1185.

Here was an house of Austin Friars; and king Henry the Seventh, about the year 1499, is said to have founded a convent of Observant Friars in this place.

At Mattersey, near Blith, there was a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded by Roger the son of Ranulph de Maresay, before the year 1192, and dedicated to St. Hellen. It was valued upon the suppression at 55 l. 2 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

In the reign of king John there was an hospital in the town of Nottingham for a master or warden, two chaplains, and several sick poor persons, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and valued upon the dissolution at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

Here was another hospital as old as the reign of king Henry the Third, dedicated to St. Leonard.

In a chapel here, dedicated to St. Mary, in the rock under the castle, there was a cell of two monks, about the time of king Henry the Third; and about this time there seems also to have been a college of secular priests in the castle.

In a place called Broad marsh, in the west part of this town, there was a house of Grey friars, said to have been founded by king Henry the Third, in the year 1250.

Here was a house of Carmelite or White friars, of which Reginald, lord Grey of Wilton, and Sir John Shirley, knight, were reputed founders, about the year 1276.

In the valuations of the religious houses of this county, there is mention of a cell to York, at the chapel of St. Thomas in the Marsh. What part of the county this Marsh lies in, does not appear, but the cell was valued on the dissolution at 63 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At a place called Bradebusk, in the parish of Gonalston, near Southwell, William Heriz, in the time of Henry the Third, built an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which is still in being, and is called Gonalston Spittle.

At or near Southwell, there was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, as early as the year 1313.

At Sibthorp, north-east of Bingham, there is a church dedicated to St. Peter, and in this church a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, in which chapel, in the time of Edward the Second, a chantry of several priests was founded by Geoffrey le Scroop; and in the next reign this chantry was raised to a considerable collegiate body, consisting of a warden and eight or nine chaplains, with three clerks and other officers, by Thomas le Sibthorp, rector of Beckingham in Lincolnshire. The yearly valuation of it upon the dissolution, was rated at 31 l. 1 s. 2 d.

At Beauvale, north-west of Nottingham, Nicholas de Cantilupo, in the seven-teenth year of Edward the Third, founded a Carthusian monastery, dedicated to the Trinity. About the dissolution here was a prior and about nineteen monks, who had possessions valued at 196 l. 6 s. *per annum*.

In the thirty-first of Edward the Third, John de Lungvilers gave an advowson to the priory at Newsted, on condition that they should find five chantry priests, three of which were to be settled at Tuxford, and two in their own conventual church.

At Ruddington, south of Nottingham, William Babington, Esq; in the time of king Henry the Sixth, founded a college for a warden and four chaplains, which was endowed upon the suppression with revenues valued at 30 l. *per annum*.

At Clifton, upon the Trent, east of Tuxford, a small college for a warden and three priests, was begun by Sir Robert, and finished by his son Sir Ger-vase de Clifton, in the time of Edward the Fourth. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and valued upon the dissolution at 21 l. 2 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Bingham there was a college dedicated to St. Mary, valued upon the dissolution at 40 l. 11 s. *per annum*.

N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E.

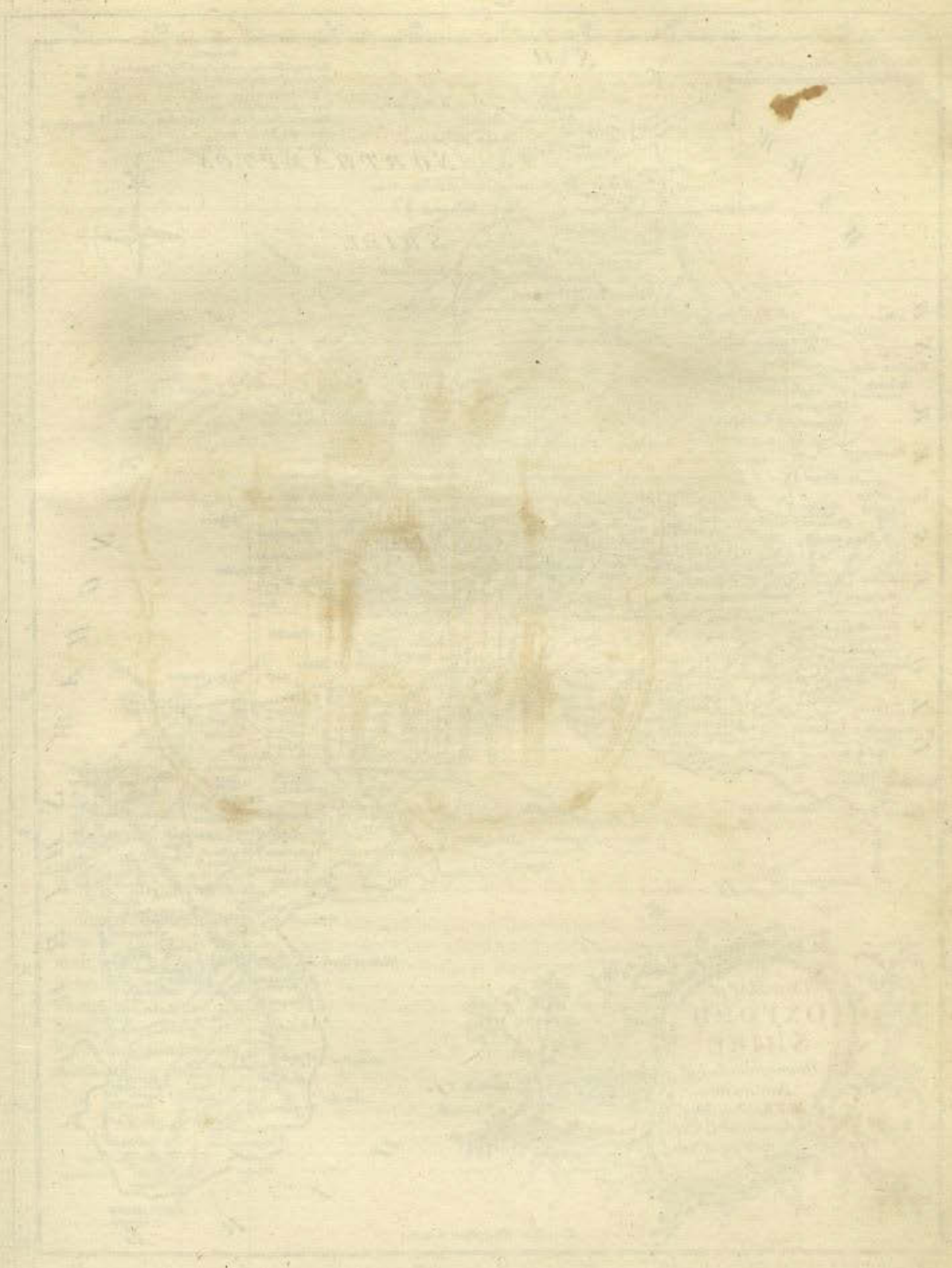
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

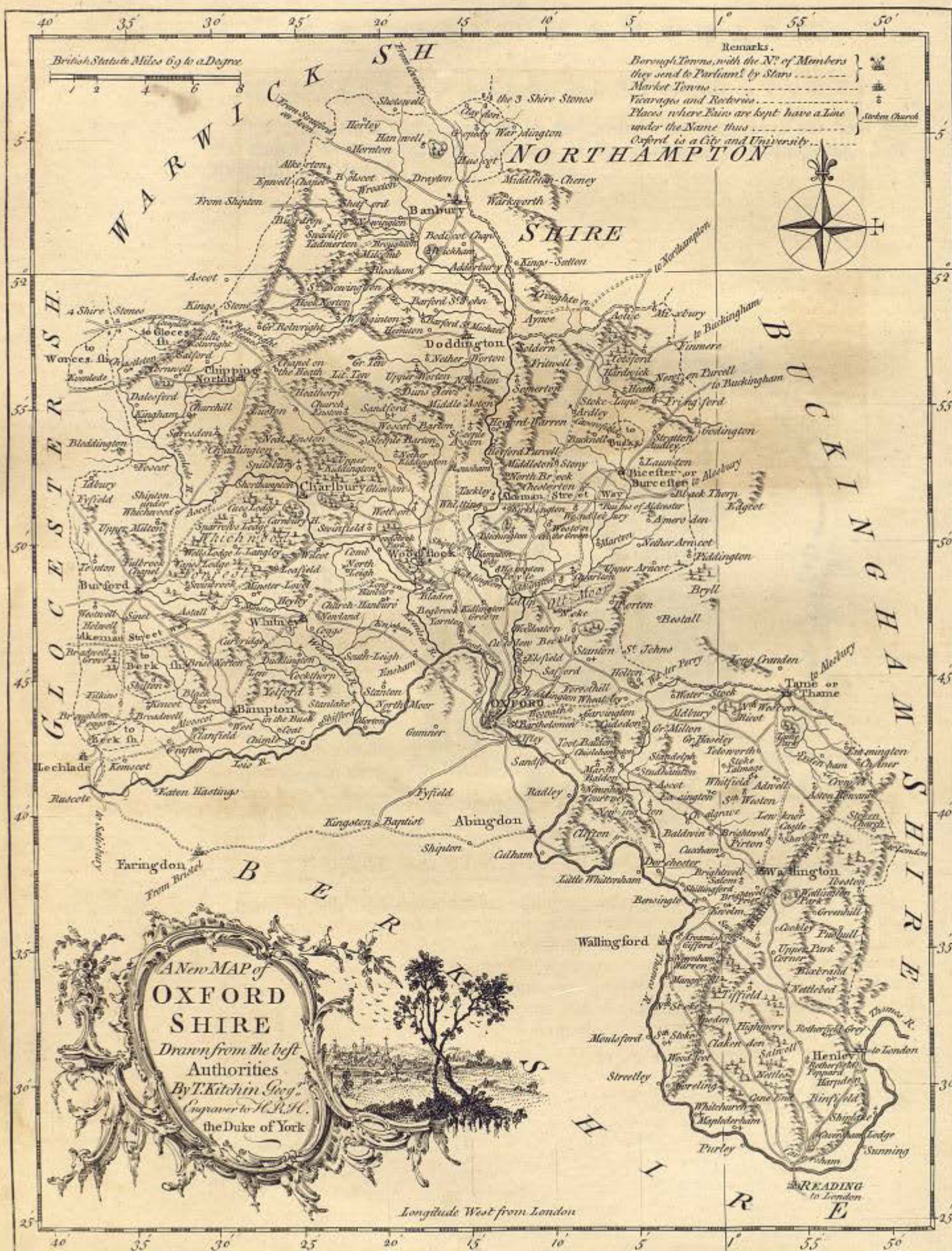
This county sends eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgessees for each of the boroughs of Nottingham, East Redford, and Newark.

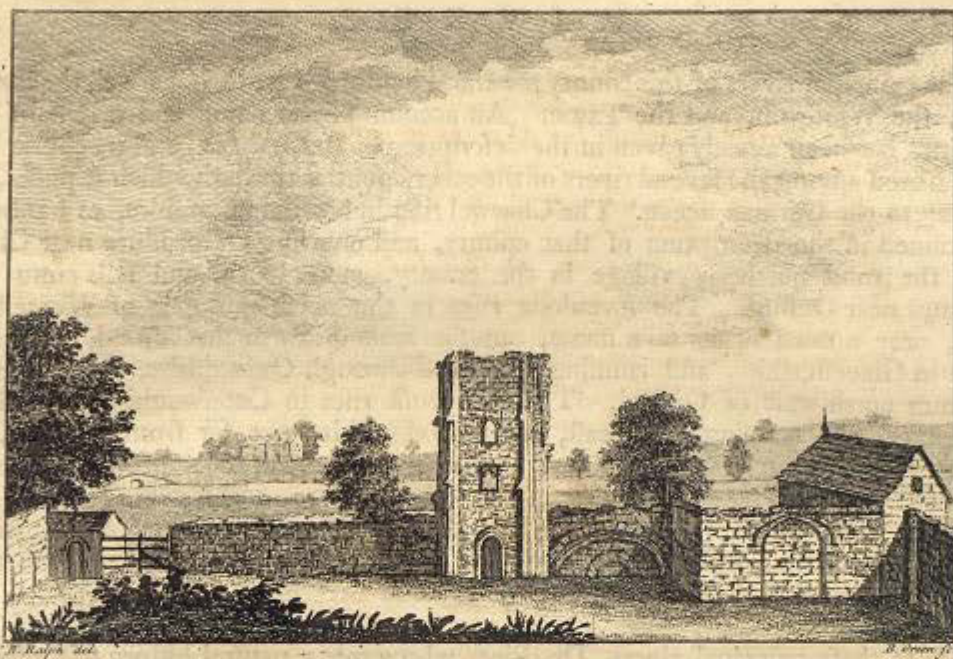


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OXFORD.







GODSTOW NUNNERY.

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OXFORDSHIRE.

NAME.

THIS county is called OXFORDSHIRE, from the city of Oxford, an university and bishop's see.

BOUNDARIES, FIGURE, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

Oxfordshire is bounded by Northamptonshire on the north-east, and Warwickshire on the north-west, by Buckinghamshire on the east, by Gloucestershire on the west, and by Berkshire on the south. Its shape is very irregular, for on the north it terminates in a cone between Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and on the south-east it runs out into a very long narrow slip, between Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. Its greatest length from north to south is about 42 miles, its breadth from east to west 26 miles, its circumference 130, and Woodstock, a borough town nearly in the middle of it, is distant 60 miles north-west from London.

RIVERS.

O X F O R D S H I R E. R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames or Isis, the Charwel, the Evenlode, the Windrush, and the Tame. An account of the name and origin of the Thames has been already given in the description of BERKSHIRE, and its course has been traced among the several rivers of the other counties through which it passes, in its way to the German ocean. The Charwel rises in Northamptonshire, as has been mentioned in the description of that county, and entering Oxfordshire near Cleydon, the most northerly village in the county, runs south, and falls into the Thames near Oxford. The Evenlode rises in the north-east part of Worcestershire, near a town of its own name, not far from Stow in the Would, a market town in Gloucestershire, and running south-east through Oxfordshire, falls into the Thames north-west of Oxford. The Windrush rises in Cotswould-hills in Gloucestershire, and running south-east, enters Oxfordshire not far from Burford, a market town, and passing by Witney, another market town, falls into the Thames west of Oxford. The Tame rises in Buckinghamshire, and touching upon Oxfordshire, at a market town of its own name, runs westward for some miles, parting this county from Buckinghamshire, and then turning southward, falls into the Thames north of Wallingford, a borough town of Berkshire.

Besides these principal rivers, Dr. Plot, who wrote a natural history of Oxfordshire, reckons that there are no less than seventy considerable, though inferior streams, that water this county.

A I R.

The air of Oxfordshire is as good as that of any other county in England, for the soil is naturally dry, free from bogs, fens, and stagnant waters, and abounding with quick limpid streams, that necessarily render the air sweet and healthy.

SOIL and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The soil in general is very fertile, both for corn and grass; but there is a great variety in it, and consequently several degrees of fruitfulness. There are no less than five sorts of wheat sown in this county, all adapted to as many kinds of soils. Oxfordshire abounds with meadows, which are not surpassed by any pastures in England. Here is plenty of excellent river fish, of various kinds. The other productions of this county are cattle, fruit, free stone, and several sorts of earthenware used in medicine, dying and scouring; but it is thinly strewed with wood, and fuel is consequently very scarce.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

Witney is remarkable for a manufacture of blankets.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into fourteen hundreds, and has one city and twelve market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Oxford, and contains 280 parishes.

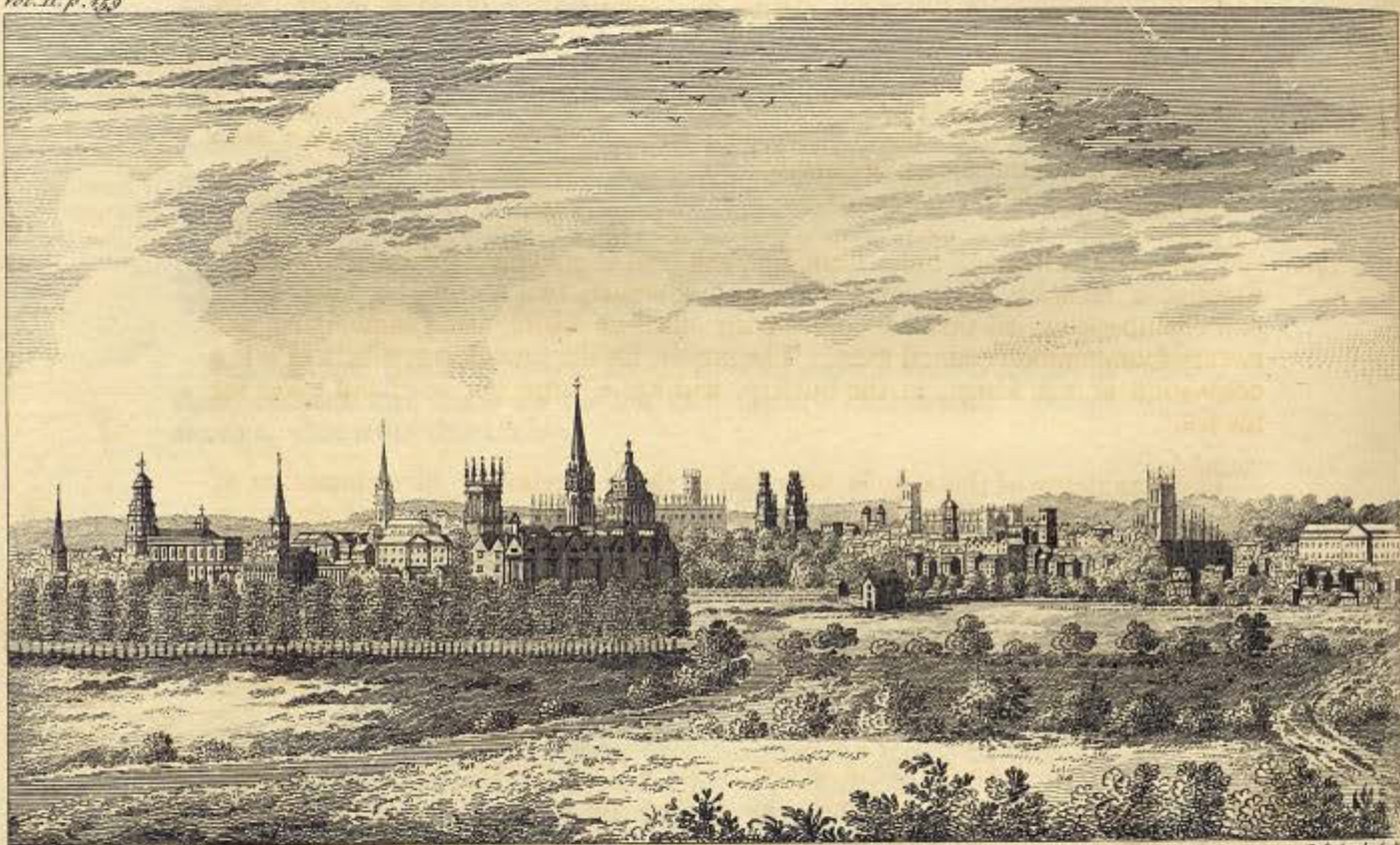
CITY

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THE SOUTH EAST VIEW OF OXFORD.

J. Ryland del.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Oxford, and the market towns are Bampton, Banbury, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Deddington, Henley upon Thames, Ilip, Thame, Watlington, Witney, and Woodstock.

OXFORD was by the Saxons called *Oxen-ford*, a name generally supposed to have been derived from a *ford* or *passage for oxen* over the river Thames at this place: the cities of *Bosphorus* upon the lake Mæotis in Greece, and *Ochenfurt*, upon the river Oder in Germany, derive their names from the same origin, each signifying a *ford for oxen*: the Welch name for this place is *Rbid-Ychen*, which also signifies a *ford for oxen*; and the city arms are an ox passing a ford: yet some have thought, that the ancient name of this city was *Ousford*, a *ford over the Ous*, a name by which the river Thames, by the Latins called *Isis*, appears to have been known: here and there are some islands, formed by the river at this place, which are still called the *Oseney* or *Ousney islands*.

This city is distant 55 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, all that have served the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and twenty four common council men. The mayor, for the time being, officiates at the coronation of our kings, in the buttry, and has a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee.

The magistracy of this city is subjected to the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the university, in all affairs of moment, even relating to the city; and the vice-chancellor every year administers an oath to the magistrates and sheriffs, that they will maintain the privileges of the university: also on the 10th of February annually, the mayor and sixty-two of the chief citizens solemnly pay each one penny, at a church here called St. Mary's, in lieu of a great fine laid upon the city, in the reign of king Edward the Third, when sixty-two of the students were murdered by the citizens.

Oxford is situated on the bank of the Thames, near its confluence with several rivers, in a beautiful plain, and a sweet air. It is one of the largest cities in England, including the buildings of the university, which are about two thirds of it. The private buildings in general are neat, and the public ones sumptuous, the streets are spacious, clean and regular, and here is a cathedral, with fourteen elegant parish churches. The cathedral, being one of the colleges of the university, known by the name of Christ-church College, will be taken notice of in describing the colleges.

The names of the parish churches are, St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Martin's, or Carfax, St. Aldate's or St. Tole's, St. Ebb's, St. Peter's in the Bailey, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Peter's in the East, Holiwell's, St. Giles's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, St. Clement's. Four only of these churches are worthy of observation, which are, St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peter's in the East, and St. John's. The church of St. Mary is that in which the university hear divine service performed on Sundays and holidays. It has a noble and beautiful tower, 180 feet high, with a spire.

spire richly ornamented with Gothic workmanship: it contains six remarkably large bells, by which notice is given to the university for scholastic exercises, convocations, and congregations. This church consists of three isles, with a spacious choir; the pulpit is placed in the center of the middle isle: at the west end of it stands the vice-chancellor's throne; and at the foot of that are seated the thrones of the two proctors; there are seats which descend on either side, appointed for the doctors and heads of houses; and beneath these are seats for the young nobility: the area of the church consists of benches for the masters of arts: on the west end, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the under-graduates and batchelors of arts. The church of All Saints is an elegant modern structure, much in the stile of many of the new churches in London. It is 72 feet long, 42 broad, and 50 feet high: it has a beautiful steeple in the modern taste: it is ornamented both within and without with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an Attic story and balustrade. The church of St. Peter in the East was built by St. Grymbald, about 800 years ago, and is reported to be the first stone church in this part of England. It was formerly the university church, and is a curious piece of antiquity. St. John's church is the chapel of one of the colleges of the university, called Merton college, and will be taken notice of in describing the buildings of that college.

Here is a town-hall, where the assizes for the county, and the city and county sessions are held: it is a neat edifice, lately erected at the expence of Thomas Rowney Esq;

There are in this city five or six charity schools, in which about 300 children are taught and cloathed; one is for 54 boys, and was founded by the university, and another for thirty boys and girls, founded by the city.

Here is a stone bridge over the river Charwel, which is 600 feet long, and consists of 20 arches: and there are two stone bridges over the Thames, which is navigable by barges to the city, the chief trade of which consists in sending malt by barges to London.

The university of Oxford is one of the noblest in the world, particularly for the regularity of its constitution, the strictness of its discipline, the opulency of its endowments, and the conveniency of its mansions for study: it consists of twenty colleges and five halls, and is a corporation governed by a chancellor, a high steward, a vice-chancellor, two proctors, a public orator, a keeper of the archives, a register, three esquire beadles, carrying silver maces gilt and wrought, and three yeomen beadles, with plain silver maces, and a verger with a silver rod. The chancellor is usually a peer of the realm, he is the supreme governor of the university, and is chosen by the students in convocation, and continues in his office for life. The high steward is named by the chancellor, but must be approved by the university. His office, which continues also for life, is to assist the chancellor in the government of the university, and to hear and determine capital causes, according to the laws of the land, and the privileges of the university. The vice-chancellor, who is always in orders, and the head of some college, is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by the university: he is the chancellor's deputy, and exercises the power of his substituent, by governing the university according to its statutes: he chuses four pro-vice-chancellors out of the heads

of

of colleges, to officiate in his absence. The two proctors are masters of arts, and are chosen annually in turn out of the several colleges and halls. Their business is to keep the peace, punish disorders, inspect weights and measures, appoint scholastic exercises, and the taking of degrees. The public orator writes letters in the name of the university, and harangues princes and other great personages, who visit it. The keeper of the archives has the custody of the charters and records. And the register records all the public transactions of the university in convocation.

The number of officers, fellows, and scholars, maintained by the revenues of the university, is about 1000, and the number of such scholars as live at their own charge is usually about 2000; the whole amounting to 3000 persons, besides a great number of inferior officers and servants, belonging to the several colleges and halls, which have each their statutes and rules for government, under their respective heads, with fellows and tutors.

Here are four terms every year for public exercises, lectures, and disputations, and set days and hours when the professors of every faculty read their lectures; and in some of the colleges are public lectures, to which all persons are admitted.

The public schools, of which there is one for every college, form the ground apartments of a magnificent quadrangle, the principal front of which, on the outside, is 175 feet in length. In the center of this front there is a tower, the highest apartments of which are appointed for astronomical observations and philosophical experiments. Three sides of the upper story of the quadrangle form one entire room, called the picture gallery, which is furnished with portraits of founders, benefactors, and other eminent persons. This quadrangle was first built by queen Mary, and was rebuilt chiefly at the expence of Sir Thomas Bodley, in the time of king James the First, who also partly erected a public library here, which he furnished with such a number of books and manuscripts, that, with other large donations, it is now become one of the principal libraries in Europe, and is called the Bodleian library. The building is a part or member of the picture gallery, over the public schools, and consists of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the Roman H. The middle one was erected by Humphry duke of Gloucester, over the divinity school, about the year 1440, and by him furnished with books. The gallery on the west was raised at the expence of the university, together with the convocation house beneath, in the time of king Charles the First: and the vestibule or first gallery, with the proscholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley. In one of the schools are placed the Arundelian marbles, and in another an inestimable collection of statues, &c. presented to the university by the countess dowager of Pomfret.

About half a century ago Dr. John Radcliffe, a physician of great eminence, left 40,000 l. to build a library for the Bodleian collection of books and manuscripts, with a salary of 150 l. a-year to a librarian, and 100 l. a-year towards furnishing it with new books. In consequence of this legacy, the first stone of a new building was laid, on the 17th of May 1737; and the library was opened with great solemnity the 13th of April 1745, by the name of the New or Radclivian library. It stands in the middle of a magnificent square, formed by St. Mary's

church, the public schools, and two colleges, one called Brazen Nose, and the other All Souls. It is a sumptuous pile of building, standing upon arcades, which, circularly disposed, inclose a spacious dome, in the center of which is the library itself, and into which there is an ascent by a flight of spiral steps, well executed. The library, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majesty in building, is adorned with fine compartments of stucco. It is inclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order; behind these arches are formed two circular galleries above and below, where the books are disposed in elegant cabinets: the compartments of the ceiling in the upper gallery are finely stuccoed: the pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hart's Forest in Germany; and over the door is a statue of the founder. The finishing and decorations of this Attic edifice are all in the highest taste imaginable.

There is belonging to this university another most magnificent structure called the Theatre, erected for celebrating the public acts of the university, the annual commemoration of benefactors to it, with some other solemnities. The building is in form of a Roman D; the front of it, which stands opposite to the divinity school, is adorned with Corinthian pillars, and several other decorations; the roof is flat, and not being supported by columns or arch-work, rests on the side walls, which are distant from each other 80 feet one way, and 70 the other; this roof is covered with allegorical painting. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are seated in the center of the semicircular part; on each hand are the young noblemen, and doctors, the masters of arts in the area, and the rest of the university, and strangers, are placed in the galleries.

This structure was built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1669, at the expence of Dr. Sheldon archbishop of Canterbury, then chancellor of the university, who having bestowed 15,000 l. in building it, endowed it with 2000 l. to purchase lands for its perpetual repair.

On the west side of the Theatre is an elegant modern edifice, called the Ashmolean Musæum, built also by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683, at the expence of the university. Its front towards the street is 60 feet in length; it consists of two stories, and has a grand portico, remarkably well finished, in the Corinthian order; the lower story is a chemical laboratory, and the higher a repository of natural and artificial curiosities, and Roman antiquities, chiefly collected by Elias Ashmole, esq; and his father-in-law, Sir William Dugdale.

Near the Musæum, and almost contiguous to the Theatre, there is another building, called the Clarendon Printing-house, which surpasses every thing of the kind in Europe. It was founded in 1711, and built partly by the money arising to the university from the profits of the copy of lord Clarendon's *History of the Grand Rebellion*, the property of which was devised by his lordship to the university. This is a strong stone building, 115 feet in length, with spacious porticos in the north and south fronts, supported by columns of the Doric order; the top of the walls is adorned with statues of the nine Muses, and of Homer, Virgil, and Thucydides. The east part of the building is chiefly appropriated to the printing of Bibles, and Common Prayer books; and the west is allotted to other books in the
learned

learned languages. There are also in this building particular rooms for a letter-founder, and others for rolling-presses, where the Oxford almanacks, and other pieces are printed from engravings on copper-plates.

There is also belonging to this university a Physic-garden, walled round, containing above five acres of ground, well furnished with all sorts of plants, and endowed with a yearly revenue for cultivating it; the whole being the donation of Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, in 1632.

Each college has its own particular library and chapel, and most of them are adorned with cloisters, quadrangles, piazzas, statues, gardens and groves.

The names of the colleges are, University College, Baliol College, Merton College, Exeter College, Oriel College, Queen's College, New College, Lincoln College, All Souls College, Magdalen College, Brazen-nose College, Corpus Christi College, Christ-Church College, Trinity College, St. John Baptist's College, Jesus College, Wadham College, Pembroke College, Worcester College, and Hartford College.

I. University College is a spacious, superb, and uniform structure, begun in 1634, at the expence of Charles Greenwood, formerly a fellow here, carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, and completed by Dr. John Radcliffe. The magnificent north front of this college is extended 260 feet along the south side of a street called the High-street, having two stately portals, with a tower over each; the western portal leads to a handsome Gothic quadrangle, 100 feet square; on the south side of the eastern quadrangle are the chapel and hall; there is also a third court of three sides, each of which are about 80 feet. This college has a master, twelve fellows, and seventeen scholars, with many other students, amounting in the whole to near ninety.

II. Baliol College is an old Gothic building; it maintains a master, twelve fellows, and eighteen exhibitioners, the whole number of the society being about ninety.

III. Merton College consists of two square courts, of which the inner one is a neat and uniform building. The chapel of this college, which is also the parish church of St. John, is a magnificent edifice, with a tower in which are six bells. This college maintains a warden, and has twenty-four fellows, fourteen postmasters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks; the number of members in the whole being about one hundred.

IV. Exeter College is a building chiefly of one handsome quadrangle; in the center of the front, which is 220 feet in length, there is a beautiful gate of rustic work, with a handsome tower: it maintains a rector, twenty-five fellows, a bible-clerk, and two exhibitioners: the students of every sort are about fifty.

V. Oriel College consists of one uniform quadrangle, in which there is nothing very remarkable: the members belonging to this college are a provost, eighteen fellows, and fourteen exhibitioners; the number of students in all being about ninety.

VI. Queen's College stands opposite to University College, on the north side of the High-street: the front, which is formed in the stile of the palace of Luxemburgh, is at once magnificent and elegant: in the middle of it is a superb cupola, under which is a statue of the late queen Caroline. This beautiful college is one entire piece of well executed modern architecture; the whole area on which it stands is an oblong square, 300 feet in length, and 220 in breadth; which area being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into two courts; the first, or south court, is 140 feet in length, and 130 in breadth; it is surrounded by a beautiful cloister, except upon the north side, which is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finished in the Doric order: in the center, over a portico leading to the north court, stands a handsome cupola, supported by eight Ionic columns; the north court is 130 feet long, and 90 broad; on the west stands the library, which is of the Corinthian order. This college consists of a provost, twenty-two fellows, two chaplains, eight taberdars, twenty-two scholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners; the number of students of every sort being above one hundred and twenty.

VII. New College is situated eastward of the schools, and is separated from Queen's College by a narrow lane on the south: the first court is 168 feet in length, and 129 in breadth: in the center is a statue of Minerva; the north side, which consists of the chapel and hall, is a venerable specimen of Gothic magnificence; the two upper stories of the east side form the library, and on the west are the lodgings of the warden: the chapel, for beauty and grandeur, exceeds all in the university; and near it is a cloister, 146 feet in length on two sides, and 105 the other two. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells. From the first quadrangle there is a passage into another, called Garden-court, the beautiful area of which, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually in approaching the garden, from which it is separated by an iron palisade, 130 feet in length. The members of this college are, one warden, seventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, and one sexton, together with many gentlemen commoners.

VIII. Lincoln College consists of two quadrangular courts, and maintains a rector, twelve fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and six scholars, with a bible-clerk, besides the independant members. In the building there is nothing very remarkable.

IX. All Souls College is situated westward of Queen's college, in a street called High-street, and consists of two courts; the first court is a Gothic edifice, 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth; the chapel on the north side is a stately pile; and the hall, which forms one side of an area to the east, is an elegant modern room, adorned with many portraits and busts. Adjoining to the hall is the buttery, which is a well proportioned room, of an oval figure, and an arched stone roof, ornamented with curious workmanship. The second court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth; on the south are the chapel and hall, on the west a cloister, with a grand portico, on the east two Gothic towers, in the center of a range of fine apartments, and on the north a library, which exceeds every thing of the kind in the university; it is 200 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 40 in height; and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner, being founded by Colonel Codrington, at the ex-

pence of 10,000 l. This college maintains a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and six choristers. No independent students are admitted.

X. Magdalen College is situated without the east gate of the city, on the bank of the river Cherwel; a Doric portal, decorated with a statue of the founder, leads to the west front of this college, which is a striking specimen of the Gothic manner. The first court is a venerable old quadrangle, surrounded by a cloister, on the south side of which are the chapel and hall; the windows of the chapel are finely painted; the hall is a stately Gothic room, adorned with fine paintings. From this court there is a narrow passage on the north, that leads to a beautiful opening, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice, in the modern taste, consisting of three stories, and 300 feet in length: two other sides are to be added. This college is remarkable for a most beautiful situation, a charming prospect, pleasant groves, and shady walks, and is reckoned one of the noblest foundations in the world. It has a president, forty fellows, thirty demies, a divinity lecturer, a schoolmaster, an usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers; the whole number of students about one hundred and twenty.

XI. Brazen-nose College maintains a principal, twenty fellows, thirty-two scholars, and four exhibitioners; there are about forty or fifty students besides. The building consists of two courts, but has nothing remarkable.

XII. Corpus-Christi College is an ancient Gothic building, consisting of two courts. The present members are a president, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty scholars, two clerks, two choristers, and six gentlemen-commoners.

XIII. Christ-church College has a stately front, extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminated at each end by two corresponding turrets; in the center is a grand Gothic entrance, the proportions and ornaments of which are remarkably magnificent; over it is a beautiful tower, in which are ten musical bells, and a great bell called Tom, that weighs near 17,000 pounds, and on the sound of which, every night at nine o'clock, the students of the whole university are enjoined by statute to repair to their respective societies. This college consists of four quadrangles, one of which, distinguished by the name of the Grand Quadrangle, is 264 by 261 feet in the clear. The greatest part of the south side is formed by the hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the building, and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence. This room is probably the largest, and certainly the most superb of any in the kingdom; it contains eight windows on each side, is 120 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and its ceiling is 30 feet high. The church of this college is situated at the east end of the Grand Quadrangle, and is the cathedral of the diocese: it is an ancient venerable structure; its tower is that over the grand entrance in the front of the college, mentioned before; the roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stone work, and some of the windows are finely painted. Peckwater court, to the north-east of the Grand Quadrangle, is perhaps the most elegant edifice in the university: it consists of three sides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. East of Peckwater Court is Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College. It is a small court, and chiefly remarkable for its antiquity. The fourth quadrangle is Chaplain's Court, which stands north-east of Canterbury Court. This college or church.

church consists of a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight singing men, eight choristers, a teacher of music, and an organist: the dean is the head of the college, which maintains also one hundred and one scholars. The whole number amounts to about one hundred and fifty. King Henry the Eighth, who founded this college, having appointed no special visitor of it by any of his statutes, it is only subject to the visitation of the sovereign, or commissioners under the great seal.

XIV. Trinity College consists of two courts. In the first court are the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the president. The chapel, which was built in 1695, is a fine structure, richly and beautifully finished. The second court is an elegant pile, performed by Sir Christopher Wren. This college has a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars; and these, together with the independant members, amount to near eighty.

XV. St. John Baptist's College consists of two large quadrangles, uniformly and elegantly built. In the first court are the chapel and hall on the north side, and the president's lodgings on the east. The east and west sides of the second court are supported by stately and beautiful piazzas. This college has a president and fifty fellows, two chaplains, one organist, five singing men, six choristers, and two sextons. The number of students is about seventy.

XVI. Jesus College stands with its front opposite to Exeter College. The buildings consist of two courts, in the first of which is the hall, the chapel, and the principal's lodgings. The library is on the west side of the inner court, and the other three sides are finished in a decent and uniform manner. This college consists of a principal, nineteen fellows, eighteen scholars, with several exhibitioners, and independent students; the whole number about ninety.

XVII. Wadham College is one of the most regular, uniform, and beautiful colleges belonging to this university, consisting of one noble quadrangle, which is nearly 130 feet square. The windows of the chapel, which stands on the east side of the court, are beautifully painted; the east window is admirably done by one Van Ling a Dutchman; it represents the passion of our Saviour, and is said to cost 1500 l. This society consists of a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and sixteen exhibitioners; the number of students of every kind amounting to about one hundred.

XVIII. Pembroke College is a building consisting of two courts: the first is a small quadrangle, but neat and uniform; the second court is an irregular area, on one side of which stands the chapel; this is an elegant modern edifice, of the Ionic order. The members of this college are one master, fourteen fellows, twenty-four scholars and exhibitioners. All the students taken together are near sixty.

XIX. Worcester College is situated at the extremity of the western suburb, on an eminence on the bank of the Thames. A grand court is the only buildings yet finished, in which is a library, of the Ionic order, 100 feet long, supported by spacious cloisters, and well furnished with books. Here also are a chapel and hall just built, each of which is 50 feet long and 25 broad. On the west it is proposed to form a garden sloping to the water: and when the whole of this building is fully

fully executed, it will be a well disposed, elegant structure. Here are a provost, twenty fellows, and seventeen scholars; the whole number about fifty.

XX. Hartford College stands opposite to the grand gate of the public schools, and consists of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified, from a fund raised for that purpose by the late principal. Part of this court consists of a few modern buildings, in the stile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt, according to a plan consisting of one quadrangle, projected in the year 1747. The foundation consists of a principal, four senior fellows, or tutors, and junior fellows, or assistants, besides a certain number of students or scholars. The present members are about twenty.

The halls are, St. Edmund's, St. Magdalen's, St. Alban's, St. Mary's, and New-inn Hall.

These halls are the only remains of numerous hostels, or inns, which were the only academical houses originally possessed by the students of Oxford.

These societies are neither endowed nor incorporated; they are subject to their respective principals, whose salaries arise from the room-rents of the houses. The principals are appointed by the chancellor of the university, that of Edmund Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under the patronage of which Edmund Hall still remains. The other halls were formerly dependant on particular colleges.

BAMPTON stands upon a small river, that runs into the Thames at the distance of 66 miles from London. Here is a charity school for 20 children, and a trade superior to that of any other place in England, in leather jackets, gloves, breeches and stocking, which are brought hither in great quantities from Witney, and other neighbouring places, and bought up for the peasants of Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire.

BANBURY is 77 miles from London, and was first made a borough in the first year of queen Mary, by whose charter it was governed by a bailiff, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgeses: in the reign of king James the First it was made a mayor town, with twelve aldermen, and six capital burgeses, and in 1718 it had a new charter from king George the First, and is now governed by a mayor, a high steward, recorder, six capital burgeses, and thirty assistants, a town-clerk, and a serjeant at mace.

It is a pretty large town, with a handsome church, and two meeting-houses, a free school, and two charity schools, for teaching and cloathing poor children, one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls. Here is a workhouse; and the place is famous for a particular kind of cakes, called Banbury cakes. The lands in the neighbourhood are remarkable for their fertility; and a sort of fair held annually for hiring of servants, which in other places is called a Statute, is here called a Mop. Near this place is an ancient castle called Broughton Castle, built before the reign of king Henry the Sixth.

BICESTER,

BICESTER, BISSESTER, or BURCESTER, is 52 miles from London, and is a long straggling town, with a church, a meeting-house, and a charity school for thirty boys. It is remarkable for excellent malt liquor.

BURFORD is 85 miles distant from London. It had a charter from king Henry the Second, and still retains the appearance of a corporation, having a common seal, and being governed by two bailiffs, and other officers. It has a great market for saddles; and on a heath near it, called the Seven Downs, there are frequent horse-races.

"To take a Burford bait" is a proverbial expression, which signifies not to stay the stomach, but to overcharge it by an intemperate meal.

CHIPPING-NORTON took the addition *Chipping* from its having been a market or trading town in the time of the Saxons, (the word *Ceapan*, of which *Chipping* is a corruption, signifying to *cheapen*) and to distinguish it from a town southwest of Witney, called Brife-Norton. It is 76 miles from London, and sent members to parliament once in the reign of Edward the First, and twice in that of Edward the Third. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, and other officers, who are empowered to hold a court, and to judge and determine actions under 4 l. value. Here is a handsome church, built after a curious model; and within the church are many funeral monuments, with brass plates, inscribed with the names of considerable merchants, which serve as a proof that this town was formerly a place of great trade. On a heath near Chipping-Norton, called Chapel Heath, there are annual horse-races.

DADDINGTON, or DEDDINGTON, is 62 miles from London, and was anciently a corporation. It sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward the First and Third, but never since: it is however still governed by a bailiff, and is a pretty large town, with a charity school for sixteen boys and as many girls.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, had the addition *upon Thames* from its situation upon that river, and by way of distinction from several other towns in England, called Henley. It is 35 miles distant from London, and is said to be the oldest town in the county. It is a corporation, governed by a warden, burgesses, and other officers. The buildings are generally good; and here are two free schools, one a grammar school, founded and endowed by king James the First, and the other called the Blue-coat school, founded by the lady Elizabeth Periam, for teaching and cloathing several poor children. Here is also an almshouse, founded by Dr. Longland, bishop of Lincoln; and a wooden bridge over the Thames, where, it is said, there was anciently one of stone. The greater part of the inhabitants of the town are maltsters, mealmen, and bargemen, who enrich themselves and the neighbourhood, by sending corn, malt and wood to London; 300 cart loads of malt and corn are sometimes sold here on one market day.

ISLIP is 57 miles from London, and has a charity school, and a good market for sheep.

THAME, or TAME, took its name from the river Thames, on the south bank of which it stands, at the distance of 45 miles from London. It is said to have been

been a borough in the time of the Danes, and is now a large town, consisting of one great street, in the middle of which is a spacious market place. Here is a fine church and a free school, the master of which is nominated by the warden and scholars of New College in Oxford; and it has an alms-house for five poor men and a woman.

WATLINGTON is distant 43 miles from London, and has a good market-house and a free grammar school, founded in 1666, by — Stonor, Esq;

WITNEY, or WHITNEY, is 63 miles distant from London, and consists of one street about a mile long. It is a populous town, and has a free school, founded and endowed by Mr. Henry Box, a druggist in London, with a fine library adjoining to it: the grocers company in London are governors of this school, and the members of St. Oriel's College in Oxford, visitors. Here is also an hospital for six poor blanket-maker's widows, and a school for twelve poor children, founded in 1723, by John Holloway; and to the revenues of this school, a person whose name is Blake, has made such an addition, that thirty children are now taught in it.

This town has a great manufacture of rugs and blankets: the blankets are commonly from ten to twelve quarters wide, and are preferred to all others for their whiteness. Here are 150 looms, 100 of which are almost constantly employed in weaving blankets: every loom employs eight hands, and it is reckoned that no less than 3000 persons are busied in carding and spinning. The blankets are scoured in mills erected for that purpose, on the river Windrush, the water of which, from a peculiar absterfive nitrous quality, is very fit for this use. The blanket-makers here are formed into a corporation, which inspects all the looms, and governs the business of weaving blankets for twenty miles round. Here is also a considerable manufacture of duffels, which are a yard and three quarters wide, and are exported in great quantities to Virginia and New England, for cloathing the American Indians, and are now much used in Great Britain for winter wear. Cuts for hammocks, and tilt-cloths for barge-men, are likewise made in this town, and here are a great many fell-mongers, who dress and stain sheep skins, and make them into breeches and jackets, and sell them at Bampton.

WOODSTOCK derives its name immediately from the Saxon, Wudeſtroc, which signifies *a woody place*: it is generally known by the name of NEW WOODSTOCK, but the reason does not appear, for there is no other town called Woodstock in England. It is 60 miles distant from London, and is said to have been a royal palace in the days of king Ethelred. At this place king Alfred translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiae*; and here king Henry the Second built a labyrinth, called Rosamond's Bower, with a house in it, to secrete his concubine Rosamond Clifford, from Eleanor his queen, but now there are no traces either of the palace or bower.

This town is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, four aldermen, and sixteen common council-men. It is well paved, has very good inns, three alms-houses, and a school, which was founded in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Mr. Richard Cromwell, citizen and skinner of London. On a neighbouring course there are annual horse races.

Near this town there is a park called Woodstock Park, which was walled round by king Henry the First, and is said to be the first park that was inclosed in England. There is now seldom less than 5000 head of deer in it.

The honour and manor of the town and hundred of Woodstock, were settled by parliament in the reign of the late queen Ann, upon John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, who commanded the army of the grand alliance, formed by England, Holland, Portugal, and other powers, to prevent the union of the two monarchies, France and Spain, and upon his descendants, male and female, as a reward for his military services, which were more extraordinary than those performed by any other man since the creation of the world; for it was his peculiar honour, never to fight a battle that he did not win, nor besiege a place that he did not take. A palace was also built for him at the public expence, in a most delightful situation, about half a mile distant from Woodstock, which, to commemorate the important victory which he obtained at Blenheim over the French and Bavarian forces, was called Blenheim House. It was built by Sir John Vanburgh, and is perhaps the most magnificent villa in the kingdom. It is adorned with paintings and statues, and furnished with the most curious and costly moveables of every kind: some of the apartments are hung with tapestry that contains a representation of the duke's principal victories; and there is a gallery, the ceiling of which is painted by La Guerre, and the other parts by Sir James Thornhill. There is an ascent to this palace from the town of Woodstock, over a bridge of one arch, which is 190 feet diameter, and cost 20,000 l. and the gardens contain above one hundred acres of land. Several additions were made to this villa after the duke's death, by his dutchess; particularly a triumphal arch at the entrance from Woodstock, and an obelisk in the chief avenue of Woodstock park, on which is inscribed a compendium of the duke's victories and character, drawn up by the late Dr. Hare, who had been his grace's chaplain, and was afterwards bishop of Chichester.

The duke's descendants are obliged, by way of homage, for the tenure of this manor, to present annually a standard to the Sovereign on the second of August, the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Dorchester fatal to venomous animals. It is said that no viper or other venomous creature will live in the parish of Dorchester, west of Watlington, between the streams of the Thames and the Tame, and near their confluence.

Pyritæ aureæ. Near Banbury is dug up in great plenty, the fossil commonly called *pyritæ aureæ*, or the golden fire-stone.

Medicinal water, and curious fossils. Near Deddington there is a well of medicinal waters, of a strong sulphureous smell, and highly impregnated with a vitriolic salt. In digging this well was found the fossil called *pyritæ argenteæ*, a bed of belemnites, commonly called thunderbolts, and a considerable quantity of the silver coloured marcasite.

Petrifying springs. At Aston, south of Deddington, there is a petrifying spring, the water of which cures the grass, moss, and other vegetable substances in its way, with a stony kind

kind of slime, which, while it hardens, consumes the substance it has fastened upon, so that nothing but the petrified case remains. And at Summerton, a village south-east of Deddington, there is another petrifying spring, the water of which forms a stony crust like a sheath, over vegetable substances of all kinds, but without destroying them, and with so little cohesion, that they may be drawn out with the greatest ease.

Cleydon, the northmost village in this county, is remarkable for a spring which flows all the year, but most plentifully in the driest weather. Here likewise are found the pyritæ aureæ, or the gold fire-stone, and the yellow asteria, or star-stone. A remarkable spring, and curious fossils.

In Woodstock Park there was an echo about a century ago, which, in a still night, would repeat very distinctly eighteen or twenty syllables, but it has been much impaired by removing some buildings. An echo.

King Edward the Confessor was a native of Islip in this county; king Richard the First, who, for his magnanimity, was surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, was born at Oxford; Geoffrey Chaucer, a famous English poet, is said to have been born at Woodstock, where there is a house which still retains his name; and at Milcomb, southwest of Banbury, was born a woman named Philippa French, who, when married, was not three feet high, though straight and well proportioned. Remarkable persons, natives of this county.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

This county, in common with Gloucestershire, was in the time of the Romans inhabited by the Dobuni, of whom mention has been made in the account of Gloucestershire. The Ancalites, a people mentioned by Cæsar, seem to have inhabited these parts; and it is generally thought, that they were seated on the south side of the county. Ancient inhabitants.

Ikenild-street, one of the four great Roman ways in England, often mentioned in this work, enters Oxfordshire out of Buckinghamshire, at a village called Chinner, south-east of Thame; and running south-west, passes the river Thames into Berkshire, at Goring, about half way between Reading and Wallingford, two market towns of that county. Roman ways.

Akeman-street, a Roman consular way, that derives its name from Akeman-cestre, the ancient name of the city of Bath in Somersetshire, to which it leads, and where it terminates, enters the county of Oxford from Buckinghamshire, near Bicester; and running south-west through Woodstock Park, and crossing the rivers Charwel, Evenlode, and Windrush, with several other less considerable streams, enters Gloucestershire south-west of Burford.

There are also still to be seen in this county, the remains of one of the Roman Vicinal ways, or such as are called by Antoninus *Chemini Minores*: it was by the Britons called *Gualben*, a word which signifies the *Ancient Wall*, and is now called Grimes Dike. It enters this county from Berkshire, near Wallingford, crosses the Thames, and running south-east, and crossing Ikenild-street, passes the Thames

a second time, near Henley, into Berkshire. It appears for the most part a high causey or bank, and in some places divides into two causeys, with a deep trench between them.

Roman coins,
&c.

In some fields near Banbury, Roman coins have been frequently ploughed up; and several Roman coins and medals have been found at Dorchester, which is a town of great antiquity, and appears to have flourished under the Romans. Roman coins are frequently dug up at Chipping Norton; and a pot full of those coins was not many years ago found at Thame.

Alcester, which in the Saxon language signifies *an old castle*, stands south-west of Bicester, upon the Roman consular way called Akeman-street: it was a fort or station of the Romans, and though the site of it has been a long time part of a common field, yet the quadrangular compass of the fortifications is still visible; and many Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up here.

At Stonesfield, about two miles north-west of Woodstock, a large tessellated Roman pavement was discovered in 1713, consisting of small square stones and bricks, of different colours, strongly cemented: and near Great Tew, south-west of Deddington, another Roman pavement has been found, consisting of red, white, blue, and yellow cubical pieces, so disposed as to form a variety of beautiful figures.

In a common belonging to Ewelme, a village in this county, north-east of Wallingford, in Berkshire, there were found near the Roman way called Ikenild-street, in the year 1720, an urn, containing copper coins, some of which were as ancient as the arrival of Julius Cæsar in Britain.

At Wood Eaton, on the river Charwel, about four miles north from Oxford, there were found several British coins of king Cunobeline, who reigned in this part of the island as early as the time of our Saviour's birth: on one side was the figure of a horse, with that of an ear of corn above it, and the letters CVNO. for Cunobeline, under it: on the reverse was also the figure of an ear of corn, with the letters CAMU. for *Camalodunum*, the ancient name of Malden in Essex, where the coins were certainly struck.

At Dorchester several ancient British coins were found, among which was one of king Cunobeline.

Rollrich
stones.

Northwest of Chipping Norton, upon the borders of Gloucestershire, there is an ancient monument, consisting of a circle of stones, most of which are about four feet and a half high, standing upright, which the country people here call Rollrich stones, and concerning which there is a vulgar tradition, that they are petrified men. Some antiquarians are of opinion, that they are the remains of a British temple; but the most general conjecture is, that they were intended for a memorial of the advancement of one Rollo, a Danish general, to the kingdom of England by his army.

Four shire
stones.

Near the Rollrich stones, and about four miles from Chipping Norton, there are four shire stones, contiguous to one another, each of which is the boundary

of a county, the several counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick, meeting in this spot.

Islip being the place where Edward the Confessor was born, here was the font Edward the in which he was baptized, till very lately, when being put to indecent uses, it ^{Confessor's} was taken away by a gentleman in the neighbourhood. ^{font.}

At Deddington and Chipping Norton, there were anciently castles, of which ^{Ancient} some few vestiges are still remaining. ^{castles.}

At Burford there was an ancient custom of carrying an artificial dragon about ^{Ancient cus-} the streets on Midsummer eve, which is supposed to allude to a certain banner on ^{toms.} which a golden dragon was painted, that was taken by Cuthred, a West Saxon prince, from Ethelbald, a Mercian prince, in a battle fought in a field near this place, which is still called Battle Edge.

When Dr. Plott wrote his natural history of this county, an ancient custom used by young men at marriages, was still continued in the parish of Deddington. The bridegroom set up a post perpendicular to the horizon, and placed a slender piece of timber, moveable upon a spindle, cross the top of it; at one end of the moveable piece hung a board, and a bag of sand at the other. The young men who attended the bride and bridegroom, being mounted on horseback, with each a staff in his hand, by way of lance, run at the board, as knights were used to do at the ring, and he that first broke it with his staff, in his career, received some honorary prize: nor was this prize obtained without some danger to the adventurer, for as the cross piece of timber, to one end of which the board hung, turned very freely upon its axis, a smart blow upon the board brought the bag of sand, which hung at the other end, round with proportionable violence, from which the rider generally received a hearty bang upon his back, neck, or head, and was frequently unhorsed, to the great merriment of the spectators.

Hook Norton, vulgarly Hogs Norton, is thought to have been anciently a ^{Hook Nor-} royal seat; and Camden says, that the inhabitants were formerly such clowns and ^{ton.} churls, that *to be born at Hogs Norton*, became a proverb to denote rudeness and ill-breeding.

The fabulous history of Oxford carries its origin as high as one thousand years ^{Antiquities of} before the time of our Saviour, and ascribes its foundation to a king of the Bri- ^{Oxford;} tons, named Memprick, from whom Oxford is said to have been called *Caer Memprick*, or *the City of Memprick*, a name which we are told was afterwards changed to *Caer Boffa*, the city of Boffa, and again to *Rhid-Yben*, a name synonymous with the Saxon, *Oxen-ford*, from which the present name is derived. This city is also said to have been, at different periods, called *Bellofitum* and *Beaumont*, names which allude to the beauty of its situation: and we are told, that being destroyed by the Saxons, in their first attempt upon this country, it was restored to its former grandeur by the British king Vortigern, whence it was called *Caer Vortigern*, or *the City of Vortigern*.

But whatever might be the state of this city under the Britons, it is certain that it was a place of no great consideration under the Saxons, till the time of king Alfred,



Alfred, who founded, or rather refounded, an university here in the year 886. This city was afterwards laid in ashes by the Danes, in the reign of king Ethelred, about the year 1002, and was again restored by Edward the Confessor. The inhabitants joined in a rebellion against William the Conqueror, who besieged the city, took it, and gave it up to be plundered, in revenge for some affront which one of the inhabitants offered him from the wall. He afterwards built a castle on the west side of the city, as a check upon the inhabitants, of great strength and extent, as appears by the ruins, among which a square high tower, and a lofty mount are still remaining. He is also supposed to have surrounded the city with new walls, of which some scattered fragments are still to be seen; and of the original gates, that to the north is now standing.

In the reign of king John, the magistrates of this town having, without trial, hanged up three priests, or scholars, belonging to the university, for a murder, of which they were supposed to be innocent, the students retired from Oxford to Reading, in Berkshire, the city of Salisbury, in Wiltshire, Maidstone, in Kent, Cambridge, and other places: by this desertion the town was in a short time so impoverished, that it sent deputies to the Pope's legate at Westminster, who begged pardon upon their knees, and submitted to public penance, upon which the scholars, after four or five years absence, returned.

To this city the same laws and customs were granted by ancient charters, as to London: its inhabitants were toll-free all over England, and it was frequently honoured with the presence of our kings, who often called parliaments and other great councils of state in this place.

of the univ. r-
fity.

The earliest accounts of the university of Oxford are equally doubtful with those of the city: the foundations of both are by some referred to the British king Memprick; by some to another British king, named Arviragus, who reigned in the time of the emperor Domitian, about the seventieth year of the Christian æra; and by others to king Vortigern, already mentioned.

Upon the whole, it is probable that this university was founded soon after the Christian religion was established in England, for in the papal confirmation of it, under the pontificate of Martin the Second, in the sixth century, it is stiled an ancient academy or university.

Some historians affirm, that before the reign of Eorpwald, king of the East Angles, there were two general seminaries of literature in England; one for the instruction of youth in the Latin language, at a place in Gloucestershire, not far from Oxford, called therefore Latinlade, and afterwards by corruption, Leccalade and Lechlade: the other for teaching the Greek language, at a place which then was called Greglade and Greccalade, but now Creklade, a borough town of Wiltshire. The students and masters in both these academies are said to have been removed by the Saxons to Oxford.

We have however no credible accounts of this university before the time of king Alfred, towards the end of the ninth century; Alfred is therefore generally considered as its founder, though he was in fact no more than the restorer of learning at this place.

At the accession of Alfred learning had suffered so much by the wars of the Romans, Danes, and Saxons, that few persons could read English, and scarce a single priest in the kingdom understood Latin.

To remedy this inconvenience, Alfred first ordered *Gregory's Pastoral* * to be translated into English, and sent a copy of it to every bishop in the kingdom: he then procured several men of literature, and among others were Grymbald, and John the Monk, two men eminent, as well for their piety as for their learning, whom, in 886, he settled at Oxford, which was before that time an university or seminary of literature.

Grymbald, and the learned men that accompanied him hither, having prescribed new statutes, institutions, and forms of reading, to the students, the old scholars refused to comply. They pleaded that letters flourished here before the arrival of Grymbald; and that, if the students were less in number before his arrival than afterwards, it was owing to their having been expelled in great numbers by the tyranny of Pagans and Infidels: they further insisted, that they were ready to prove, by the undoubted testimony of their annals, that good rules and orders had long subsisted for the government of the place; that these rules were prescribed by Gildas, Melkin, Nennius, Kentigern, and others, of great learning and piety, who had prosecuted their studies at Oxford, and formed and improved the constitution of its university.

After the animosity between Grymbald and the old students of Oxford had subsisted three years, it broke out with such violence, that upon Grymbald's complaint, king Alfred came in person to Oxford, and was at great pains in hearing both parties, and endeavouring to accommodate their differences; and having exhorted them to friendship and reconciliation, he left them, in hopes that they would comply; but the students continuing their opposition, Grymbald retired to the monastery at Winchester, which Alfred had then lately founded.

During the stay of Grymbald at Oxford, he and St. Neots were regents and readers of divinity; grammar and rhetoric were taught by Affer, a monk, a man of extraordinary parts and knowledge; logic, music, and arithmetic, by John, a monk of St. Davids; and geometry and astronomy, by another John, a monk, and the colleague of Grymbald, a person of admirable knowledge at that time in those sciences.

For the advancement of learning in this place, king Alfred built three halls, ^{I. University} as is generally believed, all subject to one head, and called by the names of Great College, University Hall, Little University Hall, and Less University Hall; and in these halls he placed twenty-six students in divinity, whom he endowed with annual stipends, paid out of the royal exchequer. Others are of opinion, that king

* This Gregory was the first pope of the name; he is called St. Gregory, and Gregory the Great, and was born in the latter part of the sixth century: being elected to the pontificate upon the death of Pelagius the Second, he is said to have hidden himself in a cavern; and it is pretended that he was miraculously discovered in his retreat by a column of fire, which appeared to rise from the rock, under which he was concealed. He was reproached by John bishop of Ravenna, for secreting himself after his election, as a resistance of the Holy Ghost; and as an answer to this reproach, he wrote a celebrated book, called the *Pastoral*, or the *Duty of Pastors*.

Alfred founded only one hall here, under a threefold distinction, from the professions or sciences taught in it. Such however is the foundation of what is now called University college, which is allowed to be the most ancient in Oxford. Some however maintain that this college was a mansion for scholars long before the time of king Alfred, and that St. John de Beverley, who died in 721, received his education here. Its subsistence prior to Alfred, they say, appears by a parliamentary petition in the reign of Richard the Second; and they insist, that Alfred only rebuilt the house which he called 'Great University Hall, and provided the students with exhibitions.

In the reign of king Ethelred, this college or hall was sacked and burnt, together with the city, by the Danes; and they were scarcely rebuilt, when king Harold, who succeeded to the crown in 1036, being much incensed against this place, for the murder of some of his friends, in a tumult, banished the scholars from their studies. By an edict of Edward the Confessor, the scholars were however restored to their ancient pensions and habitations; but William the Conqueror, being desirous to abolish the English tongue, and therefore unwilling to have the doctrines of the church any longer preached in it, was vigorously opposed by the clergy and scholars of Oxford, upon which he retracted the stipends granted them by king Alfred, and the scholars were thus reduced to live on charitable contributions, till the college was a second time endowed.

This college, according to some writers, was at the time of the Conquest let out to the scholars by the citizens, into whose possession it is supposed to have come during the Danish wars; but this circumstance is by no means probable, since the edict of Edward the Confessor restored the scholars to their ancient privileges. However, it is certain that for some time before the reign of Henry the Third, the scholars rented the college of the citizens; by what means it became the property of the city does not appear, but such was the city's right to this college, that it had power to sell it, and it was actually bought of the city by William, archdeacon of Durham, who died in 1249; and by his last will and testament, bequeathed it to the students, and endowed it with three hundred and ten marks, for the maintenance of ten or twelve scholars.

At what time this place was dignified with the title of an university, is uncertain; but in the year 1256, in an address from the university to the king, at St. Albans, complaining that the bishop of Lincoln encroached upon its privileges, it is expressly called an 'university, and the second school of the church, after 'the university of Paris:' and before this time, the popes, in their decretals, allowed the title of an university to those only of Paris, Oxford, Bononia, and Salamanca.

II. Baliol
College.

Though in the reign of Henry the Third, particularly in the year 1231, there appears to have been no less than 30,000 students at this university, consisting of English, Scots, French, and Irish, yet there was but one college or hall, till after the year 1260, when the foundation of another college was projected by Sir John Baliol of Bernard Castle, in Yorkshire, knight, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, who settled some yearly exhibitions upon certain poor scholars, till he could provide a house and other accommodations for them; but dying in 1269, his widow, Devorgilla, having been requested by him to compleat his design,
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hired of the university a house in a street, then called Horsemanger-street, but now Canditch, in which she placed her exhibitioners, consisting of a principal and sixteen fellows, and prescribed statutes for their government in 1282. Afterwards, in 1284, she purchased another tenement, called St. Mary's Hall, which she rebuilt, and to which the society was removed by her charter, giving it the name of Baliol College.

After Baliol College, the other societies of this university were successively endowed. Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and afterwards bishop of Rochester, first founded and endowed a college of twenty poor scholars, and two or three chaplains, at Malden, near Kingston, a market town of Surry, in the year 1261; but because the liberal arts were taught only in the Universities, and he was not willing that his students should be ignorant in them, he translated this society to a building he erected for them in St. John's street at Oxford in 1267, prescribed a body of statutes for them in 1274, and gave the college the name of *Domus Scholarium de Merton*. III. Merton College.

In the year 1314, Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, purchased two buildings in the city of Oxford, one called Hart Hall, and the other Arthur's Hall, where he instituted a society, consisting of a rector and twelve scholars, by the name of the society of Stapledon Hall; but not liking the situation, he bought a piece of ground in the parish of St. Mildred in this city, and having erected convenient lodgings and other accommodations for them, he translated the society to this building, which was at first called Stapledon Inn, but afterwards Exeter College. IV. Exeter College.

About the year 1318, the Hebrew tongue began to be read at this university, by a Jewish convert, towards whose stipend every clerk in Oxford contributed one penny for every mark of his ecclesiastical revenue.

Camden, Prynne, and other antiquarians, ascribe the foundation of Oriel College to king Edward the Second, in 1324; but it does not appear that he contributed much farther to this foundation, than granting a licence to Adam le Brome, his almoner, in 1324, to build and endow a college here, by the name of St. Mary's Hall. To this society, king Edward the Third, in 1327, being the first year of his reign, gave a large building in Oxford, called le Oriel, to which the fellows removing from St. Mary's Hall, this was called Oriel College. V. Oriel College.

Robert Eglesfield, a bachelor of divinity in this university, and a native of Cumberland, at the desire of queen Philippa, consort of king Edward the Third, in the year 1340, purchased certain houses in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in the city of Oxford, which he converted into a collegiate hall, by the name of *Aula Scholarium Raginæ de Oxon.* and having obtained a royal charter of confirmation, dated the 18th of January 1340, he endowed this hall for a provost and twelve fellows, in allusion to Jesus Christ and his twelve apostles. He intended also to endow it with revenues for the maintenance of seventy poor scholars, in reference to Christ's seventy disciples; but this part of the design was never executed. By the founder's rules, the fellows were to be chosen out of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in preference to any other county. VI. Queen's College.

After the founder's death, king Edward the Third gave two tenements to this college, and settled them on the society, by the name of Queen's College, or Hall, in remembrance of his queen Philippa, who was a great benefactress to it.

About this time the students of Oxford growing wanton and insolent, separated themselves into two parties or factions, distinguished by the names of the Northern and Southern men; and after many acts of violence and hostility, the Northern men retired to Stamford in Lincolnshire, and began to prosecute their studies in some halls or colleges which had been erected there when it was an university; but in a few years they returned to Oxford again, and laws were enacted, prohibiting the profession of the liberal arts and sciences at Stamford, to the prejudice of Oxford university.

VII. New College.

William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, having erected and endowed a college at Winchester, for teaching a certain number of boys grammar learning, formed a design, about the year 1369, of building a college in Oxford, to which they might be removed at a proper time, and pass through a regular course of academical studies: he therefore obtained of king Richard the Second, in the third year of his reign, a licence, dated the 30th of June 1379, for carrying his design into execution; he laid himself the first stone of a magnificent structure, which being finished in 1386, he called New College; and on the 14th of April, in that year, the warden and fellows were admitted with great solemnity. The statutes, habits, customs, and privileges of this college are different from those of any other college in the university.

VIII. Lincoln College.

Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, being the sixth year of Henry the Sixth, began a college here for one rector, seven fellows, and two chaplains, which he designed as a seminary of divines, who might confute the doctrines of Wickliff; but before this design was completed, he died, and Thomas Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1475, finished the building of the college, and encreased its revenues; he gave it a body of statutes, and called it Lincoln College.

IX. All Souls College.

In the year 1437, Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, began a college here, which he endowed for a warden and forty fellows, chiefly with the lands of alien priories, which were dissolved in the reign of Henry the Fifth. In 1438, the bishop procured a charter for incorporating this society; he called the college *Collegium Animarum omnium defunctorum de Oxon.* and hither he soon afterwards sent a body of statutes, directing the election of the fellows to be upon All Souls day annually.

All the buildings of this college, except the cloisters upon the east side of the quadrangle, were erected during the life of the founder.

X. Magdalen College.

In 1458, William Patten, called also Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, founded a college here, on the site where an hospital dedicated to St. John had formerly stood, and endowed it, among other lands, with those belonging to the hospital, for the maintenance of a president, and fifty graduate scholars, whom he directed to be augmented or reduced, as the revenues encreased or diminished. He called the society by the name of Mary Magdalen College.

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In the year 1511, being the third of Henry the Eighth, William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and chancellor of this university, and Richard Sutton of Prestbury, near Macclesfield, a market town of Cheshire, founded a college for a principal and sixty scholars, and called it Brazen-nose College, from a hall of the same name, distinguished by a large brass nose upon the gate, on the site of which hall this college was partly built.

In 1513, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, founded a college here for a warden, certain monks, and secular canons, designed as a seminary to the priory of St. Swithin in Winchester; but the founder, in 1516, converted this college to the use of secular students, like the other colleges of the university, and enlarging the buildings, endowed it for a president, twenty fellows, two chaplains, two clerks, two choristers, and three lecturers in philosophy and divinity, giving it the name of Corpus-Christi College.

In 1525, the seventeenth of Henry the Eighth, Thomas Wolsey, cardinal of Sancta Cæcilia, and archbishop of York, obtained two bulls of Pope Clement the Seventh, for dissolving above forty monasteries, and converting their estates towards building and endowing two colleges, one at Ipswich, a borough town of Suffolk, the place of the cardinal's nativity, and another at Oxford; he also procured a royal charter, dated the 13th of July 1525, empowering him to build and endow a college, by the name of Cardinal College, upon the site of a priory dedicated to Frideswide, one of the religious houses just dissolved, and to settle in this college a dean, secular canons, and other gownmen, for the study of the liberal arts and sciences; and towards their maintenance, to purchase an estate of 2000 l. *per annum*, and convey it to the society.

The cardinal, two days after the date of the charter, laid the foundation of this college with great solemnity; but being impeached of high treason in 1529, before the buildings were finished, all the estates and possessions of this society were forfeited to the king, which put a stop to the buildings for three years, at the end of which time, the king issued out letters patent, ordering the building to be carried on, the same revenues to be settled on the society, and the foundation to be called king Henry the Eighth's College; but being afterwards dissatisfied with this appointment, he suppressed the institution in 1545, and in the year following erected the church of this college into a cathedral, by the name of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, founded by king Henry the Eighth, and settled in it a bishop, dean, and eight canons, eight clerks, eight choristers, a music-master, an organist, and forty students, who were to be chosen yearly from Westminster-school, and the number of whom was augmented by queen Elizabeth.

Among the religious houses dissolved by king Henry the Eighth, there was a college here for the education of the monks of the cathedral church of Durham, which was therefore called Durham College. This house being granted by king Edward the Sixth, in 1552, the seventh year of his reign, to his physician George Owen, was, in 1554, purchased by Sir Thomas Pope knight, who, in 1555, repaired the building, and endowed it for a president, twelve fellows, and eight scholars, calling it Trinity College.

XV. St.
John Baptist's
College.

In 1555, being the second of Philip and Mary, Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, purchased a building belonging to this university, called St. Bernard's College, formerly in possession of the monks of St. Bernard; and in 1557, endowed it, by the name of St. John Baptist's College, for a president, fifty fellows and scholars, three chaplains, three lay clerks, and six choristers; but the chaplains, lay clerks, and choristers, were about twenty years afterwards suppressed by the president and fellows.

XVI. Jesus
College.

In 1571, Hugh Price, doctor of the canon laws in this university, procured a charter from queen Elizabeth, for building and endowing a college here for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars; the queen agreed to furnish timber for the building, upon condition that she should have the first nomination of the principal, fellows and scholars, and that the college should be called *Collegium Jesu infra civitatem & universitatem Oxon. ex fundatione reginæ Elizabethæ*; whence this society claim the honour of a royal founder.

XVII. Wad-
ham College.

Nicholas Wadham, Esq; sometime a gentleman commoner in this university, having laid the design of building a college here, directed it to be carried into execution by his will; and accordingly, Dorothy his widow and executrix, in 1609, purchased the site of a dissolved priory of the canons of St. Austin in this city, and erected a noble quadrangle, with statues of herself and her husband over the western gate; and having procured a royal charter, empowering her to endow it for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and other inferior officers, by the name of Wadham College, it was opened, and the several members admitted accordingly, on the 12th of April 1613.

XVIII. Pem-
broke Col-
lege.

Thomas Tisdale, of Glimpton, near Woodstock, Esq; by his will, dated the 30th of June 1610, left 5000 l. to purchase an estate, for the maintenance of certain fellows and scholars, to be chosen from the free school of Abingdon in Berkshire, into any college of this university. The trustees of this will offered to encrease the society of Baliol College, by Mr. Tisdale's legacy, with seven fellows and six scholars, but not coming to an agreement, Dr. Richard Whightwick, formerly a member of Baliol College, persuaded the trustees of Mr. Tisdale's will to purchase a building, originally belonging to the priory of St. Frideswide, called Broadgate-hall, for the settlement of this charity; and promised, upon that condition, that he himself would be a considerable benefactor. Mr. Tisdale's trustees, therefore, procured a royal charter, dated June the 29th, 1624, empowering them to found a college within the limits of Broadgate-hall, for one master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, by the name of Pembroke college, which name was given it in honour of William earl of Pembroke then chancellor of the university. The royal charter also empowered George archbishop of Canterbury, William earl of Pembroke, and Dr. Richard Whightwick, to make a body of statutes for the society, who were allowed to purchase lands and tenements to the yearly value of 700 l. Soon after this, the fellows and scholars were put in possession of their college; but the number of students increasing so much, that the building could not accommodate them, the society annexed to their college certain chambers, called Abingdon lodgings, and Camby lodgings.

XIX. Wor-
cester Col-
lege.

In this university there was a hall called Gloucester-hall, from having been originally a seminary for educating the monks of Gloucester. On the suppression of ab-
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bies it fell into the king's hands; and afterwards, by a royal grant from queen Elizabeth, it came to one Mr. Doddington, from whom it was purchased by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John Baptist's College, and by him repaired in some measure, endowed, and conveyed to that society, who made it a house for students, under a principal; but in 1714, this hall was endowed by Sir Thomas Cooke of Aftley, near the city of Worcester, in the county of that name, Bart. for a provost, six fellows, and six scholars; upon which it was erected to a college, by the name of Worcester College.

Here was a building formerly called Hart-hall, from Elias de Hartford, who, XX. Hart- in the reign of Edward the First, demised it under this name to some scholars of ford College. the university. It was afterwards purchased by Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, and founder of Exeter College, who, on the 10th of May 1312, had a charter granted him, for assigning this hall, together with another tenement called Arthur's Hall, to twelve scholars. So long as the bishop's scholars continued here, it was called Stapledon Hall; but they removing, it recovered its former name. Exeter College had long the nomination of a principal to this hall, and many of the fellows of New College resided here with their warden, while that college was building. Here were formerly twelve students, to whom the university paid a yearly pension of 50 l. upon account of the abbat and monks of Glaftenbury, a market town of Somersetshire, for the maintenance of such youth as were sent hither from Glaftenbury school: but this hall being endowed by its late principal, Dr. Richard Newton, for a principal, four senior fellows, or tutors, and junior fellows, or assistants, besides a certain number of students, or scholars, was, upon the 8th of September 1740, erected to a college, by the name of Hartford College.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Upon the conversion of the Saxons to the Christian faith, Kenegils, king of the West Saxons, gave Dorchester to St. Birine, the apostle of these parts, for the place of his residence. About the year 635 St. Birine built a church here, and made this place the seat of his bishopric, which then comprised the two large kingdoms of the West Saxons and Mercians. This continued a bishop's see till bishop Remigius translated the episcopal seat to the city of Lincoln, about the year 1086.

Here was an abbey of Black canons, built by Alexander bishop of Lincoln, about the year 1140, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Birine, and endowed, at the dissolution, with 219 l. 12 s. *per annum*.

About the year 730, Didanus, a petty king in these parts, is said to have founded a nunnery at Oxford, dedicated to St. Mary, and All Saints, which at first consisted of twelve religious virgins of noble birth, under the government of his own daughter Frideswide, who was buried here, and afterwards canonized for a saint; whence this monastery, in course of time, was dedicated to her memory, and almost always called by her name.

This house, after having successively been in the possession of secular canons, monks, priests, and regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, continued in being till

till it was dissolved by pope Clement the Seventh, at the instance of cardinal Wolsey, when its annual revenues were rated at 224 l. 4 s. 8 d. Upon the site of this monastery, Christ-church College was founded, and partly endowed by its revenues, as was mentioned before.

In the castle of Oxford there was a collegiate church for secular canons, founded and endowed in 1074, by Robert D'Oily, and Roger Iveri; but this church, with all its revenues, was, in 1149, annexed to a house of regular canons at Oseney, near this city; and the buildings were afterwards occupied by students.

There is an ancient manuscript, quoted by some writers, which makes mention of a monastery here, dedicated to St. Aldatus, before the year 1122.

About a mile eastward of this city, there is yet in being a little hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, as ancient as the reign of king Henry the First. It consisted formerly of a master, who was a priest, two healthful brethren, six infirm or leprous brethren, and a clerk. In 1328, king Edward the Third gave it to Oriel College, upon condition of maintaining in it a chaplain and eight poor brothers.

Here was an hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, consisting of a master and several brothers and sisters, in the reign of king John: king Henry the Third new founded, or at least new built it, in 1233, laying the first stone himself; and king Henry the Sixth gave the master and brethren leave to give up and convey this house, and all the estates belonging to it, to William Wainfleet bishop of Winchester, about the year 1456, who, on or near the site of it, laid the foundation of Magdalen college.

The Dominican friars, upon their coming to England in 1221, repaired to Oxford, where Isabel de Bulbec, widow to Robert earl of Oxford, gave them ground in a parish called St. Edward's, upon which to build a house and chapel; but about forty years afterwards they removed their habitation to a little island, near a gate called Watergate, in a parish called St. Ebb's, which was given them by king Henry the Third; and here they continued till the dissolution.

The Franciscan friars came to Oxford in 1224, and settled also in St. Ebb's parish, in houses assigned them by Richard le Mercer, Richard le Miller, Thomas Walongs, and others.

The Carmelite friars first settled in this city in 1225, in an house given them by Nicholas de Molis, sometime governor of the castle of Oxford, on the west side of a street called Stockwell street, on the ground where Worcester College now stands; but sixty years afterwards, king Edward the Second gave to twenty-four of these friars a royal palace called Beaumont, built by king Henry the First, in the north part of the city, where they continued till the dissolution.

Without the west gate of this city, near the castle, on a piece of ground where formerly stood a church dedicated to St. Benedict, king Henry the Third placed
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the friars de Sacco, who continued here till they were suppressed, with some other mendicant orders, in 1307.

King Henry the Third, in 1268, gave the friars heremites, of the order of St. Austin, a piece of ground in a parish called Holywell parish, on which to build a chapel and lodgings; and here they continued till the general suppression.

On the south side of the street, without the east gate, over against Magdalen Hall, Edmund earl of Cornwall founded a small house and chapel for Trinitarian friars, of the redemption of captives, in 1291; in which, and in a chapel dedicated to the Trinity, within Eastgate, the brethren of this order, and several poor scholars, who lived upon alms, continued till near the time of the general dissolution.

The crouched friars had, in a place called Grantpoint, not far from Broadgate-hall, an house given them by Richard Cary, mayor of this city, sometime in the reign of Edward the First; but about the year 1348, they procured an house and chapel near St. Peter's church in the East.

At Ensham, near Oxford, there was a Benedictine abbey, built and endowed by Ailmer earl of Cornwall and Devonshire, before the year 1005, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Benedict, and All Saints, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 421 l. 16 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Cogges, near Witney, there was an alien priory of Black monks, subordinate to the abbey of the Trinity at Fiscamp in Normandy, who seem to have been placed here by the ancestors of Manasser Arsic, lord of the barony of this place, before the year 1103.

Before the year 1081, Hugh de Grentemaisnil gave to the abbey of St. Ebrulf, at Utica in Normandy, the manor and church of Charleton, east of Woodstock; and here is supposed to have been an alien priory, subordinate to that foreign abbey.

Robert D'Oily, nephew to the first of the same name, built in 1129, in one of the islets made by the river Thames, called Osney islands, not far from the castle of Oxford, a priory of canons Augustines, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This house, in some short time after, became an abbey; and, at the dissolution, had yearly revenues, valued at 654 l. 10 s. 2 d.

Upon the erection of the new bishoprics by king Henry the Eighth, in 1542, this abbey was changed into a cathedral church, dedicated to Christ and the Virgin Mary, in which were settled a dean and six prebendaries, who were the chapter of the bishop of Oxford; but this establishment continued not above three or four years, for in 1546, the conventual church of St. Frideswide, then called King Henry the Eighth's College, was made the cathedral, and called Christ-Church.

At a place called Otteley, near Islip, there was an abbey of Cistercian monks,
founded

founded by Robert Gait; but the monks of this place were soon after, on account of the low and unhealthy situation of the place, removed to

Tame, where Alexander bishop of Lincoln gave them his park to build a monastery on, in 1137. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, on the suppression, with a yearly revenue of 256 l. 13 s. 7 d.

About the end of the reign of king Henry the Sixth, or king Edward the Fourth, Richard Quatermain founded and endowed an hospital near the church in this town.

About the end of the reign of king Henry the First, John of St. John gave some ground at Godstow, near Oxford, to a religious matron called Editha, who, in the reign of king Stephen, built on it an abbey for Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist. King Henry the Second was a great benefactor to this abbey, on account, as is thought, of Rosamond Clifford his concubine's having been interred here. The revenues of this house, upon the dissolution, amounted to 274 l. 5 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

Queen Maud, wife of king Stephen, gave the manor of Temple-Cowley, near Oxford, to the knights templars, who built a house of their order upon it, in which were a preceptor and brethren, who afterwards removed to

Sandford, near Oxford, the manor of which place was given to the templars by Sir Thomas de Sandford, in the time of king Richard the First, or king John. After the dissolution of this order, the knights hospitalers got possession of this place, and made it the chief residence of a preceptor and brethren.

At Gosford, near Ilip, there seems to have been an house of sisters of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who were removed about the year 1180, to Buckland, north-west of Frome Selwood, a market town of Somersetshire. This house, and the estate belonging to it, were given to this order by Robert D'Oily, and Henry his son, and continued in possession of the hospitalers, who about 1234 built an oratory or chapel in it, till the dissolution.

At Bruern, near Banbury, there was an abbey for Cistercian monks, founded by Nicholas Basset in 1147, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with revenues valued upon the suppression at 124 l. 10 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Cold Norton, near Chipping-Norton, William Fitz-Allan the Second, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, built an hospital or priory of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Giles, and dissolved in the eleventh year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

At Milton, on the south side of Banbury, there was a priory of Black monks, a cell to the monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire.

At Littlemore, near Oxford, there was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the time of Henry the Second, or before, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas.

Nicholas. It was one of the small monasteries suppressed by the pope's bull in 1524, and given to cardinal Wolsey, towards founding his new college at Oxford, now called Christ-church College, and its revenues, at its suppression, were valued at 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Studley, north-east of Oxford, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, Bernard de St. Walerico, about the middle of the reign of king Henry the Second, built and endowed a priory for Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. About the time of the suppression here were fifteen nuns, whose yearly revenues amounted to 82 l. 4 s. 4 d.

At Goring there was a small priory of Augustine nuns, in the time of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, on the suppression, with 60 l. 6 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

At Caverham, upon the borders of Berkshire, and near Reading in that county, there was a small priory, cell to the monastery at Nottely in Buckinghamshire.

At Bicester, Gilbert Basset, baron of Hedingdon, in 1182, built a monastery for a prior and eleven black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Eadburgh, and valued upon the suppression at 147 l. 2 s. 10. *per annum*.

A licence was granted in 1355, to Nicholas Jurdan hermite, warden of a chapel here, dedicated to St. John Baptist, to found an hospital in this town for poor and infirm people, to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, and to purchase lands for endowing it, to the value of 5 l. *per annum*; but it does not appear that this design was ever put in execution.

At Clatercote, near Cleydon, the most northerly village in this county, there was founded in the time of king John, a small religious house of the Sempringham order, dedicated to St. Leonard. At the suppression here were a prior and four canons, who were endowed with 34 l. 19 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Burford there was a small priory or hospital, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, valued, upon the dissolution, at 13 l. 6 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Minster Lovel, near Witney, there is a church which was given to the abbey of St. Mary de Ibreio in Normandy, by Maud the wife of William Lovel, before the eighth year of king John, upon which it became an alien priory of Benedictine monks to that foreign monastery.

In or near the town of Banbury, there was an hospital before the reign of king John, dedicated to St. John, consisting of a prior or master, and several leprous brethren and sisters, who had revenues on the suppression valued at 15 l. 1 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

Here is said to have been a college dedicated to St. Mary, and valued, upon the suppression, at 48 l. 6 s. *per annum*.

At Wroxton, north-west of Banbury, there was a priory of Augustine canons,
 Vol. II. B b founded

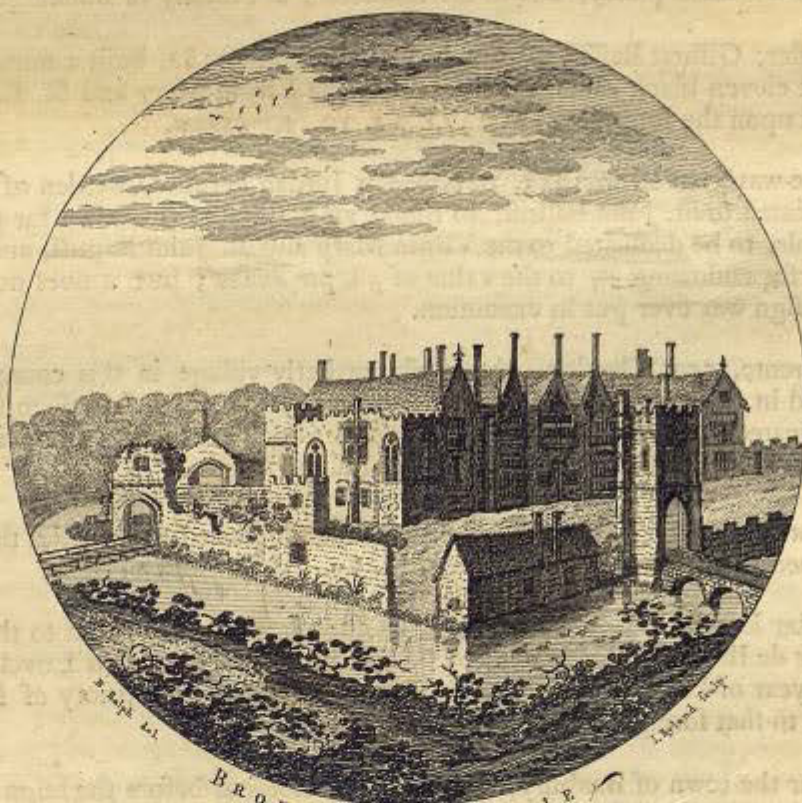
O X F O R D S H I R E.

founded in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, by Michael Belet, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here were ten religious upon the suppression, whose yearly revenues amounted to no more than 78 l. 14 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

There is mention of an hospital at Woodstock, in the fourth year of Henry the Third.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends nine members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Oxford, two representatives for the university, two burgesses for the borough of Woodstock, and one for Banbury.



BROUGHTON CASTLE

RUTLAND

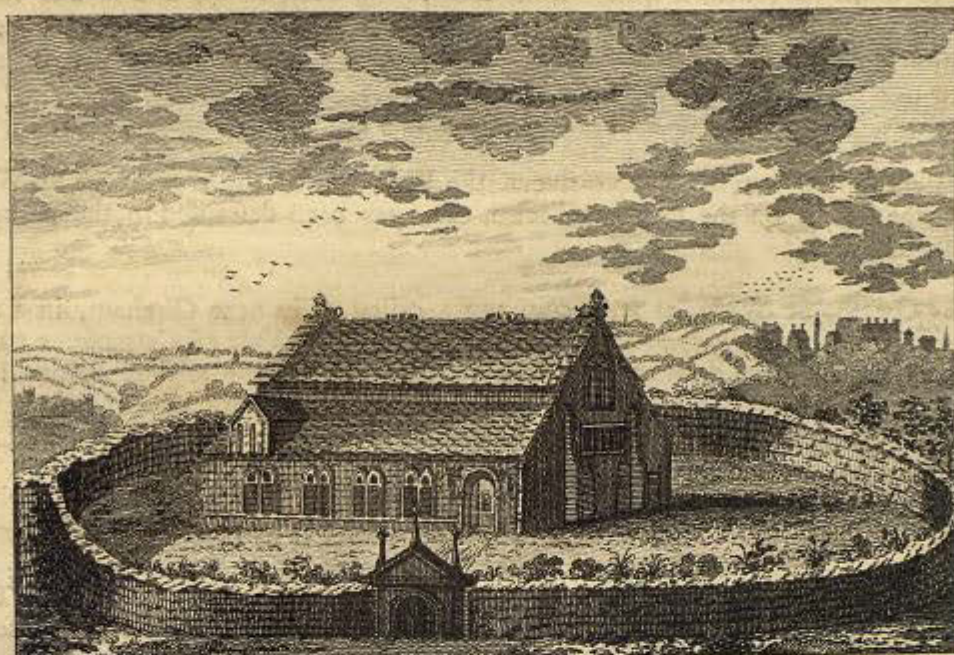


Remarks.
Market Towns.....
Rederits and Vicarages.....
Parks.....

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree

RUTLAND
SHIRE,
Divided into its
HUNDREDS:
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
By The Kitchen Geog.
Engraver to H.R.H. the
Duke of York.

Minutes of Longitude West from London



OKEHAM CASTLE.

P. 188

RUTLANDSHIRE.

NAME.

THE present name of this county is a corruption or contraction of the ancient Saxon name Roteland, the etymology of which is altogether unknown. Some have thought it was called *Roteland*, or *Rudland*, i. e. *Redland*, from the *redness* of the soil; but the soil is not more red than that of other counties: some have supposed it was called *Rotundalandia*, because its form was *round*; but its form was not round when this name, of which Rutland is pretended to be a contracted composition, is supposed to have been given, for long after it was called Rutland, a very large part of it, called Witchley Wapentake, was taken out of Northamptonshire.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

This county is bounded on the north and north-east by Lincolnshire; on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the west, north-west, and south-west, by Leicestershire. It is the least county in England, measuring from

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north

R U T L A N D S H I R E.

north to south only fifteen miles, from east to west ten miles, and is but forty miles in circumference: Okeham, the county town, is distant ninety-six miles north-north-west from London.

R I V E R S.

Rutlandshire is watered by two rivers, the Welland and the Gwash. The Welland, which runs on the south and south-east, has been described in the account of Lincolnshire.

The Gwash, or Wash, as it is commonly called, rises near Okeham, in a district of the county surrounded with hills, and called the Vale of Catmose, a name supposed to have been derived from *Coet Maes*, which in the ancient British language signifies a *woody territory*. This river runs eastward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Welland near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of this county is esteemed as good as that of any in England. The soil is very fruitful, both in corn and pasture; and that of the Vale of Catmose in particular, is equal to any in the kingdom. It affords also great abundance of wood for firing. This county produces much cattle, particularly sheep, and the rivers, the waters of which are remarkably good, yield great plenty of fish.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

Rutlandshire is not remarkable for any manufacture.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

This county is divided into five hundreds; it has no city, and contains only two market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Peterborough, and is divided into forty-eight parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Okeham and Uppingham.

OKEHAM is supposed to be so called from some oak trees which grow in its neighbourhood. It is pleasantly situated in the Vale of Catmose, and has an ancient castle almost in ruins, which was built by Walkelin de Ferrariis, in the reign of William the Conqueror. In this castle is a hall, called the shire hall, where the assizes are held, and the public business of the county transacted. The town is pretty well built, and has a church, dedicated to All Saints, which is a fine structure, with a lofty spire. A free school and an hospital were built here and endowed in the reign of king James the First, by Mr. Robert Johnson, parson of North Luffenham, about four or five miles south-east of this town; and a charity school was opened in 1711, for teaching and cloathing twelve boys and twelve girls. Here is also an hospital, very much decayed, which was founded and

and endowed in the reign of king Richard the Second, about the year 1398, by Mr. William Dalby, merchant, of Exton, about three miles from this place.

At Burley on the Hill, a pleasant village near Okeham, there is a seat belonging to the earl of Winchelsea, which is the pride of this little county, and is indeed one of the finest seats in England.

UPPINGHAM derives its name from its situation upon a rising ground. It is distant from London 87 miles, and is a neat, compact, well built town, with an hospital and a free school, both founded in 1584, by Mr. Johnson, the founder of the free school of Okeham. In this place the standard for the weights and measures of the county is appointed to be kept, by a statute of Henry the Seventh.

Uppingham is famous for horse races.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

The only subject of curiosity for which this county is remarkable, is one Jeffrey Hudson, a man born at Okeham in 1619, who, when he was seven years old, was not above fifteen inches high, though his parents, who had several other children of the usual size, were tall and lusty. At that age he was taken into the family of the duke of Buckingham; and to divert the court, who, on a progress through this county, were entertained at the duke's seat at Burley on the Hill, he was served up to table in a cold pye. Between the seventh and the thirtieth years of his age, he did not advance many inches in stature, but soon after thirty he shot up to the height of three feet nine inches, which he never exceeded. He was given to Henrietta Maria, consort of king Charles the First, probably at the time when he was served up in the pye, and that princess kept him as her dwarf, and is said to have often employed him on messages abroad.

In the civil wars he was made a captain of horse in the king's service, and he accompanied the queen, his mistress, to France, from whence he was banished for killing a brother of lord Crofts in a duel, on horseback. He was afterwards taken at sea by a Turkish corsair, and was many years a slave in Barbary; but being redeemed, he came to England, and in 1678, upon suspicion of being concerned in Oates's plot, was taken up and committed prisoner to the Gatehouse in Westminster, where he lay a considerable time, but was at last discharged, and died in 1682, at the age of sixty-three.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the district inhabited by the Coritani, of whom mention has been made in the account of Derbyshire; and under the Saxons it was part of the kingdom of Mercia. Ancient inhabitants.

Market Overton, a village three miles distant from Okeham, is supposed to have been the Roman station, called Margidunum by Antoninus. That this was a Roman station, appears from a great number of Roman coins that have at different times been dug up here; and that it was Margidunum, is conjectured from the A Roman station.

the exact correspondence of the distances between this place and other Roman stations, as laid down in the Itinerary, as well as from the etymology of the name; *Margidunum* being supposed to have been derived from the ancient British word *Marga*, which signifies *Limestone*, a sort of marle or stony substance, with which this place so abounds, that the inhabitants manure their ground with it.

Ancient cus-
toms.

At Ketton, a village south-east of Okeham, there is a rent collected yearly from the inhabitants, by the sheriff of the county, of two shillings *pro ocreis regine*, i. e. *for the queen's boots*. The occasion of this tax does not appear.

An ancient custom is still preserved at Okeham, which requires that every peer of the realm, the first time he comes within the precincts of this lordship, shall forfeit a shoe from the horse he rides on, to the lord of the castle and manor, unless he agrees to redeem it with money; in which case a shoe is made according to his directions, and ornamented, in proportion to the sum given, by way of fine, and nailed on the castle hall door. Some shoes are of curious workmanship, and stamped with the names of the donors; some are made very large, and some gilt.

The ancient lords of the place were of the family of Ferrers, the arms of which are three horse shoes, and the name *Ferrers* is derived from the Latin, *Ferrarius*, which signifies *a worker in iron*, or *a smith*, and such are farriers the shoe-makers for horses.

As the ancient lords therefore must be supposed to have had a right of exacting some forfeiture upon entering their manor, as an acknowledgement of their right, the name and arms will account for making the forfeiture in this place a horse shoe.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Edyweston, south-east of Okeham, there was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of St. George at Banquervill, in Normandy, to which it was given by William de Tankervill, chamberlain to king Henry the First. About the fourteenth year of Richard the Second, it was conveyed to the Carthusians of Coventry, a city of Warwickshire.

At Brook, south of Okeham, there was a small priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Hugh Ferrers, in the time of king Richard the First. It was subordinate to the monastery of Kenelworth, near the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenues on the suppression, were valued at 40 l. *per annum*.

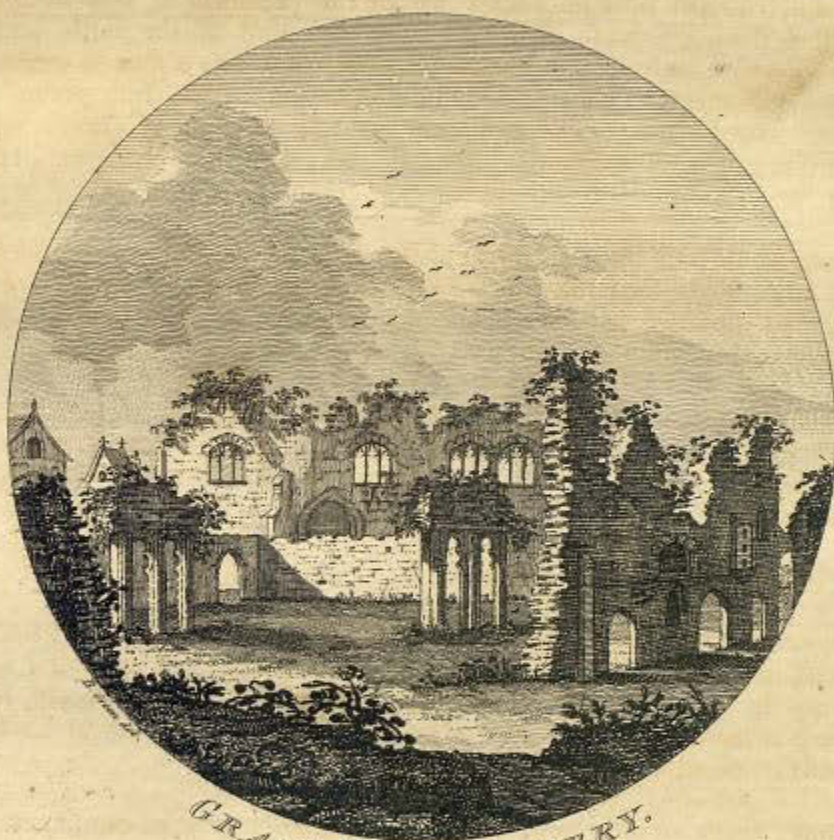
At Manton, south-east of Okeham, there was a chantry or college, founded about the twenty-fifth year of Edward the Third. Here also appears to have been an hospital; but no farther particulars relating to either house are known.

R U T L A N D S H I R E.

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MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends only two members to parliament, who are knights of the shire.



GRACE DIEU-NUNNERY.

SHROP.

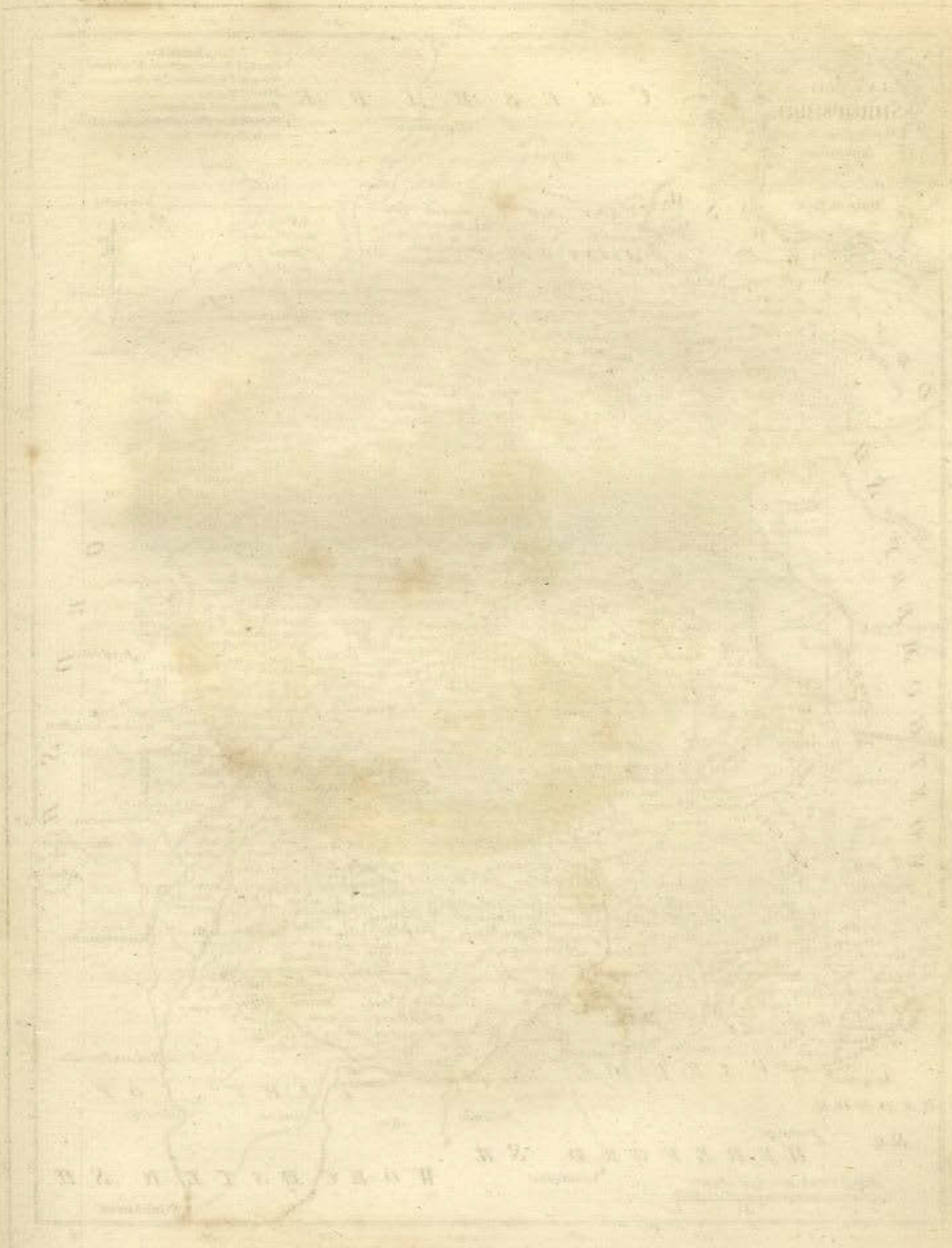
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY

The county has only two members to parliament, who are knights of the

Order



SHROTON







SHREWSBURY CASTLE

P. 198

E. Parker sculp.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of S A L O P.

N A M E.

SHROPSHIRE is a name formed from the ancient Saxon names *Scrobber-býrigcýne*, *Scirýpccine*, and *Scrobbycine*, which were derived from *Scrobber-býrig*, the Saxon name of Shrewsbury, the county town. It is also called *Salop*, or *the county of Salop*, from *Salop*, a name by which the town of Shrewsbury was afterwards called by the Normans.

BOUNDARIES, FORM, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

This county is bounded on the north by Cheshire, and part of Flintshire, in the principality of Wales; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire in Wales; on the east by Staffordshire; and on the west by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, in Wales. It is reckoned the largest inland county in England. It is of an oval form, forty miles in length, from

VOL. II.

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north

S H R O P S H I R E.

north to south, thirty-three miles in breadth, from east to west, and 134 miles in circumference: Shrewsbury, which is nearly in the center of the county, is 157 miles north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The chief rivers of this county are the Severn, the Temd, and the Colun. The Severn, which runs through the county from west to east, and divides it nearly into two equal parts, has been described in the account of Gloucestershire. The Temd rises in the north part of Radnorshire, and running eastward, and separating Shropshire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worcester, falls into the Severn near the city of Worcester. The Colun, or Clun, rises near Bishops Castle, a borough town of this county, and running southward, discharges itself into the Temd, not far from Ludlow, another borough town. Other less considerable streams in this county, are the Ony, the Warren, the Corve, the Rea, the Tern, and the Rodan.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air is pure and healthy, but the county being mountainous, it is in many places sharp and piercing.

The soil is various: the northern and eastern parts of the county yield great plenty of wheat and barley, but the southern and western parts, which are hilly, are not so fertile, yet afford pasturage for sheep and cattle; and along the banks of the Severn there are large rich meadows, that produce abundance of grass. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, stone, and lime-stone, and the county abounds with unexhaustible pits of coal. Between the surface of most of the coal ground, and the coal, there lies a stratum of a black, hard, but very porous substance, which being ground to powder in proper mills, and well boiled with water in coppers, deposits the earthy or gritty parts at the bottom, and throws up a bituminous matter to the surface of the water, which by evaporation is brought to the consistency of pitch: an oil is also produced from the same stratum, by distillation, which, mixed with the bituminous substance, dilutes it into a kind of tar. Both these substances are used for caulking of ships, and are better for that purpose than pitch or tar; for they never crack, and it is thought they might be useful against the worm.

The rivers of this county yield great plenty of trout, pike, lamprey, grailing, carp, eels, and other fresh water fish.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

Shrewsbury is famous for the manufactures of Welch cottons and flannels; and Bridgenorth, a borough town, for stockings. Bridgenorth is also furnished with common artificers of every kind, who make and sell clothes, iron tools, and instruments of all sorts, and the other ordinary manufactures of the kingdom.

C I V I L

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into fifteen hundreds: it has no city, but contains thirteen market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury; that part of it which lies south of the Severn, is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Hereford, and that which lies north, is under the bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, except Oswestry, a market town, and a few more places, which belong to the bishop of St. Asaph. The archdeacon of Shrewsbury is the archdeacon for the three dioceses. The county is divided into 170 parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Bishops Castle, Bridgenorth, Church Stretton, Clebury, Drayton, Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wem, Wenlock Great, and Whitchurch.

BISHOPS CASTLE takes its name from its having formerly belonged to the bishops of Hereford, who probably had a seat or castle here. It is 150 miles from London, and is an old corporation, consisting of a bailiff, recorder, and fifteen aldermen. Its market is famous for cattle and several other commodities, and is much frequented by the Welch.

BRIDGENORTH is also called BRUGMORFE, or BRUGES: which of these three names it was first called by, is uncertain. It was probably called *Bridge*, from a bridge over the Severn; and *Bridge* might be corrupted into *Brugge*, and *Bruges*; *North* was added upon building another bridge to the south of it. Some however contend, that though for these reasons it might have been called first *Bridge*, and then *Bridge North*, yet that its original name was *Brugmorfe*, a word formed of *Brugh*, or *Burgh*, *borough*, and *Morfe*, the name of a neighbouring forest, of which forest however no traces remain. It has also been thought, that *Bridgenorth* is not formed of *Bridge* and *north*, but is a corruption of *Brugmorfe*; but this is not probable, because, allowing *Brugmorfe* to have been its first name, it has certainly been called *Bridge* and *Bruges*, without the addition of *morfe* or *north*; and it is absurd to suppose, that *Brugmorfe* was both corrupted and curtailed, so as to make only *Bridge*, or *Bruges*; besides, the bridge from which it is supposed to be called *Bridge*, and that other bridge, which produced the addition of *North*, are known to exist; but we have no good evidence that there ever was the forest pretended to have been called *Morfe*.

Bridgenorth is distant from London 135 miles, and is a very ancient town, having been built in 582, by the widow of Ethelred, king of the Mercians. It was afterwards fortified with a wall and castle, both now in ruins: it had several great privileges granted it by charters from Henry the Second, and king John; and it is governed under king John's charter, by two bailiffs, elected yearly out of twenty-four aldermen, by a jury of fourteen men, together with forty-eight common council men, a recorder, town clerk, and other officers.

It is a large and populous town, pleasantly situated in a healthy air. The greatest part of it stands upon a rock, on the western bank of the Severn, and

the rest on the opposite side of the river, which has here a very great fall. These two parts are called the upper and lower towns; the situation of the western division being sixty yards higher than the other. The upper and lower towns are connected by a stone bridge of seven arches, upon which there is a gate and gate-house, with several other houses. The whole consists principally of three streets, well paved and well built; one of which, in the Upper Town, lying parallel to the river, and called Mill-street, because it leads to some mills, is adorned with stately houses, which have cellars dug out of the rock.

Here are two churches, and a free school for the sons of the burgessees, which was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and an hospital for ten poor widows of the Upper Town. Upon the top of a hill above the town, are the remains of a castle, whence the hill is called Castle Hill. This place is supplied with good water by leaden pipes from a spring half a mile distant; and the water of the Severn is also thrown up to the top of Castle Hill by an engine, which was the contrivance of those who erected the water-works at London Bridge. From the high part of the town a hollow way leads down to the bridge, that is much admired by strangers, being hewn through the rock to the depth of twenty feet; and though the declivity is very great, yet the way is rendered easy by steps and rails.

Bridgenorth is a place of great trade, both by land and water: its markets are stocked with all sorts of provisions, and its fairs are resorted to from many parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen-cloth, hops, and several other commodities.

CHURCH STRETTON is 130 miles distant from London, and is remarkable for a good corn market.

CLEBURY stands on the north side of the river Temd, at the distance of 118 miles from London. It formerly had a castle, but has now nothing worthy of note.

DRAYTON is a little obscure place, 149 miles distant from London, distinguished only by its market.

LUDLOW is 136 miles from London, and was incorporated by king Edward the Fourth. It has a power of trying and executing criminals, distinct from the county, and is governed by two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, twenty-five common council men, a recorder, a town clerk, a steward, chamberlain, coroner, and other officers. It stands on the north side of the Temd, near its conflux with the Corve, on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. The country round is exceeding pleasant, fruitful, and populous, particularly a vale on the banks of the river Corve, called Corvesdale. The town is divided into four wards: it is surrounded with walls, in which are seven gates, and has an old castle, built by Roger de Montgomery, soon after the Conquest, great part of which is in ruins; some apartments however are still entire, with their furniture: the battlements are very high and thick, and adorned with towers. It has a neat chapel, in which are the coats of arms of several of the Welch gentry, and over the stable doors are the arms of queen Elizabeth, the earl of Pembroke, and others. The walls of the castle were at
first

first one mile in compass, and there was a lawn before it, which extended near two miles, and a great part of which is now inclosed. This castle was a palace belonging to the prince of Wales, in right of his principality; and in an apartment of the outer gate-house of this castle, the famous Butler, author of *Hudibras*, is said to have written the first part of that celebrated poem.

This is a neat and flourishing town. It has a large parochial church, with a handsome tower, and a ring of six good bells. This church was formerly collegiate, and in the choir of it there is an inscription relating to prince Arthur, elder brother to king Henry the Eighth, who died here, and whose bowels were deposited in this choir. There is in the same choir a closet, called the Godt House, where the priests used to keep their consecrated utensils. In the market place there is a conduit, with a long stone cross on it; and in a niche on the cross, is the image of St. Laurence, to whom the church was dedicated. Here is an almshouse for thirty poor people, and two charity schools, in which fifty boys and thirty girls are both taught and cloathed. This town has a good bridge over the Temd, which turns a great many mills in the neighbourhood, and across which are several wears.

This place, where provisions are very cheap, receives much benefit from its being a great thoroughfare to Wales, and from having the education of the Welch youth of both sexes. Horse races are annually kept in the neighbourhood, at which the best of company are present; and the inhabitants are reckoned very polite.

NEWPORT is 133 miles distant from London, and is a good town, with a free grammar school, founded by William Adams, a native of this place, and a haberdasher of London, and endowed by him to the value of 7000 l. with a library, a house for the master, and a salary of 60 l. a-year, which is said to be now worth 100 l. and 30 l. a-year for an usher. Near the school he also erected two almshouses, and gave 550 l. towards building a town house. Here is also an English free school for the poor children of the town, endowed by a private gentleman with 20 l. a-year, to which the crown has made an addition of 5 l. a-year.

OSWESTRY, or OSWALDSTRY, was originally called MASERFIELD, and derives its present name from Oswald, a king of Northumberland, who being defeated here, and slain in battle by Penda, a prince of Mercia, was beheaded and quartered by order of the conqueror, and his head being fixed upon a pole in this place, the pole or tree, was probably called Oswald's tree, whence the town might by corruption be afterwards called Oswaldstry and Oswestry.

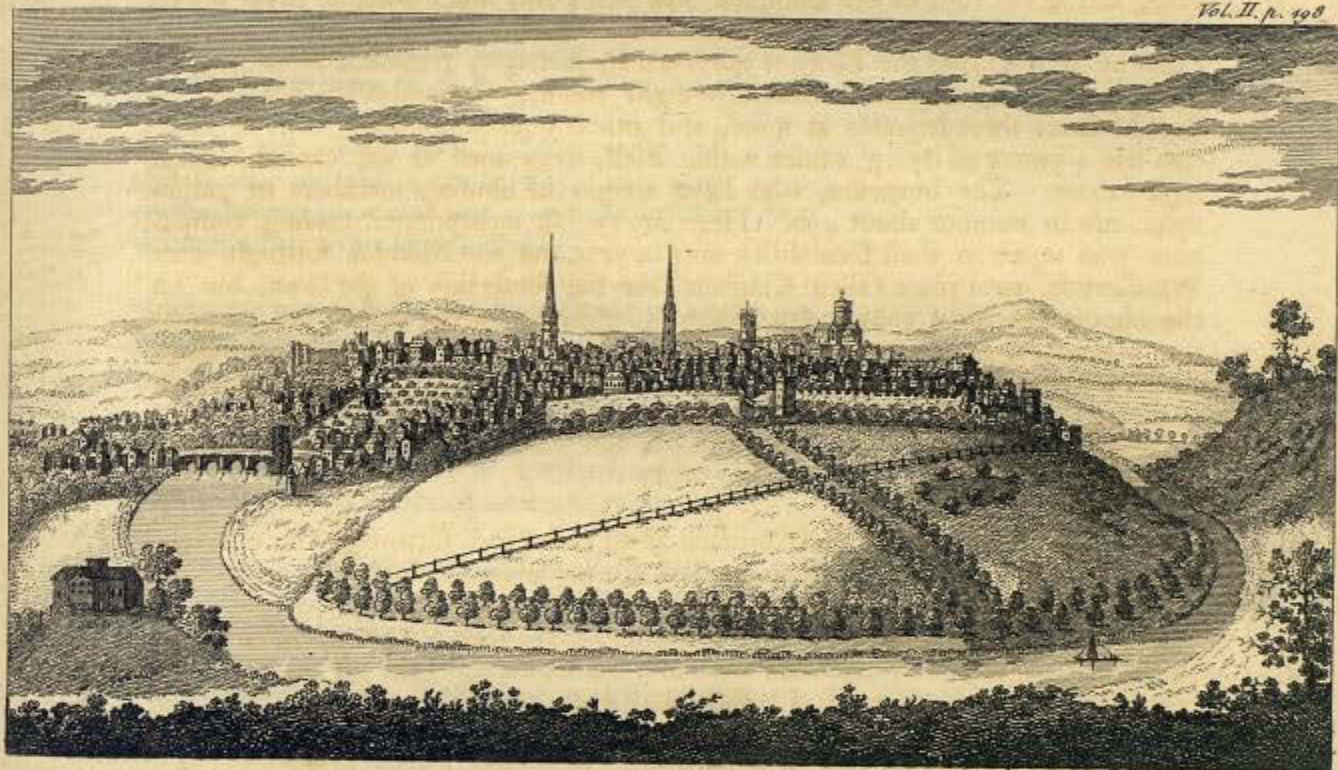
It stands upon the borders of Denbighshire, at the distance of 157 miles from London, and is a very old town. It was anciently a borough, and is still governed by two bailiffs, burgeses, and other officers. It is surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and fortified by a castle. It has a church and a good grammar school, with an excellent charity school for forty boys, besides girls, who are cloathed as well as taught. This place had formerly a great trade in Welch cottons and flannels, but it is now so much decayed, that there is scarce a house in it fit to accommodate a traveller.

SHREWSBURY, or SHROWSBURY, derives its name from the ancient Saxon, *Scrobbes-býrig*, which signifies *a town surrounded with shrubs*, and was thus called because the hill upon which it stands was formerly covered with trees or shrubs. And it is still called in the ancient British language *Penguerne*, which signifies *a brow of alders*. It was afterwards called by the Normans *Scropesbury*, *Slopesbury*, and *Salop*, but for what reason is not known.

This town had its origin from the ruins of an old Roman city, about four miles distant from it, called *Uriconium*, now reduced to a small village, known by the name of *Wroxeter*. It was however under the Saxons a town of considerable note, and at the time of the Conquest was well built, and a place of great resort. It is now one of the most flourishing towns in England, and having been incorporated by king Charles the First, is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, town clerk, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common council-men, who have a sword-bearer, three serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except high treason. The burgessees, who have a right of chusing members of parliament, are in number about 450. Here are twelve incorporated trading companies, who repair in their formalities once a-year, on the Monday fortnight after Whitfuntide, to a place called *Kingland*, on the south side of the town, but on the opposite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation in arbours, or bowers, erected for the purpose, each of which is distinguished by some motto or device, alluding to one of the several arts and crafts. It is said that king Charles the Second would have erected this town into a city, but that the townsmen chose to remain a corporation, for which they were afterwards called the *Proud Salopians*.

This town is most delightfully situated on an eminence, surrounded by the river on every side but the north, which renders it a peninsula, in form of a horse shoe. It is walled round, and on the north side, where the river does not defend it, is fortified by a castle, built by Roger de Montgomery, soon after the Norman conquest; but the walls and castle are now in a ruinous condition. The streets are large, and the houses in general well built. Here are two fine bridges over the river Severn, one of which, called the Welch bridge, has a very noble gate, over the arch of which is the statue of Llewellyn, the last and beloved prince of North Wales, this being the town where the ancient princes of Powis Land, or North Wales, used to reside.

There are in this town, besides meeting-houses, five churches: St. Chad's, St. Mary's, St. Alkman's, St. Julian's, and Holy Cross, or Abbey Foregate. Here is one of the largest schools in England, first founded and endowed by king Edward the Sixth, by the name of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth: queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and farther endowed it. It is a fine fabric, with a very good library, a chapel, and convenient houses for the masters, of which there are three, with salaries from 30 to 100 l. a-year, besides three ushers, with salaries from 10 to 20 l. a-year. This building and endowment, are not inferior to those of some colleges of Oxford or Cambridge; and there are several scholarships in the university of Cambridge in favour of this school.



J. Ryland del. et sculp.

The South West View of Shrewsbury.

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Besides hospitals and alms-houses, here are several charity schools, where 140 boys, and 40 girls are taught and partly cloathed; and in April 1747, an infirmary was opened for 60 patients. Here is a good town house; and a piece of ground, called the Quarry, from stones having been formerly dug here, is now converted into one of the finest walks in England: it takes in at least twenty acres of ground, on the south and south-west sides of the town; between the walls and the river, it is shaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the center, with seats, on one side facing the town, and on the other side facing the river.

The inhabitants of this town all speak English, though here are many Welch families, but the general language on a market day is Welch. There is such plenty of provisions of all sorts in this place, especially salmon and other river fish, and the town itself is so pleasant, that it is full of gentry, who have assemblies and balls here once a-week, all the year round. As much Welch cottons, freezes, and flannels are sold at the market, as amount to 1000*l.* a-week, one week with another throughout the year; and the town has been many years famous for its delicate cakes and excellent brawn.

WELLINGTON stands at the distance of 151 miles from London, but has nothing worthy of note.

WEM is situated near the source of the Rodan, at the distance of 148 miles from London. It has a free school, founded and liberally endowed by Sir Thomas Adams, lord mayor of London, in 1645; and was the birth place of Mr. Wycherley, the celebrated dramatic writer.

WENLOCK, called also GREAT WENLOCK, to distinguish it from a village in its neighbourhood, known by the name of Little Wenlock, is 143 miles from London. It is an ancient corporation, governed under the charter of Charles the First, by a bailiff, a recorder, two justices of the peace, and twelve bailiff peers, or capital burgessees. This place is only remarkable for lime-stone and tobacco-pipe clay.

WHITCHURCH is situated on the borders of Cheshire, at the distance of 150 miles from London. It is a pleasant, large, populous town, with a handsome church, in which are several ancient monuments of the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury. In the civil wars this town is said to have raised a whole regiment for the service of king Charles the First.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

One of the greatest curiosities in this county is a well at Brosely, a little to the north-east of Wenlock, which exhales a vapour that, when contracted to a small vent, by an iron cover with a hole in it, catches fire from any flame applied to it, and burns up like a lamp, so that eggs, or even meat, may be boiled over it. Upon taking off the cover the flame goes out; and it is remarkable, that a piece of meat broiled in it, has not the least smell or taste of its sulphureous quality. The water is extremely cold, and as much so immediately after the fire is put out, as before the vapour was lighted.

At

A bituminous well. At Pitchforth, or Pitchford, north-west of Wenlock, there is a well, upon the water of which floats a liquid bitumen, which the people in the neighbourhood skim off, and use instead of pitch, whence this place is called Pitchford. Some have pretended that this bitumen cures wounds and the epilepsy.

Gigantic skeletons. At Shrewsbury some human skeletons have been found of so surprising a magnitude, that several of the teeth measured three inches in length, and as much round, and the thigh bones of some were three feet long.

The famous Thomas Parr, who lived to the amazing age of 152 years, was a native of this county. He was called old Parr, and was sent for to court by Charles the First, a few years before he died.

The sweating sickness. It is affirmed by historians, that the sweating sickness, so fatal to the inhabitants of this kingdom, broke out first at Shrewsbury, upon the 15th of April 1551, and from thence spread all over England in about six months. It chiefly attacked the men, and those generally at a middle age, who, if they were permitted to sleep while it lasted, which was commonly about twenty-four hours, seldom waked again.

Ofwestry twice burnt. In the year 1542, great part of the town of Ofwestry was burnt to the ground; and more than 200 houses were consumed in 1567.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. That division of Shropshire which lies north of the Severn, is part of the country which in the time of the Romans was inhabited by the Cornavii, of whom some account has been given in the description of Cheshire; but that part of the county which lies south of the Severn, belonged to the Ordovices, a people which extended over the greatest part of Wales, and of whom an account will be given in the description of that principality. Shropshire under the Saxons was part of the kingdom of Mercia.

Ancient castles. This being a frontier county between England and Wales, was better fortified than any other county in England, having no less than thirty-two castles, besides fortified towns. The extremity of Shropshire towards Wales, being the limits of both countries, was called the Marches of Wales, and governed by some of the nobility of this county, who were stiled Lords of the Marches. These lords, within the bounds of their several jurisdictions, acted with a kind of palatinate authority, which approached nearer to sovereign power, than perhaps any delegated authority whatever; but this power, which was generally exercised with great insolence over the inhabitants of the Marches, was by degrees abolished, after the reduction of Wales, and the accession of it to the crown of England.

Watling-street. The famous military way called Watling-street, enters Shropshire out of Staffordshire at Boningale, a village on the borders of that county, north-east of Bridgenorth. From Boningale it passes north-west to Wellington, and from thence south-west through Wroxeter, where, crossing the Severn at a place called Wroxeter Ford, it runs southward through the county into Herefordshire.

In

In the neighbourhood of Wroxeter this road is very entire, and, being straight, and raised a considerable height above the level of the soil, may be seen from hence to the extent of ten or fifteen miles, both southward and northward.

Wroxeter was certainly a Roman city; and it is generally thought to have been the station called by the Romans Uriconium, or Viroconium. It was called ^{Roman sta-} Caer Uruach by the ancient Britons, and Wreken-cester by the Saxons. It was ^{tions.} without doubt the second, if not the first city of the ancient Cornavii, and fortified by the Romans to secure the ford of the Severn. The extent of the wall was about three miles; and from some fragments of it that still remain, the foundation appears to have been nine feet thick. It had a vast trench on the outside, which even at this day is in some places very deep.

Here are also other remains of Roman buildings, called the Old Works of Wroxeter: these are fragments of a stone wall, about a hundred feet long, and in the middle twenty feet high: and not many years ago here was discovered a square room under ground, supported by four rows of small brick pillars, with a double floor of mortar, built in the nature of a sudatory or sweating house, much in use among the Romans. In the channel of the Severn, near this place, when the water is low, there may be seen the remains of a stone bridge; and in and about this town Roman coins and other remains of Roman antiquity have frequently been dug up.

When or how this considerable place was demolished, is not certainly known, but it is highly probable, that it was destroyed by the Saxons, because among the great number of Roman coins found here, there has not yet been discovered one single piece of the Saxon money. From the blackness of the soil here, and the defaced appearance of most of the coins, it is probable that this place was consumed by fire.

Rowton, a small village west of Shrewsbury, and near the Severn, is supposed to have been the ancient Rutunium, a Roman station.

There was a castle here, which was razed to the ground by Leoline, prince of North Wales.

Rushbury, near Bridgenorth, is from several circumstances thought to be the Bramonium, or Bravonium of Antoninus, another Roman station.

At Caer Caradock, a hill near the conflux of the Clun and Temd, are still to be seen some remains of a fortification, erected by the famous British king Caratacus, in the year 53, and gallantly defended against Ostorius and a Roman army. ^{Roman camps and fortifications.} It is commonly called the Gair, and is situated on the east side of the hill, which is accessible only on the west; the ramparts are walled, but now for the most part covered with earth; and though the soil of this hill is a hard rock, yet the trenches of the Roman camp are very deep. This fortification was however taken by Ostorius, and the British prince Caratacus and his family sent prisoners to Rome, for which the Roman senate decreed their general a triumph; but the behaviour of Caratacus at Rome was so noble, that the emperor Claudius set him and his family at liberty.

Other traces in this neighbourhood of Roman camps and British fortifications said to be destroyed in the same celebrated expedition of Ostorius against Caratacus, are a perfect Roman camp called Brandon, a British camp called Coxoll, the ruins of a large fort on the south point of a hill called Tongley, another great fort called the Bishop's Mote, on the west side of a hill within a mile of Bishop's Castle; and on the east side of the same fort is an acre of ground surrounded with an intrenchment.

At Lanterden, near Caer Caradock, are two barrows, in which were found not long ago, ashes and burnt bones.

On Brown Clee Hill, north-east of Ludlow, are the remains of an ancient camp.

A parliament
at Acton Bur-
nel.

At Acton Burnel, three miles from Great Wenlock, a parliament was held in the reign of Edward the First, when the lords sat in a castle, and the commons in a barn, both which are still standing. In this session of parliament the famous statute, called the Statute Merchant, was enacted for the assurance of debts.

The Royal
Oak.

Boscobel house and grove, north-east of Bridgenorth, upon the borders of Staffordshire, are famous for having been the hiding-place of king Charles the Second, after his defeat at Worcester, in which his majesty eluded the search of the enemy sent in pursuit of him. In the night his majesty was concealed in the house, and towards morning was conducted to the grove, where he hid himself in the top of a great oak tree, from whence he saw a troop that were in search of him, diverted to another side of the grove in chase of an owl, which flew out of a neighbouring tree, and fluttered along the ground, as if he had been broken winged. The tree which concealed his majesty was afterwards called the Royal Oak, and inclosed with a brick wall, but it is now almost all cut away by travellers.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Great Wenlock, Milburga, daughter of Merwald, king of Mercia, erected a nunnery about the year 680, and presided as abbess over it. She is said to have been also buried here, and being reputed a saint after her death, this house was dedicated to her. At the general dissolution it was a convent for monks, with revenues to the amount of 434 l. 1 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

Here anciently was an hospital dedicated to St. John.

At Shrewsbury, Ellseda, a famous queen of the Mercians, is said to have founded a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Alkmund, son of Alured, king of Northumberland, who was killed in the year 800, but the revenues of this church were in the reign of king Stephen conveyed to a monastery at Lilleshul near Wroxeter.

Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and Adelaifa his wife, in the year 1083, built in the east suburb of this town, beyond the river, an abbey for Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and valued upon the suppression at 532 l. 4 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

The

The church of St. Mary in this town was formerly collegiate, and continued so from the time of Edward the Confessor till the general dissolution, when its yearly revenues were rated at no more than 13l. 1s. 8d.

The church of St. Chad here was also collegiate from the time of William the Conqueror till the general dissolution, when its revenues were rated only at 14l. 14s. 4d. *per annum*.

In the castle of this town there was a collegiate church or royal free chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, but its revenues were granted by king Henry the Fourth to a college which he founded at Battlefield, about five miles from Shrewsbury.

St. Julian's church in this town was likewise a royal free chapel, but its revenues were annexed to those of St. Michael's.

In the east suburb of this town there was, in the reign of king Henry the Second, an hospital for leprous and infirm persons, dedicated to St. Giles.

Here was a house of Grey Friars, founded in the time of king Henry the Third, by Hawise, wife of Charleton, lord of Powis, which continued to the general dissolution.

Here also was a house of Black friars, and another of Augustine friars.

In the west suburb of this town called Frankvile, there was an hospital dedicated to St. John, in the reign of Edward the Second, which continued till the general dissolution, when it was valued at 4l. 10s. 4d. *per annum*.

Here also was a free chapel, dedicated to St. George, the revenues of which were annexed to those of the hospital of St. John.

The parish church at Ludlow, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was formerly collegiate, and near the church was an hospital or alms-house for thirty poor persons, who were chiefly maintained by the college.

Here was an hospital for a prior, warden or master, and several poor and infirm brethren, founded in the reign of king John, by Peter Undergod, and dedicated to the Trinity, St. Mary, and St. John the Baptist. It was valued upon the suppression at 27l. 16s. 10d. *per annum*.

Here was a house of Austin friars before the year 1282, and a college of White friars, founded by Laurence of Ludlow, about the year 1349.

The parish church of Oswestry, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, was formerly a monastery called Whiteminster.

At a place called Morfield, near Wenlock, there was a small priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Shrewsbury, to which it was granted by Roger de Montgomery, the founder of that abbey.

At Quatford, near Bridgenorth, there was a church or chapel built and amply endowed by earl Roger de Montgomery, in the reign of William Rufus, at the desire of Adelaifa his wife. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, but the endowment was soon afterwards annexed to a collegiate church, which the same earl began, and his son Robert de Belesmo finished, in the castle of Bridgenorth. It consisted of a dean and five or six prebendaries, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and accounted a royal free chapel till the dissolution.

At Haghmon, not far from Shrewsbury, William Fitz Allan, in 1110, founded an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and endowed at the suppression with yearly revenues that amounted to 259l. 13s. 7d.

At a place somewhere in this county called Wambridge, or Wombridge, the same William Fitz Allan built a priory of Black canons, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and about the time of the dissolution, had a prior and three or four religious, with yearly revenues valued at 65l. 7s. 4d.

At Alberbury, or Abberbury, not far from Shrewsbury, Warine, a sheriff of Shropshire in the reign of Henry the First, founded an abbey for Black monks, of the order of Grandmont Limosin.

At Bildas, south of Wellington, Roger, bishop of Chester, in 1135 built an abbey for monks of the order of Savigny, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chadd. Here were twelve monks about the time of the suppression, who were endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of 110l. 19s. 3d.

Richard de Belmeis, the last dean of the collegiate church of Alkmund in Shrewsbury, about the year 1145, surrendered all the revenues of that church to the use of some regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, who built an abbey in a wood belonging to Lillehul, near Wroxeter, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. This monastery, at the suppression, was endowed with revenues amounting to the yearly value of 229l. 3s. 1d.

At Bromfield, near Ludlow, in the time of king Henry the First, there was a little college of prebendaries or secular canons, who in the time of Henry the Second turned Benedictine monks, and yielded up their church and all their lands to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, upon which here were placed a prior and monks, who continued to the dissolution. This priory was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the suppression at 45l. 11s. 8d. *per annum*.

At Bridgenorth, Ralph le Strange, in the time of king Richard the First, founded an hospital for a prior and master, and several lay brethren, dedicated to the Trinity, St. Mary, and St. John Baptist. It was in the time of Edward the Fourth given to the abbey at Lillehul. Here was a house of Grey friars, founded by John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of Henry the Sixth, and valued upon the suppression at 4l. *per annum*.

At White Ladies, near Boscobel, upon the borders of Staffordshire, there was a priory of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to St. Leonard, as old as the reign of king Richard.

Richard the First. About the time of the general dissolution it consisted of six religious, who had yearly revenues valued at 17 l. 10 s. 8 d.

At Ratlinghope, north-east of Bishop's Castle, there was a priory of Black canons, founded in the reign of king John, and given to the monastery of Wigmore in Herefordshire.

At Halefowen, king John, in the sixteenth year of his reign, founded an abbey for canons of the Premonstratensian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and possessed upon the dissolution, of yearly revenues valued at 280 l. 13 s. 2 d.

At Sned, not far from Bishop's Castle, there was a priory of Black canons, founded by Robert de Boulers, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third; and in the eleventh year of that reign, the religious were translated to Chirbury, north of Bishop's Castle. This priory was dedicated to St. Michael, and at the dissolution had a prior and five or six canons, with lands to the yearly value of 87 l. 7 s. 4 d.

At Didlebury, north of Ludlow, there was a priory, of which there are no particulars known.

At Whitchurch there was an hospital of several poor brethren, before the reign of king Henry the Third, but the revenues of it were afterwards annexed to the abbey of Haghmon.

At Prene, near Great Wenlock, there was a small priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abbey at Wenlock.

At Pontesbury, or Ponteford, south-west of Shrewsbury, there was a collegiate church, with a dean and three prebendaries, who had revenues upon the suppression valued at no more than 40 l. 17 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Burford upon the Temd, south-east of Ludlow, there is a parish church, in which were three prebendaries, in the beginning of the reign of Edward the First.

At Houldgate Castle, south-west of Great Wenlock, there was a church which, in the twentieth year of Edward the First, had three portionists.

At Battlefield, north of Shrewsbury, Henry the Fourth, in the eleventh year of his reign, or rather Roger Ive Clerk, erected and endowed a little college, consisting of a master and five secular chaplains, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, together with an hospital for several poor persons. The yearly revenues of both these endowments, were valued upon the suppression at 56 l. 1 s. 4 d.

At Tonge, south-east of Wellington, there was a church which was made collegiate in 1410, and endowed by Isabel, relict of Sir Fulk Penbridge, knight, William Swan, and William Mosse, clerks, for a warden, four secular chaplains, priests, and two clerks, and annexed to it an alms-house for thirteen poor persons.

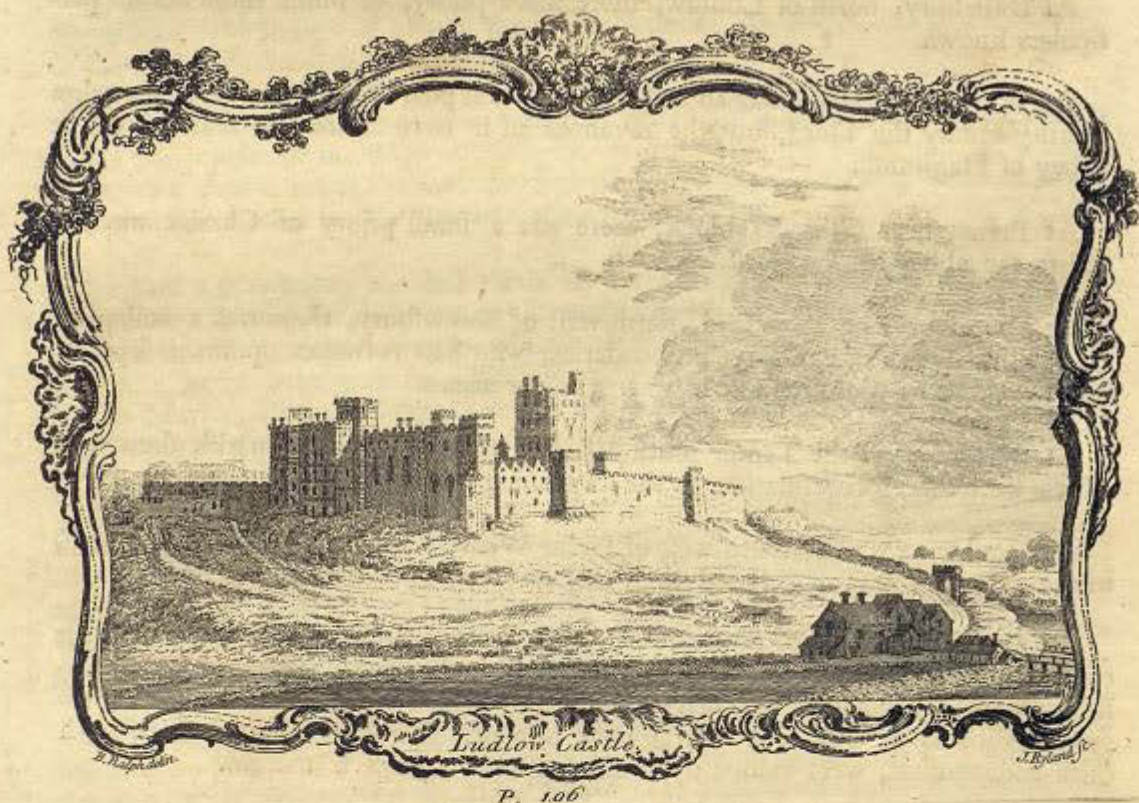
sons. Both endowments upon the suppression were rated at 45*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* *per annum.*

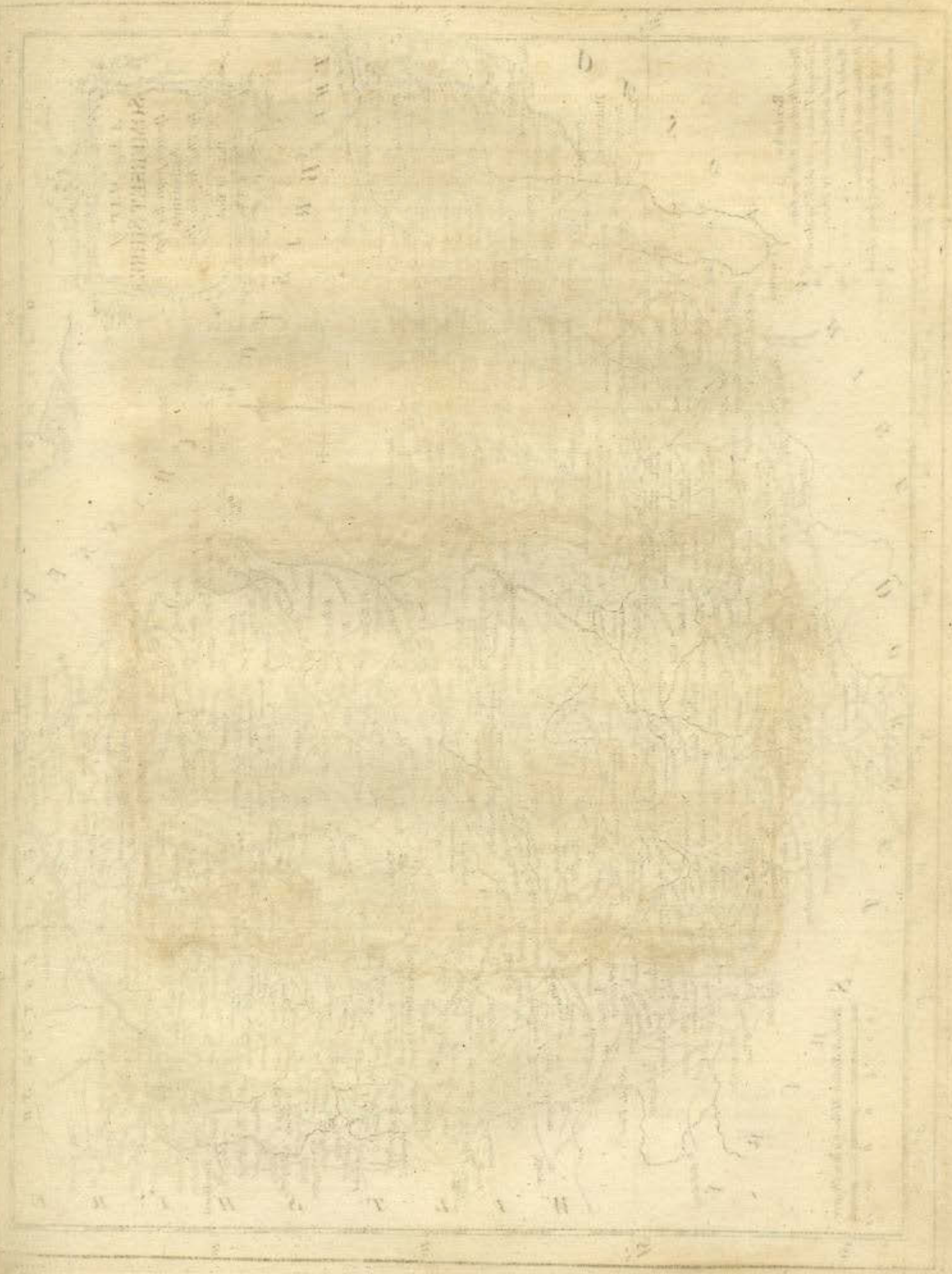
At Newport, Thomas Draper, in the twentieth of Henry the Sixth, founded a college, dedicated to St. Mary, which consisted of a warden and four secular chaplains.

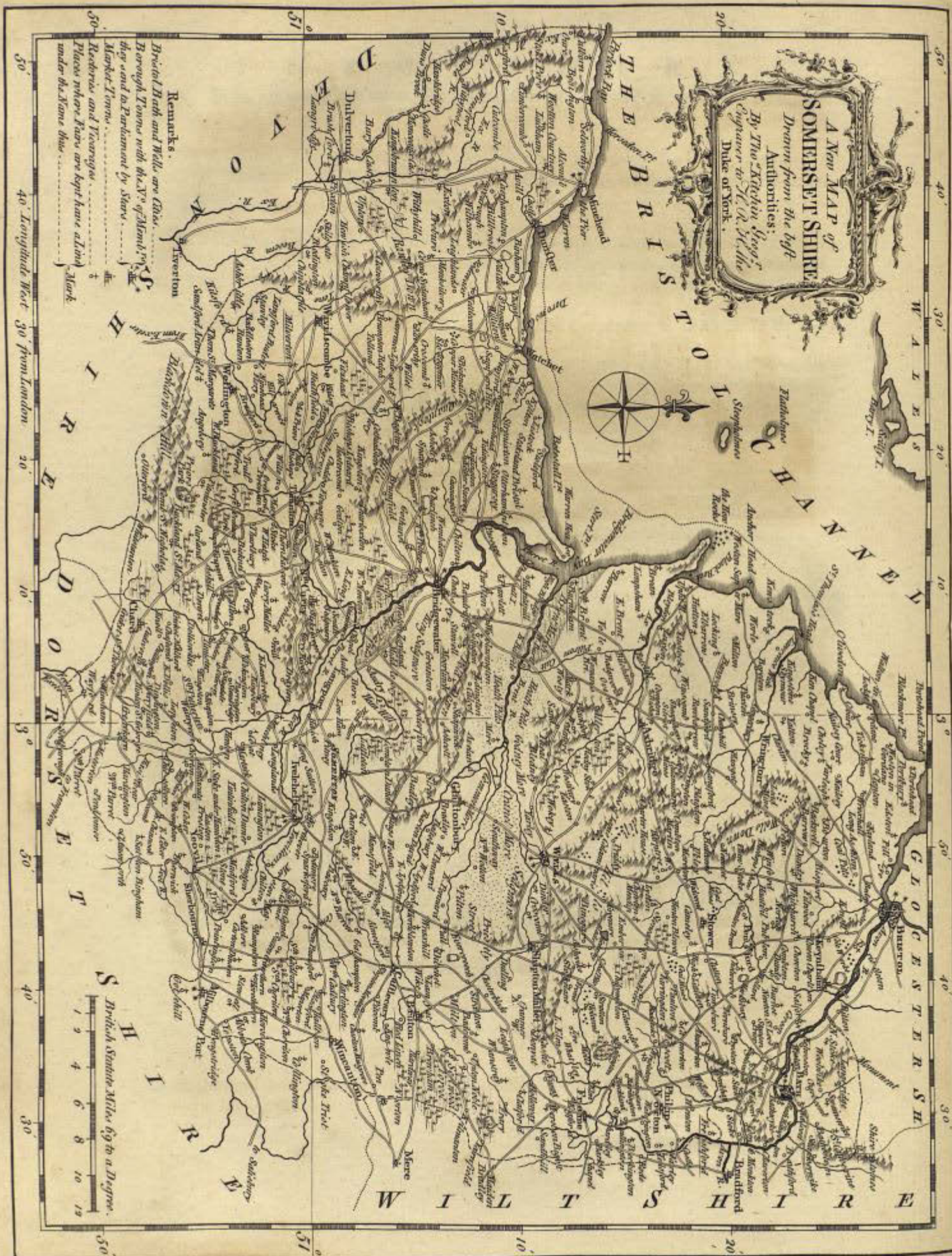
At Halfton, north-east of Oswestry, there was a preceptory, which belonged first to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitalars. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 160*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* *per annum.*

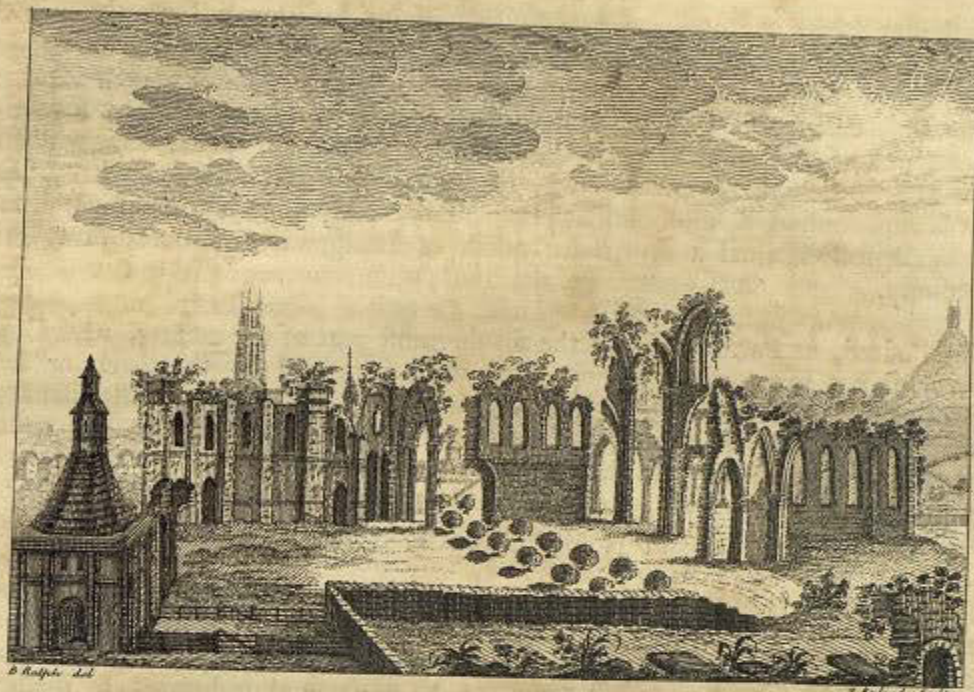
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends twelve members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgeses for each of the following towns; Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Bishop's Castle.









GLASTONBURY. ABBY

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

N A M E.

THE county of SOMERSET is supposed to have derived its name from Somerton, which was once its principal town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

It is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the north-west; by part of Gloucestershire on the north-east; by Dorsetshire on the south; by Devonshire on the west; and by Wiltshire on the east. It is a county of great extent, being about sixty miles in length, from west to east, fifty miles in breadth, from north to south, and 200 miles in circumference. Somerton, which is still a market town, and nearly in the middle of the county, is distant 129 miles nearly west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Bry, and the Pedred, or Parret: of the Avon, called also Avon West, which rises in Wiltshire, and separates

rates Somersetshire from Gloucestershire, an account has already been given in the description of the county of Gloucester.

The Bry, called also the Bru and the Brent, rises in a large wood or forest, in the east part of this county, upon the borders of Wiltshire, called Selwood, from which the neighbouring country was formerly called Selwoodshire. From Selwood it runs westward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Bristol Channel a few miles north of Bridgewater, a borough town of this county.

The Pedred, or Parret, rises in the fouthermost part of the county, near Crewkern, a market town, and running north-west, is joined by the Evel, or Ivel, the Thone, or Tone, the Ordred, and some other small rivers, and discharges itself into the æstuary of the Bry. Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Axe, and the Torr.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is said to be the mildest in England: it is in most places very healthy, and upon the hilly parts exceeding fine. The soil is various: the eastern and western parts of the shire are mountainous and stoney; they yield however good pasture for sheep, and by the help of art and industry, are made to produce corn. The lower grounds, except such as are boggy or fenny, afford corn and grafs in great plenty; and a valley of a very large extent, divided into five hundreds, and called Taunton Dean, or the Vale of Taunton, from Taunton, a borough town, is so exceeding rich, that it affords corn, grafs, and fine fruit in great abundance, without manure. The grain of this county supplies many foreign and domestic markets.

There is no part of the kingdom where wood thrives better than in Somersetshire; and teazle, a species of thistle, much used in dressing cloth, is almost peculiar to this county. In this county also, on the beach of the Bristol Channel, there is found a weed, or sea plant, of which the inhabitants make cakes, called laver, which are wholesome and nourishing food, and not to be found in any other part of the kingdom.

Somersetshire is famous for the best October beer in England, and for great plenty and variety of cyder; and the best cheese in the kingdom is said to be made at Cheddar, near a market town called Axbridge.

The oxen of this county are as large as those of Lancashire or Lincolnshire, and the grain of the flesh is said to be finer. The vallies fatten a prodigious number of sheep, of the largest size in England: the south shore also furnishes the inhabitants with lobsters, crabs, and mackrel; the Bristol Channel and the Severn with soles, flounders, plaife, shrimps, prawns, herrings, and cod; the Parret produces plenty of excellent salmon, and the Avon abounds with a sort of blackish eels, scarce as big as a goose quill, called elvers, which are skimmed up in vast quantities with small nets, and which, when the skin is taken off, are made into cakes and fried. There is great plenty of wild fowl in this county, but there being but few parks, venison is scarce.

Here

Here is a tract of mountains called Mendip Hills, which occupy a vast space of ground, and stretch from Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, a market town on the east, to Axbridge, another market town, on the west, and from Glastonbury, a market town on the south, to Bedminster, near the city of Bristol, on the north. These mountains are the most famous in England for coal and lead mines, but the lead is less soft, ductile, and fusible, than that of Derbyshire, and consequently not so proper for sheeting, because when melted, it runs into knots. It is therefore generally exported, or cast into bullets and small shot. In these hills there are also mines of copper and okre; and the lapis calaminaris, which melted with copper, turns it into brass, is dug up here in greater quantities than in any other part of England.

The beautiful fossil called Bristol stone, is found in great abundance in some rocks upon the banks of the Avon, near Bristol, and has been already taken notice of in the description of Gloucestershire; and at Bishop's Chew, or Chew Magna, near Winton, a market town, there is dug up a red bole, which is called by the country people redding, and is distributed from thence all over England, for marking of sheep and other uses. It is said to be sometimes substituted by apothecaries for a sort of medicinal earth brought from Armenia, called bole armoniac.

MANUFACTURES and TRADE.

All sorts of cloth are manufactured in this county, as broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, serges, durroys, and shalloons, together with stockings and buttons; and in the south-east parts are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone, in the first hands, has been rated at a million a-year; and if a calculation was made of the other manufactures of the county and its produce, by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, and other articles of trade, it is thought that the account would be more than the produce of any other county, Middlesex only excepted.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is large and populous: it is divided into forty-two hundreds, and contains no less than three cities, and thirty-one market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Bath and Wells, and has 385 parishes.

CITIES and MARKET TOWNS.

The cities are Bath, Bristol, and Wells; and the market towns are Axbridge, Bridgewater, Bruton, Castle-Carey, Chard, Crewkern, Croscomb, Dulverton, Dunster, Frome-Selwood, Glastonbury, Ilchester, Ilminster, Keynsham, Langport, Milborn-Port, Minhead, North Curry, Pensford, Petherton-South, Phillips-Norton, Shepton-Mallet, Somerton, Stowey, Taunton, Watchet, Welling-ton, Wincaunton, Wivelscumb, Winton, and Yeovil.

BATH took its name from some natural hot baths, for the medicinal virtues of which, this place has been long celebrated and much frequented. This city is

108 miles from London. It is a bishop's see, united to that of Wells, and is governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four common council men.

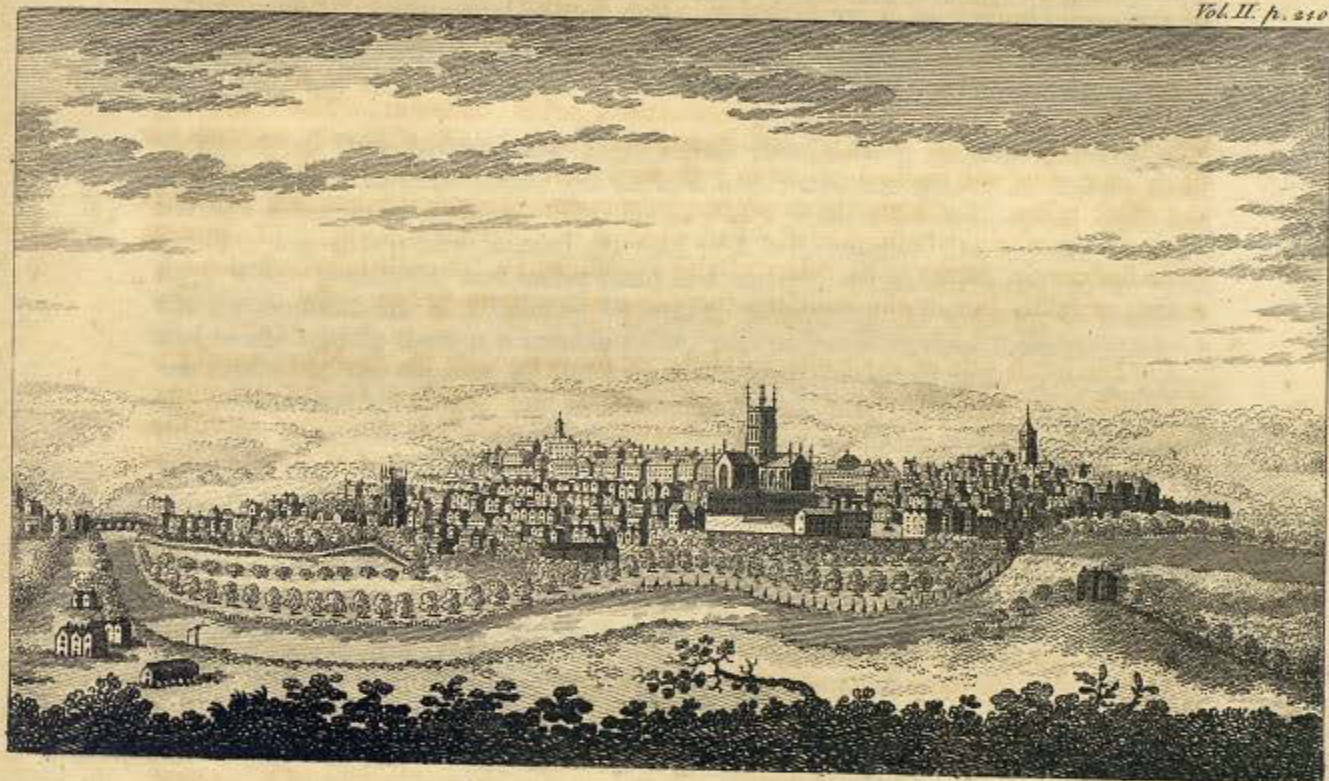
It stands in a valley, upon the north bank of the river Avon, and is incircled by hills, in the form of an amphitheatre. The city is surrounded with walls, which, though slight, and almost entire, are supposed to have been the work of the Romans, and the upper part seems to have been repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings. The small compass of ground inclosed by these walls, is in the form of a pentagon, and in the walls there were four gates and a postern, which were late y all demolished and taken away. The gates were the North Gate, which was the entrance from London; the West Gate, a handsome stone building, where some of the royal family have formerly lodged; the South Gate, which led to a bridge over the Avon; and the East Gate, which led to a ferry over the same river.

There are in this city a cathedral and three parish churches. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was begun in 1137, by Dr. Oliver King, bishop of this see, but not finished till 1612; though small, it is a noble structure, and the inside of the roof is neatly wrought: in the middle there is a handsome tower, with a ring of eight bells, and the east window is very magnificent. The parish churches are St. James's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's, in each of which there is a ring of bells, but in the building there is nothing remarkable.

On the south side of the cathedral there are some remains of an abbey, to which the church formerly belonged. The gate-house of the abbey is still standing: it has been a long time converted into lodgings, and has been honoured with the residence of king James the Second, queen Mary, consort of king William, queen Anne, and her royal consort, George prince of Denmark.

There are in this city a free school, and two charity schools; one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls, who are clothed and taught. Here is a hospital dedicated to St. John, and founded by Fitz Joceline, bishop of this see in the twelfth century, for the poor sick people who come hither for the benefit of the waters, with a handsome chapel of white free-stone. Here also is an alms-house, called Ruscot's Charity, and endowed for the maintenance of twelve men and twelve women. There are other alms-houses in this place, supported chiefly by the chamber of the city; and in July 1738, the first stone was laid of a general hospital or infirmary, which was lately finished, and is a good building, 100 feet in front, and 90 deep: it will accommodate 150 patients, and is intended for the reception of the sick and lame from all parts of the kingdom.

Here is a market place, over which is a town hall, erected on twenty-one stone pillars. The hall is a large stone building, and adorned with several paintings; and in a square near the cathedral, called Orange Square, in compliment to the late prince of Orange, there is a monumental stone, which was erected in 1735, at the expence of the late Mr. Nash of this city, many years master of the ceremonies at the publick rooms, with an inscription, importing that the prince's health was restored by drinking the waters of this place.



The South East View of Bath.

J. Ryland del. & sculp.

In this city there are five hot baths, called the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Cross Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Leper's Bath. There is also a cold bath. In each bath there is a pump, for applying the water in a stream, upon any particular part of the body, when it is required; and each is furnished with benches to sit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both sexes.

The King's Bath is sixty feet square, supplied by many hot springs that rise in the middle of it. Contiguous to this bath is a neat pump-room, where the company meet to drink the water, which is conveyed to it from the springs, as hot as it can be drank, by a marble pump. There is in this bath the figure of an ancient British king, called Bleyden the Southsayer, with an inscription, importing that he discovered the use of these springs, 300 years before the Christian æra.

The Queen's Bath is separated from the King's Bath only by a wall. It has no spring, but receives its water from the King's Bath, and is therefore less hot.

The Cross Bath had its name from a cross that formerly stood in the middle of it. It is of a triangular form, and its heat is also less than that of the King's Bath, because it has fewer springs. This bath, which is most frequented by persons of quality, was covered by James Ley, earl of Marlborough. On one side is a gallery, where gentlemen and ladies stand and converse with their friends in the bath. On the opposite side is a balcony for music, which plays all the time of bathing; and in the middle there is a marble pillar, adorned with curious sculptures, which was erected at the expence of the earl of Melfort, in compliment to king James the Second and his queen, and in memory of their meeting here. The guides of this bath say, that in a strong westerly wind a cold air blows from the springs, but when the wind is easterly, and the weather close, with a small rain, the water is so hot, as scarce to be endured, though the King's Bath and the Hot Bath are then colder than usual. It is also observed, that in hot weather a large black fly is frequently seen in the water of this bath, and is said to live under water, and to come up from the springs. This bath will fill in fifteen or sixteen hours all the year round, and is more temperate than either the King's Bath or the Hot Bath. The water is said to corrode silver.

The Hot Bath was thus called from having been formerly hotter than the rest, but it was not then so large as it is now.

The Leper's Bath is formed from the overflowings of the Cross Bath, and is allotted for the use of the poor people, supported by the charity of the place.

The Cold Bath is supplied by a fine cold spring, and was erected by contribution not many years ago.

These hot springs were fenced in by the Romans with a wall, to separate them from the common cold springs, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they also made subterranean canals to carry off the cold waters, lest they should mix with these. As this city lies in a valley, surrounded with hills, the heat of these waters, and their milky detergent quality, are ascribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters, distilling from two of those hills, one called Clarton Down, and the other Lansdown. The water from Clarton

Down is supposed to be sulphureous or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre; and the water from Lansdown is thought to be tinctured with iron ore.

These waters are grateful to the stomach, have a mineral taste, and a strong scent; they are of a bluish colour, and send up a thin vapour; they are neither diuretic nor cathartic, though if salt be added, they purge immediately. After long standing, they deposit a black mud, which is used by way of cataplasms for local pains, and proves of more service to some, than the waters themselves. This mud they also deposit on distillation. They are beneficial in disorders of the head, in cuticular diseases, in obstructions and constipations of the bowels, which they strengthen by restoring their lost tone and reviving the vital heat. They are found of great use in the scurvy and stone, and in most diseases of women and children, and are used as a last remedy in obstinate chronic diseases, which they sometimes cure.

The seasons for drinking the Bath waters are the Spring and Autumn: the Spring season begins with April and ends with June; the Autumn season begins with September and lasts till December, and some patients remain here all the winter. In the Spring this place is most frequented for health, and in the Autumn for pleasure, when at least two thirds of the company come to partake of the amusements of the place: in some seasons there have been no less than 8000 persons at Bath, besides its inhabitants. There is an officer put in by the mayor to superintend the baths, to keep order among the bathers and their guides.

Without the walls of this city there is a quadrangle of elegant stone buildings, called Queen Square, lately erected: the front extends 200 feet, and is enriched with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order. On one side of this square is a fine chapel, and in the center, an obelisk seventy feet high, with an inscription, importing, that 'it was erected by Richard Nash, Esq; in memory of honour bestowed, and in gratitude for benefits conferred on this city by the prince and princess of Wales, in 1738,' when their royal highnesses lodged in this square.

On the 10th of March 1739-40, the first stone of another new and magnificent square was laid, on the south side of the city, upon the bank of the river. The principal side of this square, according to the original plan, was to have the appearance of but one house, though it was to have been divided into several: it is 500 feet long, and the two wings are 260 feet each. In each front are 63 windows, and in each wing 31. This building, from the neighbouring hills, looks like one grand palace. It was to have been adorned with above 300 columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order; upon the corner of every side, there was to have been a tower, and in every front a center-house and pediment; but in executing this plan, it was judged proper to lay aside the ornaments. In this square is a superb ball-room, in form of an Egyptian hall, 90 feet long and 52 broad, and an assembly room of the same dimensions, with a garden and bowling-green. On the east side is a grand parade, called the North Parade, 200 yards in length, and a terrace, 500 yards in circumference, with several other walks; and a bridge of one arch, 120 feet wide, over the river Avon, on the south side of this square.

Here is also another grand parade, called the South Parade, the west side of which is now building, with a row of stately houses; and the north side of an area, 620 feet

feet in length from north to south, and 310 feet in breadth, called the Royal Forum, is now enclosed with a magnificent pile of buildings, consisting of nine houses, and forming one uniform structure, crowned with a balustrade.

In the year 1749, the number of private houses in this city was computed at 1362, many of which are inhabited by persons of fortune, but the far greater part by such as keep lodgings so convenient, that this place is thought capable of accommodating 12,000 persons at one time. The houses in general are handsome, and neatly furnished.

The stone of which the houses here are built, is, for the most part, dug out of quarries upon Clarton Down, where there are frequent horse-races. From these quarries it is brought down a steep hill to the river Avon, by means of a curious machine, invented by Mr. Allen, postmaster, and formerly mayor of this city, a gentleman long eminent for many amiable virtues. Stone is therefore purchased in this place at so small an expence, that building is cheaper here than perhaps in any other part of the kingdom. From the same quarries stone is also sent by the Avon to Bristol, London, and other places, in great abundance, for building; and of the stone of these quarries Mr. Allen has built for himself near this city, one of the most magnificent villas in England.

BRISTOL derives its present name from the ancient Saxon name *Bryhtstrop*, which signifies *a famous or celebrated place*. It is now reckoned the second city in the British dominions, for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. It is 115 miles distant from London; and was made a county of itself in the reign of Edward the Third. It first had the privilege of a mayor in the reign of Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and forty-two common-council-men. It is a bishop's see; and the tradesmen of the city are incorporated into several companies, each of which has a hall, or some large hired room, for their meetings; and by a charter of queen Elizabeth, every man that marries the daughter of a citizen of Bristol, becomes free of the city.

This city stands upon the north and south sides of the river Avon, and is therefore partly in the county of Gloucester, and partly in that of Somerset; but though the greatest part of the city now stands upon the Gloucestershire side of the river, yet before Bristol was made a county of itself, it was by the parliament rolls always reckoned to be in Somersetshire.

The north and south parts of this city are connected by a stone bridge over the Avon, consisting of four broad arches; but it is encumbered with houses, built on each side of it, which renders the passage on foot not only inconvenient but dangerous, there being no room for posts, and the pavement being made very slippery by the constant passage of carriages without wheels, called sledges; for carts are not permitted, for fear of shaking and damaging the arches of the vaults and gutters that are made under ground, for carrying the filth of the city into the river.

The streets of this city are narrow, ill-paved, and irregular; they are always dirty; and the houses are built like those in London before the fire in 1666, with the upper floors projecting beyond the lower; they are crowded close together, and

many

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

many are five or six stories high. The Gloucestershire side of the city is four miles and a half in circumference, and the Somersetshire side two miles and a half, so that the whole circumference of the city is seven miles. It is supposed to contain 13,000 houses, and 95,000 inhabitants.

This city had formerly a castle, and was enclosed with walls, which were demolished in the time of King William Rufus, yet some parts of them still remain, together with two of their gates, called Ratcliff gate and Temple gate: there are also several other gates leading into this city, the names of which are, St. Nicholas's Gate, Back-street Gate, Marsh Gate, St. Leonard's Gate, St. Giles's Gate, St. John's Gate, Needle's Gate, Pithay Gate, Froom Gate, New Gate, and Castle Gate.

Here is a cathedral and eighteen parish churches, besides seven or eight meeting-houses of protestant dissenters. The cathedral was formerly the collegiate church of a monastery dedicated to St. Augustine, and was founded in 1148, by Robert Fitz-Harding, and upon the dissolution of monasteries was erected by king Henry the Eighth into a bishop's see, with a dean, six prebendaries, and other officers: there is nothing in the building worthy of note. The other churches in this city which merit any particular mention are,

1. St. Mary Radcliff's, which is the chief parish church of this place, and stands without the walls, in the county of Somerset; it was built in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, by William Canning, an alderman of this city, and is a magnificent structure, in the Gothic stile, with a high tower; the roof is curiously vaulted with stone; and it may, perhaps, be reckoned the finest parish church in England.

2. St. Stephens' church, which stands in the heart of the city, and has a very beautiful and stately tower.

3. The church of All Saints: this has a steeple built in imitation of that of Bow church in the city of London.

4. Temple church; which is remarkable for a tower that leans to one side.

There are in this city eighteen charitable foundations called hospitals; the principal of which are the ten following.

1. Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, which, before the dissolution of monasteries, was a collegiate church, but afterwards converted to a charitable use, by T. Carre, a wealthy citizen of this place, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and to have given her name to this hospital. In 1706 it was rebuilt, and further endowed, by contribution. Here one hundred boys are taught to read and write, and otherwise fitted for land or sea service; and 8l. 8s. is given to put each boy apprentice, upon his leaving the hospital. The boys of this charity are dressed much in the same manner as those of Christ's Hospital at London.

2. Colston's Hospital, founded by Edward Colston, Esq; for one hundred boys, who are maintained and taught for seven years, when they are put out apprentices.

The

The master of this school is allowed 1000*l.* a year for the maintenance of the boys.

3. An hospital founded also by Edward Colston, in 1691, for twelve men and twelve women, with an allowance of three shillings a week each, and twenty-four sacks of coals a year. The elder brother has six shillings a week; the governor has an apartment and garden, with a handsome allowance; and here is a neat chapel, in which prayers are read twice every day.

4. An hospital founded partly by Edward Colston, and partly by the merchants of this city, for thirty poor men and women, who have each two shillings a week besides coals.

5. A school built and endowed by Edward Colston, for teaching and cloathing forty boys.

6. Foster's Hospital, for six men and eight women, each of which has an allowance of two shillings *per* week.

7. Merchant Taylors Hospital, where two men and nine women have each 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, besides a dinner and one shilling each every three months.

8. St. John's Hospital; where twelve women are allowed 2*s.* a week each, besides a sack of coals, and an additional shilling each at Christmas.

9. An hospital over against St. John's, for twelve men and twelve women, who are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* *per* week each, with washing.

10. St. Peter's Hospital; which is an infirmary opened in 1738, for the sick and distressed poor of this city.

Here is a Guild-hall, in which are held the sessions and assizes, and the mayor's and sheriffs courts; and adjoining to it is a spacious lofty room, called St. George's Chapel, in which the mayor and sheriffs are annually chosen; and here also is a large council-room, lately rebuilt, where the mayor and some of the aldermen meet every day, except Sundays, for the administration of justice.

On the 10th of March, 1741, was laid in this city the first stone of an Exchange; which was finished and opened with great pomp on the 21st of September, 1743. It is built in manner of the Royal-Exchange at London, and is about two thirds as large. The structure is all of free-stone, and is the best of its kind in Europe. It has four entrances to the square within, and above are rooms for shops. The ground upon which it stands cost the chamber of this city 20000*l.* and behind the building there is a large piece of ground laid out for the markets.

In a street called Wine-street in this city, there is a large Corn-market, built of free-stone, and a guard-room adjoining to it, with barracks for soldiers. And, in the middle of a square called College-green, there is a fine Gothic structure, called a Cross, with the effigies of several kings of England round it.

On the north side of a large square, called Queen's-square, there is a custom-house, with a key half a mile in length, said to be the most commodious in England.

This place is famous for a medicinal Hot Spring, which rises near the Avon, about a mile from the city, and is very much frequented from April to September. The water of this spring is thought to be impregnated with chalk, *lapis calcarius*, and *calaminaris*. It is lighter than other water, clear, pure, and soft, and has a gentle degree of heat. It is prescribed for internal hæmorrhages and inflammations, spitting of blood, dysentery, and immoderate fluxes of the menses, diabetes, and purulent ulcers of the viscera. It is not only drank at the pump-room, but every morning cried in the streets of the city like milk; and it retains its virtue longer than any other medicinal waters. Near the well there is a house built, with an assembly-room, and convenient lodgings.

Considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, particularly Cantaloons, are carried on in this city; and there are no less than fifteen glass-houses for the manufacture of drinking-glasses, bottles, and plate glass.

Bristol has the most considerable trade of any port in the British dominions except London. It was computed near half a century ago, that the trade of this city employed no less than two thousand sail of ships. It has a very great trade to the West-Indies, fifty West-India ships having frequently arrived here at once. It has also a considerable trade to Guinea, Holland, Hamburgh, and Norway; and a principal branch of its commerce is that with Ireland; from whence tallow, linen, woollen, and bay-yarn, are imported in vast quantities. Its trade to the Straights is also very considerable, and it has acquired the whole trade of South Wales, and the greatest part of the trade of North Wales, by the conveniency of the Severn and the Wye.

The city of WELLS derives its name from the great number of springs or wells that are in and about it; and is 127 miles from London. It was erected into an episcopal see in 905; but Johannes de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, transferred this see to Bath, and renounced the title of Wells; after which hot disputes arose between the churches of Bath and Wells, concerning the election of a bishop; but they were compromised about the year 1133, by bishop Robert; and it was settled, that whenever the see became vacant, the bishop should be elected by the canons both of Bath and Wells, but that precedence in title should be given to Bath; that he should be installed in both churches, and afterwards it was determined, that both churches should make one full chapter for the bishop.

Wells was first made a free borough in the time of king Henry the Second, and was raised into a city by queen Elizabeth, under whose charter it is governed, by a mayor, a recorder, seven masters or aldermen, sixteen gownsmen or common-council-men, and other officers.

This is a small but neat city, situated at the bottom of Mendip Hills; the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad. Here is a cathedral and one parish church; the cathedral is said to have been first built by king Ina, about the year 704: it was afterwards so effectually repaired by bishop Fitz-Joceline already mentioned,

tioned, that it was considered as a new work. The front of this Gothic structure, which has been built upwards of 500 years, is much admired for its imagery, and carved stone-work, but particularly for a window which is most curiously painted. Adjoining to the church are spacious cloisters, and a chapter-house, which is built in manner of a rotundum, supported by one pillar in the middle. There is also a close belonging to the cathedral, with very good houses, and a bishop's palace, in which is a fine chapel, built by bishop Fitz Joceline, and dedicated to St. John Baptist. The palace is one of the handsomest in the kingdom: it is fortified with walls, and a moat, and, on the south side, looks like a castle. The members of this cathedral are a bishop, dean, precentor chancellor, three archdeacons, a treasurer, a subdean, fifty-nine prebendaries, an organist, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, six choristers, and other officers.

Here is a charity school, which was erected in 1714, for teaching twenty boys, and twenty girls. An hospital was founded here by bishop Babwith, for thirty poor men and women; and another hospital was founded by bishop Still, for the maintenance of a few poor women. Mr. Bricks, a woollen-draper, built an alms-house here, for four poor men; Mr. Llewellyn built another, for poor women; Mr. Harper another, for four poor wool-combers; and Mr. Andrews another, for four poor women.

In the middle of the city is the old market-house, called the Cross; and near it there was lately erected another market-house, which is a handsome building, and is also the town-house, where the corporation meets, and where the judges hold the assizes. Here is also a town-hall, which stands over bishop Bapwith's hospital. Near the bishop's palace is a well, called St. Andrew's Well, which is reckoned one of the finest springs in the kingdom. Some bone-lace is made here; but the poor are chiefly employed in knitting stockings.

AXBRIDGE derived its name from a bridge here over the river Axe, on the north bank of which it stands, at the foot of Mendip-hills, and at the distance of 130 miles from London. This is a borough-town, governed by a mayor, a bailiff, a recorder, town clerk, and other officers. The mayor has two maces carried before him, one by a serjeant, and the other by a person appointed by the bailiff. This is a neat little town, with an alms-house well endowed.

BRIDGEWATER appears to be a corruption of *Brugge Walter*, i. e. *Walter's Borough*, a name by which this place is supposed to have been called soon after the Conquest, when it was bestowed with several other lordships in Somersetshire, by William the Conqueror on Walter de Doway, one of his commanders.

Bridgewater is 143 miles from London; it was made a free borough by king John, and a distinct county by king Henry the eighth. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two aldermen who are justices of the peace, and twenty-four common-council-men. Here is also a town-clerk, a clerk of the market, a water-bailiff, and two serjeants at mace. Out of the common-council men are annually chosen two bailiffs, who are invested with a power equal to that of sheriff, as the sheriffs of the county cannot send any process into the borough. Out of the common-council men is also chosen every year, a receiver, who collects the town rents, and makes payments.

The revenues of the corporation, which consist of the manor of the borough, the great and small tithes, and some estates in Dorsetshire, are valued at 10,000 l. a year; and its freemen are free of all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin.

This is one of the most considerable towns in the county; it is a port, situated at the distance of twelve miles from the Bristol Channel, upon the river Parret, by which ships of 200 tons may come up to its key. Here is a castle, built by William de Brivere, lord of Bridgewater, in the reign of king John; and a church with a spire, which is one of the loftiest in England. This town has also a fine meeting-house, with particular seats allotted for such of the mayors and aldermen as may happen to be dissenters; and here is a private academy for such of their youth as are intended for preachers. Near the church is a large free-school, built of free-stone, and under the school-room are lodgings for the poor of the parish. Here is a neat alms-house built by major Ingram of Westminster, who was a native of this place.

Here is a spacious town-hall, and a high cross, and under the cross is a cistern, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and thence carried to most of the streets. This town has a stone bridge over the Parret, which was begun by William de Brivere, who built the castle, and finished by Thomas Trivet the succeeding lord of the manor. The same William de Brivere also built a key here, which is called the Haven.

By its convenience for navigation this town carries on a pretty good coast trade to Bristol, Wales, and Cornwall; and upwards of twenty coal ships are constantly employed from this port. It has a foreign trade, chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. Wool is imported hither in great quantities from Ireland. The receipt of the customs here amounts to upwards of 3000 l. a year; the market is the most considerable in the county for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and cheese; and there is no part of the kingdom in which provisions are cheaper.

BRUTON derives its name from the river Bru or Bry, upon the bank of which it is situated; it is 115 miles from London, and is a well-built populous place; with a handsome church, and a good free-school, founded by king Edward the Sixth. Here is a stately alms-house, consisting of the ruins of a priory; and a market-place, over which is a spacious hall, where the quarter-sessions are sometimes held for the eastern division of the county. This town has a stone bridge over the river Bry; and carries on a good trade in serges, stockings, malt, and other commodities.

CASTLE CAREY derives its name from a castle with which the place was anciently fortified; it stands at the distance of 125 miles from London, and is only famous for a spring of purging water impregnated with alum, on account of which it is much frequented.

CHARD is 140 miles distant from London, and was made a free borough in the reign of Henry the Third; a privilege which it has since lost. The assizes were also held here formerly. It consists chiefly of four streets that terminate near a
market

market place. Here are two alms-houses, and a small woollen manufactory; and there are fulling mills in the neighbourhood.

CREWKERN is distant 133 miles from London, and has a charity school.

CROSCOMB is distant 113 miles from London, and is only remarkable for a manufacture of stockings.

DULVERTON is 169 miles from London, and is a pretty little town, with a good market.

DUNSTER is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, at the distance of 164 miles from London. It has a ruinous castle, consisting of two wings, and three towers, and a large church, with a fine tower, which was built in the reign of Henry the Seventh. This town has a manufacture of kerseys.

FROME-SELWOOD derives its name from its situation upon the bank of the river Frome, in that part of the county which was formerly called Selwoodshire.

It is 99 miles distant from London; and is governed by two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It is larger than some cities, but the streets are very irregular. Here is no more than one church, which is a handsome building, with a ring of six good bells, and a fine organ: but here are six or seven meeting-houses, for presbyterians, baptists, and quakers; two of which, one of the presbyterian meeting-houses, and one of the baptists, are built of free stone, and are perhaps as handsome and as spacious as any meeting-house in England. Not far from the church there is a free school; and here is an almshouse, or rather a workhouse, with a chapel belonging to it.

This town has also a fine stone bridge over the river Frome; and here is a very considerable manufacture of broad cloth, in which so many hands were employed about the beginning of the present century, that the annual return from London for this commodity alone, was computed at no less than 700,000 l. About forty years ago all England was supplied with wire cards for carding wool from this place; and the town has been long famous for fine beer.

GLASTONBURY is thought to have derived its name from *Glastum*, the ancient Latin name for a plant much used by dyers, called in English *Woad*, and said to grow here in great plenty.

Glastonbury stands at the distance of 120 miles from London, in a peninsula formed by the river Bry, and a small nameless stream; the peninsula is called the isle of Avalon, a name supposed to have been derived from *Avalla*, which, in the ancient British language, signifies *apples*, for the production of which this spot might formerly have been famous.

Before the dissolution of monasteries, Glastonbury was a town of great importance; for by some ruins that still remain, here appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world. Its abbat had revenues and honours

greatly above those of any other subject; he had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament; and this town, while under the protection of its abbats, was a parliamentary borough; but upon the dissolution of its abbey, it not only lost that privilege, but ceased also to be a corporation, till it was incorporated by queen Anne, who granted it a new charter, for a mayor and burgessees, by which it is now governed.

Here are two parish churches, in the structure of which there is nothing remarkable. The only manufacture carried on in the place, is that of stockings; and the chief support of it arises from the great resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey.

ILCHESTER is so called by a corruption of the Saxon name *Ivelcester*, which signifies *a castle upon the river Ivel*. It is 125 miles from London; and is a very ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, and twelve burgessees, who are lords of the manor. In the reign of Edward the Third, the assizes for the county were fixed here; but they have long since been held alternately at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. Here the knights of the shire, for representing the county in parliament, are still chosen; the county courts are here held; and here is the gaol for debtors and malefactors.

This was anciently a place of great importance, and very populous. About the time of the Conquest it not only had a castle, which is now in ruins, but was encompassed with a double wall. It has a stone bridge over the Ivel, on which are still to be seen the remains of two ancient towers. It had also several parish churches, though now there is but one; and the chief dependance of the place is upon the county gaol, for which reason it cannot be supposed a polite, a wealthy, or a comfortable residence. A place called King's-moor in the neighbourhood, is famous for horse races.

ILMISTER is 138 miles distant from London. It has a very good church, in which is a stately monument, erected to the memory of the founder of Wadham College in Oxford; and a considerable woollen manufactory.

KEYNSHAM, or Canesham, is situated at the distance of 111 miles from London, on the south bank of the Avon, and on the west bank of a small river called the Chew, which at this place discharges itself into the Avon. It is a great thoroughfare in what is called the lower road between Bath and Bristol. It is reckoned a foggy place; but has a fine large church, a charity school, a stone bridge of fifteen arches over the river Avon, and another stone bridge over the Chew: its chief trade is malting.

LANGPORT stands on the river Parret, at the distance of 129 miles from London. It is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Taunton, and other towns in the west; and formerly sent members to parliament, but it lost that privilege, and is now governed by a portreeve and a recorder. A great many lighters are constantly employed in bringing coals and other commodities to this place from Bridgewater, by the river Parret.

MILBORN-

MILBORN-PORT is 116 miles distant from London, and was a borough at the time of the Conquest. It is governed by nine capital bailiffs, who chuse annually two under bailiffs, and these under bailiffs make the returns of the members that represent it in parliament. Besides the bailiffs, there are seven commonalty stewards, who are trustees of the profits of the lands given to the poor of the town; and of these, two are chosen every year for the particular distribution of those profits, and for the custody of the common seal of the borough. Here are likewise two constables of considerable power. This town has a church, but the houses are detached one from another, and scattered in a very irregular manner.

MINHEAD is 167 miles from London, and is an ancient borough, governed by two constables, chosen yearly at a court leet held here by the lord of the manor. This town is a harbour in the Bristol Channel, and is much frequented by passengers to and from Ireland. It has a fine key, and the largest ships may enter and ride safe in the harbour. The town is well built, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland in wool, and with South Wales in coals. Here are several considerable merchants, who carry on a trade to Virginia, the West Indies, and other places; and three or four thousand barrels of herrings are here caught, cured, and shipped off annually for the Levant and other parts of the world.

NORTH CURRY stands upon the river Tone, at the distance of 136 miles from London, and is a pretty town, with good markets.

PENSFORD is 113 miles distant from London, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth.

PETHERTON-SOUTH. *Petherton* is a corruption of the original name *Pedred's town*, a name derived from its situation upon the bank of the river Pedred, now commonly called Parret; and the epithet *South*, was added to distinguish it from a town of the same name upon the bank of the river Pedred, about twelve miles north-west of this place, called North Petherton. It is distant 131 miles from London, and had anciently a palace, built by Ina, the West Saxon king, but now contains nothing worthy of note.

PHILIPS-NORTON is distant 104 miles from London, and is only remarkable for a fair of one day, which, for a wholesale trade, is reckoned as great as most in England of so short duration.

SHEPTON-MALLET is distant 111 miles from London, and is governed by a constable. It is a very large market town; the streets are narrow, and the town being situated on hills, they are also steep and very irregular. It is well watered with rivulets, and has some considerable clothiers, for whose business those rivulets are very convenient.

SOMERTON is a post town, situated on a branch of the Parret, in a very healthy place, and is governed by a bailiff, chosen by the inhabitants. It has a hall for the petty sessions, and an alms-house for eight poor persons; a free school is also lately opened for teaching Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; but the chief support of the place is the markets and fairs that are held for the cattle which are fed on a neighbouring common.

STOWEY

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

STOWEY is 146 miles distant from London, and contains nothing worthy of note.

TAUNTON is so called by a corruption of the original name *Thone town*, or *Tone town*, which it derived from its situation upon the bank of the river Thone, or Tone.

Taunton is 147 miles distant from London, and had a charter from king Charles the First, which was forfeited in the beginning of the reign of king Charles the Second, by the corporation refusing to renounce the solemn league and covenant. After this the borough remained seventeen years without a charter, at the end of which time a new one was procured for it from king Charles the Second; under which it is now governed, by a mayor,* recorder, a justice of the peace, two aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, a town clerk, two constables, two portreeves, and two serjeants at mace. Besides these magistrates, there are six gentlemen who are justices of the peace at large, and may act within the borough. The mayor and aldermen are chosen yearly out of the burgesses; and the portreeves have the benefit of the standings in the market, which they lett upon lease for 40 or 50l. a-year. The mayor's officers have no power to arrest; and there is no prison here, but a bridewell for vagrants; debtors and criminals being sent to the county gaol at Ilchester; nor have the corporation any lands, houses, or joint stock of money, so that though this is one of the most flourishing towns in the county, it is the meanest corporation.

There is something particular in the method used by some persons in this town to qualify themselves for being electors in the choice of members to represent it in parliament. It is a privilege of this place, that every pot-walloner, i. e. all who dress their own victuals, are entitled to vote. In consequence of this privilege, the inmates or lodgers, some short time before an election, have each a fire made in the street, at which they dress victuals publickly, lest their votes should be called in question.

This town is most delightfully situated, and is one of the largest and most populous boroughs in the kingdom. The streets are many of them spacious and handsome, and here are two parish churches, one of which, St. Mary Magdalen's, is a spacious edifice, with a high tower and stately pinnacles, adorned with carved work. Here are also several meeting-houses of protestant dissenters, a dissenting academy, a grammar school, well endowed, and an hospital, founded by Robert Gray, Esq; a native of this place, for six men and ten women, who have each two shillings a-week, and are accommodated with a chapel for daily prayers. Here are other alms-houses, founded by ——— Huish, for thirteen decayed tradesmen, who have each half a crown a-week, and a gown every three years, and are also provided with a chapel for prayers. Mrs. Dorothy Henley erected other alms-houses in this place, which are inhabited by twenty men and women, but have no endowment.

A castle was built here by one of the bishops of Winchester, to the prelates of which see this town and deanry belonged, even before the Conquest. This castle was a building of great extent; the castle hall, with the outward gate, and porter's lodge, are still standing; and in the hall, which is very large, the assizes for

the county are generally held. At the entrance into the court, and over against the hall, is the exchequer, where the bishop's clerk keeps his office, and a court is held every Saturday for the bishop's tenants. Here is a market house, over which is a town hall; and a fine bridge is erected here over the Tone, consisting of six arches, and kept in repair at the expence of the county.

Many thousand persons are here employed in the manufactures of serges, duroys, sagathees, shalloons, and other woollen stuffs, for the weaving of which, eleven hundred looms have at a time been employed in this place. The river Tone, by an act of parliament passed in the reign of king William the Third, was made navigable by barges from Taunton to Bridgewater.

WATCHET is an ancient little port, on the coast of the Bristol Channel, at the distance of 153 miles from London. There are about seven or eight vessels belonging to this port, which trade in coals, or serve as coasters to Bristol, where they supply the glass-houses with the ashes of sea weed, of which abundance is burnt here for that purpose. Great quantities of alabaster, which fall from the cliffs here by the wash of the sea, are also sent to that city. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood burn vast heaps of pebble stones, which are found upon the coast, into lime, for dressing their lands, but chiefly to serve as a cement for building, no cement being more durable than this in mason work that is to lie in water, where it will turn as hard as marble.

WELLINGTON is distant 151 miles from London, and has a large church, and an hospital for six poor men and as many women. Here is a manufacture of serges, druggets, and other woollen stuffs, and a considerable pottery.

WINCAUNTON is 112 miles from London, and the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire in April 1747. Here is a considerable market for corn, cheese, and cattle.

WIVELSCOMB is 153 miles from London, and has an hospital endowed by Sir John Coventry for twelve poor persons.

WRINTON is a pretty good town, situated among the Mendip Hills, at the distance of 125 miles from London. Here is a handsome church, with a high tower, adorned with four pinnacles, also a small charity school, and a considerable trade in teazles, which grow in great abundance in the neighbourhood.

YEOVIL is so called from a corruption of the original name, Ivel; a name derived from the river Ivel, upon the bank of which it is situated. It is 123 miles distant from London, and is governed by a portreeve and twelve burgesies, who hold a court of record here every three weeks, and have lands out upon leases. This is a good large town, and a great thoroughfare on the post road to Cornwall. The streets are narrow, and the houses for the most part mean, but here is a large church, with a ring of six great bells, a charity school for thirty boys, and a town hall.

The principal manufacture of this town is gloves. Here is a considerable market for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, linen, sail cloth, and some other commodities. There

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

There are many thriving tradesmen in this place, and it is thought to return as much money as any market town in the county.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Mendip Hills. The hills and rocks of this county may be considered as the principal natural curiosities in it; and of these Mendip Hills are the most remarkable, especially for lead and coal mines.

Peculiarities of these hills. It is observed that the air upon Mendip Hills is moist, cold, foggy, thick, and heavy; the soil is red and stony; snow, frost, and dews continue longer upon these hills, than on any part of the neighbouring grounds, except near the mines, where the snow soon melts. Thunder-storms, nocturnal lights, and fiery meteors, are more frequent here than any where else in this county. The trees near the lead mines have their tops burnt, their leaves and bark discoloured and scorched, and are stunted in their growth.

Lead mines. The veins of some of these mines have been known to run up into the roots of trees, which, notwithstanding, looked as well at the top as the other trees. The ore in some places runs in a vein, and in other places it is found dispersed in banks, and lying between rocks: some of it is harder, and some softer. The clearest and heaviest ore is the best; and thirty-six hundreds of such ore yield about a tun of lead.

Manner of washing and melting lead ore. When the miners have gathered a certain quantity of the ore, they beat it small, wash it in a running stream, and sift it in iron rudders. For melting it, a hearth or furnace, made of clay or fire-stone, about five feet high, is so supported upon posts of timber, that it may be moved round like a wind-mill, to prevent the inconvenience of having the smoke blown upon the workmen. On the hearth are placed some young oaken gads, which are kindled with charcoal, and blown with bellows that are worked by the feet. When the hearth is sufficiently hot, the lead ore is thrown into the fire, where being melted, it runs down into a sink that is made at the sides of the hearth, and from thence it is taken out with an iron ladle and cast in sand into forms which the miners call sows and pigs.

Effects of the smoak of lead ore. It is observed, that the fumes of the lead produce diseases which commonly prove mortal to such as are employed in melting it. The owners of cattle that feed near the places where the lead ore is washed, employ persons on purpose to keep them out of the reach of the smoak; and it is said, that no dog, cat, or fowl, or any other animal, will live long in the neighbourhood of the places where the lead ore is usually melted.

Burning of the Hill. It is a custom here with such miners as live at a distance, to leave their ore and tools all night upon the hills, either in the open air, or in some slight hut, without much apprehension of having them stolen away; and if any miner is convicted of a theft of this kind, he is condemned to a sort of punishment, which is called Burning of the Hill; and is thus performed: the criminal, with his hands and feet at liberty, is shut up in one of the little huts, erected for keeping the ore and tools, which hut being surrounded with dry furze, fern, and other such wood, is set on fire, and the man left to make his escape as he can, by breaking open his prison

prison and rushing through the fire: he is besides ever after excluded from working in the mines of Mendip Hills.

In the coal mines upon these hills, there are frequent fire damp, by which many have been killed, and others much burnt and maimed; some have been blown up at the mouth of the works, and the turnbeam, which hangs over the shaft, has been often torn off the frame by the force of the blast. Fire damp in the coal mines.

On the south side of Mendip Hills, near a place called Wokey, within a mile of the city of Wells, is a very remarkable cave, known by the name of Wokey Hole. The entrance to this cave is parallel to the horizon, at the bottom of a rock 180 feet high, and over the rock is a steep mountain, the top of which is thought to be a mile above the bottom of the rock. At the entrance into the cave there is a steep descent of 50 or 60 feet; the cave itself is about 200 feet in length, in some parts 50 or 60 feet broad, and in others not above 10 or 12, and the greatest height is about 50 feet, though in some places the roof is not above four or five feet from the bottom. There are several partial divisions of it, which the imaginations of some people have distinguished into a kitchen, a hall, a dancing room, a cellar, and other apartments; and water of a petrifying quality, being constantly dropping from the roof, and forming a variety of stony figures, fancy has improved them into resemblances of old women, dogs, bells, organs, and other things. The echo of any noise within this cavern is so strong, that a large stone, such as a man may lift up without much difficulty, being dropped on the rocky bottom of the cave, sounds with a noise as loud as the report of a cannon. Wokey Hole.

At the extremity of this cave there issues a stream of water sufficient to drive a mill; and passing with great rapidity and noise the whole length of the cavern, it bursts out through the rock, near the entrance into the valley. Here are always people ready, for a small reward, to attend strangers into this cave with lights.

Near Glastonbury there is a hill called the Torr, from a tower that formerly stood on it, which rises like a pyramid, to a great height, and serves as a landmark to seamen. The Torr.

Near Cheddar there are two rocks, called Cheddar Cliffs, and between these is a frightful chasm, the sides of which are near three hundred feet high: through this chasm is the road from Axbridge to Bristol; and from the bottom of one of the hills there issues a stream, so rapid, that it is said to drive twelve mills within a quarter of a mile of the spring. Cheddar Cliffs.

In a dreadful storm which happened in 1703, Dr. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, was, together with his lady, killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies over the room where they lay, in their palace at Wells; and in the same storm, a ship was driven on shore near Bridgewater, and left several hundred yards beyond the common high water mark. Effects of a dreadful storm.

It is remarkable, that on cleansing the hot springs at Bath, or on setting down a new pump, great quantities of hazle nuts are always found swimming upon the surface. Relicks of the universal deluge.

surface of the springs; and leaves like those of olive trees, come sometimes with the water out of the pump of the hot bath. Some writers have thought them relics of the universal deluge.

In the year 1666, many large oak trees, as black as ebony, were found buried a little way under the surface of the earth, in some moors near Yeovil.

Snake stones. In the neighbourhood of Keynsham there is a quarry, in which are found stones of a serpentine form, of all sizes, from about one foot to one inch in diameter.

Glastonbury thorn. Glastonbury was once famous for a kind of hawthorn tree, which is reckoned by botanists a species of *mespilus* or medlar. This tree was believed to have been first produced from a staff that Joseph of Arimathea, who is said to have resided in this place, stuck into the ground. The same thorn was thought miraculously to bud upon Christmas-day in the morning, flower at noon, and decay at night. It is certain that there was a tree in the abbey church-yard here, which in mild weather used to put out some blossoms about Christmas.

After the suppression of the abbey this tree was cut down; but as it is propagated by layers, several branches of it were planted in the neighbourhood, which continue in mild weather, and a warm exposure, to blossom about the same time. It has also been propagated in several other parts of England, by superstitious persons, who still believe the miracle, though contrary to the experience of every year.

Remarkable persons born in this county. Ilchester is famous for having been the birth place of the celebrated Friar Bacon, who lived in the thirteenth century, in the time of Henry the Third, and made such discoveries in experimental philosophy at the university of Oxford, that in that rude age, he acquired the character of a magician or conjurer, and as such, was, by order of pope Nicholas the Fourth, committed to prison, where he continued many years.

Winton is also famous for having been the birth-place of the celebrated Mr. John Locke.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. Somersetshire is part of the large territory which in the time of the Romans was inhabited by the Belgæ, of whom mention has been made in the account of Hampshire; and it is generally believed, that this county is the district that was in possession of a tribe of the Belgæ, which the Romans called the Cangi. It afterwards constituted part of the kingdom of the West Saxons.

Antiquities of the city of Bath. The city of Bath was famous among the Romans for its medicinal waters. It is called by Ptolemy *Υδατα Σίερα*, *i. e. hot waters*, and by Antoninus *Aquæ Solis*, *i. e. Waters of the Sun*. Upon the spot where the cathedral church now stands, a temple is said to have been formerly dedicated to Minerva, who was the tutelar deity of those springs, and from thence the ancient Britons called this city *Caer Pal-*

Palladur, i. e. *the City of the Water of Pallas*. It was afterwards called by the Saxons *Accmannercearter*, which signifies *the City of Valetudinarians*; and upon Lansdown Hill, near this city, there are still to be seen the remains of a fortification, thought to have been thrown up by the Saxons in the year 520, when they defended themselves against the victorious king Arthur.

Upon a stone in the west side of the cathedral church of this city, are engraved the following verses, which are thought to have been done in memory of Dr. Oliver King, who founded this church in 1137:

The trees goeing to cheefe a king,
Said, be to us thou, Oliver, King.

About the beginning of the last century there were dug up in Walcotfield, near this city, two stones with the following inscriptions:

1. CMVRRIVS CFARNIENSIS FOROIVLI MODESTVS MIL - LEG
II. AD P F IVLI SECVNDI A/N XXV STIP — H —

2. DIS MANIBVS MVALERIVS M R F LATINVS CEQ MLES LEG
XX. AN XX STIPEN XX H. S. E.

On the inside of the city wall, between the north and west gates, are several stones with ancient figures and inscriptions. On one of these stones is an image of Hercules holding up his left hand, and having his club in the right; and on the fragment of a stone near it, is the following inscription:

DEC. COL o NE GLEV - VIXT AN LXXX Q VT.

Upon another stone here, there is also the image of Hercules, with two snakes in his hands. It has been said, that all natural hot baths were sacred to Hercules; but as the baths of this place are certainly known to have been dedicated to Minerva, it may be concluded, that natural hot baths were dedicated both to Hercules and Minerva.

Here are several other stones with Roman figures and inscriptions; and in the year 1708, there was dug up within a mile of this place, a stone with an inscription, which is read as follows: *Julius Vitalis, Fabriciensis Legionis vicefima Valerinae victricis, stipendiorum novem, annorum viginti novem, natione Belgæ ex collegio Fabriciensium Elatus, hic situs est.*

At Bathford, north-east of the city of Bath, and upon the other side of the river Avon, in the beginning of the last century, a room was discovered under ^{Bathford.} ground, with a chequered pavement of white, blue, and red stones.

Ilchester was known to Antoninus by the name of *Ischalis*, and was certainly a place of consequence in the time of the Romans: the ruins of a double wall, ^{Antiquities of Ilchester.} which the town was inclosed, are still visible, and Roman coins of gold, silver, and brass, have frequently been dug up here.

Æstuarium
Uzella.

The mouth of the rivers Parret and Bry, is by Ptolemy called the æstuary of Uzella, from the river Ivel, the name of which is now lost after its junction with the Parret.

Roman coins.

At Wincaunton an urn was dug up not many years ago, full of Roman coins; and another urn full of the same money was also discovered at Wivelscomb.

At Lawrence Liddiard, north-west of Taunton, in the year 1666 an earthen pitcher was found with Roman coins, that weighed about eighty pounds; and such another pitcher, with much the same quantity of Roman money, was afterwards discovered at Stogumber, in the neighbourhood of Lawrence Liddiard.

Near Wokey Hole there was found, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, an oblong plate of lead, which had the following inscription: TI. CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TRIB. P. VIII. IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN.

A Roman
camp.

Not far from Somerton is a steep mountain, called Camalet Hill, said to be a mile in compass at the top, where the marks of a Roman camp are still to be seen; and several Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up.

An ancient
camp.

At Chew Magna, not far from Winton, there is a ditch, called Bow Ditch, from its circular form; it surrounds a hill which was trebly fortified, and from which there is a fine prospect of the Bristol Channel.

King Ar-
thur's tomb.

It having been recorded in the songs of the ancient British bards, that the illustrious British king Arthur was buried in the abbey church of Glastonbury, king Henry the Second ordered a search to be made there for his tomb; and about seven feet under ground a sort of tomb stone was found, with a large plate of lead fixed in it, and on the plate was the following inscription, in barbarous and Gothic letters: HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLITVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. About nine feet below this monumental stone, was found a coffin of hollowed oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of king Arthur.

Antiquities of
Athelney.

In the river Parret, near its confluence with the Tone, north-west of Langport, there is a small island, containing scarce two acres of ground, called the Isle of Athelney, a name derived from the ancient Saxon name *Ætheling*, which signifies an *Island of Nobles*. It had this name from having been the place to which king Alfred retreated with a few of his nobles to hide himself, after he had been defeated by the Danes. That king afterwards built a monastery here, the foundations of which were discovered by some labourers in the year 1674. Among other subterraneous remains of this building, were found the bases of church pillars, consisting of wrought free-stone, with coloured tiles, and other things of the same kind: and soon afterwards, near this island was found a sort of medal or picture of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inscription, importing that it was made by order of king Alfred. In Gibson's Camden there is a figure of this medal; but by an unaccountable omission, neither its size nor metal is mentioned in any description. It appears however, by its form, to have hung by a string; and it is conjectured, that the king wore it either as an amulet, or in veneration of St. Cuthbert,

Cuthbert, who is said to have appeared to him in his troubles, and assured him of the victories that he afterwards obtained over the Danes.

In the parish of Mear, near Glastonbury, there are still to be seen the remains ^{Ancient} of four camps, one of which has a double ditch, and appears to have been thrown ^{up} by the Danes.

On the top of a hill called Stantonbury, between Bath and Keynsham, are the remains of a camp, consisting of about thirty acres, with large double works.

At Stanton Drew, near Pensford, there is a monument called the Wedding, ^{An ancient} consisting of stones about six feet high, ranged in a circle about ninety feet in ^{dia-}meter. ^{monument.} The occasion of this monument is not known, but the name is derived from a fabulous tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, she and the rest of the company were changed into stones.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

The church which afterwards was the abbey church of Glastonbury, is reckoned the most ancient Christian church in Great Britain, and is said to have been founded by Joseph of Arimathea, about thirty-one years after the passion of our Saviour. The first congregation of regular monks in Britain, is also said to have been in this place, and to have been collected by St. Patrick in the year 435. This monastery was afterwards most liberally endowed by king Ina, Edmund the Elder, and other Saxon kings and nobles. It had Benedictine monks introduced into it by St. Dunstan, in the year 954. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed on the suppression with revenues valued at 3311 l. 7 s. 4 d. *per annum.*

There are still to be seen vast ruins of this magnificent monastery, consisting of large walls overgrown with ivy: the abbat's kitchen, built of stone, is still entire; and upon the top of the Torr are noble ruins of a church, which belonged to the abbat.

Here was an hospital for poor and infirm persons, founded in 1246, by Michael, abbat of Glastonbury. It was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and was under the care of the almoner of the monastery.

Richard Beere, abbat of Glastonbury, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, built an alms-house, with a chapel, on the north side of the abbey, for seven or ten poor women.

It is said in the chronicles of Glastonbury, that St. Fagan and St. Deruvian founded the see of a bishop at Congersbury, near Winton, in the year 167, and that it continued here six hundred years, at the end of which time it was removed to Wells: but according to other authorities, this place became at first remarkable for having only been the residence of a religious hermit called Cungar, who, about the year 711, founded a collegiate church here for twelve canons, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. This village is said to have derived its name from

Cungar,

Cunger, the hermit, and was given by king Edward the Confessor to the bishop of Wells.

At Bath, king Osric, about the year 676, built a nunnery, which was destroyed by the Danes. The church of this nunnery, which was dedicated to St. Peter, is said however to have been rebuilt about the year 775, by king Offa, who placed secular canons in it; but king Edgar removed them, and about the year 970, placed in their room an abbat and convent of Benedictine monks; and these continued here till the general dissolution.

John, bishop of Wells, having obtained a grant of this city and monastery from William the Conqueror, rebuilt the church of St. Peter, which he made his cathedral, and assumed the title of bishop of Bath; after which the monks were governed by a prior. The yearly revenues of this monastery were valued on the suppression at 617l. 2s. 3d.

Here is said to have been a house of sisters, dedicated to St. Catharine.

It is said that king Ina, about the year 704, founded a collegiate church at Wells, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, and removed hither the episcopal seat from Congersbury: but it is with greater certainty affirmed, that this place was erected first into a bishop's see by king Edward, in the year 909. The revenues of this bishopric were valued upon the dissolution at 1939 l. 12s. 8d. *per annum*.

Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of this city, about the beginning of the reign of king John, founded an hospital or priory here, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and valued upon the dissolution at 41l. 3s. 6d. *per annum*.

Walter de Hull, canon of Wells, before the year 1347, founded a college for thirteen chantry priests who officiated in the cathedral. This college was endowed upon the suppression with lands and other revenues, amounting to 72l. 10s. 9d. *per annum*, and was refounded by queen Elizabeth.

Ralph Erghum, bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in the year 1401, appointed by his will, a college to be built and endowed here for the fourteen chantry priests officiating in the cathedral of this city. A college was accordingly built, and endowed with revenues, which upon the dissolution amounted but to 11l. 18s. 8d. according to some, and to 120l. 1s. 4d. *per annum*, according to others.

At Frome Selwood there was a monastery, founded by St. Aldhelm, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, before the year 705. It is thought to have been destroyed by the Danes.

At Banwell, north-west of Axbridge, there was a monastery in the time of king Alfred, which is supposed to have shared the same fate.

In the Isle of Athelney, about the year 888, king Alfred founded an abbey for monks of the order of St. Benedict, dedicated to our Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and rated upon the suppression at 209l. 0s. 3d. *per annum*.

In an island formed by the rivers Ivel and Parret, south of Langport, and called Muchelney Isle, king Æthelstan, in 939, built a Benedictine abbey, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and rated upon the suppression at 447l. 4s. 11d. *per annum*.

At Bruton, about the year 1005, Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, is said to have built a religious house for monks, who were changed into Black canons by William Mohun, earl of Somerset, in the reign of king Stephen. This priory, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth, was converted into an abbey by the interest of William Gilbert, the prior. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the dissolution with revenues to the amount of 439l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

In 1291 here was an hospital, with a yearly pension of twenty shillings.

At Dunster, Sir William de Mohun, the elder, in the time of William the Conqueror, built a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. George, and annexed it as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Bath. About the time of the suppression it consisted of but three monks, whose maintenance was valued at 37l. 4s. 8d. *per annum*.

At Montacute, three miles west of Yeovil, there was a priory, said to have been first founded by king William the Conqueror; but it appears to have been more amply endowed by William earl of Moreton, who in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the First, granted it to the monks of Cluny in Normandy. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, made denizen in the eighth year of the reign of Henry the Fourth, and found upon the dissolution to be endowed with 456l. 14s. 7d. *per annum*.

At Taunton there was a priory of Black canons, erected by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, in the time of Henry the First, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and valued upon the dissolution at 286l. 8s. 10d. *per annum*.

Here was an ancient leper-house, the advowson and patronage of which was granted, about the year 1280, to the abbat and convent of Glastonbury, by Thomas Lambrizt.

In this town was a house of White Carmelite friars, founded by Walter de Meryet.

In the north-east suburb of the city of Bristol, Robert, natural son to king Henry the First, and earl of Gloucester, built a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. James, and made it a cell to the abbey of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire.

Here was a college called the Calendars, being a fraternity of the clergy and commonalty of Bristol, before the reign of king Edward the Third. This society was valued upon the suppression at 101. 18s. 8d. *per annum*.

In 1148 Robert Fitz Harding, mayor of Bristol, founded a priory of Augustines, dedicated to St. Augustine; and towards the end of the reign of king Henry the Second, changed it into an abbey, which at the dissolution had yearly revenues

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to the amount of 670l. 13s. 11d. This abbey had a church, which was then erected by king Henry the Eighth into a cathedral, by the name of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity.

On the north side of this city there was an house of ——— nuns, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and said to have been founded by Eva, the widow of Robert Fitz Harding, in the reign of king Henry the Second. It was valued upon the dissolution at 21l. 11s. 3d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital for a master and warden and several poor brethren, founded by Robert de Berkele, who died in the fourth year of king Henry the Third. It was dedicated to St. Catharine, and rated upon the suppression at 21l. 15s. 8d. *per annum*.

In the suburbs of this city, on the Gloucestershire side, there was an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Lawrence, before the eighth year of the reign of king Henry the Third.

In the north-west suburb of this city, Maurice de Gaunt, before the year 1229, founded an hospital for a chaplain and one hundred poor people. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Mark, and valued upon the suppression at 112l. 9s. 9d. *per annum*. It was granted to the mayor and citizens, and is now converted into an hospital for orphans, by the name of Queen Elizabeth's hospital.

Here was a house of Black friars, which is thought to have been founded by Sir Maurice Gaunt, about the year 1228.

A house of Grey friars was founded in this city before the year 1234; and a priory of White friars, in 1297, by king Edward the First.

Near the Temple Gate in this city stood a house of Augustine friars, which was founded by Sir Simon and Sir William Montacute, about the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Second.

In 1292 an alms-house was founded here by Simon Burton, mayor of Bristol. It is still in being, and accommodates sixteen poor people with lodgings, but has no endowment.

Here was anciently an hospital called St. Margaret's, and another hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which is now the free grammar school.

In the fourth year of king Henry the Fifth, John Barstaple, merchant of this city, founded an hospital here, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for six poor men and six women, with a priest to officiate for them. This hospital was granted by queen Elizabeth, in the twentieth year of her reign, to the mayor and corporation of Bristol, who have so carefully improved the revenues, that there are now twenty-four women and ten men in it, who have three shillings each *per week*; and the vicar of a parish church here, called St. Philip's, has eight pounds *per annum* to officiate for them.

Under

Under a hall belonging to the Tuckers company in this city, is an ancient hospital, supposed to have been founded by the Tuckers company, in which six poor persons have their dwellings, and twenty shillings *per annum* each, from the Tuckers company: and under a hall belonging to the Weavers company, is another very ancient hospital for four poor women, who have about one shilling *per week* each, from the Weavers company.

Without Temple Gate in this city is an ancient hospital, inhabited by eleven poor persons, but has no endowment.

In 1442 an hospital was founded here by William Cannings, mayor of this city, which is yet in being, and inhabited by seventeen poor persons, but has no endowment.

In St. James's Parish in this city is an hospital, said to have been founded about the year 1460, agreeable to the last will of the same William Cannings. Here thirteen poor persons are lodged.

Mention is made of an hospital in this city, dedicated to St. James, which was founded by Robert Fitz Harding, founder of the abbey.

At Cannington, a village two miles from Bridgewater, there was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Robert de Courcy, in the beginning of the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consisted of a prior and six or seven nuns, who had yearly revenues rated at 39l. 15s. 8d. upon the general dissolution.

At Stoke Caurey, north of Stowey, there is a church dedicated to St. Andrew, which, with some lands and tithes, was given to the abbey of Lolley in Normandy, in the time of king Henry the Second, upon which a prior and convent were settled in this church, and it continued a cell to that foreign monastery till the dissolution of alien priories.

At Keynsham there was an abbey of Black canons, founded by William earl of Gloucester, about the year 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter and St. Paul. It was valued upon the suppression at 419l. 14s. 3d. *per annum*.

At a village somewhere in this county, called Minching Buckland, William de Erlegh, in the reign of king Henry the Second, founded an house of regular canons, who having done several unjustifiable acts, were suppressed, and removed to other houses. But king Henry the Second, in the year 1180, granted all their lands to the Knights Hospitalers, upon condition that they should place here all the sisters of their order, which before lived in several of their preceptories. This seems to have been complied with, and this house became a priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine. It was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and endowed at the suppression with 223l. 7s. 4d. *per annum*.

At Charterhouse, in the forest of Selwood, north-east of Bruton, there is said to have been at first a nunnery; but it is more certain, that upon the Carthusian monks coming into England in 1181, here was a house of that order, and the first



in the kingdom. It was built and endowed by king Henry the Second, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. John Baptist, and all Saints, and endowed at the dissolution with yearly revenues worth 215 l. 15 s.

At Temple Comb, near Milbourn-Port, before the year 1185, there was a preceptory of Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Serlo, the son of Odo, and valued upon the suppression at 128 l. 7 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

At Cleve, a village near Bridgewater, William de Romare, youngest son or nephew of William de Romare, earl of Lincoln, before the year 1188, built a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which, not long before the dissolution, there were seventeen monks, who were endowed with 107 l. 16 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At a village called Berley, not far from Dulverton, William Say, in the reign of Henry the Second, founded a priory of Black canons, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and had eight religious about the time of the dissolution, who were endowed with 98 l. 14 s. 8 d. a-year.

At Barrow, near Bristol, there was a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edwin, and founded by — Gurnay, before the year 1200. The revenues of this house were valued upon the dissolution at 23 l. 14 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At a place somewhere in this county, called Dodelinch, there was a house of canons regular of the order of St. Victor, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas Becket; but the religious of this house were removed to Woodspring, west of Winton, on the coast of the Bristol Channel, by William de Courteney, about the year 1210. This priory was then dedicated to the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas Becket, and was valued upon the dissolution at 87 l. 2 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Barkley, near Frome Selwood, there was an hermitage or small priory, founded by William, the son of Jeffery, before the year 1211. It was of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Stephen, and valued upon the dissolution at 6 l. 5 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Bridgewater was an hospital founded by William Bruer, before the fifteenth year of the reign of king John, consisting of a prior or master and brethren, who were to maintain thirteen poor infirm persons, besides pilgrims, and to that end were endowed with revenues to the amount of 120 l. 19 s. 1 d. *per annum*. Here was a house of Grey friars, founded by William Bruer, the son of the preceding William, about the year 1230.

At Ilchester there was an hospital for poor travellers, dedicated to the Trinity, and founded by William Dacus, before the year 1220. It is thought to have been changed into a house of religious women, under the government of a prioress, in the reign of king Edward the Second; but some time before the general dissolution it dwindled into a free chapel. Here was a house of friars preachers, founded before the eleventh year of Edward the First.

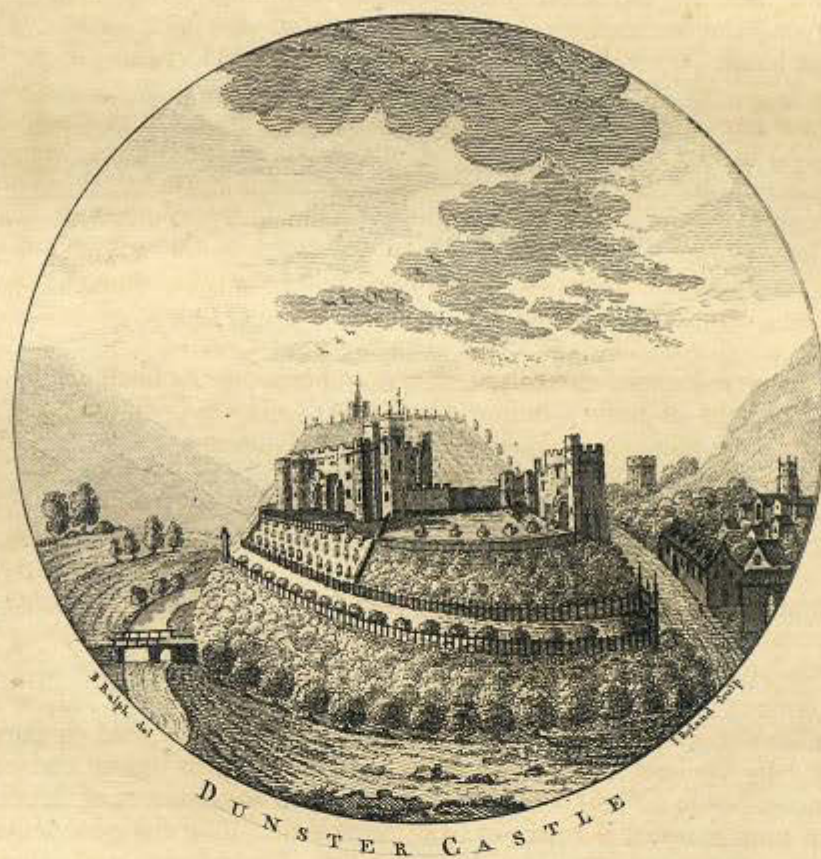
The Carthusian monks of Hethorp in Gloucestershire, were removed to Henton, about four miles south of the city of Bath, by Ela, countess of Salisbury, relict to

to William Longespe, who began a monastery for them in her park here, in the year 1227, and finished it in 1232. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. John Baptist, and All Saints, and was rated upon the suppression at 248l. 19 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Stavordale, or Staffordel, near Bruton, there was a small priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, said to have been built by Sir William Zouch. It was dedicated to St. James, and annexed in the twenty-fourth year of Henry the Eighth, to the priory of Taunton.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends eighteen members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for each of the cities of Bath, Bristol, and Wells, and two burgesses for each of the five following boroughs, Bridgewater, Ilchester, Milbourn-Port, Minhead, and Taunton.



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H h 2

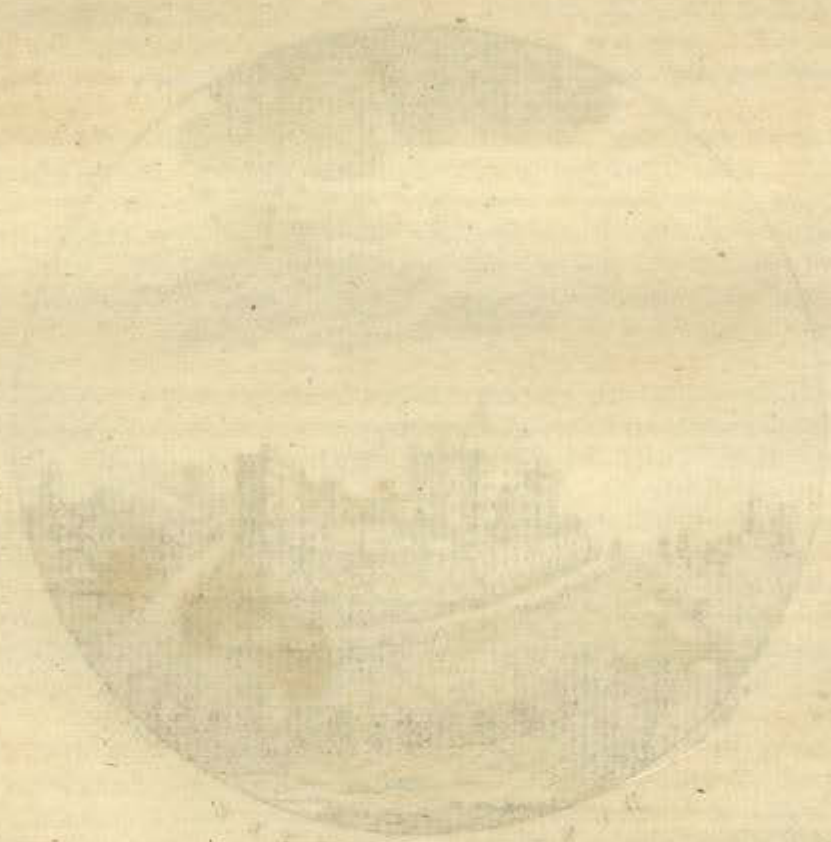
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MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF

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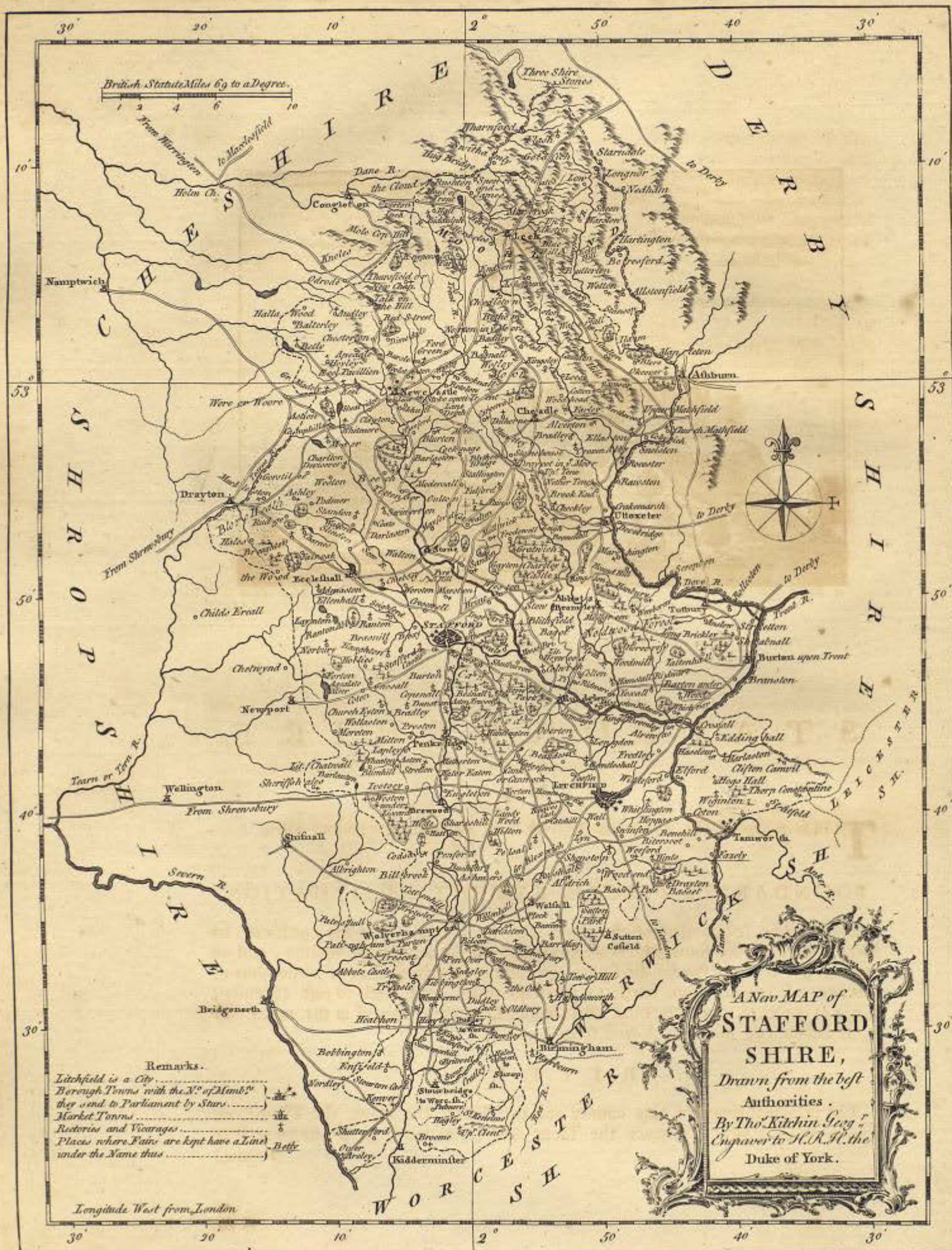


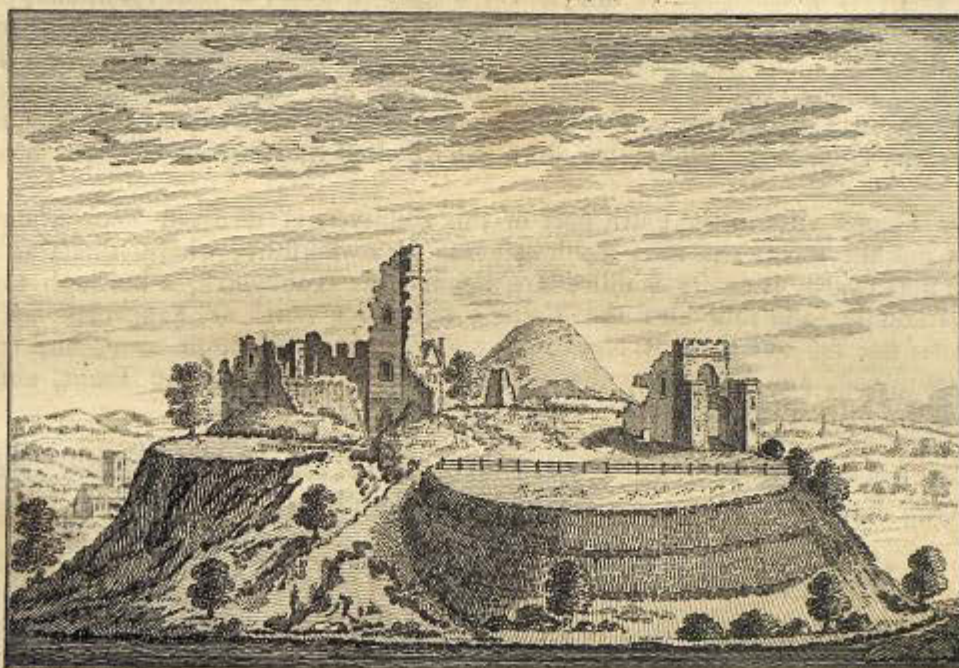
WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.



STAFFORDSHIRE
FROM A MAP BY J. K. STOKES, ESQ. 1834

Legend or scale bar text, partially illegible due to fading.





B. Ralph del.

J. Ryland sculp.

TUTBURY CASTLE

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S T A F F O R D S H I R E.

N A M E.

THE name of this county is derived from Stafford, the county town.

BOUNDARIES, FIGURE, EXTENT and SITUATION.

Staffordshire is bounded on the north-west by Cheshire; on the north-east by Derbyshire; on the south by Worcestershire; on the west by Shropshire; and on the east by Warwickshire. Its figure approaches nearly to that of a rhombus or lozenge. It extends from north to south 40 miles, from west to east 26 miles; it is 141 miles in circumference, and Stafford, which is nearly in the middle of it, is distant 135 miles north-west from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Dove, the Thame, or Tame, and the Sow. Whence the Trent derives its name is not known: it is esteemed

S T A F F O R D S H I R E.

esteemed the third river in England, and rises from two or three springs in the north-west part of this county, near Leek, a market town; it runs south-east, and dividing Staffordshire nearly into two equal parts, enters Derbyshire near Burton upon the Trent, another market town; and running north-east, through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, falls into the river Humber, north of Burton in Lincolnshire. The Dove, which rises in Derbyshire, and separates that county from Staffordshire, has been described in the account of Derbyshire.

The Thame rises in the south part of this county, not far from Wolverhampton, a market town, and runs south-east into Warwickshire, where, directing its course northward, it enters Staffordshire again near Tamworth, a borough town of this county, and falls into the Trent a few miles north of Tamworth. The Sow rises not far westward of Newcastle under Line, a borough town, and running south-east, and passing by the town of Stafford, falls into the Trent, about three miles east of Stafford.

Other less considerable rivers of this county are Walsal-Water, the Black Brook, the Penk, Eccleshall-Water, the Charnet, and the Hamps.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Staffordshire is in general pure and healthy; but in some parts it is sharp and cold, particularly in the mountainous places, north-west of a market town called Stone.

The arable and pasture land is excellent; and even the mountainous parts, by good tillage, will produce considerable crops of corn: but they are remarkable for a short and sweet grass, which makes the cattle as fine as those of Lancashire. On the banks of the Trent and the Dove, the meadows are as rich as any in England, and maintain great dairies, which supply the markets with vast quantities of butter and cheese. The rivers afford plenty of almost all sorts of fresh water fish; and the county in general abounds with provisions of all kinds.

Besides plenty of turf and peat, for firing, this county yields three sorts of coals, which are distinguished by the names of pit coal, peacock coal, and cannel coal. The pit coal is dug chiefly in the south part of the county, at Wednesbury, Dudley, and Sedgley, not far from Wolverhampton. The peacock coal, so called from its reflecting various colours, like those of a peacock's tail, is found at Henley Green, near Newcastle under Line, and is better for the forge than for the kitchen. The cannel coal, which gives a very clear and bright flame, derives its name from *cannil*, an ancient British word for *candle*. It is so hard as to bear polishing, and is used in this county for paving churches, and other public buildings: it is also manufactured into snuff boxes and other toys.

Under the surface of the ground, in several parts of this county, are found yellow and red okers, tobacco pipe-clay, potters clay, fullers earth, and a sort of brick earth, which burns blue, and is supposed to be the earth of which the Romans made their urns. Here also are found stones and minerals of various sorts; as fire-stone, for the hearths of iron furnaces and ovens, lime-stone, iron-stone, or ore, the best kind of which is called *mush*, and is found at Rushall, near Walsall,



J. Ryland del et sculp.

The South West View of Litchfield.

shall, a market town. This is the ore from which the best iron is extracted. Some of these iron-stones are as big as the crown of a man's hat, and some of them being hollow on the inside, contain about a pint of a sharp cold liquor, which is said to be very grateful to the taste, and of which the workmen are very fond. Copper stones, or ore, are dug out of Ecton Hill, near Leek; and lead ore is dug in other parts of the county. Here are also found the hæmatites or blood-stone, alabaster, divers kinds of marble, quarry stones, mill-stones, and grind-stones, of several colours.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and iron utensils, all kinds of which are made here in great perfection.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and eighteen market towns: it lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and has one hundred and fifty parishes.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Litchfield; and the market towns are Betley, Brewwood, Bromley-Abbots, Burton upon Trent, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Kinver, Leek, Newcastle under Line, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Tamworth, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Wallhall, and Wolverhampton.

LITCHFIELD, or LICHFIELD, is a corruption of *Licidfeld*, the ancient British name of this place; it signifies a *Field of Carcasses*, a great slaughter of Christians having been made here in the persecution under the emperor Dioclesian.

This city is 118 miles distant from London, and united with the city of Coventry in Warwickshire, is the see of a bishop, who is called bishop of Litchfield and Coventry: it is both a city and county incorporated by king Edward the Sixth, and governed by two bailiffs, twenty-four burgesses, a recorder, a sheriff, a steward, and other officers. The district comprehended in the county of this city, is ten or twelve miles in circumference; and the sheriff rides round it in procession on the 8th of September annually, and then feasts the corporation and neighbouring gentry.

Litchfield stands in a valley, three miles south of the Trent, and is divided by a stream, which runs into that river. The division of it on the south side of this stream is called the City, and that on the north is called the Close, from its being inclosed with a wall and a dry ditch on every side, except that next the city: both parts are connected by two bridges, but the city is by much the largest. Litchfield is by some persons thought to be the most considerable city in the north-west of England, except Chester. It is a long straggling place, but has some handsome houses; the streets are well paved, and kept clean; and this being a
great

great thoroughfare from London to the north-west counties, here are several very good inns.

This city has a cathedral and three parish churches. The cathedral, which stands in the Close, was founded in the year 1148: it suffered much in the civil wars under Charles the First, but it was so repaired soon after the restoration, that it is now one of the noblest Gothic structures in England. It extends in length, on the inside, 450 feet, of which the choir is 110, and it is 80 feet broad. There is a fine lofty steeple over the middle of the church: the front is adorned with a good portico, and over that are two corresponding spires. Above the portico are also twenty-six statues of the prophets, apostles, and kings of Judah, as big as the life. There are also several statues on the inside of this church. The choir is in great part paved with alabaster and cannel coal, in imitation of black and white marble; and behind the choir is a neat chapel. The prebendaries stalls are of excellent workmanship: they were erected at the charge of some gentlemen in the county; and each stall bears the name and arms of the donor.

In the Close are a palace for the bishop, a house for the dean, and very handsome houses for the prebendaries.

In the parish churches there is nothing remarkable; but one of them, dedicated to St. Michael, has a church-yard that contains six or seven acres of ground.

In this city there is a gaol for felons and debtors apprehended within its liberties, a free school, and a large and well endowed hospital for the relief of the poor: and in the neighbourhood of this city there are frequent horse races. Litchfield is famous for fine ale.

BETLEY is 152 miles from London, and is a small inconsiderable place.

BREWOD is 100 miles distant from London, and is a pretty little town, with a free school.

BROMLEY ABBOTS was at first called *Bromley* only, and had the additional epithet *Abbots*, from an abbey, of which it was formerly the site, to distinguish it from some other towns called *Bromley*, in this county. It is sometimes also called BROMLEY PAGET, from a lord Paget, to whom it was granted by the crown upon the dissolution of monasteries. It stands at the distance of 128 miles from London, upon the borders of Derbyshire, but contains nothing worthy of note.

BURTON UPON TRENT is distant 123 miles from London, and is famous for its bridge over the Trent, which, except the bridge of Westminster, is by some persons thought to be the finest in England. It is built of squared free-stone, is about a quarter of a mile in length, and consists of thirty-seven arches. Here was lately, if there be not still, a good manufacture of cloth; and this place is famous for fine ale.

CHEADLE is distant from London 136 miles, and has a charity school.

ECCLES-

ECCLESHAL stands at the distance of 136 miles from London. It is a pretty place, has a good charity school, and is famous for pedlars ware.

KINVER, or KINFARE, is supposed to have derived its name from some king's having made this his head quarters, or from his having stopped here upon a march. It is 109 miles from London, but has nothing worthy of notice.

LEEK is 137 miles from London, has a manufacture for buttons, and is remarkable for excellent ale.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE was first called *Newcastle*, from a castle now in ruins, built here in the reign of Henry the Third, and by way of distinction from an older castle, which stood at Cheffertown, a village in the neighbourhood. It was afterwards called *Newcastle under Line*, or *Lime*, from its situation upon the east side of a branch of the Trent, called the *Line*, or the *Lime*, and to distinguish it from Newcastle upon Tine, in the county of Northumberland.

This town is distant 149 miles from London, and was first incorporated by king Henry the First, and afterwards by queen Elizabeth and king Charles the Second. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common council men; and the corporation has a court, which holds pleas for actions under 40 l.

The streets are broad and well paved, but the buildings low, and mostly thatched. Here were formerly four churches, which are now reduced to one. The cloathing trade flourishes much in this town; but the chief manufacture is hats; and here is an incorporated company of felt-makers. Near this place there is a greater quantity of stone-ware made than in any other part in England, so that the inhabitants of Newcastle and its neighbourhood, are said to export this manufacture to the value of 20,000 l. *per annum*. There is also carried on at the same place a manufacture of earthen-ware, in imitation of china, which is neatly figured, coloured, and gilt. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle there are frequent horse races, though the place is almost surrounded with coal pits.

PENKRIDGE, or PENKRICH, derives its name from its situation upon the river Penk, over which it has a stone bridge. It is distant 121 miles from London, and has one of the greatest fairs in the world for horses, both for the saddle and draught.

RUGELEY is distant 126 miles from London, in the road from that city to Lancashire and Cheshire. It is a handsome well built town; and in its neighbourhood there is a paper mill.

STAFFORD. The derivation of this name does not appear.

In Doomsday book, which contains a survey of England in the time of William the Conqueror, this town is called a city, but it does not appear to have been incorporated before the reign of king John. It is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common council men, a town clerk, and two sergeants at mace; and by virtue of a statute of queen Elizabeth, not only the county assizes, but the quarter sessions are always to be kept here.

S T A F F O R D S H I R E.

The situation of this town is low, upon the banks of the river Sow, but the streets are well paved, and the houses generally built of stone, and covered with slate. Here was formerly a castle, built by William the Conqueror, which is now in ruins; and the town is thought to have been walled in, from some remains of walls that are still to be seen round it. Here are two handsome parish churches, a free school, and an hospital, built towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Martin Noel, a native of this town. It has a spacious market place, in which is a shire hall, and here is a good bridge over the Sow.

Stafford has a manufacture of cloth, which has greatly increased the wealth and inhabitants of the place; and it is famous, as well as some other towns in this county, for excellent ale.

STONE is said to have been so called from a heap of stones thrown up here, according to a custom of the Saxons, to perpetuate the memory of a murder committed by Wolphere, a king of Mercia, on his two sons, for embracing Christianity.

Stone is distant 140 miles from London, and stands upon the north bank of the river Trent, in the great road from London to Chester. It is well provided with good inns, has a small charity school, and a free grammar school, founded by the reverend Mr. Thomas Allen.

TAMWORTH is a name derived from the river *Tame*, upon the banks of which the town stands, and the Saxon word *Seonð*, which signifies *a yard, farm, or an island*.

This town is 107 miles distant from London, and is so equally divided by the river *Tame*, that one half of it, which stands upon the western bank of that river, is in Staffordshire, and the other half in Warwickshire; and for that reason each side chuses a representative in parliament; and the borough is by some writers placed in Staffordshire, and by others in Warwickshire. This is the oldest town in these parts, and was the royal seat of the Mercian kings; but it appears to have been first incorporated by queen Elizabeth, under whose charter it is governed, by a high steward, two bailiffs, one for each county, a recorder, a town clerk, an under steward, twenty-four principal burgeses, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The corporation have power to keep a three weeks court of record, and a court leet twice a-year; and they have a gaol and a common seal.

In the Staffordshire side of this town there is a church, which is collegiate, a grammar school, founded by queen Elizabeth, and a fine hospital, founded by Mr. Guy, the founder of the noble hospital in the Borough of Southwark, that bears his name, and has been mentioned in the account of London.

This town has a considerable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures.

TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, stands upon the Dove, at the distance of 120 miles from London. On a hill near the town, there is an old castle, which is walled round, except upon one side, where the hill is very steep, and there it is inclosed with a strong pale. This castle is a member of the duchy of Lancaster.

UTTOXETER, or UTCESTER, stands on a gentle ascent, upon the western bank of the river Dove, at the distance of 125 miles from London. It is a pretty large town; the streets are broad, clean, and well paved, but the houses in general are meanly built. Here is a spacious market place, with a cross in the center, and a good stone bridge over the Dove. The market is one of the most considerable in these parts for cattle, sheep, swine, butter, cheese, corn, and all sorts of provisions. Some of the London cheese-mongers have factors here, who, it is said, buy up cheese to the value of 500*l.* every market day. In this town and neighbourhood are many very considerable iron manufactories.

WALSHALL, or WALSALL, stands upon a hill, at the side of a river of the same name, at the distance of 113 miles from London. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor and other magistrates. The principal manufactures of this place are spurs, bridle-bits, stirrups, and buckles.

WOLVERHAMPTON was anciently called Hampton, but a priory having been built here in 996, by Wulfruna, sister to king Edgar, it was afterwards called Wulfrune's Hampton, which has been corrupted into the present name. It stands upon a high ground, at the distance of 117 miles from London, and is a populous and well built town, with streets handsomely paved. Here is a collegiate church, with a tower, in which are seven bells: the pulpit is very ancient, and of stone; and in the church-yard is an ancient stone cross. A charity school was erected here and endowed by Stephen Jennings, a native of this town, and lord mayor of London, in 1608; and here are two other charity schools, supported by subscription; one for fifty boys, who are taught and cloathed, and the other for forty girls, part of whom are also cloathed.

The chief manufacturers of this place are lock-smiths, who excel in that branch of business; and it is said, that locks have been made in this town, which sold for more than 20*l.* each.

Wolverhampton is very ill supplied with water, but the air is remarkably healthy.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

There are in this county medicinal springs of various qualities; some impregnated with bitumen, some with salts, and others with sulphur. Of the bituminous kind is a warm spring at Beresford, south-east of Leek, near the bank of the Dove, and another at Hints, near Tamworth. Of the saline kind, the strongest are the brine pits at Chartley, near Stafford, of the water of which, as good white salt is made, as any in England. Among the springs of a weaker brine, there is one in Blue Hill, near Leek, which tinges the stones and earth it touches, with a rusty colour, and which galls will turn as black as ink. Of the sulphureous sort is St. Erasmus's Well, at Ingestre, two miles north-east of Stafford, and another spring at Codrall, north-west of Wolverhampton. There are also other medicinal waters in this county, not reducible to either of these classes, which are said to have performed great cures, as Salter's Well, near Newcastle under Line, which has the reputation of curing the king's evil; Elder Well, at Blimhill, near Penkridge,

ridge, said to cure disorders of the eyes; and a well, called the Spaw, near Wolverhampton, which is reputed to have cured diseases of various kinds.

Stones of a vast size. At Wrottesley, north-west of Wolverhampton, have been found stones of a prodigious size, one of which, after being hewn, is said to have made an hundred loads; and another, after ten loads were cut off from it, required thirty yoke of oxen to draw it, and was made into a great cistern in a malt-house here, which wets thirty-seven strikes of barley at one time.

An oak plank of a vast size. In the hall of Dudley Castle, about four miles from Wolverhampton, there is a table of one intire oak plank, which was originally seventy-two feet nine inches long, and three feet broad, but was reduced to its present length of fifty-two feet, to suit the hall it stands in.

A natural phosphorus. At Bescot, not far from Litchfield, there is a ditch which affords a kind of natural phosphorus; for the mud of this ditch rubbed upon any thing in the dark, emits a faint bluish flame for near a quarter of an hour.

Extraordinary effect of pasture. At Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, there is a pasture called the Clots, in which, if any horned cattle graze for one summer, their colour, however black before, will, it is said, turn to a whitish dun.

Amazing phenomena. At Statfold, not far from Wolverhampton, there is a church with a steeple, which was repaired upwards of a century ago; and it has been affirmed by the inhabitants, that the top stone of this steeple, being thrown by one of the workmen from the pinnacle into the church-yard, broke in two pieces, and discovered a living toad in the center of it, which died soon after it was exposed to the air.

Near Newcastle under Line there is a quarry, where a stone is said to have been dug, in the middle of which, when sawed asunder, was found a human skull, with teeth in it.

Extraordinary instances of longevity. At Horborn, south of Walsall, upon the borders of Warwickshire, resided one John Sands, who died in the year 1625, at the age of 140 years; and his wife lived to be 120.

An earthquake. On the night of the 4th of November 1678, in the space of a few hours, three successive shocks of an earthquake, accompanied with a rumbling noise like distant thunder, were felt at Brewood and its neighbourhood; and the night following, another less considerable shock, attended with the like rumbling noise, was perceived about this place.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. Staffordshire is part of the country which in the time of the Romans was inhabited by the Cornavii, of whom mention has been made in the description of Cheshire. Under the Saxons this county became part of the kingdom of Mercia; and Bede, the historian, calls the inhabitants of Staffordshire *Angli Mediteranei*, or the *Midland English*, from the situation of the county, which is nearly in the middle of England.

Watling-

Watling-street and Ikenild-street, two of the four great military ways of the Roman anti-
Romans in Britain, run through this county. Watling-street crosses the river ^{quities.} ~~Tame~~
Tame out of Warwickshire into Staffordshire, at Falkesley-bridge, near Tam-
worth, and running westward, passes into Shropshire near Brewood. Ikenild-
street enters Staffordshire at Streeton, near Tutbury, and running south-west,
crosses Watling-street about a mile south of Litchfield, and passes into Warwick-
shire at Handsworth, near Birmingham, a market town of that county. Upon
these two ancient roads have been discovered, in this county, considerable remains
of Roman antiquities.

Upon Watling-street, near the place where that road is intersected by Ikenild-
street, there is a small village called Wall, from the remains of some walls which
inclose about two acres of ground, known by the name of Castle Crofts; here
have been found Roman coins and two ancient pavements of Roman bricks.
The inhabitants have a tradition that here was a city, which was destroyed before
the Norman conquest; and it is generally believed, that the city at this place was
that called Etocetum by Antoninus.

At a village called Chesterfield, not half a mile from Wall, several Roman coins
and other remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up; and it is supposed
that this also was a Roman station.

Penkridge, in the opinion of Mr. Camden, is the Pennocrucium of Antoninus;
but this town lying a mile or two north of the military way, and there being
scarce any other grounds for this conjecture but the similitude of names, Dr.
Plot, who wrote the natural history of Staffordshire, places the Pennocrucium at
Streeton, upon Ikenild-street, near Tutbury.

Upon Ashwood Heath, near King's Swinford, north-east of Kinver, there is a
large intrenchment, which is supposed to have been Roman; and at Barrow-hill,
in this neighbourhood, are two uniform Roman tumuli, or barrows, consisting
of solid rock, which Dr. Plot supposes to have been petrified by subterraneous
heat.

At Wiggington, north of Tamworth, are several Roman tumuli, called here
lows, some of which having been dug up, discovered ashes, charcoal, and pieces
of burnt bones.

At Fetherstone, near Brewood, was found a brass head of the bolt of that mi-
litary engine of the ancients, called the catapulta; another was found at Bush-
bury, in the same neighbourhood, and two others in other parts of the county.

At Wrotesley are the ruins of an old city, supposed to have been British or ^{British and} ~~Danish~~
Danish, which appears to have been three or four miles in circumference. ^{Danish anti-} ~~quities.~~

At Kinver is an ancient fortification of an oblong form, the longest side being
about 300 yards: and in a piece of pasture ground near this town, there is a
large stone, six feet high, and twelve feet in circumference, which the inhabitants
of the neighbourhood call Battle Stone, or Bolt Stone. In the top of this stone
are two notches, which form the resemblance of three heads. Some persons sup-
pose

pose the stone to have been a British deity, and others are of opinion that it was put up by the ancient Britons as a memorial of a battle fought in this place.

At Abbots Castle, north-west of Kinver, upon the borders of Shropshire, there is an ancient fortification, which stands on a high promontory, and is supposed to have been British. It has a steep ridge for half a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, over which the tents are supposed to have been pitched.

At Beaufort Park, about five miles from Litchfield, there is a large fortification, which is supposed to have been cast up by Canutus the Dane.

In a place called Berry Bank, at Darlestone, about a mile south-west of Walsall, are the ruins of a large castle, which, according to tradition, was the seat of Wolphere, the Mercian king, who murdered his two sons for embracing Christianity.

At Alton, about three miles from Cheadle, are the ruins of another castle, which was built before the time of William the Conqueror, and about the year 1173, the twenty-second of Henry the Second, was in possession of Bertram de Verdun.

At Checkley, north-west of Uttoxeter, there is a church, and in the churchyard three tall stones, each in form of a pyramid, and engraved with a variety of figures. The inhabitants of this place have a tradition, that there was an engagement in Naked Field, in the neighbourhood, between two armies, one armed and the other unarmed; that in one of the armies three bishops were killed, and that in memory of the bishops, these stones were erected. They are supposed to be Danish monuments.

At Tamworth are to be seen the remains of a large trench, called King's Ditch, in which spear heads, and bones both of men and horses have been dug up.

Dudley Castle is said to have been built by Dudo, or Dodo, a Saxon, about the year 700. It is now ruinous, stands upon a high mountain, and has a lofty tower, from whence there is a prospect into five English counties, and part of Wales.

At Pattingham, west of Wolverhampton, there was found in the year 1700, a large torquis or chain of fine gold, for the arm or neck. It was two feet in length, and three pounds two ounces in weight; the links were curiously wreathed, and so very flexible, that it would fit several sizes. The torquis was worn as well by the ancient Britons as by the Romans.

Ancient customs.

The old custom of Borough English, which has been often mentioned in this work, still subsists in the town of Stafford.

There is an ancient custom at Walsall of distributing on the eve of Epiphany, a present of one penny, to all persons then residing in the town, whether strangers or inhabitants.

E C C L E.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Litchfield, Oswy, king of Mercia, is said to have built a cathedral church in the year 656, or 657; and about the year 789, king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it an archiepiscopal see; but about ten years afterwards, Litchfield lost this honour, and its church and diocese were again subjected to the metropolitical see of Canterbury. In the year 1075, this see was translated to Chester, and from thence, in 1102, to Coventry; but in a short time afterwards the bishops settled here again, and Roger de Clinton, about the year 1140, not only founded a new cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chadd, but also restored and augmented the chapter; and to this cathedral now belongs a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, twenty-seven prebendaries, five priest vicars, seven lay clerks, or singing men, eight choristers, and other officers and servants. The revenues of this bishopric were valued upon the dissolution at 795*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *per annum.*

About the year 1229, Alexander, bishop of Litchfield, founded a house of Grey friars in the south part of this city.

The sub-chantor, sacrist, vicars, and clerks of the cathedral of this city, seem to have been collegiate since about the year 1240. Their revenues were valued upon the dissolution at 202*l.* 1*s.* *per annum.* The choristers of this church had also distinct estates appropriated to them, which were valued on the suppression at 39*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* *per annum.*

In the south part of this city there was a college, priory, or hospital, dedicated to St. John, in which was a master and fellows, who, upon the suppression, were endowed with yearly revenues valued at 46*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The founder of this hospital is not known, but it is still in being.

At Stone, Wolphere, the first Christian king of Mercia, founded a college of secular canons about the year 670, dedicated to his two sons, Wolfadus and Rufinus, whom he had murdered at this place before his conversion. These secular canons were afterwards changed into regular canons, who were endowed upon the suppression with 129*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* *per annum.*

At Handbury, on the east side of Bromley Abbots, there was a nunnery, founded about the year 680, by Ethelred, king of Mercia, but destroyed by the Danes.

At Trentham, about three miles from Newcastle under Line, there was a nunnery, founded by the same king Ethelred, before the year 683. In the reign of king Henry the First, this house was refounded by Randal, earl of Chester, for canons of the order of St. Augustine. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and had about the time of the suppression seven religious, who were endowed with 121*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* *per annum.*

At Tamworth there was a convent of religious, before the end of the tenth century, concerning which no particulars are known.

Here

Here also was an hospital, dedicated to St. James, which was rated upon the dissolution at 3l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

At Wolverhampton there was an ancient priory of religious persons, built or amply endowed by Wulfruna, already mentioned, in 996. It was in the possession of secular canons at the conquest, and the church of it is now the collegiate church of this place.

Here was an hospital of one priest and six poor men, founded in 1394, by Clement Luson and William Waterfall, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At Burton upon Trent, Wulfric Spot, in 1004, built and endowed an abbey for Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Modwen, and valued upon the dissolution at 267l. 14s. 3d. *per annum*. In 1541 king Henry the Eighth founded on the site of this abbey, a church and college, for a dean and canons, dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary; but this college was dissolved before the thirty-first of January 1545.

At Lapley, south-west of Penkridge, there was an alien priory of Black monks from the abbey of St. Remigius, at Rheims, to which it was given in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Algar, earl of Chester.

At Tettenhall there was a collegiate church, and one of the king's free chapels, founded before the conquest, dedicated to St. Michael, and valued upon the dissolution at 21l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

At Tutbury there was a Benedictine priory, founded by Henry de Ferrers, about the year 1080, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter Super Divam, in Normandy, but was made denizen, and continued till the surrender of monasteries, when it was rated at 244l. 16s. 8d. *per annum*.

At Blithbury, near Rugeley, was a small monastery, founded about the beginning of the reign of king Stephen, by Hugh Malveyfin. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and consisted of nuns of the order of St. Benedict.

At Penkridge there was a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and given to the bishop and churches of Coventry and Litchfield, before the reign of king Stephen. The advowson of the church and the manor were granted by one Hugh Huose, to the archbishop of Dublin in Ireland. That bishop at length became always dean of this church, and had the collation of all the prebendaries, who were thirteen in number about the time of the dissolution, and had revenues valued at 106l. 15s. 1d. *per annum*.

At Stafford there is a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was a very ancient free chapel royal, and given by king Stephen to the bishop and chapters of Litchfield and Coventry. It consisted upon the dissolution of a dean and thirteen prebendaries. The deanery was valued at 35l. 13s. 10d. but all the prebendaries at no more than 38l. *per annum*.

Here

Here was a priory of Black canons, founded about the year 1180, by Richard Peche, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. About the time of the dissolution there were in this house seven religious, who had yearly revenues computed to be worth 198 l. 0 s. 9 d.

In the north part of this town there was a house of Franciscan friars before the year 1282, the tenth of Edward the First, valued upon the dissolution at 35 l. 13 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

In the castle formerly here, was a free chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Ralph, lord Stafford, about the year 1344, gave to the Friars Heremites, of the order of St. Austin, a piece of ground in the south suburb of this town, called Forbridge, upon which were founded a church, dormitory, refectory, and other necessary buildings.

Near the convent of the Friars Heremites in this town, there was a free chapel or hospital, dedicated to St. John, which had a master and several poor brethren, and was valued upon the dissolution at 10 l. *per annum*.

There was also in this town an hospital or free chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was valued upon the dissolution at 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Gnostall, south-west of Stafford, there is a church, which had peculiar privileges and customs belonging to it, as far back as the time of Henry the First. This church was given by king Stephen to the cathedral of Litchfield; but afterwards it became a royal free chapel, and was enjoyed by secular canons at the dissolution, when it was computed to be worth 47 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Radmore, north-west of Litchfield, there was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by the empress Maud, about the year 1140, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but this being found an inconvenient place, the monks were removed to Stonley, near the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire.

At Farwell, north-west of Litchfield, Roger, bishop of Chester, about the year 1140, founded a religious house, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at first called an abbey, and possessed by regular canons or heremites, but afterwards by Benedictine nuns, and became a small priory, which was suppressed by Thomas Wolsey, bishop of York.

At Canwell, south-west of Tamworth, Geva, daughter of Hugh earl of Chester, and widow of Jeffrey Riddell, about the year 1142, founded a priory for Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to St. Mary, St. Giles, and All Saints. It went to decay; and being a poor cell for one monk, was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

At Rocester, north-east of Uttoxeter, Richard Bacoun, about the year 1146, built an abbey for Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. About the time

of the dissolution it had nine religious, who had yearly revenues to the value of 100 l. 2 s. 10 d.

At Colwich, near Rugeley, there was an hermitage, which before the year 1148, was given by Nicholas de Grefelei Fitz Nigell, to the priory of Kenelworth, near the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire, upon which here was placed a small convent of Black canons.

At Dudley Castle, Gervase Painell, lord of this manor, in obedience to his father Ralph's will, founded a monastery before the year 1161, and filled it with Cluniac monks from Wenlock, in Shropshire, to which this house was accounted a cell. It was dedicated to St. James, and valued upon the dissolution at 36 l. 3 s. *per annum*.

At a place in this county anciently called Chotes, Betram de Verdun, in 1176, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks; but in three years afterwards the religious of this place were removed to Crocksdon, north-west of Uttoxeter. This monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the suppression had an abbat and twelve monks, whose yearly revenues were rated at 90 l. 5 s. 11 d.

At Sandwell, south of Walsall, William, son of Guy de Offney, about the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First, and the year 1190, founded a small priory of Benedictine monks. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when its revenues were rated at 38 l. 8 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At a place in this county formerly called De Sartis, William, the son of Noel, in the time of king Henry the Second, built and endowed a priory of Black canons, subordinate to the abbey of Haghmon in Shropshire. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 102 l. 11 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Brewood there was a small Benedictine nunnery in the time of king Richard the First, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 11 l. 1 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Dieu le Cres, near Leek, there was a Cistercian abbey, founded by Randal the third earl of Chester, in 1214. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and endowed at the dissolution with yearly revenues, which amounted to 227 l. 5 s.

At Hilton, near Brewood, Henry de Audley, in 1223, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was valued upon the dissolution at 89 l. 10 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

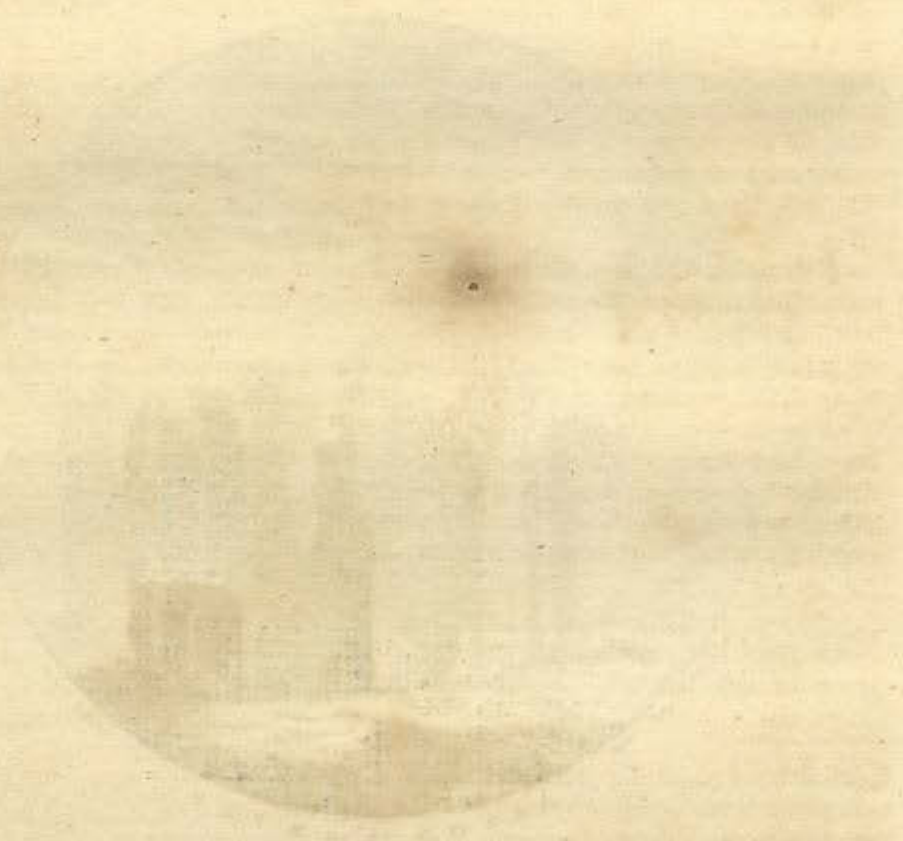
At Newcastle under Line there was a house of Black friars.

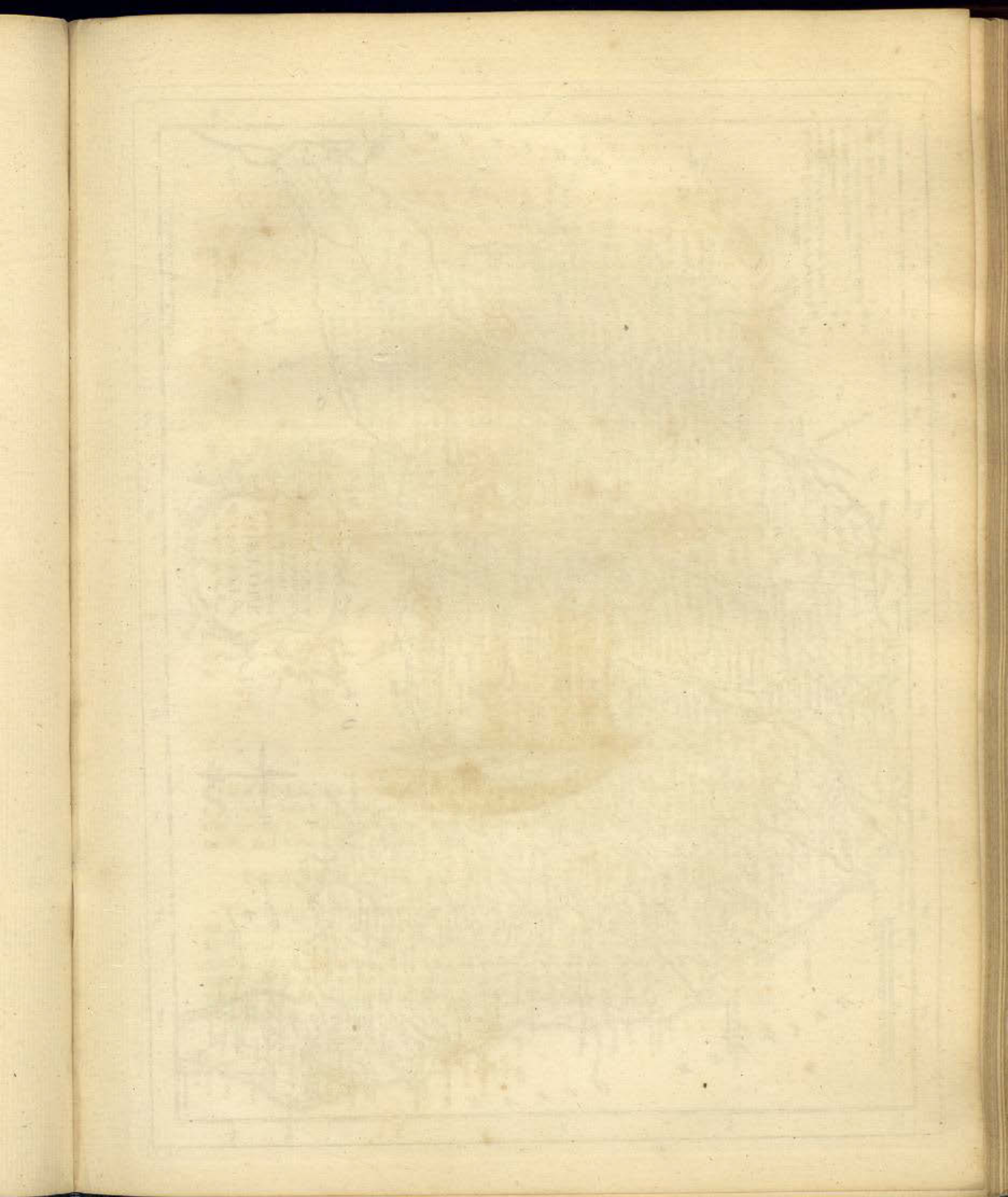
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends ten members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Litchfield, and two representatives for each of the following boroughs; Stafford, Tamworth, and Newcastle under Line.

*P. 246*

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MEMBERS OF THE
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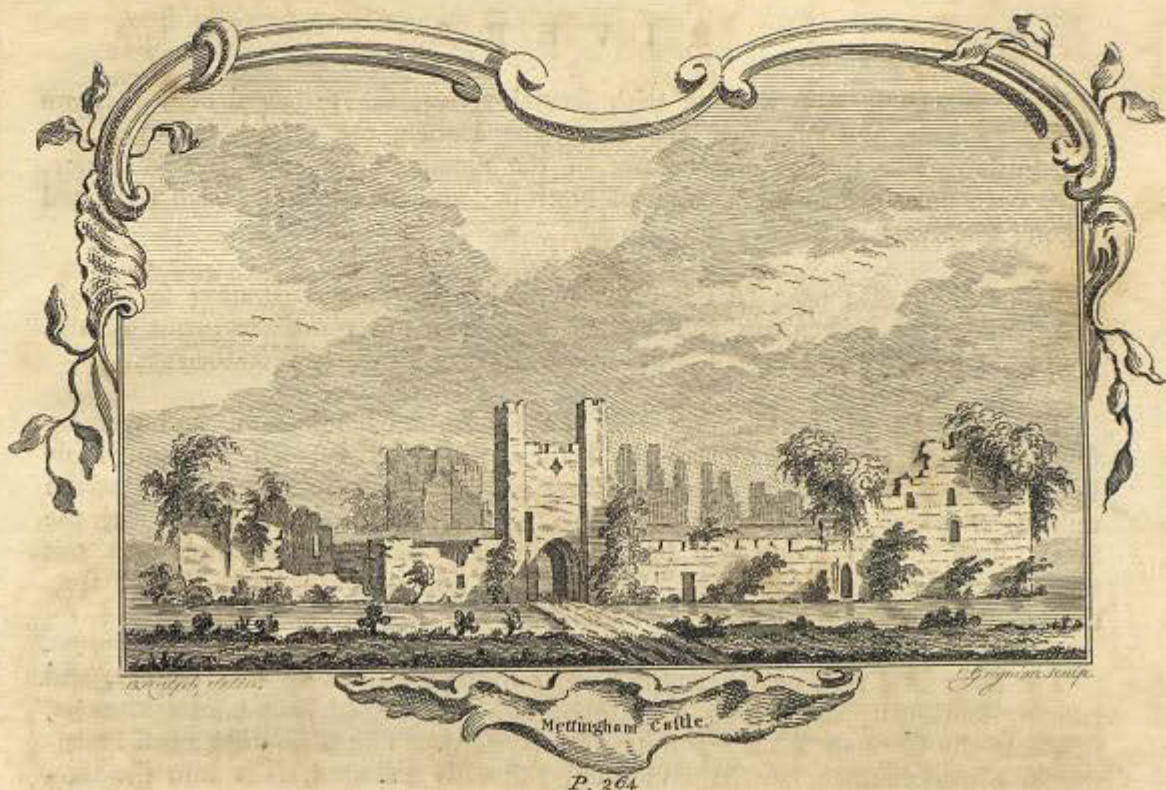


Longitude East from London

**A New Map of
the COUNTY of
SUFFOLK**
Drawn from the best
Authorities:
By *Wm. Kitchin, Esq.*
Proprietor to H. M. the
Duke of York.



Remarks.
Borough Towns with the 3^d of Nov. 1753.
Places where fairs are kept have a *f*.
Marked Towns.
Rivers and Tides.
Places where fairs are kept have a *f*.
under the Name this.
Water Mills.



S U F F O L K

N A M E.

SUFFOLK is a corruption or contraction of the ancient Saxon name *Suð-polc*, which signifies a *Southern People*, and was applied to the inhabitants of this county to distinguish them from those who inhabited the next county to the north, and were called *Northfolk*.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

This county is bounded by the German Ocean on the east; by Cambridgeshire on the west; by the river Stour, which separates it from Essex, on the south; and by the rivers Ouse the Less, and Waveney, which part it from Norfolk, on the north. It extends in length, from east to west, 48 miles, from north to south 24 miles, and is 156 miles in circumference: Stow-market, a considerable market town, stands in the center of the county, at the distance of 73 miles north-east from London.

R I V E R S.

R I V E R S.

This county is well watered with several rivers, the principal of which are Ouse the Lef, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwel, the Ald, and the Blith. The springs and courses of the Smaller Ouse, and the Waveney, have been described in the account of Norfolk; and the Stour has been reckoned among the rivers of Essex.

The Deben rises near Mendlesham, a market town, and running south-east, and passing by Debenham and Woodbridge, two other market towns of this county, falls into the German Sea eleven miles south-east of Woodbridge.

The river Orwel, or Gipping, rises not far from Mendlesham, and running south-east, and almost parallel to the Deben, passes by Ipswich, a considerable borough town, to which it is navigable by great ships, and at the distance of ten miles from which, it discharges itself into the German Ocean, together with the Stour, both rivers forming one large mouth or æstuary. The Orwel does not flow much higher than Ipswich, but there the tide generally rises twelve feet, though at low water the harbour is almost dry.

The river Ald rises near Framlingham, a borough town of this county, and running south-east, and passing by Aldborough and Orford, two borough towns, falls into the German Sea a few miles from Orford. The Blith rises near Halefworth, a market town, and running almost directly eastward, falls into the German Sea at Southwold, another market town.

Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Ore, the Berdon, and the Bourn or Lark.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of this county is pure, pleasant, and healthy, even near the sea shore, because the beach being generally sandy and shelly, shoots off the sea, and prevents flagnating water and stinking mud.

The soil of the county of Suffolk is different in different parts of it: the eastern parts bordering on the sea, are sandy, and full of heaths, but yield abundance of rye, peas, and hemp, and feed vast flocks of sheep. The middle part of the county, which is called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, consists chiefly of a rich deep clay and marle, and produces wood, and good pasture that feeds great numbers of cattle; the parts bordering on Essex and Cambridge, likewise afford excellent pasture, and abound with corn, all except a small tract towards Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, which is for the most part a green heath. It is said that the feeding cattle and sheep on turneps, was first practised in Suffolk.

The milk of this county is reckoned the best in England; and it has been long observed, that the Suffolk cheese is greatly impoverished to enrich the Suffolk butter.

butter. It is however found, that the cheese of this county is very proper for long voyages, being preserved by its dryness; but the butter that is made here in great quantities, and sent to all parts in England, is not to be equalled in any part of the kingdom.

It is observed that more turkeys are bred in this county, and that part of Norfolk which borders upon it, than in all the rest of England, London and the counties round it being chiefly supplied with turkeys from hence.

Fuel is very plenty in this county; High Suffolk affording wood in great abundance, and Low Suffolk, or that part of the county which runs along the sea side, being constantly supplied with coals from Newcastle.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloths.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The most general division of this county is into two parts; the first, called the Franchise, or liberty of St. Edmund, comprehends the western part of the county; and the second, called the Geldable Land, contains the eastern part; and each part furnishes a distinct grand jury at the county assizes. There are two other general divisions of this county into High Suffolk and Low Suffolk; and it is further divided into twenty-two hundreds. It has no city, but contains twenty-eight market towns: it lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Norwich, and has 575 parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Aldborough, Beckles, Bildeston, Buddefdale, Bungay, Bury St. Edmund's, Clare, Debenham, Dunwich, Eye, Framlingham, Hadley, Haleworth, Haveril, Ipswich, Ixworth, Lavenham, Lestoff, Mendlesham, Mildenhall, Needham, Neyland, Orford, Saxmundham, Southwold, Stow-market, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.

ALDBOROUGH is generally supposed to have taken its name from the river Ald, upon the bank of which it stands, though some think that *Aldbrough* is a corruption of *Oldborough*.

This town is distant 88 miles from London, and is an ancient corporation, governed by two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four inferior members. It is pleasantly situated in a peninsula, called Slaughden Valley, formed by the river on the west side, and the sea on the east and south. It consists chiefly of two streets near a mile long, running parallel to each other, the sea having lately swallowed up a third street, that was parallel to the other two: the streets are clean, but the buildings in general very mean. Here is however a handsome church upon a hill, on the west side of the town, and a good key on the river Ald, with ware-houses: the harbour is defended by some pieces of cannon; and a good

good trade is carried on in fish, particularly sprats, soles, and lobsters. From this town there is a great export of corn, and a trade to Newcastle upon Tyne for coals.

BECKLES stands on the river Waveney, at the distance of 107 miles from London. It is a large populous town, and the streets are well paved, but the buildings are mean, and many of them thatched. Here is a good church, and two free schools, well endowed; one of which is a grammar school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel College in Cambridge, appropriated by Sir James Leman, knight, in the reign of king James the First. A common belongs to this town of no less than one thousand acres.

BILDESTON, or BILSTON, is 63 miles distant from London: the streets are dirty, and the buildings mean; but here is a good church, and a large woollen manufactory.

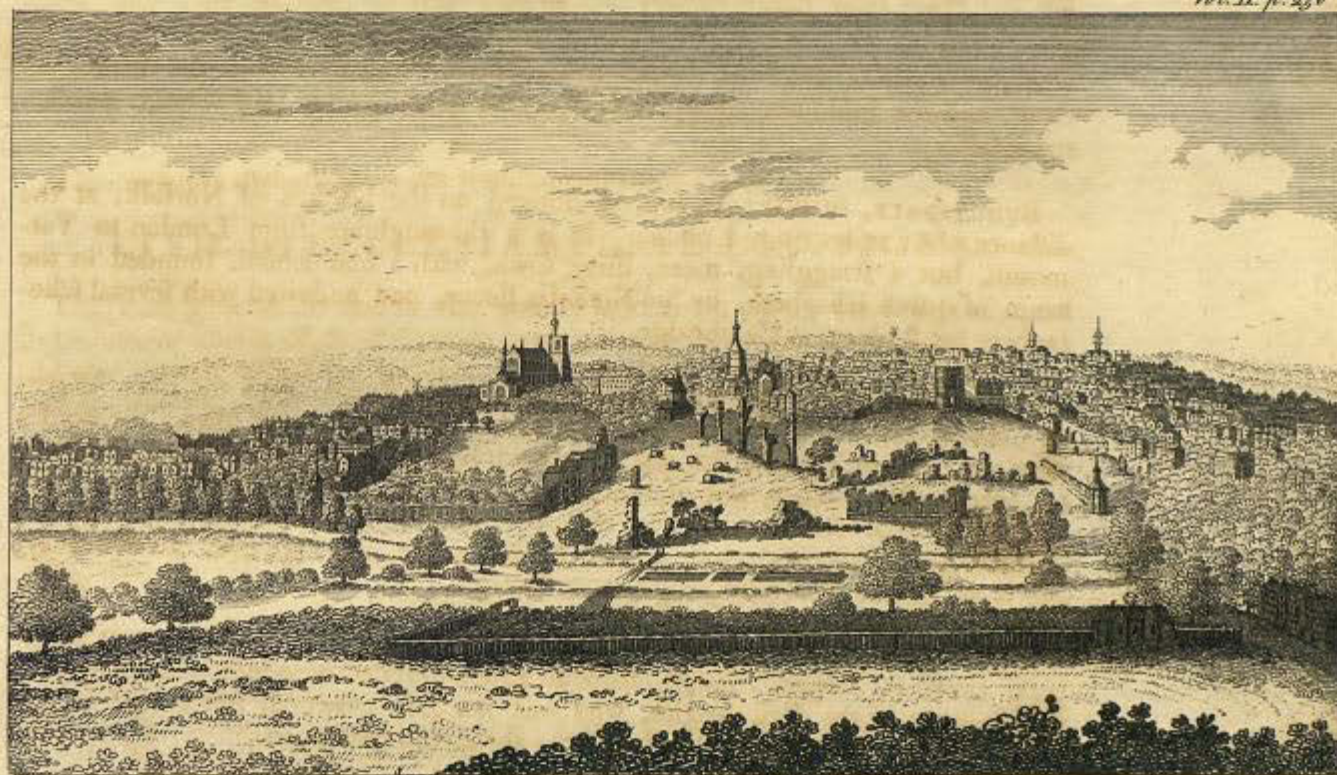
BUDDSDALE, or BOTTESDALE, is situated on the borders of Norfolk, at the distance of 81 miles from London. It is a thoroughfare from London to Yarmouth, but a straggling, mean, dirty town, with a free school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and endowed with several scholarships for students at Cambridge.

BUNGAY is distant from London 101 miles, and stands upon the river Waveney, by which it is almost surrounded. It is a large handsome town; the houses in general are well built, but the streets are for the most part unpaved. Here are two parish churches, one of which is a good structure, with a beautiful steeple, and a grammar school, endowed with ten scholarships for Emanuel College in Cambridge. This town has a good market place, a bridge over the Waveney, and is much frequented by people from Norfolk.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, ST. EDMUND'S BURY, and commonly BURY, was originally called *St. Edmund's Burgh*, from an abbey founded here in honour of St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was not only crowned, but buried in this place, after being martyred by the Danes about the year 1012.

This town is 75 miles distant from London, and its abbey was reckoned one of the largest and richest in the world. Before the dissolution of monasteries here were five hospitals, one college, and above forty churches and chapels, most of them well endowed. Here was a mint in the reigns of king Edward the First and Second, and in that of king John; and this town has been famous for several parliaments or conventions of the states. In the reign of king Edward the Sixth here were 3000 householders, but the town was first incorporated by king James the First, and is governed by an alderman, a recorder, a town clerk, a coroner, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four common council men, with other officers; and the county assizes and quarter sessions are usually kept here.

St. Edmund's Bury stands upon the west side of the river Bourn or Lark, which, by an act of parliament in 1701, was made navigable from Lynn in Norfolk, to Farnham, about a mile distant from this place. It is so beautifully situated, has so good an air, and so fine a prospect, that it is called the Montpellier of England.



J. Ryland del. et sculp.

The East View of St. Edmunds Bury.

This town, with its suburbs, extends in length, from north to south, one mile and a half, in breadth, a mile and a quarter, and is three miles in circumference. It is walled in, and has five gates; one of which, the Abbey Gate, is still a fine monument of that superb building. It is divided into five wards, and contains thirty-four streets, which are all straight, spacious, well paved, and generally cut one another at right angles.

Here are two good parish churches in the same church-yard; one dedicated to St. Mary, and the other to St. James. St. Mary's church was first built in the year 1005, and rebuilt in 1430. St. James's was begun in 1500, but not quite finished till the reformation. Both these churches are remarkable for their just symmetry, beautiful large windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs. This town has a grammar school, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and three charity schools, one for forty boys, and the other two for fifty girls.

Here is a guildhall, a woolhall, a shire-house, an assembly room, and an hospital, or workhouse, for thirty boys and girls, which was a synagogue of the Jews, till they were expelled the kingdom in 1179.

This place is much frequented by the nobility and gentry of the county, and has three fairs, one of which is the greatest perhaps in all England: it begins on St. Matthew's Day, and lasts a fortnight, during which time all manner of public diversions are exhibited. In the middle of the market place is a fine cross, with a lanthorn and clock. Spinning is almost the only manufacture in this town.

CLARE stands upon the river Stour, at the distance of 61 miles from London, and is a little, poor, dirty town, with a fine large church, and a manufacture of fays.

DEBENHAM takes its name from the river Deben, which runs by it. The town stands upon a rising ground, which keeps it clean; it has a good church, but the houses in general are meanly built. Here is a charity school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, who by his will provided that some of the poor of this place should be employed at a work-house in Framlingham, and that some of the poor children should be sent to a free school in the same town, in order to be fitted for apprenticeships, and left ten pounds to be given with each to a master. Here is a good market place, but the town is not much frequented, the roads to it being extremely bad.

DUNWICH is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, at the distance of 95 miles from London, and is the oldest town in the county, having been an episcopal see in the year 630. It has sent members to parliament ever since the first establishment of that part of the English constitution, in the reign of Edward the First, and was made a free borough by king John, to whom the burgeses gave three hundred marks of silver, besides ten falcons and five gerfalcons for his charter; and they moreover gave him 200 merks and 500 eels for the grant of wrecks. This borough is governed by two bailiffs, and was formerly fortified. Here are said to have been fifty-two churches and monasteries, but all the churches have been swallowed up by the sea, except one, dedicated to All Saints. This now is a poor place, consisting only of a few wretched cottages, but it has a charity

school, and an hospital for a master and five poor persons. Sprats are cured here in the same manner as herrings at Yarmouth in Norfolk.

EYE is 92 miles distant from London, and is almost surrounded by a brook, in the road from Ipswich to Norwich. It was incorporated by king John, and is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, a town clerk, ten principal burgeses, and twenty-four common council men. The buildings are mean, and the streets dirty, but here is a large handsome church, and a charity school. The chief manufactures of this town are bone-lace.

FRAMLINGHAM is a name of Saxon original, and signifies a *Habitation of Strangers*. It is 86 miles distant from London, and is a large ancient town, pleasantly situated, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful soil, and a healthy air. Here is a large stately church, built of black flint, with a steeple upwards of a hundred feet high, and a free school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, for forty boys, who are fitted for apprenticeships, and then put out with ten pounds each. Here also are two hospitals, one founded in 1654, by the same Sir Robert Hitcham, and the other about the year 1704, by the trustees of Mr. Mills, an anabaptist minister, for eight poor persons, who have 2s. 6d a-week each, an outer garment once a-year, and thirty shilling a-piece for firing. This town has a very handsome and spacious market place.

HADLEY is 64 miles distant from London, and was formerly a corporation, with a mayor, aldermen, common-council men, and other officers; but a *quo warranto* having been issued against its charter in the reign of king James the Second, it has not yet been renewed. This is a pretty large populous town, tolerably well built, but the situation being low, the streets are generally dirty. Here is a handsome church, with a spire. The place is still famous for a manufacture of woollen cloth, and trades much in corn.

HALESWORTH stands at the distance of 97 miles from London, and is an ancient populous town, with a very neat church, and a charity school. Its market is famous for vast quantities of linen yarn, which is spun in this town and neighbourhood, and bought up here.

HAVERIL is 49 miles distant from London, and by the ruins of a castle and church, still to be seen, appears to have been formerly of much greater consequence than it is now. Here is a charity school, but nothing else worthy of note.

IPSWICH is a corruption of the Saxon name *Lýpeþric*, derived from the situation of this town, upon the river Gipping. It stands at the distance of 68 miles from London, and had charters and a mint as early as the reign of king John. It is governed under a charter of king Charles the Second, by two bailiffs, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom the bailiffs are two, a town clerk, two chamberlains, two coroners, and twenty-four common-council men; and the bailiffs and four of the portmen are justices of the peace.

This town employs several considerable privileges, as the passing of fines, and recoveries, trying causes, both civil and criminal, and even holds pleas of the crown. The magistrates appoint the assize of wine, bread, and beer. No free-man

man can be compelled to serve on juries out of the town, or bear any office for the king, except that of sheriff for the county. The corporation has an admiralty jurisdiction, and is entitled to all waifs, strays, and all goods cast on shore within that jurisdiction, which extends on the Essex coast beyond Harwich, and includes all the coast of Suffolk.

Ipswich is a neat, well built, populous town, situated upon the north bank of the river Orwell, or Gipping, in form of a half moon. It is upwards of a mile in length, and about a mile in breadth; the streets are large, and the houses in general built after the ancient fashion. It formerly had twenty-one parish churches, which are now reduced to twelve, but there are two chapels in the corporation liberty, besides meeting-houses. Here is a free school, with a good library, and three charity schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third forty girls. Here also is a work-house, and two hospitals, one for lunatics, called Christ's Hospital, and another for poor old men and women, founded by Mr. Henry Tooley, in 1556, besides several alms-houses, and a charitable foundation for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen, set on foot in 1704.

This town has a shire-hall for the county sessions, and in one part of an ancient monastery are held the quarter sessions for the Ipswich division, and another part of the same monastery is converted to a gaol. Here is a town hall, a council chamber, and a large market place, with a handsome cross in the center, and in this market place are commodious shambles, built at the expence of Cardinal Wolsey, who was a butcher's son in this town. The Cardinal also began a college here, which, though he did not finish, still bears his name.

Ipswich has a convenient key, a custom-house, and a stone bridge over the river, but the harbour was formerly much more commodious than it is now, for which reason the number of its ships, as well as its trade by sea, has of late years much decayed. A great quantity of corn is continually shipped off here for London, and sometimes for Holland; and there is a considerable trade to Greenland from this town.

The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths. Here are more gentry than in any other town in the county, except St. Edmund's Bury, and this is thought to be one of the best places in England for families that have but small incomes, because of easy house rent, good company, and plenty of all sorts of provisions.

IXWORTH is 73 miles distant from London, in the road between London and Yarmouth, but contains nothing worthy of note.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, is 61 miles distant from London, and is governed by six capital burghesses, or headboroughs, who are such for life, and have the power of chusing inferior officers.

This is a pretty large town, pleasantly situated in a healthy air, on the bank of a branch of the river Berdon, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill. It consists of nine streets, and in the middle of the town is a church, reckoned the finest in the county: it was rebuilt in the time of king Henry the Sixth,

and has a steeple 137 feet high, with six large bells, as good as any in England. The roof of the church is curiously carved, and the windows finely painted. Here are two pews, one belonging to the family of the earl of Oxford, and the other to the family of the Springs, in this county, that are perhaps superior in workmanship to any of the pews in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster; and here is a statue in brass of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave 200*l.* towards rebuilding the church. This town has a free school, a bridewell, part of which is a work-house, where the poor of the parish are employed in spinning hemp, flax, and yarn, and some other considerable charities.

Here is a wool-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are yearly sent to London. This place was formerly very famous for a staple trade in blue cloths, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall, and here are still considerable manufactures of serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn.

LESTOFF, LAYSTOFF, LEOSTOFF, or LOWESTOFF, is distant from London 113 miles, and is a little straggling town, situated on a rock, which seems to hang over the sea. This place having been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, has a charter, by which the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at sessions or assizes. About a mile westward of this place there is a church, and in the town a chapel, for the ease of the inhabitants, whose chief business is fishing for cod in the North Sea, and for herring, mackarel, and sprats at home.

MENDLESHAM is distant 76 miles from London, and is a poor dirty town, but has a handsome church.

MILDENHALL is distant 68 miles from London, and is a large populous town, situated on the river Lark. The streets are spacious, and the town well built. It has a handsome church, with a lofty steeple, and a good harbour for boats.

NEEDHAM stands on the bank of the river Orwell, at the distance of 75 miles from London. It had once a good trade in broad cloths for Russia, Turkey, and other parts, but it has lost that trade many years, though it has still some considerable dealers.

NEYLAND is situated on the bank of the river Stour, at the distance of 54 miles from London. It is a large town, with a church, a charity school for forty boys and twenty girls, and a handsome bridge over the river. Here is a manufacture of baize and says, which is thought to have been formerly much greater than at present.

ORFORD derives its name from a ford over the river Ore, near the mouth of which it stands. It is 88 miles distant from London, was incorporated by king Henry the Third, and is governed by a mayor, eighteen portmen, twelve chief burghesses, a recorder, a town clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It was once a large populous town, with a castle, of which there are still some towers remaining, that serve as land marks to vessels at sea. Here is a church; and on a promontory not far from the town, called Orfordness, there is a light-house, for the direction of seamen sailing near the coasts; and this promontory is a great shelter
to

to ships when a north-east wind blows hard upon the shore. Orford formerly had a good harbour, but the sea has withdrawn from it many years, and the place has proportionably decayed.

SAXMUNDHAM, or SAXLINGHAM, is 86 miles distant from London, and is a little, obscure, dirty town, that contains nothing worthy of note.

SOUTHWOLD is distant from London 105 miles, and is situated in a peninsula, formed by the river Blith upon the west, and the sea upon the east and south. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, and other officers, and is a pleasant populous town, strong by its situation, and fortified by a few pieces of cannon. It has a draw-bridge over the river Blith, and a large strong built church. In 1747 an act of parliament passed for effectually cleansing and opening the haven of this place, which had been long choaked up with sand. On the east side of this town is a bay, called Solebay, that affords good anchorage, and is sheltered by a promontory about two miles further south, called Easton Ness. On the south side of Easton Ness is an excellent harbour, which in the Dutch war was the place of rendezvous for our fleets. The promontory of Easton Ness is by some thought the most easterly point of Britain, but others suppose it to be Lestoff.

There is a great resort of mariners to this town; and it carries on a considerable trade in salt, old beer, herrings, and sprats; and the sprats are cured here in the same manner as the herrings are at Yarmouth.

STOW MARKET stands upon the river Orwell, is a large town, and has a spacious beautiful church, with a fine steeple, and eight good bells. Here is a charity school, several good inns, and a manufacture of tammies, and other Norwich stuffs.

SUDBURY is the Saxon name for *Southborough*, and as the general opinion is that this was formerly the chief town in the county, it is supposed to have been thus called from its situation in respect of Norwich.

Sudbury is distant from London 54 miles, and is an ancient corporation, which has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward the Fourth. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, a town clerk, a bailiff, twenty-four common council men, and two serjeants at mace.

This town stands upon the bank of the river Stour, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has a handsome bridge. The buildings in general are pretty good, but the streets being unpaved, are very dirty in bad weather. Here are three handsome large churches; and the town carries on a good trade in perpetuanas, fays, and serges.

WOODBIDGE stands upon the west bank of the Deben, at the distance of 75 miles from London: its extent is about half a mile every way; the chief streets are well built and paved, but the rest are dirty, and the houses old and low. It has a fine church, with a steeple, a good grammar school, and an alms-house, founded in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, master of the requests, for thirteen poor men and three women. Here is a market-place, in the middle of which is a

handsome shire-hall, where the quarter sessions are held for a district of this county, called the Liberty of St. Ethelred and Audrey, and under the shire-hall is a corn cross. The river is navigable hither by ships of considerable burthen, and this town has four or five docks for building ships, with commodious keys and warehouses. It carries on a good trade to London, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Holland, in butter, cheese, salt, and plank; and the Woodbridge pinks and boys go to and from London once every week.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Rendezvous of swallows. Among the curiosities of this county may be reckoned the periodical rendezvous of swallows along this coast, from Orfordness to Yarmouth; for about the end of summer an incredible number of these birds gather here into a body, where they wait the first northerly wind to transport themselves out of Britain, probably to some warmer climate. They are sometimes wind bound for several days, but it no sooner blows fair, than they all take wing together, and never appear till the following spring, when they arrive here in vast bodies, and from hence distribute themselves all over Britain.

An extraordinary fish. It is said, that in the time of king Henry the First, a fish was caught in the sea near Orfordness, by the fishermen's nets, which in shape exactly resembled a human body, but was rough and hairy, with a picked beard. It was brought alive on shore, but soon after escaped to sea again, and was never after heard of.

A storm. At Bures, upon the Stour, near Sudbury, there is a church, which had a spire and a ring of bells; in 1733 not only the spire was burnt by lightning, but the bells were melted.

A dreadful fire and pestilence. In 1608 a fire broke out in St. Edmund's Bury, by which several hundred houses were burnt down; and in 1636, a pestilence depopulated the town so that grass grew in the streets.

Two terrible fires. In 1507 the greatest part of the town of Mildenhall was consumed by fire; and on the first of March 1689, the whole town of Bungay, except one little street, was burnt down in the space of four hours; and the damage sustained by this fire was computed at near 30,000*l*.

A horrid parricide. In 1739, one Charles Drew was executed at Long Melford, near Sudbury, for the horrid murder of his own father, an attorney of good fortune.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. This county in the time of the Romans was part of the territory inhabited by the Iceni, of whom an account has been given in the antiquities of Cambridgeshire. From the similitude of the names of several villages in this county to the name *Iceni*, Mr. Camden is of opinion, that Suffolk was the district in which that people principally resided.

Roman antiquities. The villages which are still supposed to retain the name of the Iceni, are Icklingham, south-west of Mildenhall, Ickworth, about two miles from Bury St. Edmund's,

mund's, and Ixning, near Newmarket, upon the very borders of Cambridgeshire. The antiquity of Icklingham appears by many Roman coins that have been dug up in or near the place; and a large pot of Roman coin was found at Ickworth, not many years ago. Under the Saxons this county became part of the kingdom of the East Angles.

St. Edmund's Bury is generally believed to have been the Villa Faustini mentioned by Antoninus; but what this Faustinus was does no where appear.

Dunwich is supposed to have been a Roman station, from several Roman coins which have at different times been found in this place.

Easton Nefs is the *'Egion* of Ptolemy, which name signifies *Extension*, and might be applied to this place on account of its being thought the most easterly point in Britain, for which reason, no doubt it was also called Easton Nefs, a name of the same import or signification.

It is universally agreed that Framlingham is a town of British original, which was conquered by the Romans, after the defeat of Boadicea, the famous British amazon. Here are still to be seen noble remains of a castle, supposed to have been built by some king of the East Angles. It was a large beautiful fabric, and very strong: the walls are still standing, and are forty-four feet high, and eight feet thick; they support thirteen towers, each of which are fourteen feet high above the walls, and two of them are watch-towers. The area included by the walls of this castle contains above an acre and a rod of land.

At Great Wheltham, near Bury, several remains of Roman antiquity have been found, as potsherds and platters of Roman earth, some of which had inscriptions, urns with coals and ashes in them, bones and horns of cattle, that were offered in sacrifice, and a sacrificing knife.

Brethenham, north of Bideston, is affirmed by Mr. Camden to be the Combretonium mentioned by Antoninus; and Wulpit, south of Ixworth, is by others supposed to have been the ancient Sitomagus. Here are large deep trenches, which appear to have been works of the Romans.

At Blithborough, upon the river Blith, near Southwold, several Roman urns were dug up not many years ago. This is thought to have been a Roman station; and in the time of the Saxons was famous for being the burying place of Anna, a Christian king of the East Angles, who was slain in battle by Penda the Mercian.

Burgh Castle, upon the Waveney, near Yarmouth in Norfolk, was a fortification erected by the Romans to guard the coast against the Saxon pirates, and is supposed to have been the Garianonum where the Stablesian horse had their station. Of this castle or fort very considerable remains are still standing; the eastern wall continues yet in its original length, which is 660 feet, and at the height of seventeen or eighteen feet. On the outside of this wall are four round solid towers, each about fourteen feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall. These

These towers are joined to the wall, but so that only a small part of the periphery is within it. The remains of the southern wall are still 360 feet in length, and those on the north side are about the same extent, but the western wall is totally demolished. The materials of these walls and towers are flints, and Roman and British bricks, each of which is a foot and a half long, and almost a foot broad.

At Felixton, near the mouth of the river Deben, are the ruins of a castle, where Roman bricks are still to be seen; and Roman coins have often been found, whence it is judged to have been a Roman fort.

Saxon antiquities.

In digging a grave at Honedon, near Clare, in 1687 there was found a great quantity of Saxon coins.

Southwest of Needham there is a village called Offton, which in the Saxon language signified the *Town of Offa*, and here are the ruins of an old castle, which is said to have been built by Offa, king of Mercia.

At Haughley, north-west of Stow Market, on a high hill are the remains of an old castle, which was called Haughley Castle, and occupied two acres of ground; but when, or by whom it was built, is not known.

Rendlesham, north-east of Woodbridge, was a royal seat in the Saxon times; and here Redwald, king of the East Angles, is said to have kept his court.

A silver crown, which weighed near sixty ounces, and perhaps belonged to king Redwald, was found here not a century ago.

Ancient castles.

At Bungay are still to be seen large ruins of a very strong castle, built by the family of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk, before the reign of king Stephen. Of this castle Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, in the wars between king Stephen and the empress Maud, used to boast in the following rhimes:

- Were I in my castle of Bungey
- Upon the river Waveney,
- I would ne care for the king of Cockeney.

Notwithstanding this confidence in his castle, the same earl was soon afterwards compelled to pay king Henry the Second a great sum of money to save it from being demolished.

At Mettingham, near Bungay, are the remains of a castle, built by Sir John de Norwich, who died about the beginning of the reign of king Richard the Second.

Ancient tenures.

At Lavenham the tenure of land called Borough English still obtains.

The manor of Hemington, south-east of Needham, was held in serjeantry by Baldwin de Petteur, whose name, according to Camden, alludes to the tenure, which obliged him every Christmas-day, in the royal presence, to exhibit a *Saltus*,

a *Sufflatus*, and a *Bumbulus*, or as it is called by other writers, a *Saltus*, a *Sufflus*, and a *Pettus*, in plain English, *to cut a caper, to puff with his cheeks, and to let a fart*. Such was the coarse and indelicate jollity of those times.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Dunwich, in the year 630, was made the episcopal seat for the kingdom of the East Angles; and after the division of this diocese in 673, the bishops of Suffolk continued their residence here, till the whole kingdom was reunited, under the bishop of Elmham in Norfolk, in the tenth century, after which the cathedral of this see became a cell of monks, subordinate to a monastery at Eye: but this church, with many other churches and religious houses in this place, were several ages ago swallowed up by the sea.

Here was a priory of Black friars, founded by Sir Roger de Holish, before the time of king Richard the Second: and here was also a house of Grey friars, supposed to have been founded by the corporation of this borough.

The Knights Templars formerly had a house here, with a handsome church, called the Temple of our Lady, to which belonged great rents and privileges, and which is supposed to have passed to the Knights Hospitalers upon the dissolution of the Knights Templars.

At Burgh Castle, Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about the year 630, founded a monastery, which was improved both in buildings and revenues, by king Anna.

King Sigebert, about the year 633 quitted his crown, and turning monk, retired into a monastery, which he had founded at Bedericworth, now St. Edmund's Bury. There is no account of the state of the monastery after his death, though it is probable some religious persons continued in it, because in the year 903, the body of St. Edmund, the king, was translated from Hoxon, near Eye, where he was murdered by the Danes, to a church here, as to a place of some note. Soon after this translation the town changed its name, and several secular priests settling here, built a new church to the honour of the royal martyr, which was made collegiate in 925, as it is said, by king Athelstan. In 1020 king Canute expelled the secular priests, and placed here a convent of Benedictine monks, with an abbat, from Holm, in Norfolk, which afterwards became endowed with so many estates, royalties, and immunities, that its revenues upon the dissolution were valued at 1659 l. 13 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, founded about the beginning of the reign of king Stephen, by abbat Anselm, for the maintenance of aged, infirm, and diseased priests, and others. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and was at first under the management of the almoner of the abbey, but afterwards had a secular priest, for a master, and revenues, which upon the suppression was valued at 10 l. 18 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

Without the north gate of this town, abbat Samson, and the convent, in 1184, began a new hospital, which was dedicated to our Saviour, and about the year 1300 maintained seven poor priests.

Without the east gate of this town there was an hospital, founded by an abbat of Bury, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It consisted of a master and several brethren, and was rated upon the dissolution at 6l. 19s. 11d. *per annum*.

About the year 1257, the Grey friars built a church and office-houses, in the north-west part of this town, but they were removed hence in 1263, by order of pope Urban the Fourth, and built a house without the town, called the Toll-gate, where they continued till the dissolution.

In the beginning of the reign of king Edward the First, there was an hospital without the south gate of this town, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and called God's House.

In the time of Edward the Fourth here was a college of priests.

At Stoke, near Neyland, there was a monastery of some note, as early as the middle of the tenth century.

At Hoxon there was a monastery and church, dedicated to St. Æthelbright, before the year 950; but it appears to have been demolished soon after. Here was a church dedicated to St. Peter, with a chapel, built on the spot where St. Edmund was slain, which was given by Herbert, bishop of Norwich, to his cathedral, about the year 1100. In 1130, Maurice of Windsor, and Egidia, his lady, placed a convent of Benedictine monks in the chapel of St. Edmund, which continued till the dissolution, a cell to the cathedral of Norwich.

At Mendham, on the Waveney, opposite to Harleston in Norfolk, Theodred, bishop of London, founded a collegiate church before the year 950. How long this church continued collegiate, is uncertain, but in the reign of king Stephen, William, the son of Roger de Huntingfield, founded here a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to Castleacre in Norfolk.

At Sudbury there was a monastery, dedicated to St. Gregory, before the year 970, which in 1375 was converted to a college for six secular priests, one of whom was to be warden or master. The college was founded by Simon de Sudbury, bishop of London, and John de Sudbury, his brother, and was endowed upon the suppression with 122l. 18s. 3d. *per annum*.

Near this place there was a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which Wulfrie, master of the mint to king Henry the Second, gave to the abbey of Westminster, and then a priory of Benedictine monks was settled in this church, subordinate to Westminster Abbey.

Amicia, countess of Clare, in the time of king John founded an hospital in this town, dedicated to Jesus Christ, and the Virgin Mary, his mother.

Here

Here was a priory of Dominican friars, founded by Baldwin de Shipling, in the time of king Edward the First.

At Hadley there was a monastery in the time of the Saxons; but there are no particulars concerning it known.

Eluric, or Alfric, earl of Clare, who lived in the reign of kings Canute, Hardecanute, and Edward, founded in his castle of Clare, a church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and placed in it seven secular canons, which church, with all its prebends and endowments, Gilbert de Clare gave in 1090 to the monastery at Bec in Normandy, and it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that abbey, and so continued to the year 1124, when his son Richard removed the religious of this priory to Stoke, near Clare.

Here was a society of Friars Heremites, of the order of St. Austin, before the year 1248.

At Glemisford, between Clare and Lavenham, there was a collegiate society of priests, under the government of a dean, as early as the time of Edward the Confessor.

At Romborough, north-west of Halesworth, there was a small priory of Benedictine monks, founded about the time of the Conquest, and subjected to the abbey of Holm in Norfolk; but it was given in the time of Henry the First, by Stephen, or his son Alan, earls of Richmond and Britanny, to the abbey of St. Mary in the city of York.

At Eye there was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded in the time of William the Conqueror, by Robert Malet, and dedicated to St. Peter. It was at first a cell to Bernay Abbey in Normandy, but was made denison by king Richard the Second, and so continued till the suppression, when here were ten monks, whose yearly revenues were rated at 164l. 2s. 3d.

Without this town there was an hospital for leprous persons, founded in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

Near Stow-market there are two villages, one called Creting St. Mary, and the other Creting St. Olave, at each of which there appears to have been a distinct alien priory of the Benedictine order. The priory of Creting St. Mary was cell to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy: and Creting St. Olave was subject to the abbey of Grestein in the same country.

At Great Blakenham, south-east of Needham, Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, in the time of William Rufus, founded an alien priory, subject to the abbey of Bec in Normandy.

At Ixworth there was a priory of Black canons, founded by Gilbert Bland, who came to England with William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 168l. 19s. 7d. *per annum*.

At Walton, upon the coast, near the mouth of the Orwel, south-east from Ipswich, there was a church dedicated to St. Felix, which was given by Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, in the time of William Rufus, to the monastery of Rochester in Kent, and that house settled here a convent of Benedictine monks.

At Brisset, east of Bildeston, Ralph Fitz Brien, about the year 1110, erected a priory for canons of the order of St. Augustine. It was dedicated to St. Leonard, and subordinate to the monastery of Nobiliac, in the duchy of Berry in Normandy.

At Edwardston, north of Neyland, there is a church, which was given to the monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, by Hubert Munchensi, in 1114, when two or more black monks from thence were placed here; but in 1160 the religious of this place were removed to the priory of Coln in Essex, to which this church became appropriated, and continued so till the dissolution.

At Blithborough there was a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was given to the abbey of St. Osith in Essex, by king Henry the First, upon which this church became a cell to that abbey, and was valued upon the dissolution, when it had five religious, at 48l. 8s. 10d. *per annum*.

Here was a house of Black friars.

At Redlingfield, near Eye, Manasses, earl of Ghisnefs, and Emma, his wife, in 1120, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Andrew, which about the time of the suppression had a prioress and eight nuns, with yearly revenues valued at 67l. 0s. 1d.

To Stoke, near Clare, Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, in 1124 removed the monks of Bec, whom his father had placed in the castle of Clare, and built a church for them here, dedicated to John Baptist. This alien priory was afterwards made denison, but in 1415, by means of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, it was converted into a college for secular priests, and maintained a dean, six prebendaries, eight vicars, four clerks, six choristers, besides officers and servants, who had revenues which upon the dissolution were valued at 324l. 4s. 1d. *per annum*.

At Wickham Skeyth, south-west of Eye, there was a priory, founded in the reign of king Stephen, by Robert de Salco Villa, knight, and subordinate to the abbey of St. John at Colchester, in Essex; but in the next reign Jordan, the son of Robert de Salco Villa, consented that the religious of this place should be removed to Colchester.

At Sibton, north-east of Framlingham, William de Cheney, in 1149, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the dissolution with 250l. 15s. 7d. *per annum*.

At the gate of the abbey there was an hospital.

At

At Snape, south of Saxmundham, William Martel, and Albreda his wife, in 1155 founded a priory of Benedictine monks, from the abbey of St. John, at Colchester. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and continued a cell to the abbey of St. John till the year 1400. It was then made conventual, but suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey in 1524, when its revenues were rated at 99 l. 1s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Butley, near Orford, Ranulph de Glanvil, justiciary of England, founded in 1171, a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with revenues which at the dissolution amounted to 318 l. 17s. 3d. *per annum*.

At Roydon, near Southwold, there was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Thetford in Norfolk, said to have been founded before the year 1160, by Douda Afini, steward to the king's household. It was dedicated, according to some writers, to St. Mary, but to St. Peter and St. Paul, according to others, and had yearly revenues on the suppression reckoned worth 30 l. 9s. 5d.

In a parish church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the town of Ipswich, there was a priory of Black canons, of the order of St. Austin, founded before the year 1177, and at the suppression consisted of a prior and six or seven canons, who had estates valued at 88 l. 6s. 9d. a-year.

Here was a priory of Black canons, founded about the end of the reign of king Henry the Second, by ——— Lacy, and Alice his wife. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but suppressed in 1527, by Cardinal Wolsey, who upon the site of this priory founded a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, together with a grammar school, which he designed as a nursery to his college in Oxford. This noble foundation was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but was scarce brought to perfection before the disgrace of that prelate, upon which it was suppressed.

As early as the beginning of the reign of king John, here was an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, to which was afterwards annexed another house of lepers in this town, called St. James's Hospital.

In the east part of this town there was a house of Black friars, said to have been founded by Henry de Manesby and others, towards the end of the reign of Henry the Third.

About the middle of the town there was a house of Carmelite friars, founded by Sir Thomas de Loudham and others, about the year 1279.

In the west part of this town there was a church and house belonging to the Friars Minors, founded by Sir Robert Tiptot, in the time of king Edward the First.

At Bungay, Roger de Glanvil, and the countess of Gundreda, his lady, in the time of king Henry the Second, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the time of Edward the First here were a prioress and
fifteen

fifteen sisters; but at the dissolution not above seven sisters, who had a yearly income rated at 62 l. 2 s. 1 d.

At Layton, east of Saxmundham, there was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built and endowed by Ranulph de Glanvil, founder of Butley priory, in 1182. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the time of the dissolution had fourteen or fifteen monks, with yearly revenues rated at 18 l. 17 s. 1 d.

At Whepsted, south of St. Edmund's Bury, there was a monastery, of which there are no particulars upon record.

At Betisford, about half way between Bildeston and Needham, there was an hospital or preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as early as the reign of Henry the Second, which was valued upon the dissolution at 53 l. 10 s. *per annum*.

At Woodbridge there was a small priory of five or six Black canons, founded by one Erwaldus Ruffus, about the end of the twelfth century. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and on the suppression had yearly revenues rated at 50 l. 3 s. 5 d.

At Combs, near Stow-market, Theobald de Valoins, before the seventh year of the reign of king Richard the First, founded a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, in which, at the time of the dissolution there were nineteen nuns, who were endowed with 182 l. 19 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

Here was a collegiate chantry, consisting of a warden and four secular priests, in a chapel, dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, within the monastery, founded in the twenty-first year of Edward the Third, by Maud, countess of Ulster. The religious continued here about seven years; but finding the place inconvenient on several accounts, they were removed to Brufard, north-east of Framlingham, where they built a chapel, dedicated to the Annunciation, and proper offices, for a warden and priests; but this college, in the fortieth year of Edward the Third, was surrendered to the use of an abbess and sisters, nuns minores, of the order of St. Clare, who remained here till the general suppression, when their yearly revenues were estimated at 56 l. 2 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Kersey, near Hadley, there was a priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Anthony. It was in being before the third year of king Henry the Third, but by whom founded, or upon what occasion dissolved, is not known.

At Herringfleet, two miles from Mildenhall, there was a priory of Black canons, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, by Roger Fitz Osbert, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Olave. About the time of the dissolution here were five or six religious, who were endowed with 49 l. 11 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At a place somewhere in this county, called Dodnash, there was a priory of Black canons, said to be founded by one Wymarus, before the reign of Edward the First, and dedicated to St. Mary. About the time of the dissolution here were a prior and three religious, endowed with revenues rated at 42 l. 18 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At another place in this county, called Chipley, the situation of which does not appear, there was a small priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, in 1468, was united to the dean and chapter of the college of Stoke, near Clare.

At another place, called Alensborne, now depopulated, and equally unknown, not far however from Ipswich, there was a small priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and before the general suppression annexed and appropriated to the monastery of Woodbridge.

At Letheringham, north-east of Woodbridge, a small priory of three or four Black canons, was founded by William de Bodeville. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was cell to the monastery of St. Peter at Ipswich, and had an income rated upon the suppression at 26l. 18s. 5d. *per annum*.

At Gillingham, south of Buddefdale, there was a house or preceptory of the Knights Templars, before the thirty-fourth year of Edward the First.

At Flixton, near Lestoff, there was a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, founded about the year 1258, by Margery, widow of Bartholomew de Creyk. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine, and at the time of the dissolution had a prioress and six or seven nuns, with yearly revenues valued at no more than 23l. 4s. 1d.

At Great Weltham there was a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, in which, before the second year of king Edward the First, there was a prior and convent of Crouched friars, subordinate to the head house of that order, which was near the Tower of London.

At Orford there was a priory of Friars Augustines, begun about the twenty-third year of Edward the First, upon a piece of ground given them by one Robert de Hewel. Here was an hospital for a master and brethren, founded in the time of king Edward the Second, and dedicated to St. Leonard.

At Gorleston, called also South Yarmouth, or Little Yarmouth, near Yarmouth in Norfolk, there was an house of Austin Friars, founded about the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Second, by William Woderove, and Margaret his wife. Here was an house for lepers, in 1372.

At Wingfield, north-east of Eye, there is a parish church, in which a college, consisting of a master and several priests, was founded in 1362, by the lady Alianor, relict of Sir John Wingfield, agreeable to the desire and last will of her husband. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John Baptist, and St. Andrew, and valued upon the dissolution at 69l. 14s. 5d. *per annum*.

At Mettingham, near Bungay, there was a college for a master and eight chaplains, founded in the sixth year of Richard the Second, by Sir John de Norwich. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and about the time of the dissolution had a master and eleven fellows, with yearly revenues valued at 202l. 7s. 5d.

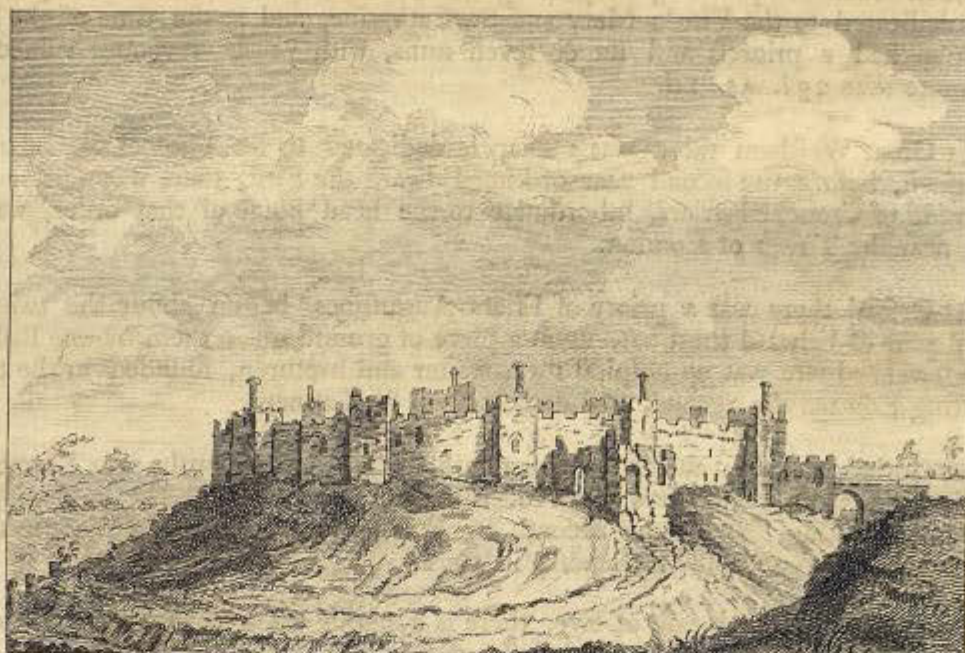
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At Great Thurlow, north of Haveril, there was an hospital, founded in the time of Richard the Second, and dedicated to St. James, with revenues rated on the suppression at 3*l.* *per annum.*

At Denston, north-west of Clare, there was a college or chantry, consisting of a warden and a certain number of priests, founded about the fourteenth year of Edward the Fourth, by Sir John Howard, knight, and John Broughton, jun. and endowed upon the dissolution with yearly revenues rated at 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* *per annum.*

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

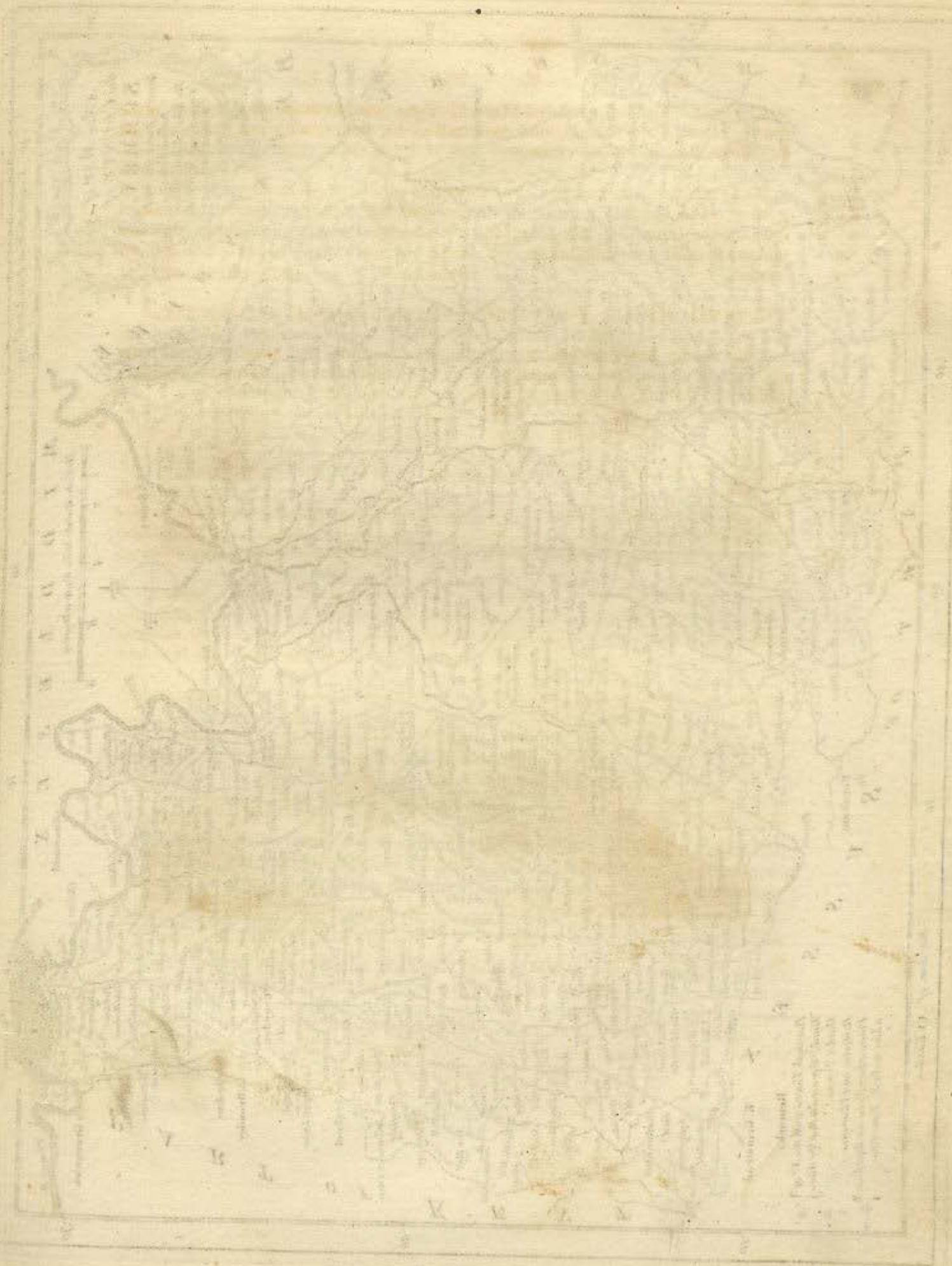
This county sends sixteen members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgeses for each of the following boroughs; Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmund's Bury.



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

P. 263

SURRY.



40° Longitude West from London 30

20

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LONDON

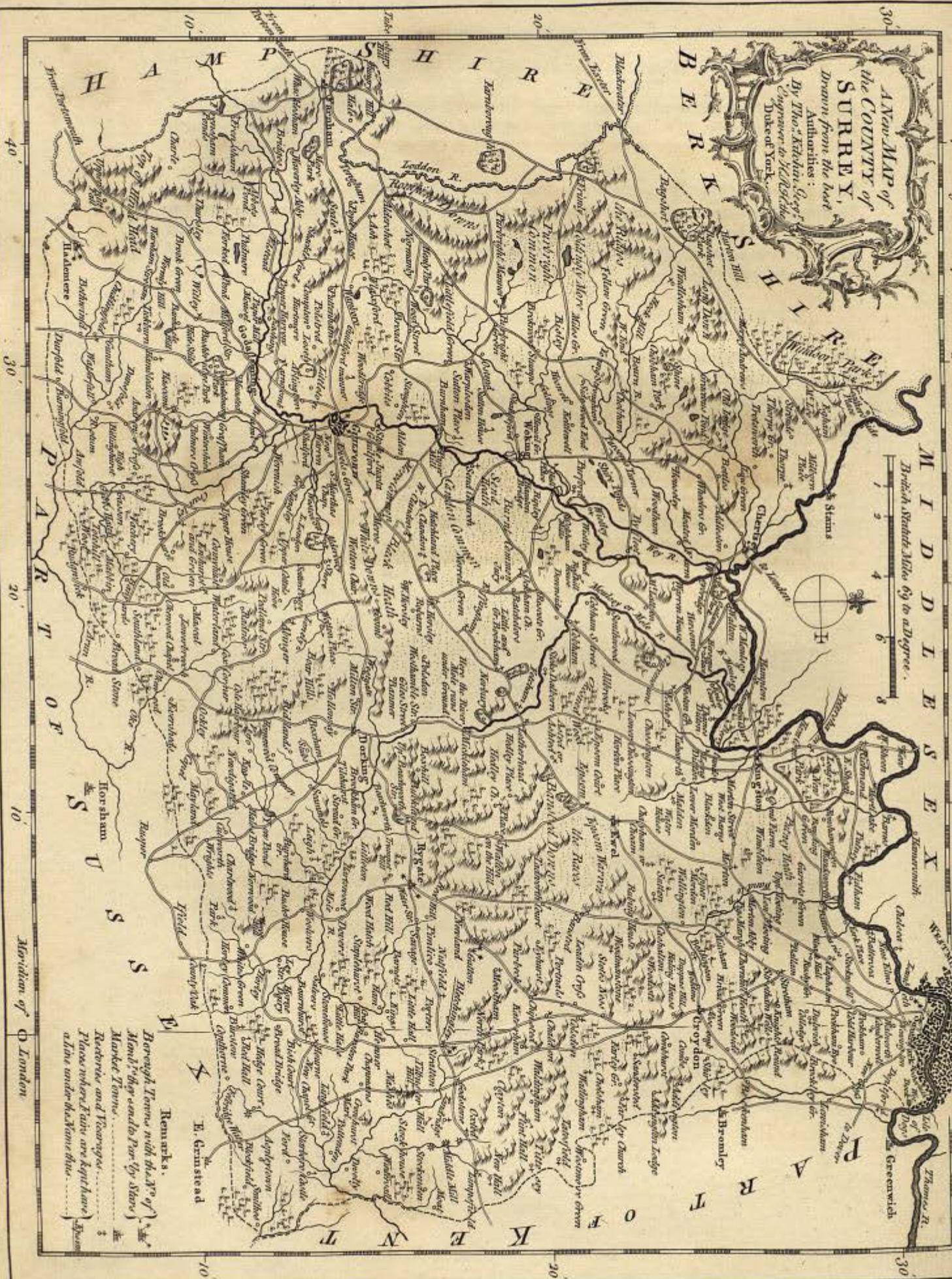
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A New Map of
the COUNTY of
SURREY,
Drawn from the best
Authorities:
By Tho. Kitchin, Geog.
Chapman to H. M. the
Duke of York.

M I D D L E S E X

British Statute Miles 6y a Degree.

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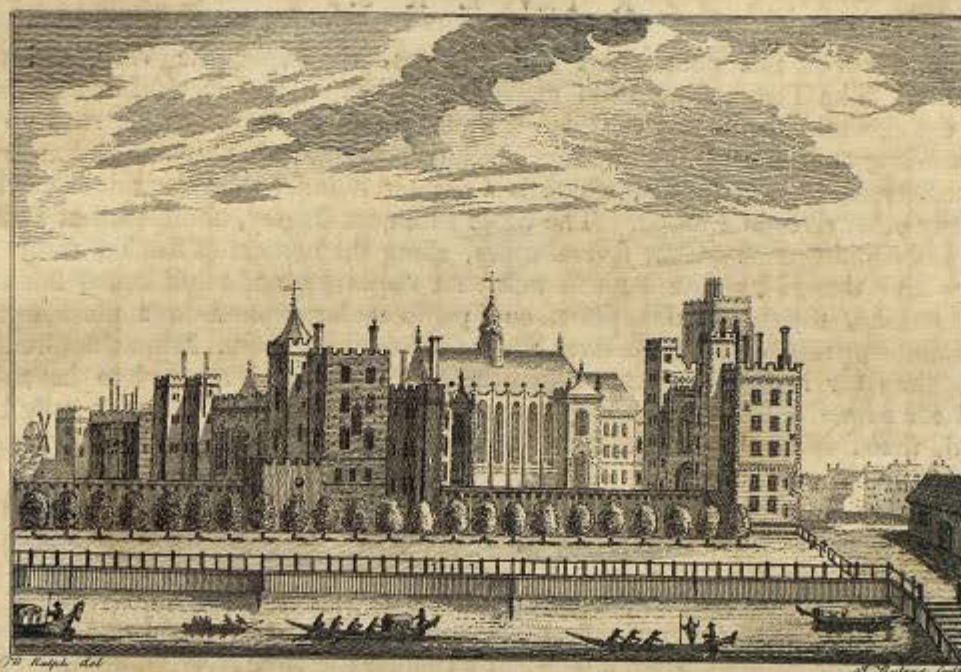
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Division of London

Remarks.
Borough Towns with the A^o of
Mark^o they were Par^o by Stat^o
Market Towns.
Rectories and Vicarages.
Places where Tithes are kept have
a line under the Name thus.



LAMBETH PALACE

P. 64

S U R R Y.

N A M E.

SURRY, or SURREY, is immediately derived from the Saxon name *duðþea*, which, being compounded of *duð the South*, and *Ea a River*, signifies *South of the river*, and was given to this county from its situation South of the Thames.

BOUNDARIES, FORM, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

This county is bounded by the river Thames, which parts it from Middlesex, on the north, by the county of Suffex on the south, by Kent on the east, and by Berkshire and Hampshire on the west. Its form is that of a long square or parallelogram: it extends in length from east to west 34 miles, from north to south 21 miles, and is 112 miles in circumference: Darking, a market town near the middle of it, is 24 miles south-west of London.

Vol. II.

N n

RIVERS.



R I V E R S.

The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle. The Thames has been already described in the account of Berkshire and the several other counties which it waters: the tide of this river runs up as far as Richmond, a celebrated village of Surry, twelve miles from London, and about sixty miles from the sea, which is a greater distance than the tide is carried into any other river in Europe. The Mole rises near Okeley, south-west of Darking, and running eastward for several miles, along the borders of Suffex, forms an angle, and directs its course north-west. At the bottom of a hill called Boxhill, near Darking, the stream disappears, and passes under ground in a place called the Swallow, probably from the river being swallowed up there. From this circumstance the river is also sometimes called the Swallow; and it appears to have derived the name Mole from working its way under ground; for it is generally believed, that from the bottom of Boxhill, where it is swallowed up, it works a passage for more than two miles to Letherhead, where it is supposed to spring up anew; and from whence it continues its course northward, till it falls into the Thames, over against Hampton-Court, in the county of Middlesex. It appears, however, to be the opinion of later writers, that the stream of the Mole is altogether lost at the Swallow, and is not the same that rises at Letherhead; but rather that the waters issue there from a new spring; and that the river formed by them is another river; though, from a belief of its being the same river, it obtained the same name.

The Wey rises not far from Alton, a market town of Hampshire, and directing its course eastward, enters this county at Farnham, a market town; whence it passes on, in the same direction, to Godalming, another market town; and there forming an angle, it runs northward by Guilford, the county town; from thence to Woking, a market town, and running north-east, empties itself by a double mouth into the river Thames, about a mile from Chertsey, a large market town of this county. This river is navigable to Godalming, and its navigation is of great benefit to the south-west parts of Surry, by supplying the inhabitants with coals, and many other necessities, from London.

The Wandle, or Vandal, rises at Carshalton, near Croydon, a market town of this county, and running north, with a small but clear stream, falls into the river Thames at Wandsworth, about four miles from London.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air and soil of the middle and extreme parts of this county are very different. Towards the borders of the county, especially on the north side, near the Thames, and on the south side, in and near a vale, called Holmsdale, that stretches for several miles from Darking to the county of Kent, the air is mild and healthy, and the soil fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine mixture of woods and fields; but in the heart of the county, the air is bleak; and though there are some delightful spots, the county in general consists of open and sandy ground, and barren heaths. In some places there are long ridges of hills or downs, which afford nothing but warrens for rabbits and hares, and parks for deer; and from this difference
in

in the air and soil, the county has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine list. The air of Cottman Dean, near Darking, has been reputed the best in England. It is observed of the inhabitants of the middle parts of Surry, that they are generally of a pale complexion, resembling the natives of Picardy in France; and that even the cattle here are of a lighter colour than is usually met with in any other part of England, which is attributed to the air and soil. Near Darking there grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is said to be made, not much inferior to French claret. This county produces great quantities of box-wood and walnut tree; and the downs, particularly Banstead Downs, which stretch 30 miles in length, from Croydon to Farnham, being covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, the mutton here, though small, is remarkably sweet. Near Reygate, a borough town, is dug up great plenty of fullers earth: the county in general is well provided with river fish, and the Wandle is famous for plenty of fine trout.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth, particularly kerseys.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into 13 hundreds, and contains 13 market towns, and two ancient boroughs and corporations, which have no market, making together 15 towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester, and has 140 parishes.

B O R O U G H S and M A R K E T T O W N S.

The ancient boroughs which have no market, are Blechingley and Gatton; and the market towns are Chertsey, Croydon, Darking, Epsom, Ewel, Farnham, Godalming, Guilford, Haslemere, Kingston, Reygate, Southwark, and Woking.

BLECHINGLEY is distant from London 20 miles, and is an ancient borough by prescription, having sent representatives to parliament ever since parliaments had a being in this kingdom, and yet it has no market: it is governed by a bailiff, who is the returning officer, and is chosen annually at the manor court. It is a small town, situated on a hill on the north side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect into Suffex. It has a handsome church, that was formerly adorned with a spire, and a ring of bells; but in 1706, the spire was consumed, and the bells melted, by a storm of lightning. It has also a free school for twenty poor children, and an almshouse for ten persons. On an eminence close to the town, there formerly stood a castle, the ruins of which are still visible; and from the castle-hill there is a fine prospect eastward into Kent, and westward into Hampshire.

GATTON is 18 miles distant from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the year 1451, the 29th of king Henry the Sixth. It is governed by a constable, who is the returning officer, and is chosen annually at the manor court.

Gatton is said to have been formerly a large town, but is now a mean place, situated at the bottom of a hill, with a small church, and without either market or fair.

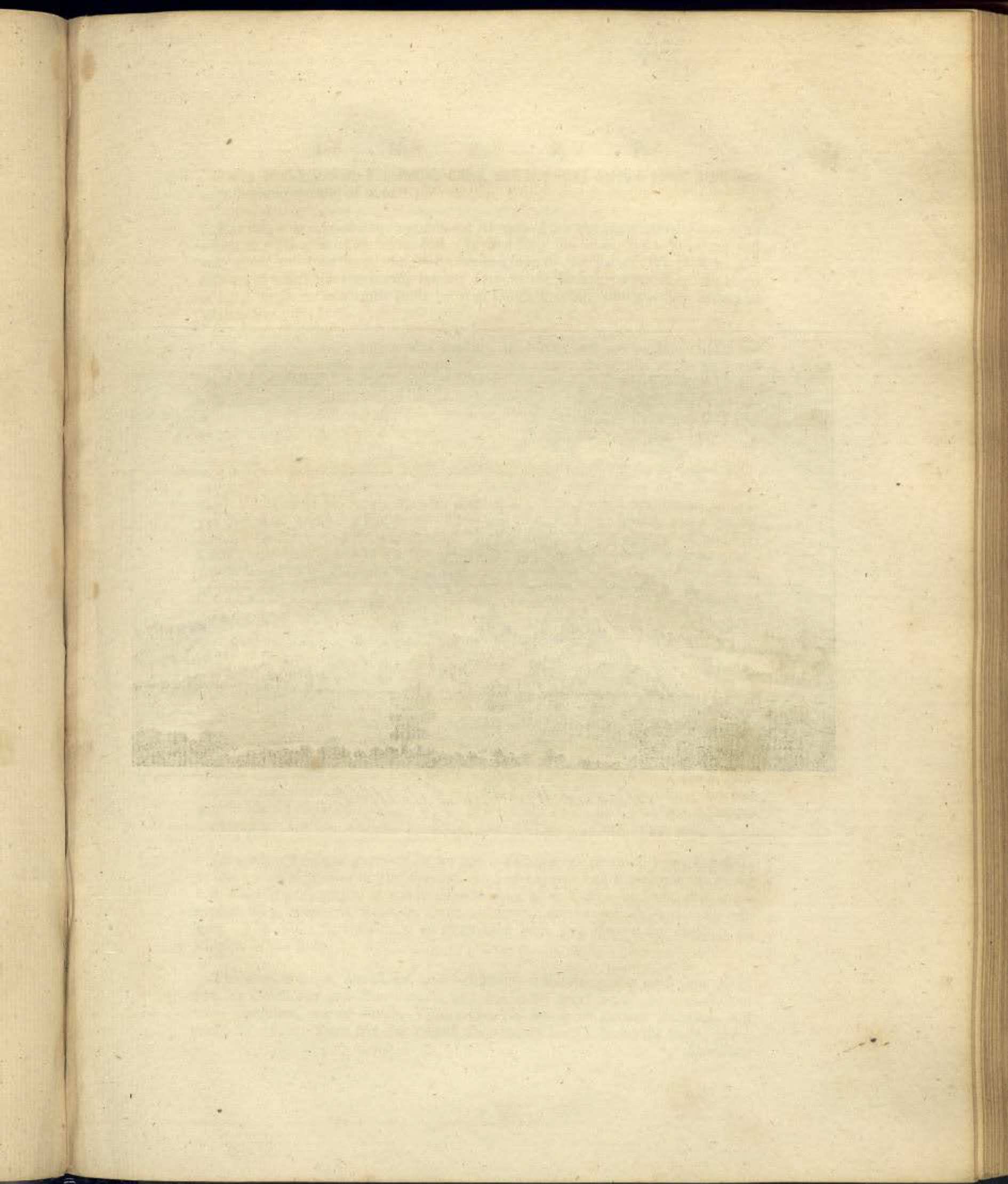
CHERTSEY is 19 miles distant from London, and stands upon the bank of the Thames, over which it has a bridge. It has a handsome free school, built by Sir William Perkins; and a good trade in malt, which is sent in barges to London. This town communicates its name to the hundred in which it stands, and which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the high-sheriff, who must direct his writ to the bailiff of this hundred, an officer appointed by letters patent from the exchequer for life.

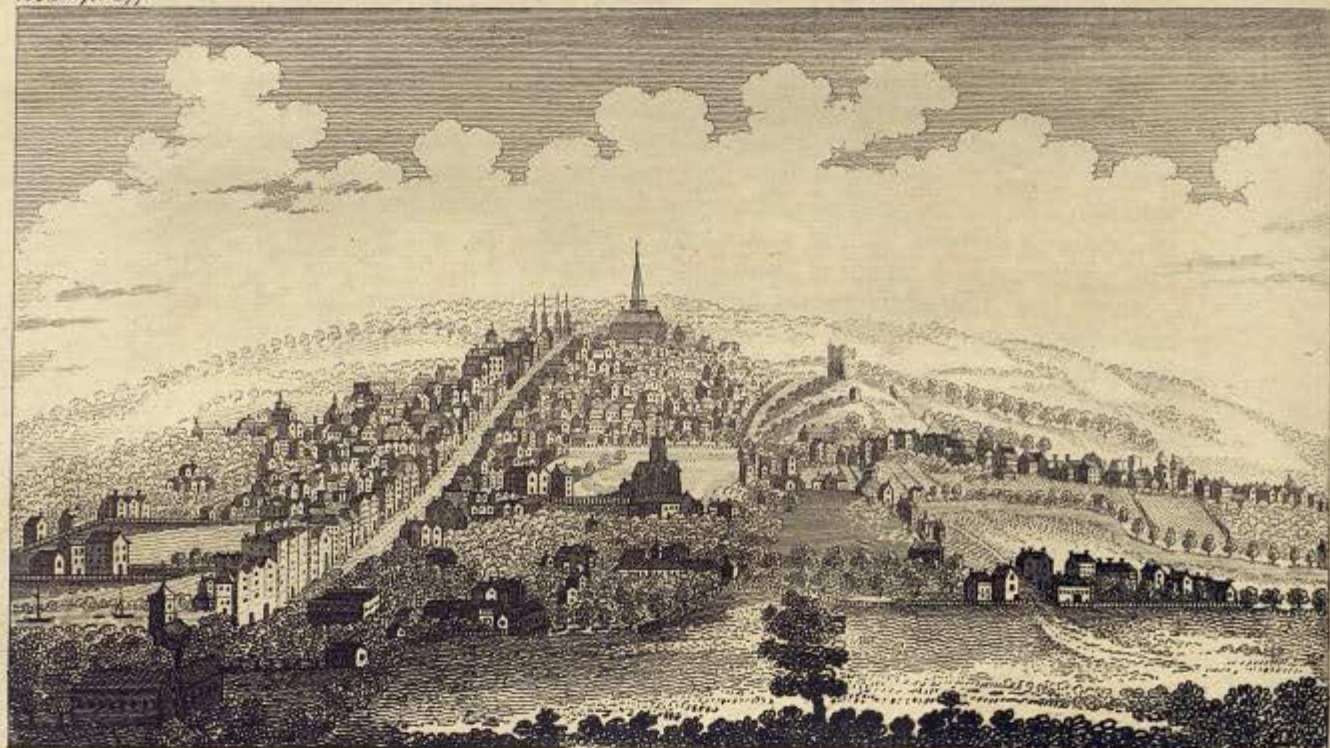
CROYDON is a corruption of the ancient name *Cradiden*: It is ten miles and an half distant from London, and is famous for a palace belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a church reckoned the handsomest and largest in the county: It stands near the palace, and has several beautiful monuments, particularly one for Dr. Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, with his effigy, in his episcopal robes, lying on his tomb; another very curious monument for archbishop Sheldon, reckoned the finest sepulchral monument in England; and a third for one Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London. This town has an hospital, founded by archbishop Whitgift, which is a handsome building, in the form of a college, and endowed for the maintenance of a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, poor decayed house-keepers of this town, and of Lambeth near Southwark. Here is also a school, founded by the same benefactor, for ten boys and ten girls, who are all clothed and taught. Here is a market-house, built at the expence of Mr. Tyrrel the grocer, who left also 40 l. towards beautifying the church. This town is encompassed with hills and woods, and great quantities of charcoal are made here, and sent to London.

DARKING stands upon a soft sandy rock, on the bank of the river Mole, near the Swallow. In the rock, upon which this town is situated, are dug convenient cellars. Here is a church: and on Cottman Dean, in the neighbourhood, are some almshouses. This place is famous for a meal trade; it has the greatest market for lambs in England; and it is remarkable for poultry, particularly for very fat geese and capons, which are brought hither from Suffex.

Boxhill, in this neighbourhood, had its name from its being planted for the most part with box trees, cut out into a great number of arbours, and formed into labyrinths. This hill, from whence there is a most enchanting prospect, is much the resort of gentry from all parts of the county.

EPSOM stands on the north side of Banstead-downs, at the distance of 16 miles from London, and has been long famous for medicinal purging waters, impregnated with alum, and discovered in 1618. Notwithstanding these waters are not in such repute as formerly, yet they are not impaired in virtue; and there is a salt extracted from them, which is famous all over Europe for its gentle, cooling, purgative and purifying qualities. This is a pleasant town, surrounded with several fine seats, meadows, orchards, and gardens. On the neighbouring downs there are annual horse-races.





J. Ryland del. et sculp.

The South West View of Guildford.

EWEL is distant from London 14 miles, and is a small obscure town, that contains nothing worthy of note.

FARNHAM is supposed to have derived its name from the plant called *Fern*, with which this place formerly abounded. It is distant 40 miles from London, and was given by Ethelbald, the West-Saxon king, to the see of Winchester; the bishops of which have generally resided here in the summer, ever since the reign of king Stephen, in a castle built by that king's brother, who was then bishop of Winchester.

The town is governed by twelve masters, of whom two are bailiffs, chosen annually, who act under the bishop of Winchester, have the profits of the fairs and markets, and the assize of bread and beer, and hold a court every three weeks, which has a power of trying and determining all actions under 40 shillings. These magistrates derive all their privileges from the bishop, to whom they pay an acknowledgment of 12 *d.* a-year.

This is a large populous town, containing many handsome houses, and well-paved streets: the castle, which was a magnificent structure, is now much decayed; it is fortified, however, with deep moats, strong walls, and towers at proper distances, and has a fine park. Here is a church, a free school, and a charity school. A market-house was erected in this town, at the charge of one Mr. Clark; and here is one of the greatest wheat markets in England: a great quantity of hops, as good as any in the kingdom, is produced in the neighbourhood of this place.

GODALMING, commonly called *Godliman*, is a Saxon name, which signifies *Goda's alms*, and was given to this place on its being bestowed by a lady named *Goda*, or *Godiva*, on some religious house.

It is distant from London 34 miles, and is a corporation, governed by a warden, chosen annually, with eight brethren or assistants. Here is a charity school for fifty boys; and on a common, near the town, is an hospital for ten old men, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth by Richard Wyat, Esq;

This is the most eminent town in the county for the manufacture of cloth, particularly mixed and blue kerseys; here is also a manufacture of stockings; the best whited brown paper in England is said to be made here; and the place is famous for liquorice, carrots, and peat for firing, that will burn as well as pit coal.

GUILFORD stands on the river Wey, at the distance of 30 miles from London: It was a royal seat even in the time of the Saxons, and had representatives in the first English parliament: it was incorporated by king Henry the First, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, sixteen bailiffs, and other officers. The assizes for the county are often held here, and always the election for knights of the shire.

The town is large, handsome, and well built; it stands in the road from London to Chichester and Portsmouth, and has many good inns. It formerly had three churches, one of which, Trinity-Church, being an ancient building, fell down in 1740. Here is a free school, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and a
handsome

handsome almshouse called Trinity-hospital, founded by George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, and endowed by him with lands worth 300 l. a-year, for the maintenance of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters. It consists of a handsome quadrangle, built of brick, with a tower and four turrets over the gate. It has a chapel, in which are two windows well painted; and is subject to the visitation of the archbishop of Canterbury. Here also are two charity schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls.

This town formerly had a great manufacture of cloth, of which there are still some remains. By the navigation of the river Wey, great quantities of timber and flour are sent from hence to London. In this neighbourhood is a fine circular course for horse-races, which begin when the Newmarket races end: the late King William the Third left a plate of 100 guineas to be run for here every May. On the south side of this town there is a chalky hill, called St. Catharine's hill, from which there is a fine prospect to the north and north-west; and on this hill stands a gallows, which is seen from all the shop-doors in the high-street.

HASLEMERE stands on the borders of Suffex, at the distance of 41 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward the Fourth. It is governed by a bailiff, and is said to have had seven parish churches formerly, though now it has no more than one chapel of ease to Chidingfold, a village about two miles to the east of it.

KINGSTON, *i. e. the King's Town*, is a name which this place obtained from having been the residence of several Saxon kings, some of which were crowned here. It was formerly called *Moreford*, and now KINGSTON UPON THAMES, to distinguish it from other towns in England called Kingston. It stands at the distance of fourteen miles from London, upon the bank of the river Thames, was incorporated by king John, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of kings Edward the Second and Third.

It is governed by a bailiff; and the summer assizes of the county are generally held here. It is a pleasant, populous, well-built town, having a church, in which are pictures of several Saxon kings, who are said to have been crowned here, together with a picture of king John. This town has a free school, erected and endowed by queen Elizabeth, a charity school for thirty boys, who are all cloathed, and an almshouse, built in 1670 by aldermen Cleave of London, and endowed for six men and six women, with 80 l. a-year.

This town has a wooden bridge over the river Thames, consisting of twenty-two piers, and twenty arches, which was formerly supported by a toll, but in 1567 was endowed with 40 l. a-year in land, for its support, upon which the toll was taken off. On the top of a hill, near the town, there stands a gallows.

Between Kingston and Richmond there is a royal park, and one of the finest in England, called New Park, and Richmond Park: it was laid out in the reign of Charles the First, and enclosed with a brick wall, said to be eleven miles in compass.

Richmond,

Richmond, though not a market town, is too considerable to be omitted, being the finest village in the British dominions. It was formerly called *Shene*, which signifies *splendor* or *shining*; and was named Richmond, from having been the summer residence of king Henry the Seventh, who, before he came to the crown, was earl of Richmond in Normandy.

This town extends a full mile along the bank of the Thames, and is, for the greatest part, situated on a hill, with gardens declining all the way to the river's brink. The incomparable beauty of this place, and its healthy air, have long rendered it the seat of our kings, and often the nursery of their children. King Edward the Third built a palace here, which was levelled to the ground by king Richard the Second, for no other reason than that his queen died in it. This palace was, however, rebuilt by king Henry the Fifth, but with much splendor by king Henry the Seventh. It was neglected from the time of queen Elizabeth, who died here, till the reign of king George the Second, who took much pleasure in it; and not only made considerable improvements in the park and garden, but purchased several fine houses upon Kew-green, adjoining to the garden, for the use of the royal family. Frederick prince of Wales made Kew-green his chief summer residence; it continues still to be the country seat of the princess-dowager of Wales, as it was of his present majesty, while he was prince of Wales.

At Kew there is a handsome wooden toll bridge over the Thames, which was finished in the year 1759.

Putney, about half way between Kingston and London, is remarkable for another wooden toll bridge over the Thames.

REYGATE is a Saxon name, which signifies the *course or channel of a river*, and was given to this place from its situation upon a branch of the river Mole. It stands at the distance of 24 miles from London, in the vale of Holmsdale, and is surrounded with hills. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff chosen annually at the manor court. Here is a handsome church, built of free-stone, a charity school, and a market house, which was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket.

SOUTHWARK, being a ward or member of the city of London, and generally comprehended under that name, has been described as part of London, in the account of Middlesex.

WOKING is 24 miles distant from London, and not being situated in any great road, is very little known. Here is a neat market-house, built in 1665, at the charge of James Zouch, Esq;

C U R I O S I T I E S . *

This county has few curiosities: the most extraordinary appears to be a human A gigantic skeleton, which was discovered in the reign of Charles the Second, in the church-skeleton.

* The curiosities and antiquities of the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, have been described among those of London, in the account of Middlesex.

yard of Wotton, about five miles from Darking, and which measured nine feet three inches in length.

A mortality. In 1739, the small-pox carried off about 500 persons at Godalming in three months, which were more than one third of the inhabitants.

Medicinal springs. Dulwich wells, or Sydenham wells, on the borders of Kent, about five miles from London, are famous for their purgative quality, and were formerly much frequented; and Stretham, about half way between London and Croydon, has a fine medicinal spring, which was discovered in 1660, and has also been greatly frequented by persons of all ranks from London.

Leith-hill. Leith-hill, or Lith-hill, near Wotton, is remarkable for its extent. It consists of one continued, and almost imperceptible ascent from Wotton, for near three miles to the south; and from the summit sinks, on the south side, with a gentle declivity of about eight miles, as far as Horsham, a borough town of Sussex. This is by much the highest hill in Surry, and from the top of it may be seen, in a clear day, all Surry and Sussex, parts of Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, and, by the help of a telescope, some part of Wiltshire; so that the whole circumference of the view is thought to be near 260 miles.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. This county is part of the territory, which, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Regni, a people mentioned in the account of Hampshire.

Under the Saxon heptarchy, Surry belonged to the kingdom of the South Saxons, which, after a short succession of kings, was subdued, and became a province of the kingdom of the West Saxons.

Roman antiquities. One of the most considerable remains of Roman antiquities in this county is the famous military way, called Stone-street, which is yet visible in many places. This causeway passes through the church-yard of Darking, and is plainly traced from thence for more than two miles south of Okeley. It consists chiefly of flint stones and pebbles, and is near thirty feet broad, and five feet deep.

At Cowey-stakes, near Chertsey, Julius Cæsar passed the river Thames from the south, and entered the territories of Cassivelaunus: this being the only part of the river that was formerly fordable, the Britons encamped on the north bank, with a design to guard the passage; both the banks were fenced with sharp-pointed stakes, driven into the ground, and the ford secured by the like stakes under water: Several of those stakes were visible here in the time of Bede the historian, who had seen them, and testifies, that each stake was as thick as a man's thigh, and so secured with lead in the bottom of the river, that it remained immoveable. From those stakes the place derives its name.

At Walton, near Cowey-stakes, are the remains of a Roman camp, of about twelve acres, with a rampart and trench.

Near

Near Albury, about half way between Guilford and Dorking, is the platform of a Roman temple; and some Roman tiles, of an octagon figure, are to this day found in the rubbish.

At Comb-Nevil, near Kingston, several Roman medals, coins and urns have been dug up. This place was called *Nevil*, from having been the seat of Richard Nevil, the famous earl of Warwick, who, from deposing and setting up Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, was called the king maker.

At Woodcote, near Croydon, are the remains of an ancient town, with several wells, built of little pieces of flints, supposed to be the Roman city which Ptolemy calls Noiomagus, and Antoninus Noviomagus.

On the top of a hill near this place, called Bottle-hill, are the remains of a square Roman camp, with a single rampart; and on the top of a neighbouring hill are the traces of another Roman camp.

Gatton is supposed to have been known to the Romans, from several Roman coins, and other antiquities, that have been discovered there.

Near Wimbleton, about three or four miles north-east of Kingston upon Thames, there is a military work, called Bensbury, of an orbicular form, where Cheaulin, king of the West Saxons, fought and defeated one of the Kentish generals, in the first battle of the Saxons among themselves.

Effingham, a small village north-west of Dorking, was anciently a town of note, and is said to have had sixteen parish churches in it: the foundations of buildings are often discovered in the neighbourhood.

At Reygate are the remains of a castle, which was built in the time of the Saxons; particularly a long vault, in one end of which is a room large enough to hold 500 persons; and it is said, that in this room the barons, who took up arms against king John, had their private meetings.

At Guilford are the ruins of a castle built by the Saxons; and near this town are two round hillocks, called Robin Hood's butts, which are supposed to be the burying places of some persons killed here in battle.

Okely church-yard is remarkable for rose bushes planted at the head of several graves, in conformity to an ancient custom observed here among lovers; for if either of any two lovers dies before marriage, the survivor plants a rose tree at the head of the deceased's grave; and some are at the expence of keeping up such trees for many years. This practice is supposed to have been derived from the ancient Greeks and Romans, who, according to Anacreon and Ovid, imagined that roses, planted or strewed upon the graves of the dead, perfumed and protected their ashes. There was a castle here formerly, of which the moat and mole of the keep are still to be seen near the church.

The manor of Catteshall, near Godalming, was anciently held by the tenure of maintaining the king's laundresses, who being called in ancient deeds by the Latin word

word *meretrices*, some writers have been so mistaken, as to assert, that the lord of this manor held his estate by being serjeant of the king's *concubines*. There are instances of some other lands in this county, which were held by the same tenure in the years 1234 and 1254.

Peterham, a pleasant village near Richmond and the bank of the Thames, appears, from several records, to be a more ancient town than Kingston; and formerly no person could be arrested in it, and no officer was permitted to come through it with any person in his custody whom he had arrested elsewhere.

An old bell.

At Esher, north-west of Ewel, there is a church, with a steeple, in which is a bell brought by Sir Francis Drake, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as part of the spoils of the island of St. Domingo in the West Indies. The diameter of this bell, at the lower extremity, is upwards of two feet.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Chertsey, Erkenwald, afterwards bishop of London, about the year 666, began an abbey, which was finished, and chiefly endowed, by Frithwald earl of Surry, under Wolphere king of Mercia; but this abbey being burnt to the ground, and the abbat and ninety monks killed, by the Danes, it was refounded by king Edgar, and dedicated to St. Peter; it was of the Benedictine order, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 659 l. 15 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Towtonbeck, some miles east of Kingston upon Thames, there was an alien priory of Black monks, cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, which is supposed to have been founded by Richard, Earl of Clare, in the time of king William the Conqueror, or his son William Rufus; but in the year 1464, the fifth of Edward the Fourth, the estates of this priory were procured by John earl of Worcester, and by him settled on a fraternity which he had instituted in the church of Allhallows Barking, near the tower of London.

At Martin, south-east of Kingston, king Henry the First, in 1121, founded a priory of Canons regular, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, on the dissolution, had revenues of 957 l. 19 s. 5 d. a-year.

At Waverley, south-east of Farnham, William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, in 1128, founded the first house which the monks of the Cistercian order had in England. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had in it, about the time of the dissolution, thirteen religious, who were endowed with 196 l. 13 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Sandon, near Kingston, there was an hospital or priory founded by Robert de Waterville, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to the Holy Spirit; but before the year 1436, the fourteenth of king Henry the Sixth, was united to the hospital of St. Thomas, in the borough of Southwark.

At East-Horsley, north-east of Guilford, there was a priory of Black nuns, before the reign of Richard the First.

At

At Albury, near Guilford, there were a church and priory of Black canons, founded by Ruald de Calva and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife, before the reign of Richard the First. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and endowed, on the dissolution, with 258 l. 11 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Tanridge, several miles east of Reygate, near the borders of Kent, there was an hospital for three priests and several poor brethren, or a priory of Austin canons, founded in the time of Richard the First, dedicated to St. James, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 78 l. 6 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Reygate there was a small monastery, consisting of a prior and a few regular canons, supposed to have been founded about the year 1245, by William de Warren, earl of Surry. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, and valued, about the time of the dissolution, at 77 l. 14 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

The master and brethren of the bridge at Kingston are mentioned in some records, dated in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third.

John Lovekin, lord mayor of London, in the years 1348, 1358, 1365, and 1366, built a chapel here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, with an hospital adjoining, which he endowed for a master, two priests, and certain poor men.

At Malden, south of Kingston, Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton College in Oxford, about the year 1263, founded a college for three priests and twenty scholars; but a few years afterwards it was united to Merton college in Oxford.

At Langley, near Guilford, queen Eleanor, wife of king Henry the Third, founded a house of friars preachers.

At Richmond king Edward the Second settled a convent of twenty-four Carmelite friars, and allowed them 120 marks yearly for their maintenance.

In or near this town king Henry the Fifth, in the year 1414, founded a priory for forty Carthusian monks, dedicated to our Saviour, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with revenues valued at 777 l. 12 s. *per annum*.

Here was a convent built near the royal palace, by king Henry the Seventh, for observant friars, about the year 1499.

At Hourne, south-east of Reygate, Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, in the year 1345, had the licence of king Edward the Third to build and endow a house for Carthusian monks, but it does not appear to have ever been finished.

At Lingfield, south-east of Hourne, a collegiate church, consisting of a provost, chaplains and clerks, was founded in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Sixth, by Reginald lord of Cobham. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 79 l. 15 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Croydon, an almshouse or hospital is said to have been founded in the year 1444, the 23d of king Henry the Sixth, by Elias Davy, citizen and mercer of London.

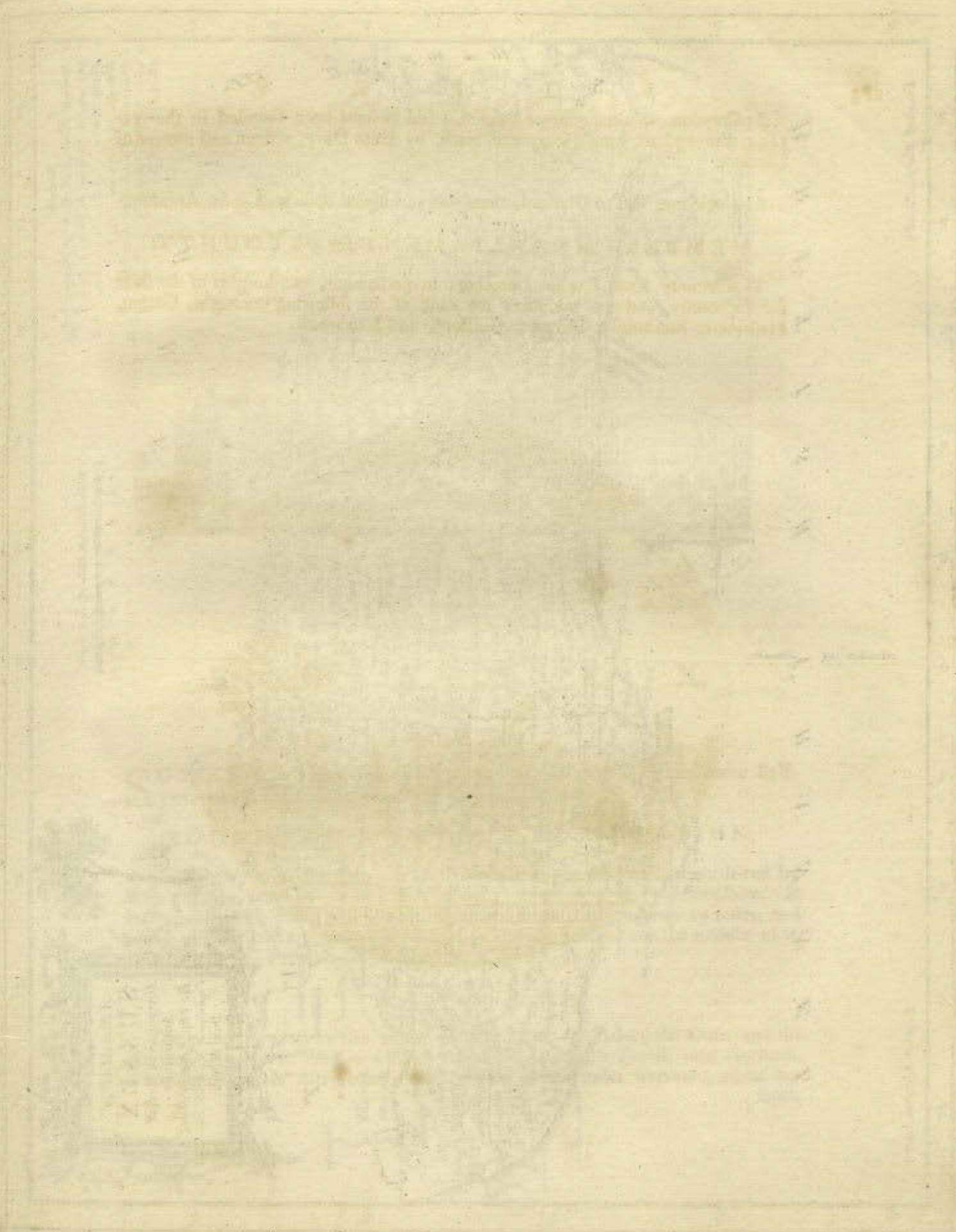
At Cookham, east of Guilford, there was an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends fourteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, and two members for each of the following boroughs, Gatton, Haslemere, Blechingly, Reigate, Guilford, and Southwark.

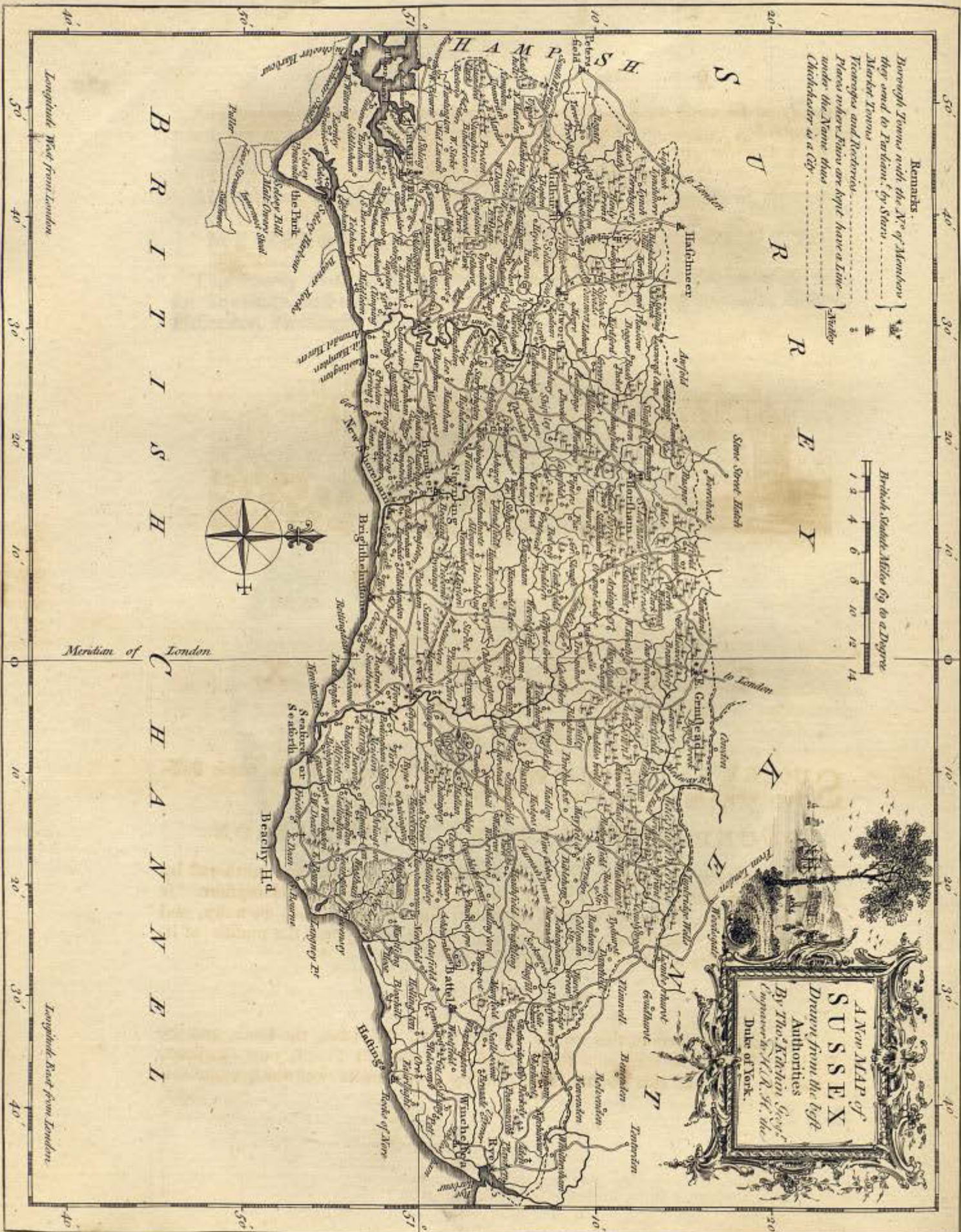


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Remarks.
 Borough Towns with the N^o of Members
 they send to Parliament by Statute.
 Market Towns
 Vicarages and Rectories
 Places where Fairs are kept have a Fair
 under the Name of a Fair
 Chichester is a City

British Scale Miles 69 to a Degree
 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14



**A New Map of
 SUSSEX**
 Drawn from the best
 Authorities
 By Tho. Kitchin, Geog^r
 Inspector to H.R. M. the
 Duke of York.

Longitude West from London

Meridian of London

Longitude East from London

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BATTEL ABBEY.

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S U S S E X.

N A M E.

SUSSEX is a corruption or contraction of the ancient Saxon name *Suſsex*, which signifies *the Country of the South Saxons*.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

This county is bounded on the north by Surry; on the east and north-east by Kent; on the south by the British Channel, and on the west by Hampshire. It extends in length, from east to west, 65 miles, from north to south 29 miles, and is 170 miles in circumference; Cuckfield, a market town, near the middle of it, is distant 40 miles south-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers in this county are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother. The Arun rises in a forest called St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, a borough town of this county, and running a few miles westward, turns due south,

fouth, and passing by Arundel, a borough town, falls into the British Channel about three miles fouth of it. This river, by an act of parliament passed in 1733, had a new outlet cut for it, in order to improve its navigation, and now it carries ships of about an hundred tons burden, as high as Arundel.

The Adur, which is sometimes called the Beeding, rises also in St. Leonard's Forest, and running almost parallel to the Arun, passes by Stening, a borough town, and Bramber, another borough town, from whence it is likewise called Bramber Water: it discharges itself into the British Channel at New-Shoreham, a borough town.

The Ouse is chiefly formed of two branches, one rising in the forest of St. Leonard, near the spring of the Adur, and the other in the forest of Worth, north of Cuckfield; and these two streams uniting not far from Cuckfield, run south by Lewes, a very considerable borough town, and falling into the British Channel, form a harbour, called Newhaven, about seven or eight miles south of Lewes.

The Rother rises at Rotherfield, south-east of East Grinstead, a borough town, and running eastward, divides into two streams upon the borders of Kent, and uniting again, forms an island, called Oxney Island, and falls into the British Channel near Rye, one of the cinque ports.

Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and the Asten, all which, as well as the rivers, whose courses have been described, are confined within the limits of Suffex.

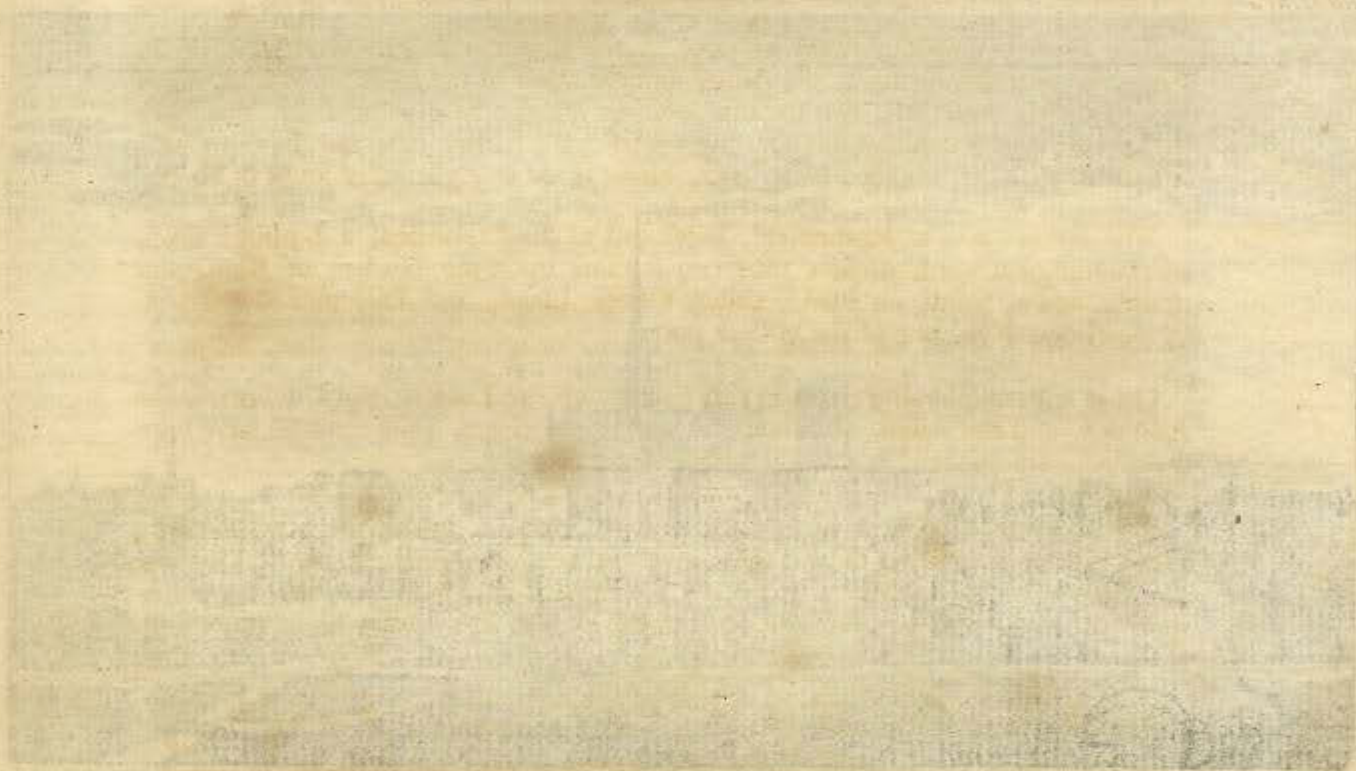
It is observable of the rivers of this county, that not one of them will admit a vessel of 500 tons; and indeed there are very few good ports in the county, for the shore is rocky, and there are many shelves and sand banks, which the south-west winds, so common upon this coast in the winter, are continually augmenting.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county, along the sea coast, is aguish to strangers, but the inhabitants are in general very healthy. In the north part of the county, bordering upon Kent and Surry, or in the woody tract of the three counties, called the Weald, or Wild, which is said to be 120 miles long, and in some parts thirty broad, the air is foggy, but not unhealthy; and upon the Downs, in the middle of the county, it is exceeding sweet and pure.

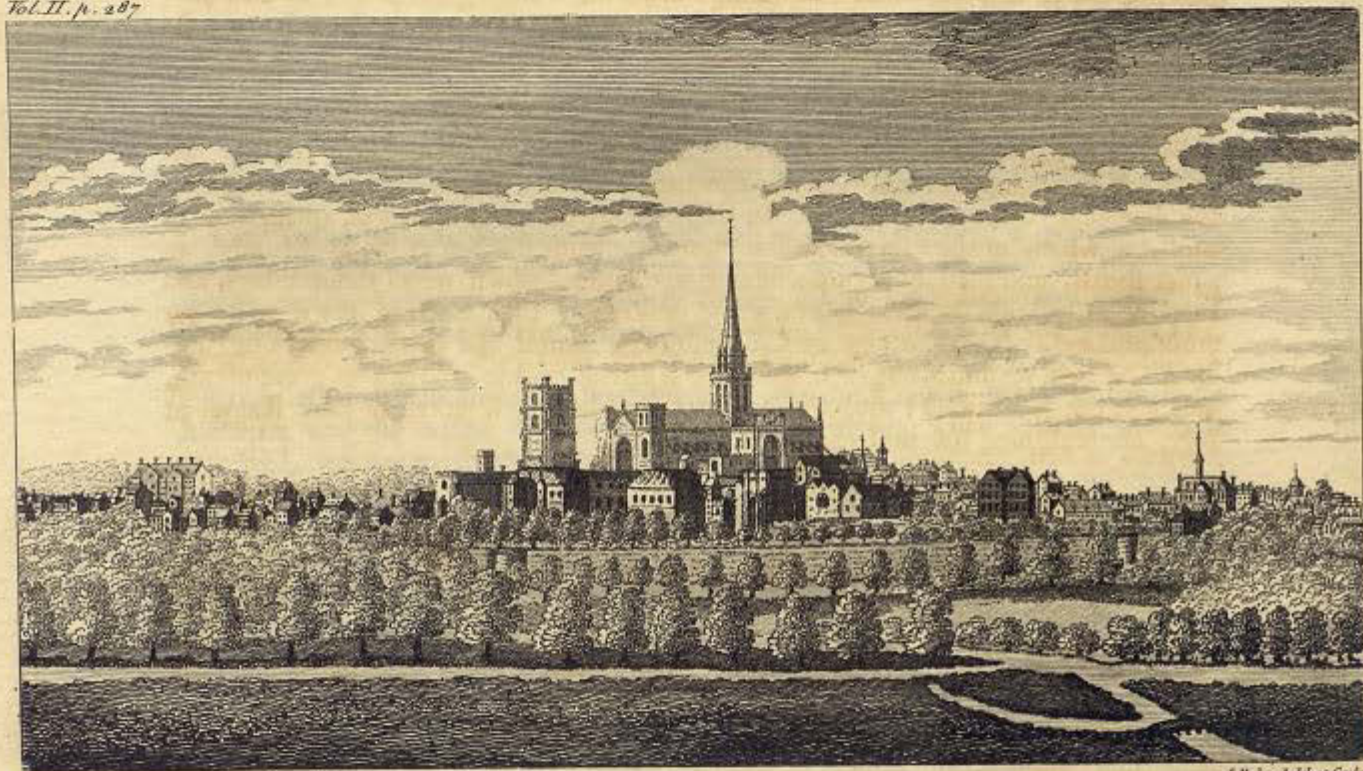
In the Weald of Suffex the soil is rich and deep, and produces great abundance of oats and hops; but the roads are the worst in England, for many of the large trees, which are carried through this part of the county in the summer time to the river Medway, in Kent, on a carriage called a tug, drawn generally by twenty oxen, are often dropped upon the road, which is otherwise frequently choaked up by tugs, and remain there perhaps for years. The north of Suffex is for the most part covered with woods, which chiefly supply the navy docks with timber,
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BY
JOHN
B. HOGGINS
NEW
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1846



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J. Ryland del. et sculp.

The South West View of Chichester.

and the iron works in this county with fuel, and from which vast quantities of charcoal are made.

The middle part of the county is delightfully chequered with meadows, pastures, groves, and corn fields, that produce wheat and barley; and in the south part, towards the sea, are high hills, called the South Downs, consisting of a fat chalky soil, very fruitful both in corn and grafs, and feeding vast multitudes of sheep, remarkable for very fine wool.

In the Weald of Sussex is found the mineral called talc; and in the eastern parts of the county, towards the borders of Kent, is dug great plenty of iron ore; and here are many forges, furnaces, and water mills, both for cast and wrought iron: and though the iron found in this county is said to be brittle, yet cannons are frequently cast with it.

Sussex is particularly famous for a delicious bird, called the Wheat-ear, perhaps from its being most in season about the time that the wheat is ripe: it is about the size of a lark, and very fat. In the river Arun are caught vast quantities of mullets, which in the summer season come up from the sea as far as Arundel, in great shoals, and feed upon a particular weed here, which gives them a high and luscious taste, that render them a great delicacy. This river is also famous for trout and eel. Near the city of Chichester are found the finest lobsters in England. At Selsey, south-east of Chichester, a sort of cockle is found in great plenty, which is much admired; and the mackarel and herrings, taken in their seasons at Rye, are reckoned the best of their kind.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of this county are cast and wrought iron; and the best gunpowder in the world is said to be made at a market town called Battel.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The most general division of Sussex is into six rapes, a division peculiar to this county; and these rapes, each of which is said to have had its particular castle, river, and forest, is subdivided into sixty-five hundreds. In this county are one city, two ancient boroughs and corporations, which, like those of Surry, have no market, and sixteen market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Chichester, and contains 342 parishes.

CITY, BOROUGHs, and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Chichester; the ancient boroughs which have no market, are Bramber and Seaford; and the market towns are Arundel, Battel, Brighthelmston, Cuckfield, Grinstead East, Hastings, Haylsham, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, Shoreham New, Stening, Terring, and Winchelsea.

CHICHESTER is derived from the Saxon name *Cirran-ceaster*, which signifies *the City of Cissa*, and was thus called from Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons,

Saxons, who rebuilt it after it had been destroyed by some Saxon and Norwegian pirates, and made it the royal residence, and the capital of his kingdom.

This city is 63 miles from London, and has been the see of a bishop ever since the time of William the Conqueror. It is a county of itself, and is governed under a charter of king James the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, and common-council, without limitation. The mayor is chosen annually, and is attended by four serjeants at mace, and a crier; and four of the aldermen are justices of the peace.

Chichester is surrounded by the river Lavant on every side but the north, and is a neat compact city, inclosed by a stone wall, with four gates, answering to the four points, east, west, north, and south. From each of these gates there is a street, which is denominated from its gate, and terminates in the market place, which is the center of the city, and is adorned with a stone piazza. In the middle is a stately cross, erected by bishop Edward Story, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The streets in general are broad, and the houses uniform and well built.

Here is a cathedral and five parish churches. The cathedral was founded by bishop Ralph, before the year 1100, but being burnt down in the year 1114, before it was finished, he began another, which was compleated by his successors. This second cathedral, with most part of the city, was burnt in the reign of Richard the First, but bishop Selfrid restored both. This church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a neat, though small building, and is adorned with a spire, much admired for its strength and curious workmanship.

The chapter of this cathedral consists of a dean, thirty-one prebendaries, two archdeacons, a treasurer, a chancellor, a chantor, and twelve vicars choral, with other officers. Here is a bishop's palace, lately rebuilt, which is rather large than fine, and which, with the cathedral, and houses of the prebendaries, takes up all that quarter of the city between the west and south gates.

Chichester has a guildhall, though it is but a mean structure, and two charity schools, one for forty-two boys, and the other for twenty girls, who are taught and cloathed. The river is not deep enough near the city to make a good harbour; but here is some foreign trade; and a collector, with other officers of the customs, at Dell Key, a small harbour, about four miles from the sea, where vessels come in at high water, and go out with wheat, flour, timber and coals, for London and other ports.

Here is a great corn market, and one of the greatest cattle markets in England. Prodigious quantities of malt are made in this place; and its chief manufacture is needles.

Near this city are several villas of the nobility and gentry, which command a delightful prospect of the sea and the neighbouring country.

BRAMBER is 45 miles distant from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a constable, chosen annually by a jury at the court leet.

It

It is separated into two parts: the north part joins to Stening, consists of poor mean buildings, and is half a mile distant from the south division of the town, which is distinguished by the name of Bramber-Street. Bramber was joined with Stening in the writs for electing burgessees to parliament from the year 1298, the twenty-sixth of Edward the First, to the year 1472, the twelfth of Edward the Fourth; but they have ever since elected as two different boroughs; however the customs of the borough of Bramber are the same with those of Stening.

Here is a church, but neither fair or market.

SEAFORD is 55 miles distant from London, and is a cinque port, incorporated by king Henry the Eighth, and governed by a bailiff and jurats; the bailiff, either by himself or deputy, holds a court every fortnight. This is a small fishing town, built of stone and slate, and defended by a convenient fort. It has a charity school, but no market.

ARUNDEL is so called from its situation in a *dale* or valley, upon the bank of the *Arun*. It is 55 miles distant from London, is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the thirtieth year of king Edward the First, and is so ancient as to be mentioned in king Alfred's will. It is governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, twelve burgessees, a steward, and other officers. The mayor is chosen annually, he is judge at a court-leet of the lord of the manor, which is held every three weeks; he appoints collectors of the package and stallage, aleconners, and flesh-tasters. No writ can be executed within the borough without his permission; and he has the authority of a justice of the peace, though he seldom executes the office.

This town is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and has an ancient castle, said to be a mile in compass, and to have been built in the time of the Saxons. The castle was conferred by William the Conqueror on Roger de Montgomery, who repaired it, and was created by the Conqueror earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury; but he took his title from Arundel Castle, where he resided; and his successors long enjoyed it as a local dignity, together with the castle, but the title being disputed, it was declared by act of parliament in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, that all persons who had been, or should be possessed of the castle and honour of Arundel, were, and should be, earls of the same, without any other creation; and the title, manor, and castle, still continue inseparable.

Here is a church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was formerly collegiate; and a good wooden bridge over the river.

BATTEL was anciently called *Epiton*, and derives its present name from the battle in which William the Norman defeated king Harold, and obtained the crown of England. This battle was fought in a field called Heathfield, near this town; Heathfield is also near Hastings, and the battle is therefore sometimes called the battle of Hastings.

This town is 57 miles from London, and is reckoned unhealthy from its low and dirty situation. Here is a church, the incumbent of which is called the dean of Battel, and a charity school for forty boys. Near the town is a hill, with a

beacon on it, thence called Beacon-hill, but the old name was Standard-hill, from having been the place where William the Conqueror first set up his standard of defiance, the day before the battle of Hastings.

BRIGHTHELMSTON stands at the distance of 50 miles from London, upon a bay of the sea, in which there is good anchorage. It is a large populous old town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who often go from hence to Yarmouth fishing fair, on the coast of Norfolk, and let themselves out for the season, to catch herrings. It is inclosed by a wall, fourteen or fifteen feet high, in which are four gates, built of free-stone by queen Elizabeth; and it is fortified on the side that faces the sea by another wall, in which are many port holes for cannon. It has seven streets, and many lanes; and a church, which stands without the town. Here are two public rooms, one of which is as elegant and convenient a building as any of the kind in England. Here are also a free school, and two considerable charity schools, one for fifty boys, and another for twenty girls; and a town hall, with a dungeon under it.

The French have several times attempted to destroy this town, but its situation being low, their cannon balls usually went over it. The place has suffered chiefly by inundations, which in the space of forty years has destroyed upwards of 130 tenements; and it is much to be feared, that the whole town will in time be swallowed up, by the continual encroachments of the sea.

Many small barks are built here for the merchants of London and other ports; and great flocks of sheep are fed on the neighbouring hills, the wool of which is said to be the finest in England.

The advantage of the situation of Brighthelmston, which is healthy, dry, open, and finely diversified with hills and vallies, has within these few years occasioned a great resort of the principal gentry of the southern parts of England to this place, and engaged many of them to a summer residence here: but of later date, Brighthelmston is become the peculiar resort of valetudinarians, for bathing in the sea, the water of which, in this place, is said to contain more salt than the sea water of any other port in England; the bay here is besides open and exposed to the sea, free from ooze or filth of any kind, and the beach is a clean gravel and sand, with a gradual descent.

Here also has been discovered some years ago, a mineral spring, the water of which, in the summer of the year 1760, began to be much drank upon the spot. It is found to deposite an ochrous sediment, and a course of it judiciously varied, is supposed to restore infirm habits.

CUCKFIELD is a small town, that contains nothing worthy of note.

EAST GRINSTED is so called to distinguish it from another town of the same name in this county, called *West Grinsted*, about ten miles south-west of it. It is distant 29 miles from London, and is a borough by prescription, having sent burgesses to parliament ever since the year 1307, the first year of the reign of Edward the Second. It is governed by a bailiff, chosen by a jury of burgage-holders, at the court-leet. The bailiff is the returning officer for its members in parlia-

parliament, who are elected by about thirty-five burghage-holders. This is the place where the county assizes are generally held; and here is an hospital, built in the reign of king James the First, by Robert Sackville, earl of Dorset, who endowed it with 330*l.* a-year, for the maintenance of thirty-one poor persons of this town.

HASTINGS is supposed to have derived its name from one *Hasting*, a Danish pirate, who generally built a small fort wherever he landed to pillage, in order to cover his men and secure his retreat.

This town is 62 miles distant from London, had a mint in the reign of king Athelstan, and is the chief of the cinque ports, the institution of which has been mentioned in the account of Kent. It had charters from Edward the Confessor, William the First and Second, Henry the Second, Richard the First, Henry the Third, Edward the First, and Charles the Second, and is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty: the corporation is exempted from toll, and has power to hold courts of judicature in capital cases.

The town lies between two high cliffs, one on the sea, and another on the land side. It has some handsome houses, and consists chiefly of two streets, in each of which there is a parish church. It has two charity schools, for teaching two or three hundred children, and a custom-house, with custom-house officers. The harbour is but indifferent, though great sums of money have been laid out to make it a good one.

Great quantities of fish are taken upon this coast, and sent to London.

HAYLSHAM is a small town, 53 miles from London, and contains nothing worthy of note.

HORSHAM derives its name from *Horfa*, brother of Hengist the Saxon, who probably had his residence here. It is 35 miles from London, and is a borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs, chosen yearly at the court-leet. The county assizes are generally held here; and here is the county gaol.

This is one of the largest towns in Sussex; it has a very fine church, and a well-endowed free school.

Vast numbers of poultry are bought up at the market of this place for London; and in the neighbourhood is a quarry of very good stone.

LEWES is distant 50 miles from London. King Athelstan appointed two mint-houses in it, and in the reign of king Edward the Confessor it had 127 burghesses. It is a borough by prescription, governed by two constables, chosen yearly at the court-leet.

This town is situated in an open country, on the edge of the South Downs. It is a pleasant place, and one of the largest and most populous towns in the county. It was formerly fortified with a castle and walls, of which there are still some remains:

mains: it has two large suburbs, one called Southover, on the west side of the town, and the other called Cliff, from its situation on a chalky hill, on the east side of the river Ouse. The streets are handsome, and here are six parish churches, and a charity school for twenty boys, who are taught, clothed and maintained.

In the neighbourhood of this town there are horse races almost every summer, for the king's plate of 100l. The roads hereabout are deep and dirty, but the soil is the richest in this part of England.

From a windmill, near Lewes, there is a prospect, which for its extent is scarce to be equalled in Europe.

MIDHURST is a Saxon name, which signifies *Middlewood*. This town is 52 miles distant from London, and is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, chosen annually by a jury at the court-leet. It has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1311, the fourth of king Edward the Second, and is a pretty large town, pleasantly situated on a hill, surrounded with several other hills.

PETWORTH is 46 miles distant from London, and is a large, populous, handsome town, situated on a fine dry ascent, in a healthy air. Here is a church, the rectory of which is the richest in the county, and is said to be worth seven hundred pounds a-year.

In the neighbourhood of this town are many handsome seats, particularly a magnificent palace, which belonged lately to Algernoon, duke of Somerset. The front is of free-stone, and adorned on the top with statues: the great stairs and apartments are magnificent; the office-houses are very commodious, and there is one vault near 400 feet in length.

RYE is distant from London 64 miles, and is an appendage to the cinque port of Hastings: it enjoys the same privilege with other cinque ports, and has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1368, the forty-second of Edward the Third. The corporation, which is only by prescription, consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and the freemen. The mayor is chosen out of the jurats, and when there is a vacancy in the jurats, it is filled up by the mayor, with consent of the other jurats, on the day of his election, or at the general yearly sessions.

This town is a peninsula, washed on the west and south by the sea, and on the east by the river Rother; and over that branch of the sea which is on the south side of the town, called Tillingham-water, there formerly was a ferry, but now a bridge.

Rye stands on the side of a hill, with a delightful prospect of the sea. It is a populous town, and in the reign of Edward the Third was walled and fortified, by William D'Ypres, earl of Kent, of whose name there is a tower yet standing, which is the town gaol; and some remains of the old walls are still visible. The houses are well built, and of brick. Here is one of the largest parish churches in

in England, a free grammar school, erected and endowed in 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, and a charity school, for teaching and maintaining thirty children. There is a small settlement of French refugees in this town, who are for the most part fishermen, and have a minister of their own, paid by the archbishop of Canterbury.

This place formerly had one of the most considerable harbours between Portsmouth and Dover, but it was for a considerable time past so choaked up with sand, that the smallest vessel could scarce enter it; and a considerable part of the harbour, gained from the sea, was turned into arable land: however, in 1761, an act of parliament passed for making a commodious harbour in this place; and on Wednesday, the 14th of July 1762, this new harbour was opened, where vessels of 300 tons burden and upwards, may ride with the greatest safety.

Here is a store-house for planks, hops, and other merchandize, which was formerly a church that belonged to a monastery, and is still called the Friary. The trade of this place is in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney backs, and all sorts of fish. The town is well supplied with water by pipes, from two hills in the neighbourhood.

NEW SHOREHAM is 55 miles from London, and took its rise from the decay of Old Shoreham, now a small village north-west of it. This is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the year 1298, the twenty-sixth of Edward the First, and is governed by two constables. Though most of this town has been washed away by the sea, it is still a large populous place: it has a parish church, which was formerly collegiate, and a good harbour for vessels of considerable burden: many ships are built here, both for war and trade; and here is a collector and other officers of the customs.

STENING, or STEYNING, is a poor little town, adjoining to Bramber, with scarce two hundred families in it, though it is said to have been formerly a very large town, and a county of itself. It is however an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a constable, who is the returning officer, and is chosen annually at the court-leet.

This town is situated in a fine air, and has a free grammar school, founded about the middle of the last century, by Mr. Holland, a tradesman of this place. Here is a fair at Michaelmas for Welch cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, which is reckoned one of the greatest in Suffex; and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse races.

TERRING is distant 47 miles from London, and has a charity school.

WINCHELSEA is a Saxon name, which signifies *a place situated in an angle, almost surrounded by the sea*, and refers to the situation of this town. It is 71 miles from London, and is one of the cinque ports, built in the reign of king Edward the First, when an older town of the same name, two or three miles to the south-east, which had eighteen parishes, was swallowed up by the sea in a tempest. It is governed by a mayor and three jurats, and its representatives in parliament

liament are chosen by the freemen, in number about forty, and returned by the mayor.

This town was scarce finished before it was deserted by the sea, after which it lost all its trade, and in time its market. There now remains little more than the skeleton of a town: it was surrounded with walls; the stone work of three of its gates is still standing; and in many parts of what was once the town of Winchelsea, are fine stone arched vaults, and other ruins of ancient structures. The streets are now almost all turned into corn fields or pasture grounds; and of three parish churches there remains only the chancel of one, which is used for divine service. Upon the level relinquished by the sea, appear the vestiges of a castle, built by king Henry the Eighth.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

An extraordinary stream. Among the few natural curiosities of this county, may be reckoned the stream of the Lavant, which is sometimes very low, even in the winter, when other rivers are at their greatest height; and yet at other times, is ready to overflow its channel.

A mineral spring. At Selfcomb, north-east of Battel, is a chalybeat spring, as highly impregnated as those at Tunbridge in Kent.

Beachyhead. Beachyhead, thus called from an adjacent beach, south-west of Hastings, is reckoned the highest cliff of all the south coast of England, for it projects over the beach to a greater perpendicular height, than the Monument at London. Hares closely pursued, have tumbled over the edge of this precipice, with a hound or two after them, and have been dashed to pieces. The beach underneath, upon which, in stormy weather, many ships have been lost, has several large caverns made in it by the sea.

Extraordinary births. Somewhere in this county lived John Palmer, Esq; whose wife, being fourteen days in labour, was on Whitsunday delivered of a son; on the Sunday after, being Trinity Sunday, she was delivered of another son, and on the Sunday following of a third son: the first was named John, the second Henry, and the third Thomas; they all lived to be men, and were all three knighted for their valour, but when they lived does not appear.

Mrs. King, an inhabitant of Stening, was in 1710 delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, at one birth, and all the four lived.

Mr. John Selden, the famous lawyer and antiquary, was born at Terring in this county.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. This county under the Romans was part of the territory of the Regni. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy it constituted the principal part of the kingdom of the

the South Saxons; and upon the fall of that monarchy it became subject to the kingdom of Mercia.

The famous military way of the Romans, called Stone-street, has been traced ^{Stone-street} out of Surry through this county to Arundel; and at Billingham, south-west of Horsham, there are noble remains of it.

The port of New Shoreham, or the mouth of the river Adur, is generally sup- ^{Portus Adur-} posed to have been the Portus Adurni of the Romans; and the town of Mid- ^{ni and Midæ} hurst is believed to have been the Roman Midæ.

In the year 1723, a stone was dug up at Chichester, with an inscription, which, ^{Foundation} though something defaced, plainly intimated that it was the foundation stone of ^{stone of a Ro-} a temple erected here in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and dedicated to ^{man temple} Neptune and Minerva.

In this city there have been found, at different times, a great number of Roman ^{Roman coins} coins. In rebuilding the bishop's palace in 1727, the workmen dug up several an- ^{and pave-} cient coins; and in the garden was discovered a curious piece of Roman pavement. ^{ment.}

On the west side of the city of Chichester is a large Roman camp, called the ^{Roman} Brill. It is an oblong square, being above half a mile in length, and a quarter of ^{camp.} a mile in breadth. It lies in a flat low ground, with a great rampart and a single graff, and is generally thought to have been the first camp of the emperor Vespasian, after landing in Britain. Not far from Chichester, on the same side, is another camp, called Gonsill, which is also supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans, it being an oblong square.

On a hill north of the city of Chichester, called Rook's Hill, or Roche's Hill, ^{A Danish} is an ancient camp of an orbicular form, something more than a quarter of a mile ^{camp.} in diameter, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes.

Near Terring is a hill, called Cissbury Hill, on which are the remains of an ^{Saxon forti-} ancient fort, surrounded with a bank, rudely cast up, where the neighbouring ^{fications.} inhabitants believe that Cæsar intrenched and fortified his army: but the general opinion is, that it was the work of Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons.

About two miles from Cissbury Hill, are the remains of another fortification, called Chenkbury.

Near Findon, north of Terring, there is an ancient camp, called Cæsar's Hill, ^{Ancient} upon which the very spot is pointed out where Cæsar's tent stood; but the form ^{camp.} of the camp not being quadrangular, as the Roman camps always were, but round, it is generally believed that this was a British or a Danish camp. Farther eastward, near Lewes, is another ancient camp.

On the west side of Brighthelmston, a great number of human bones are found, whence it is concluded that a battle was fought here. Many are of opinion that Cæsar, in one of his expeditions into Britain, landed at this place. Between Lewes and Brighthelmston are still to be seen lines and entrenchments, which bear ^{strong}

strong marks of their having been Roman works. In the neighbourhood of Bright-helmston an urn was dug up some time ago, containing a thousand silver denarii, and some of all the emperors, from Antoninus Pius to Philip; and the altars of the Druids are no where seen in greater numbers than about Bright-helmston.

An ancient
epitaph.

Near the ruins of the castle at Lewes, are the remains of an old church; and on the inside of one of the walls are engraven archwise, in an obsolete character, certain rude verses, which it is supposed, are to be read as follows:

CLAVDITVR HIC MILES DANORVM REGIA PROLES,
MAGNVS NOMEN EI, MAGNÆ NOTA PROGENIEI,
DEPONENS MAGNVM, PRVDENTIOR INDVIT AGNVM:
PRÆPETE PRO VITA FIT PARVVLVS ANACHORITA.

Custom of
gavelkind.

The lands about Breed, a village north-west of Winchelsea, descend according to the custom of gavelkind, of which an account has been given among the antiquities of the county of Kent.

Remains of
ancient
castles.

At Pevensey, south-west of Hastings, are the remains of a castle, built by William the Conqueror. On the north-west of Bramber-Street are the ruins of a castle built soon after the Conquest, and some of the walls yet standing are of a vast thickness; and on a hill which overlooks the town of Hastings, are the remains of another ancient castle.

An ancient
sword.

In the armoury of Petworth House there is a sword, which is said to have been the weapon of the famous Henry Hotspur, lord Percy, who was killed in rebellion against Henry the Fourth.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Bosciam, south-west of Chichester, there was a monastery of five or six religious, before the year 681: and here is a parish church, dedicated to the Trinity, in which William Warelwaft, bishop of Exeter, in the time of Henry the First, founded some prebends. Afterwards this church became a royal free chapel, exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester, and continued collegiate till the general dissolution.

At Selfey, south of Chichester, about the year 681, St. Wilfrid founded a monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Eadbercht, abbat of this place, being consecrated the first bishop of the South Saxons, in 711, the episcopal seat was fixed here, where it remained till bishop Stigandus, about the year 1075, translated it to Chichester.

At Mawling, on the north side of Lewes, there was a collegiate church, said to have been first founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, who died in 688. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and valued upon the general dissolution at 106l. 10s. 2d. *per annum*.

At Terring there seems to have been a church or monastery, founded as early as the time of Offa, king of the Mercians, and dedicated to St. Andrew.

At Rotherfield, near the source of the Rother, Berthwald, duke of the South Saxons, about the year 800, founded a convent of monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Dennis in France.

At Bedingham, south-west of Lewes, there was a monastery, in the beginning of the ninth century.

At Chichester there was an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, before the Conquest; and here also was a nunnery long before the translation of the bishop's see hither from Selsey.

In the north part of this city there was an hospital, for a master and several poor brethren, founded in the time of Henry the Second, by William, dean of the cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 35*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* *per annum.*

Here was an hospital for leprous persons, as old as the time of king Richard the First. It was dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen, and valued upon the dissolution at 4*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* *per annum.*

Near the north gate of this city there was an house of Grey friars, founded in the time of Henry the Third.

Here was an house of Black friars, said to have been founded by queen Eleanor, wife of Edward the First, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Vincent.

The vicars of the cathedral here became incorporated about the fifth year of Edward the Fourth.

Stening appears to have been a place of some note in the time of the Saxons, on account of a church or monastery, in which St. Cudman was buried. Here also was a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of the Trinity at Fiscamp, in Normandy, founded by king Edward the Confessor, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Upon the dissolution of alien priories, it was given to the abbey of Sion, in Middlesex.

Near Battel, on the ground where the decisive battle was fought in 1066, between William duke of Normandy, and king Harold, William, in the succeeding year, began to build a noble abbey, which was dedicated to St. Martin. It was filled with Benedictine monks from Marmonstier, in Normandy. Its revenues were valued upon the dissolution at 880*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* *per annum.*

At Seal, near Stening, William de Braiosa, in 1075, founded a convent of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Florence at Salmur. It was afterwards annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalen, in Oxford. Here also was a house of White friars.

At Lewes, earl William de Warrena, and the lady Gundreda, his wife, in 1078, founded a priory of Cluniac monks, which was the first and principal house

of that order in England. Its yearly revenues upon the dissolution were rated at 920l. 4s. 6d.

Here was an hospital, said to have been erected by the founder of the monastery. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and at the time of the dissolution had thirteen poor brothers and sisters.

Here was a monastery dedicated to St. James, for thirteen poor brethren and sisters, and a priory of Grey friars.

At Wilmington, near Beachyhead, Robert, earl of Moreton, in the time of William Rufus, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy. In the reign of Henry the Fourth it was annexed to the cathedral church of Chichester.

At Hoo, south-west of Battel, Henry, earl of Ewe, between the years 1096 and 1139, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy.

At Boxgrave, north-east of Chichester, Robert de Haya, in the time of Henry the First, founded an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of L'Eclay, in Normandy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and of the order of St. Benedict, and had yearly revenues which at the dissolution were computed worth 185l. 19s. 8d.

At Hastings there was an ancient castle, in which was a royal free chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had a dean and several canons, or prebendaries, and was valued upon the dissolution at 61l. 13s. 5d. *per annum*.

Here was a priory of Black canons, as early as the time of king Richard the First, said to have been founded by Sir Walter Bricet, but it was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in the reign of Henry the Fourth. Some time afterwards a new priory was erected near this town, which upon the dissolution was endowed with yearly revenues rated at 51l. 9s. 5d.

In St. Nicholas's church at Arundel, there was a cell of four Black canons, subject to the monastery at Seez in Normandy, and supposed to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the reign of Richard the Second it was abolished, and the church made collegiate. Upon the dissolution this college was endowed with 263l. 14s. 9d. *per annum*.

In the time of Edward the Second here was an house of Black friars. Here also was an hospital, founded about the eighteenth year of Richard the Second, by Richard, earl of Arundel. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed upon the suppression with yearly revenues valued at 89l. 5s. 2d.

At Pynham, near Arundel, queen Adeliza, second wife to king Henry the First, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. This was

one of the small monasteries suppressed by cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his college at Oxford.

At Hardham, on the river Arun, north of Arundel, there was an ancient priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Holy Cross; but who the founder was does not appear.

At Durford, west of Midhurst, upon the borders of Hampshire, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded before the year 1169, by Henry Hoese, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist. In this monastery were about seven religious, who had yearly revenues valued, upon the suppression, at 108 l. 13 s. 9 d.

At Harting, near Midhurst, an hospital or house of lepers, dedicated to St. John Baptist, was founded by Henry Hoese, the founder of Durford abbey.

At Rotherbridge, north of Battel, Alfred de Martino, in 1176, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the time of the suppression here were twelve monks, who had yearly revenues valued at 272 l. 9 s. 8 d.

At Lymister, near Arundel, was an alien priory of Benedictine nuns, cell to the nunnery of Almanesche in Normandy, founded before the year 1178, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

At a place somewhere in this county called Remsted, there was a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and supposed to have been founded by Richard archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of king Henry the Second.

At a place called Hotteham, near Haylsham, Ralph de Dena, in the time of king Henry the Second, founded an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Laurence; but the religious meeting with great inconveniences here, removed, in the beginning of the reign of king John, to Begham, upon the borders of Kent.

At Ruspur, north of Horsham, there was a priory of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 39 l. 13 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At Tortington, near Arundel, lady Hadwisa Corbet, before the reign of king John, founded a priory of five or six regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 75 l. 12 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Beaulieu, near Begham, upon the borders of Kent, Robert de Thornham, in the year 1200, founded an abbey of Premonstratensian canons; but they soon afterwards removed to Begham, as did those of Hotteham also. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was one of the small monasteries suppressed by cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his colleges, when the yearly revenues of it were valued at 152 l. 9 s. 4 d.

At Sedlescomb, about three miles from Battel, was a preceptory of knights templars, founded about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, by Jeffery Say.

At Michelham, near Haylham, Gilbert de Aquila, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Trinity, in which, at the time of the dissolution, there were eight canons, who had yearly revenues worth 160 l. 12 s. 6 d.

At Shelbred, north of Midhurst, was a priory of five Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with 72 l. 15 s. 10 d. *per annum*. It is said to have been founded by Sir Ralph de Ardern, but at what time is uncertain.

At Adrington, not far from Arundel, was a cell belonging to the abbey of Sees in Normandy.

At Eastborn, north of Midhurst, was a priory of five or six Benedictine nuns, said to have been founded about the end of the reign of king Henry the Third, by Sir John Bohun of Midhurst. Its possessions were valued, about the time of the dissolution, at 29 l. 16 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At Poling, south-east of Arundel, there was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

At Pleadon, on the north side of Rye, was an old hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew, under the government of the abbat and convent of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.

At Winchelsea was a house of Black friars, founded by king Edward the Second. Here was also a house of Grey friars.

At New-Shorcham was a priory of Carmelite or White friars, founded by John Mowbray, knight.

Here also was an hospital dedicated to St. James.

At Pevensey, south-east of Haylham, there was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John Baptist.

At Rye there was an house of Austin friars in the time of Edward the Third.

In or near the town of Bramber there was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, called Bidlington Spitel, which was valued, upon the dissolution, at no more than 1 l. a-year.

At Windham, not far from Bramber, was an hospital dedicated to St. Edmund.

At

At Bucksted, north-east of Haylsham, there was an hospital for four or six poor persons, founded agreeable to the last will of William Heron, bearing date in the year 1404.

At Seaford there was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. James.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends twenty-eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Chichester; two burgesſes for each of the following boroughs, Horſham, Lewes, Midhurst, New Shoreham, Bramber, Stening, Eaſt Grinſted, Arundel, and two barons for each of the cinque ports of Haſtings, Rye, Wincheſtea, and Seaford.

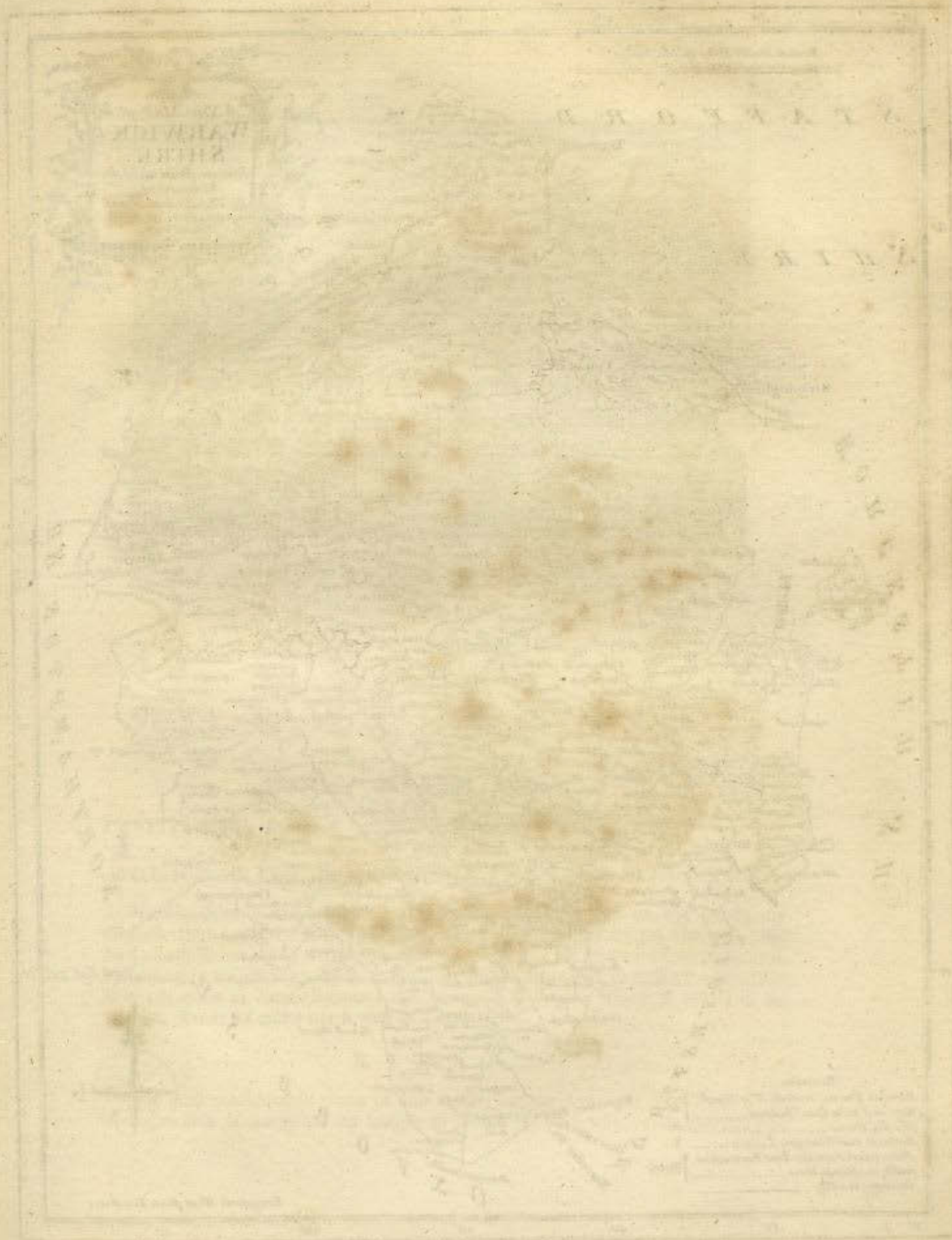


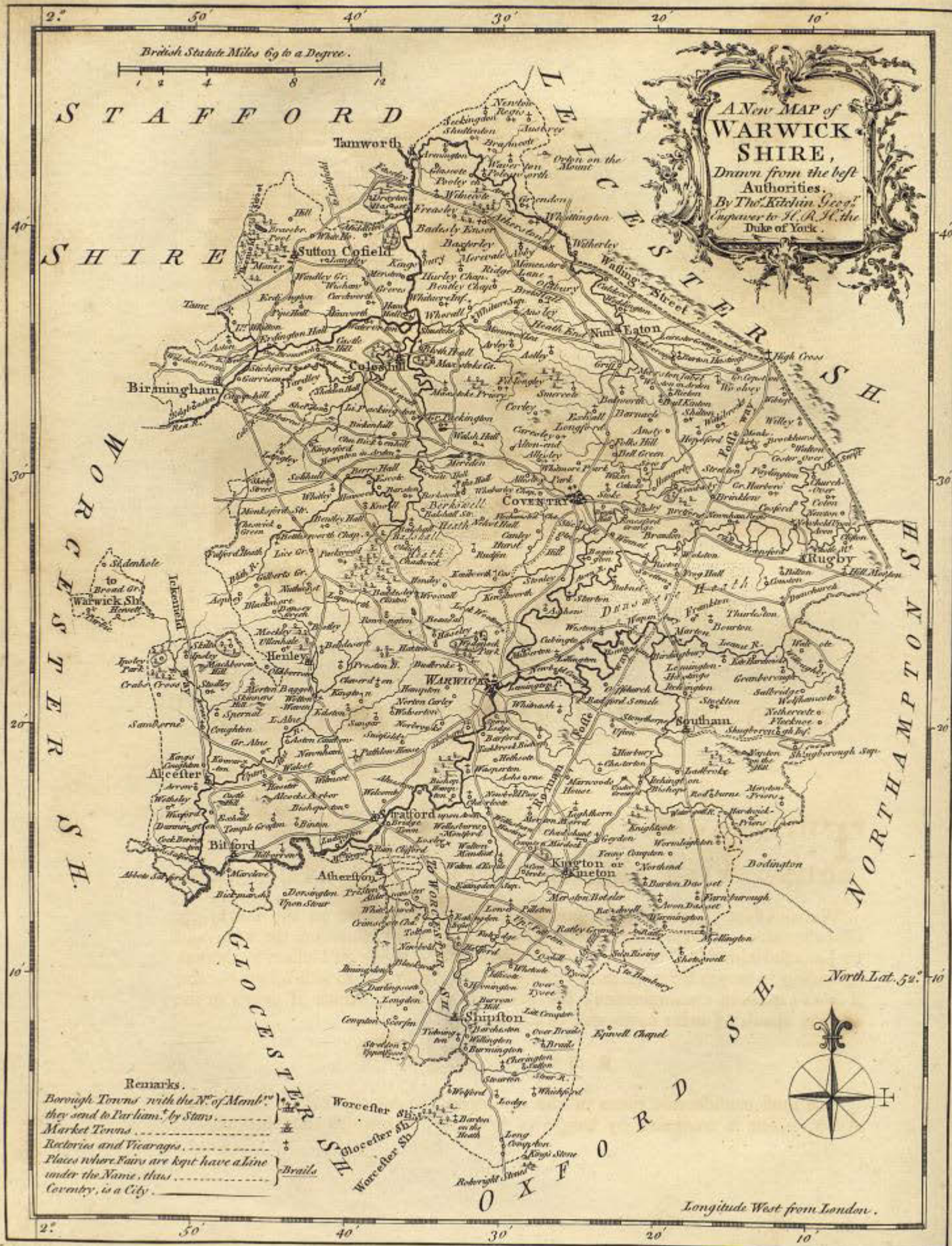
At a Court of Sessions held at the City of London the 10th day of June 1777

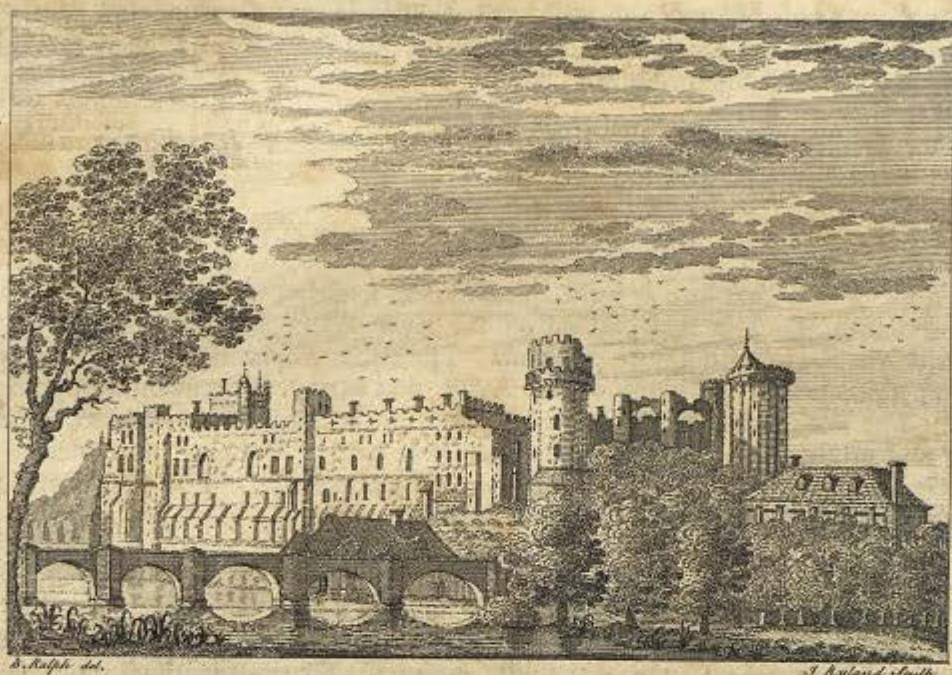
Present the Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of London

John Smith Esq. Clerk of the Court

That the said John Smith doth certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same is now in the possession of the said John Smith







WARWICK CASTLE

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WARWICKSHIRE.

NAME.

THIS county derives its name from Warwick, the county town.

BOUNDARIES, FIGURE, EXTENT and SITUATION.

Warwickshire is bounded by Staffordshire and Derbyshire on the north, by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the south, by Worcestershire on the west, and by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire on the east. Its figure inclines to an oval, extending in length from north to south 33 miles, from east to west 26 miles, and it is 122 miles in circumference: the town of Warwick, which is nearly in the middle, stands 88 miles north-west of London.

RIVERS.

The most considerable rivers of this county are the Avon and the Tame. The Avon, which is navigable by barges to Warwick, and which runs through this county

W A R W I C K S H I R E.

county from north-east to south-west, and divides it into two unequal parts, has been described in the account of Gloucestershire; and the Tame has been mentioned among the rivers of Staffordshire.

Other smaller streams in this county are the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Leam, the Swift, and the Stour.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Warwickshire is mild, pleasant and healthy, and the soil rich. The two parts into which it is separated by the river Avon are distinguished by the names of the Feldon and the Woodland. The name *Feldon* signifies a *champaign country*; this division lies south of the Avon, and produces excellent corn and pasture. The Woodland, which is the largest of the two divisions, lies north of that river, and produces plenty of timber; but great part of it being now cleared of the woods, it yields also abundance of fine corn and pasture. The cheese made in Warwickshire is not inferior to any in England.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The city of Coventry, in this county, has a manufacture of tammies and ribbands; and Birmingham, a market town, is famous for the manufacture of small iron and steel wares.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

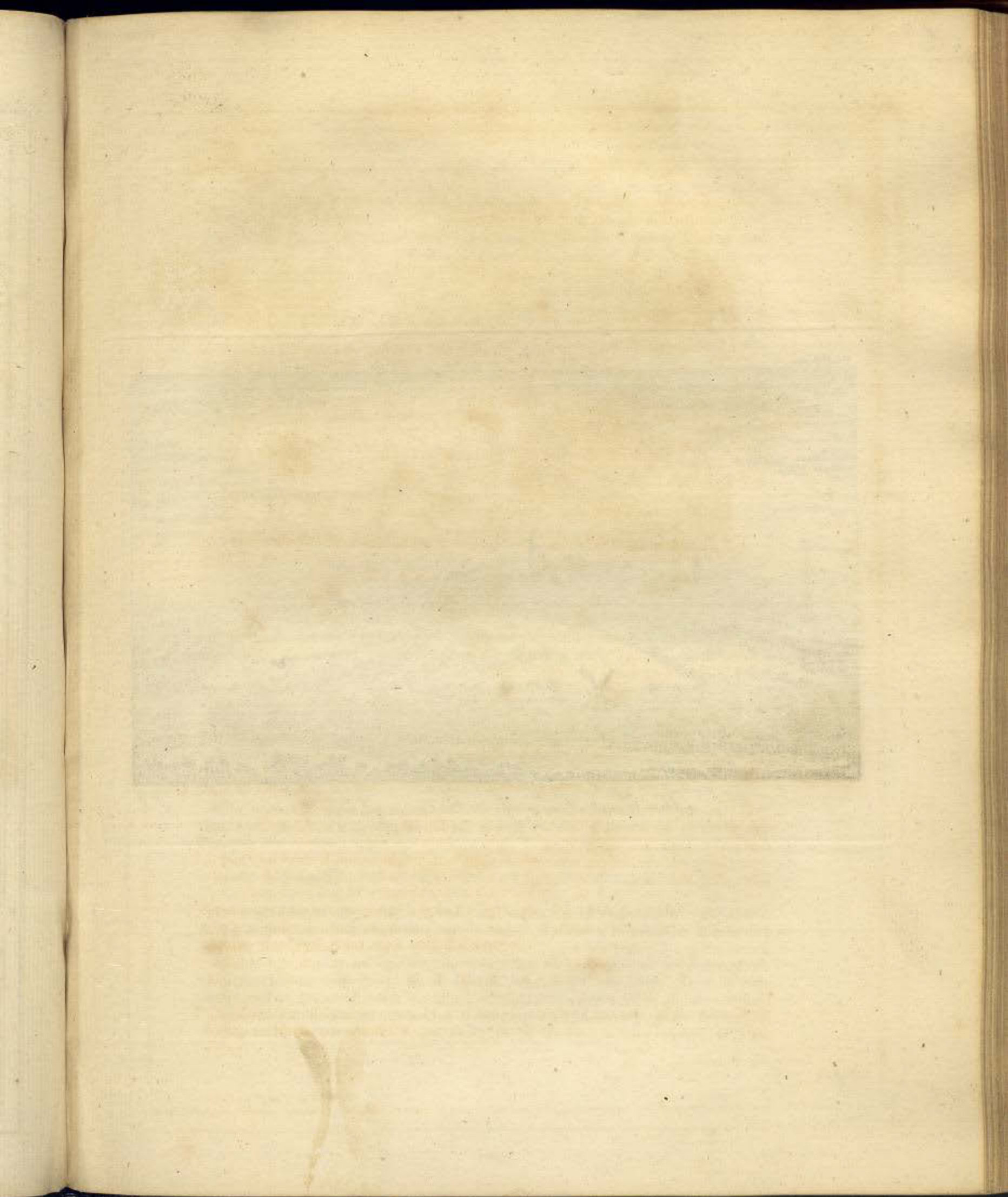
This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and twelve market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester, and has 158 parishes.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

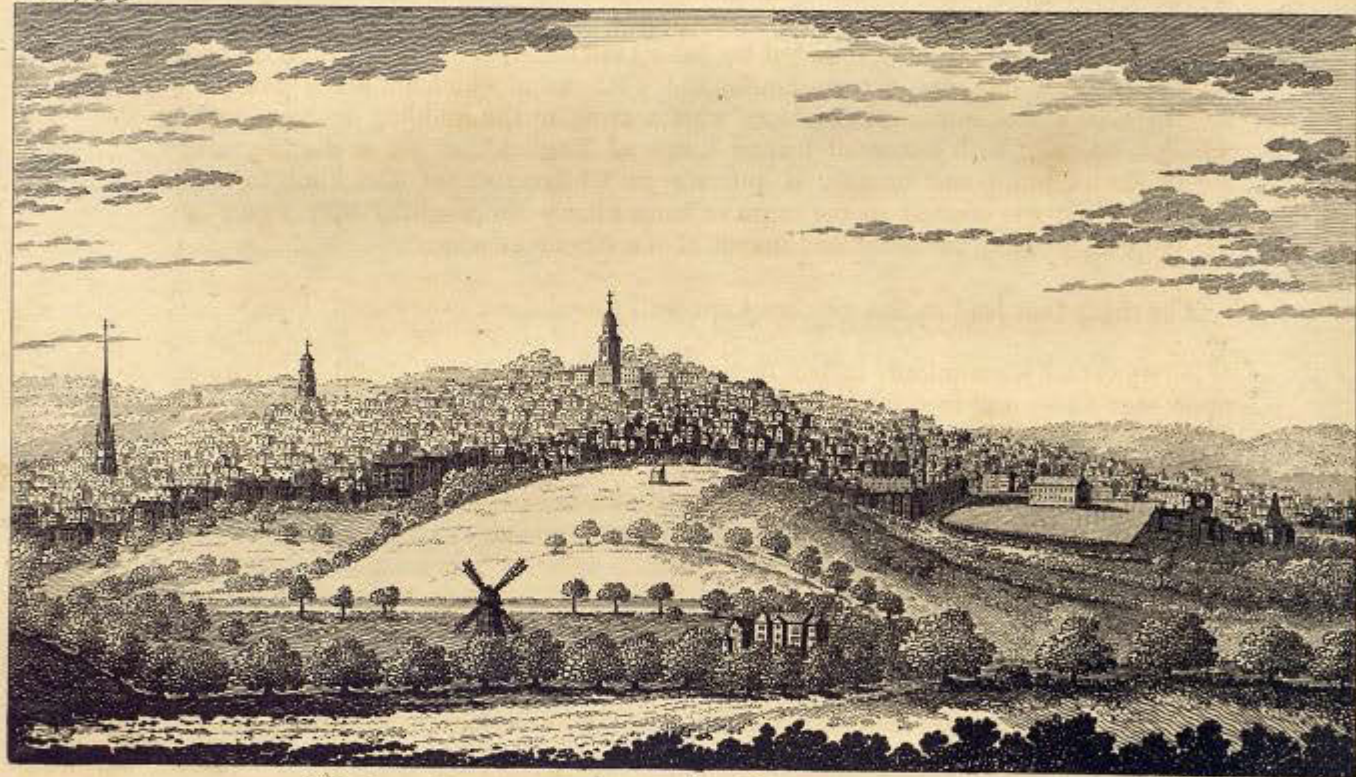
The city is Coventry, and the market towns are Atherston, Aulcester, Birmingham, Biford, Colehill, Henley, Kineton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford, Sutton Cofield, and Warwick.

COVENTRY is in some ancient writings called *Conventria*, from a *convent* which was formerly here, and which, in the old English language, was called *Coven* and *Covent*; though some writers are of opinion, that the name *Coventry* was derived from *Cuentford*, the ancient name of a rivulet which runs through this city, and is now called Sherburn.

The city of Coventry is 90 miles from London, and, jointly with the city of Litchfield, is the see of a bishop: it had divers privileges and immunities from several kings; Edward the Third granted it a mayor and two bailiffs, and Henry the Sixth, who had annexed several towns and villages to it, granted that the city, with 191 neighbouring villages, should be an incorporate county, distinct from the county of Warwick; and that the bailiffs of the city should be sheriffs of its county. King James the First granted it a charter, by which ten aldermen were to preside over ten wards of the city; which aldermen are justices of the
peace



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The East View of Birmingham.

J. Ryland del et sculp.

peace within the city and its county. Other officers are a recorder, a steward, a coroner, two chamberlains, and two wardens.

This city was inclosed with walls, which were three miles in compass, and fortified with twenty-six towers; but soon after the restoration of king Charles the Second, they were demolished, and only the gates left standing; these are twelve, and are still beautiful and noble structures. This city is large, populous and rich, but the buildings are generally old. Here are three parish churches, and a tall spire, being the only remains of a church that formerly belonged to a monastery of Gray friars. One of the churches, called St. Michael's, has a stone spire, 300 feet in height, which is much admired. Here are also two or three meeting-houses of protestant dissenters, a free school, with a good library, called King Henry the Eighth's school, founded by John Hales Esq; a charity school, and an hospital. This city has a town-house, the windows of which are finely painted; and here is a spacious market place, with a cross in the middle, 60 feet high, which is adorned with statues of several kings of England, as big as the life, and for its workmanship and beauty, is inferior to no structure of the kind in this kingdom. It was erected in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, formerly lord mayor of the city of London.

The roads that lead to this city are kept well paved for a mile round.

ATHERSTON is commonly called ATHERSTON ON THE STOUR, from its situation upon that river, and to distinguish it from another town of the same name in this county, north of Nuncaton, upon the borders of Leicestershire. It is 103 miles from London, and is a large well built town, with a chapel of ease, and a charity school, where twenty girls are taught to read, knit, sew and spin. This place is famous for its cheese fair, which is the greatest in England.

AULCESTER is distant from London 105 miles; it stands upon the river Avon, and is a very ancient town and corporation, with a free school, and a very good market for corn.

BIRMINGHAM; or BROMICHAM, stands upon the borders of Staffordshire, at the distance of 109 miles from London. It is a large, well built, populous town, famous for the most ingenious artificers in all sorts of iron and steel small wares, and in the manufactures of snuff-boxes, buckles, buttons, and other goods of the like kind, which are made here in vast quantities, and exported to all parts of Europe.

In the neighbourhood of this town there are annual horse-races.

BITFORD stands upon the river Avon, near its confluence with the Arrow, at the distance of 100 miles from London, and contains nothing worthy of note.

COLESHILL is a name probably derived from the situation of the town upon the side of a hill, near the bank of a small river called the Cole. It is distant from London 103 miles, and has two charity schools, and a piece of land called Paternoster-piece, on account of its having been given by one of the family of

Digby, who was lord of the manor, for encouraging children to learn the Lord's Prayer. In consequence of this donation, all the children in the town are sent in their turns, by one at a time, every morning to church, at the sound of the bell, when each kneeling down, says the Lord's Prayer before the under master, and by him is rewarded with a penny. Here is a stone bridge over the river Cole.

HENLY, is also called HENLY IN ARDEN, from its situation in Arden, which was the ancient name of that part of the county, now called Woodland, and to distinguish it from several other towns in the kingdom of the same name. It stands near the river Alne, at the distance of 85 miles from London, and has a chapel of ease to Waveney, in the neighbourhood, where the parish church is. This chapel was first built in the forty-first year of Edward the Third.

KINETON is by some supposed to have been called *Kine-Town*, from its market for black cattle; others are of opinion that it was called *King's Town*, from having been in possession of the kings of England, particularly of Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. King John kept his court here; and near the town there is a spring, which is still called king John's Well. Kineton is 89 miles from London, but has nothing worthy of note.

NUNEATON is said to have been originally called *Eaton*, a word which in the ancient English language signifies the *Water Town*, and may have been applied to this place from its situation on the river Anker. The epithet *Nun*, was afterwards prefixed to the name *Eaton*, from a nunnery founded here. It stands at the distance of 100 miles from London; is a good, large, well built town, with a free school, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

RUGBY stands upon the river Avon, at the distance of 76 miles from London, and has a grammar school, with four alms-houses, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Laurence Sheriff, a haberdasher of London. Here also is a charity school for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children; and an alms-house for maintaining six poor widows, built and endowed by Richard Elborow of this place, in 1707. Rugby is remarkable for a great number of butchers.

STRATFORD is commonly called STRATFORD UPON AVON, from its situation upon that river, and to distinguish it from several other towns in England of the same name. It is 97 miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high steward, twelve aldermen, of whom two are justices of the peace, and twelve capital burghesses.

This is a large populous town, and has one parish church and a chapel of ease. The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and is thought to be almost as old as the Norman Conquest; but parts of it have been at different times rebuilt. It was formerly collegiate, and is celebrated for containing the remains of Shakespear, our great dramatic poet, who in 1564, was interred in one of the ayles on the north side of the church. His grave is covered with a stone, which has the following inscription:

Good

Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

And in the wall over the grave, there is a bust of him in marble. The chapel of ease in this town was built in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, by Hugh Clopton, lord mayor of London. Here also is a free grammar school, and an alms-house, founded by King Edward the Sixth; and Hugh Clopton, who built the chapel, erected at this place a stone bridge, consisting of nine arches, over the river Avon, with a long causeway at the end of it, walled on both sides.

This town has a great trade in corn and malt.

SUTTON COFIELD, or COLDFIELD, was called *Sutton*, which is a corruption or contraction of *South Town*, in respect of its situation *south* of Litchfield; and the additional name of *Cosfield*, or *Coldfield*, is supposed to be derived from a remarkable bleak and barren common, which lies directly west of it. It stands at the distance of 105 miles from London, in an excellent air, but a barren soil, and among pleasant woods. It was incorporated by King Henry the Eighth, and is governed by a warden and society, consisting of twenty-four members, a clerk of the market, a steward, and a serjeant at mace. The warden, for the time being, is coroner within the corporation; and no sheriff or bailiff must meddle within its liberties.

Here are about 360 houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 1800. Here is a church, dedicated to the Trinity, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side isles. The isles were built in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by John Herman, alias Vesey, bishop of Exeter, a native of this town. The nave was lately rebuilt; and at the west end of the church there is an handsome square tower, sixty feet high, in which is a deep peal of six bells, together with a clock and chimes, lately put up. In this church are three vaults, remarkable for consuming the dead bodies deposited in them very quickly, and a monument belonging to the family of Jessons, supposed to be well executed. This town has a grammar school, founded by bishop Vesey, and endowed with an estate now worth 100 l. *per annum*. The school-house was rebuilt in an elegant manner in the year 1728. This town has the manor and lordship of the parish, together with a large tract of waste ground, called the Park, which is exceeding useful for pasturage, and has besides 5000 l. worth of wood growing in it.

WARWICK in the ancient British language is called *Caer Guarwic*, and in the Saxon annals *pappung-pic*, probably from *Gwayr*, a British prince; but some derive the name from *Waremund*, father of the first Offa, King of the Mercians, and others from *Guarth*, a British word, which signifies a *fortress*.

Warwick has sent members to parliament as early as any town in England, and is a very ancient corporation, governed under a charter of King Charles the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve brethren or aldermen, and twenty-four bur-

gesſes, or common-council-men. The county aſſizes and general quarter ſeſſions are always held in this town.

The town of Warwick ſtands upon a rock of free-ſtone, on the bank of the Avon, and a way is cut to it through the rock from each of the four cardinal points. It was formerly fortified with a wall and a ditch, ſome remains of which are ſtill viſible. The ſtreets are ſpacious and regular, and all meet in the center of the town, which being the ſummit of an eminence, is always clean: its wells and cellars are cut in the rock, and it is ſupplied with water by pipes from ſprings about half a mile diſtant.

It is a fine populous town, with only two pariſh churches, one of which, St. Mary's, is a beautiful edifice. Here are three charity ſchools, in which 62 boys and 42 girls are taught and cloathed, and four hoſpitals, one founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, for twelve decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of 20*l.* a-year for each, and 50*l.* to a chaplain; another founded ſome time afterwards, by Sir Thomas Puckering, for eight poor women, and two others founded in 1633, for decayed tradefmen.

But the principal ornament of this place is a caſtle belonging to the earl of Warwick, ſtanding upon the bank of the Avon, on a rock which riſes forty feet perpendicularly above the level of that river; and adjoining to the caſtle, is a fine terrace, fifty feet above the ſame level, whence there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect. The apartments of the caſtle are well contrived, and adorned with many original pictures of Vandyke, and other great maſters.

Here is a town-houſe built of free-ſtone, and ſupported by ſtone pillars, in which are held the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions; and this town has a good ſtone bridge conſiſting of twelve arches, over the river Avon. Its chief trade is in malt. It is a pretty retirement for gentlemen of ſmall eſtates, and is frequented by very good company. In the neighbourhood there are frequent horſe races.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Medicinal
ſprings.

The natural curioſities of this county are not many. King's Newnham, near Rugby, is remarkable for three medicinal ſprings, the water of which is ſtrongly impregnated with alum, of a milky colour, and reckoned a good medicine for the ſtone. It is obſerved of this water, that being drank with ſalt, it is aperient, but with ſugar, reſtringent.

A ſalt ſpring.

At Leamington, eaſt of Warwick, there is a ſalt ſpring, which riſes near the river Leam, the water of which is uſed by the poorer ſort of people to ſeaſon their bread.

Star ſtones.

At Shuckborough, north-eaſt of Kineton, the aſtroites or ſtar ſtones are frequently found.

A dreadful
fire.

On the fifth of September 1694, a fire broke out at Warwick, by which the greateſt part of the town was ſoon reduced to aſhes, and the damages ſuſtained were computed at about 100,000*l.*

At Burford, near Warwick, one Samuel Fairfax, who was born in 1647, lived to the age of twelve years under the same roof with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, and great grandfather and great grandmother, all in perfect health, and dwelling together with the greatest harmony of duty and affection; and none of them had been twice married. A remarkable family.

Stratford upon Avon has the honour of giving birth, as well as burial, to Shakespear. The birth-place of Shakespear.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

This is one of the five counties which in the time of the Romans were inhabited by the Cornavii, of whom mention has been made in the account of Cheshire; and under the Saxon heptarchy it was part of the kingdom of Mercia. Ancient inhabitants.

Of the ancient military ways of the Romans, three pass through this county; Watling-Street, Ikenild-Street, and the Fosse-Way; and upon each of these, which are still visible in many places, there have been discovered several considerable remains of Roman antiquity. Roman antiquities.

Watling-Street parts this county from Leicestershire; Ikenild-Street passes through it, along the borders of Worcestershire, into Staffordshire; and the Fosse-way crossing Watling-Street out of Leicestershire, at a place now called High Cross, and formerly the Benones of the Romans, as has been mentioned in the account of Leicestershire, runs south-west through Warwickshire into Gloucestershire.

Mancester, upon Watling-Street, near Atherston, was the Manduessedum of the Romans; and here several Roman coins of brass and silver have been dug up. Near this place are the remains of an ancient fort, called Oldbury. It is of a quadrangular form, is inclosed with high ramparts, and contains about seven acres of ground. In the north part of this fortification have been found several flint stones, each about four inches long, curiously ground into the form of a pole ax, and thought by Sir William Dugdale, who wrote an account of the antiquities of this county, to have been a sort of weapons used by the ancient Britons before they had the art of making weapons of brass and iron.

Aulcester, which is situated upon Ikenild-Street, was a Roman station, the foundations of Roman buildings, several Roman bricks, and Roman coins of gold, silver, and brass, have at different times been dug up at this place; and about a century ago, an urn was discovered here, containing upwards of six hundred pieces of Roman coin, eight of which were gold, and the rest silver. Most of these coins were impressed with the heads of some one of the emperors, and the reverses generally different.

At Coleshill, situated also upon Ikenild-Street, copper coins of the emperor Trajan have been dug up: and at Polesworth, north of Atherston, as some labourers were trenching, in 1762, they found a large earthen pot full of small copper coins, most part of which bear a beautiful impression of the head of the

the emperor Constantine, with the name CONSTANTINUS round it: on the reverse are two armed figures, with emblems of various kinds, and round them the words *Gloria Exercitus*. Some few among them have an armed head on each side, with URBS ROMA round it, and Romulus and Remus sitting under a wolf, on the reverse side; others have an armed head on one side, and the word *Constantinopolis* round it, and Pallas on the reverse. Some have a chariot and four horses on the reverse side; others a variety of single figures.

At Brinklow, south-east of Coventry, near the Roman Fosse-way, there are still to be seen a Roman Tumulus, and the remains of a fort, which is thought to have been built by the Romans.

At Chestover, east of Brinklow, and between the Fosse-way and Watling-Street, several Roman urns have been found.

Chesterton, upon the Fosseway, south-east of Warwick, is supposed to have been a Roman station, for some coins and other traces of Roman antiquity, have been discovered here.

At Monks Kirkby, east of Coventry, upon the Fosseway, are the remains of a Roman station, consisting of the foundations of old walls and Roman bricks; and here are three or four little hills, which appear to be sepulchral monuments of some military persons.

Warwick is a town of such antiquity, that it is said to have been founded by Kimbeline, a British king, who was contemporary with our Saviour. It appears to have been very eminent in the time of the Romans; and it is thought that it was the Roman *Præsidium*, where, according to the *Notitia*, the præfect of the Dalmatian horse was posted by order of the governor of Britain.

Tradition of
an ancient cus-
tom at Co-
ventry.

At Coventry there is a yearly procession through the city, on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, with the figure of a naked woman on horseback, in commemoration of the following transaction. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and first lord of this city, who died in the thirteenth year of Edward the Confessor, on account of some offence given him by the citizens, loaded them with very heavy taxes, for the remission of which, Godiva, his lady, the daughter of Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire, a woman of most exemplary virtue and piety, incessantly solicited him. Being at length tired with her importunities, he hoped to put an end to them, by saying that he would take off the new duties, providing she would ride naked in open day light, through the most frequented parts of the city, assuring himself that her modesty would never comply with the condition. Godiva however, being sensibly touched with compassion for the distress of the city, took a resolution to relieve it, even upon the terms proposed. She therefore, after having issued orders to the citizens, that all their doors and windows should be shut, and that nobody should attempt to look out, rode naked through the streets, on horseback; but her hair being loose about her, was so long that it covered her down to the legs. It is added, that during the time of her riding in this manner through the streets, no person ventured to look at her except a taylor, who, as a punishment for his violating the injunction of the lady, which had been published with so pious and benevolent a design, was struck blind.

The taylor is now known by the name of peeping Tom; and the window through which he is said to have peeped, is still to be seen, with his effigy in it, which is new dressed on the anniversary of the procession: and in a window belonging to one of the churches in this city, called Trinity church, there are pictures of earl Leofric, and his countess Godiva, with the following inscription:

I Lurick, for the love of thee,
Do fet Coventry toll-free.

South of Kineton there is a valley, called the Vale of the Red Horse, from the rude figure of a horse cut out upon a red soil on the side of a hill, and supposed, like the white horse in Berkshire, to have been a Saxon monument. The trenches which form this figure, are trimmed and kept clean by a freeholder in the neighbourhood, who enjoys his lands by that service.

Near Warmington, south of the Vale of the Red Horse, is a square military entrenchment, containing about twelve acres, where, not a century ago, were found a brass sword and battle ax.

At Brownsover, north of Rugby, are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built in the time of king Stephen. And at Kenelworth, west of Coventry, are noble remains of another castle, built by Galfridus, chamberlain to king Henry the First; and near the castle round stones are found, about sixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown out of military slings in the time of the barons war against Henry the Third, when this castle was besieged and taken by that king.

Near Sutton Cosfield is an old building, called the Manor-house, which is said to have been one of the hunting seats of William the Conqueror.

In the castle at Warwick are shown the sword and other accoutrements of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick, who is thought to have lived in the time of king Athelstan, and whose exploits are related with so many romantic circumstances, that the whole are deemed fabulous.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Stratford upon Avon, there was a monastery before the year 703; and in 1310, a large chantry or college was founded in the parish church of this place, by John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden, four priests, three clerks, and four choristers, who were endowed upon the suppression with revenues rated at 127 l. 17 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

At Poleworth king Egbert, about the beginning of the ninth century, founded a nunnery, dedicated to the virgin Mary, over which his daughter Editha presided as abbess; but she being afterwards canonized, this monastery was dedicated to her. It was of the order of St. Benedict, and maintained an abbess and thirteen or fourteen nuns, who upon the suppression were possessed of 109 l. 6 s. 6 d. a-year.

At

At Coventry there was in the time of the Saxons a famous convent of nuns, under the government of St. Osburgh, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1016: but about the year 1043, Leofric, earl of Mercia, and his lady Godiva, founded a noble monastery here, for an abbat and twenty-four Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Osburgh. Upon a vacancy of an abbat in 1095, Robert de Limesy, bishop of Chester, obtained not only the custody of the abbey, but leave to remove his episcopal seat hither, upon which this monastery became a cathedral priory, and the prior and convent were one of the chapters to the bishops of this diocese, many of whom stiled themselves bishops of Coventry only. The revenues of this monastery were valued upon the dissolution at 731 l. 19 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

Here was an ancient college or hospital, consisting of a master or warden, and several brothers and sisters. It was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, chiefly at the expence of Edmund, archdeacon of Coventry, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and valued upon the dissolution at 99 l. 13 s. 6 d. a-year.

On the west side of this city, at a place called Spone, there was an hospital for lepers, founded in the time of king Henry the Second, by Hugh Kevelioke, earl of Chester. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

In the south-west part of this city there was a house of Grey friars, before the year 1234; and in the south-east part of it, a house of Friars Carmelites was founded in 1342, by Sir John Poultney, knight, lord mayor of London. It was valued upon the dissolution at 7 l. 13 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

In 1385, king Richard the Second founded here a monastery of Carthusian monks, dedicated to St. Anne, and valued upon the dissolution at 131 l. 6 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

It is said, that in a church dedicated to All Saints, within the precincts of the castle at Warwick, St. Dubricius fixed an episcopal seat, about the end of the sixth century; but it is more certain, that before the Conquest some secular priests or canons, belonged to this church, who were after the year 1125 united to the college of St. Mary's church in the town of Warwick.

In the north-west part of this town was an abbey, destroyed by the Danes in 1016.

A nunnery in this town was also destroyed by the Danes in the same year.

St. Mary's church in this town, appears to have been more than parochial in the time of William the Conqueror; and about the year 1123, Roger earl of Warwick established in it a dean and secular canons. About the time of the dissolution here were a dean, five prebendaries or canons, ten priests vicars, and six choristers, who had possessions valued at 247 l. 13 s. *per annum*.

On the north side of this town, Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry the First, founded an hospital or priory of canons regular, dedicated

dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, and of that order. About the time of the general dissolution, here was a prior, and two or three religious, endowed with 41 l. 10 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, founded by Roger earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry the First, for a master and warden, and several leprous brethren. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and had revenues, valued, upon the dissolution, at no more than 10 l. 1 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

The same Roger earl of Warwick is said to have founded here a house of templars, which was certified, in the nineteenth year of Edward the Second, to be of the annual value of 14 l. 6 s. 8 d.

In the north-east part of this town was an hospital, founded in the time of king Henry the Second, by William earl of Warwick, chiefly for the entertainment of strangers and travellers. It had also a master or warden, two chaplains, and two poor persons, and was valued, upon the dissolution, at 20 l. 3 s. *per annum*.

The same William earl of Warwick is also said to have founded, in this town, another hospital dedicated to St. Thomas, but there are no particulars concerning it on record.

In the west part of this town there was a house of friars preachers, who settled here in the latter part of the reign of king Henry the Third. It had tenements valued, upon the dissolution, at 4 l. 18 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

An house of White friars is said to have been built here by John Peyto junior, about the eighteenth year of Edward the Third.

In the time of king Edward the Second, here was founded a college of four priests.

At Monks Kirkby there was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers in France, founded by Gosfred de Wirchia, in 1077, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was annexed by king Richard the Second to the priory of Carthusians in Axholm in Lincolnshire.

At Oldbury, near Mancester, was a cell of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Laurence, and subordinate to the nunnery at Poleworth. It is thought to have been founded by Walter de Hastings, and Athawis his wife, in the time of Henry the First.

At Wolston, south-east of Coventry, was a priory of Black monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Peter Super Divam, in Normandy, supposed to have been the gift of Roger de Montgomery, soon after the Conquest. In the reign of Richard the Second, this priory was sold by the abbey of St. Peter Super Divam, to the prior and convent of Carthusians near Coventry.

At Warmington was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subject to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis in Normandy, to which the church and manor

nor of this place was given, by Henry Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry the First.

At Wottonwaven, near Henley in Arden, was a cell of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Castellion in Normandy, and given it by Robert de Tonei, in the time of Henry the First.

At Kenelworth, Geffrey de Clintone, chamberlain and treasurer to king Henry the First, about the year 1122, founded a monastery of regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at first a priory, but was made an abbey before the dissolution, when its possessions were valued at 643 l. 14 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

At Pinley, south-east of Coventry, Robert de Pillardinton, in the time of king Henry the First, founded a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This house consisted of a prioress, and three or four nuns, who had revenues valued, upon the dissolution, at 22 l. 6 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Miton, not far from Kington, there appears to have been a collegiate church or chapel, with several secular canons, before the end of the reign of king Henry the First.

At Aulcester, Ralph Pincerna, in 1140, founded an abbey of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist: but this house being much decayed, was, about the year 1467, made a cell to the abbey of Evesham, a borough town of Worcestershire. Its revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at 65 l. 7 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Mereval, near Atherston, Robert earl of Ferrers and Nottingham, about the year 1148, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the suppression, with 254 l. 1 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Comb, north-west of Rugby, Richard de Camvilla, in 1150, founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were thirteen or fourteen religious, who were endowed, upon the general dissolution, with 311 l. 15 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Wroxhall, near Stratford, Hugh de Hatton, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First, founded a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Leonard. About the time of the dissolution, here were five or six religious, who had revenues to the yearly value of 72 l. 15 s. 6 d.

At Balldhall, west of Coventry, Roger de Mowbray, in the time of king Stephen, founded a commandry or preceptory of knights-templars.

At Nuneaton, Robert Boffu, earl of Leicester, in the time of king Henry the Second, founded a priory for nuns, of the order of Fontevraud. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had a yearly income valued, upon the dissolution, at 290 l. 15 s.

At Stanley, near Coventry, was a Cistercian abbey, translated hither from Radmore in Staffordshire, by king Henry the Second, in 1154. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had about fourteen or fifteen monks, with yearly revenues, rated, on the suppression, at 151 l. 0 s. 3 d.

At Studeley, not far from Warwick, was a priory of Austin canons, founded by Peter de Studeley, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and, at the time of the general dissolution, had yearly revenues, amounting to 117 l. 1 s. 1 d. Here was also an hospital for the relief and entertainment of poor impotent persons, founded by William de Cantilupe, before the 23d year of king Henry the Third.

At Erdbury, or Ardbury, near Nuneaton, Ralph de Sudley, in the time of Henry the Second, founded a priory of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the suppression, when it had a prior and about six or seven canons, with 94 l. 6 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Bretford, upon the Avon, north-west of Rugby, Jeffery de Clinton, in the reign of king Henry the Second, founded a small cell of two or three black nuns; but it was soon afterwards annexed to Kenelworth priory. Here was also a kind of hospital, or chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund.

At Henwood, south of Colehill, Ketelbern de Langdon, in the time of king Henry the Second, founded a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Margaret. At the dissolution, here was only a prioress, and four or five nuns, whose revenues were valued at no more than 21 l. 2 s. *per annum*.

At Aucot, north-west of Atherston, there was a small priory of four Benedictine monks, founded in 1159, by William Burdet, and valued, upon the general dissolution, at 34 l. 8 s. *per annum*.

At Thelesford, north-west of Kineton, William de Cherlecote, in the time of king John, founded a church and hospital for Maturines, or friars of the order of the Trinity towards the redemption of captives. This foundation was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and St. Radegund, and valued, upon the suppression, at 23 l. 10 s. *per annum*.

At Horewell, on the south-east side of Coventry, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the First, there was a cell subordinate to the Cistercian abbey of Stanley in this county.

At Birmingham there was an hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas, consisting of a prior or warden, and several brethren. It was in being before the thirteenth year of king Edward the First, and was valued, upon the dissolution, at 8 l. 5 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Makestoke, on the north-east side of Colehill, Sir William de Clinton, afterwards earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Edward the Third, founded a convent, consisting of a prior and twelve regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Michael and All Saints, and endowed, on the suppression, with annual revenues, amounting to 87 l. 12 s. 3 d.

W A R W I C K S H I R E.

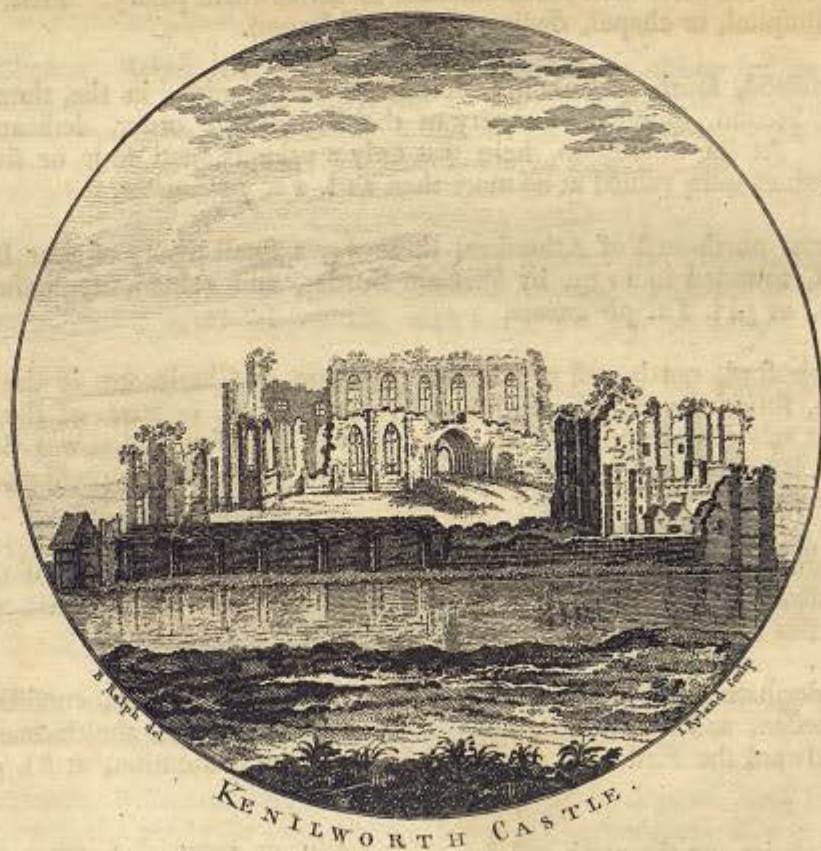
At Aftley, Sir Thomas de Aftley, in the seventeenth year of the reign of king Edward the Third, founded a collegiate church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It consisted only of a dean, two canons or prebendaries, and three vicars, besides clerks and servants; and was valued, upon the dissolution, at 46l. 0s. 8d. a-year.

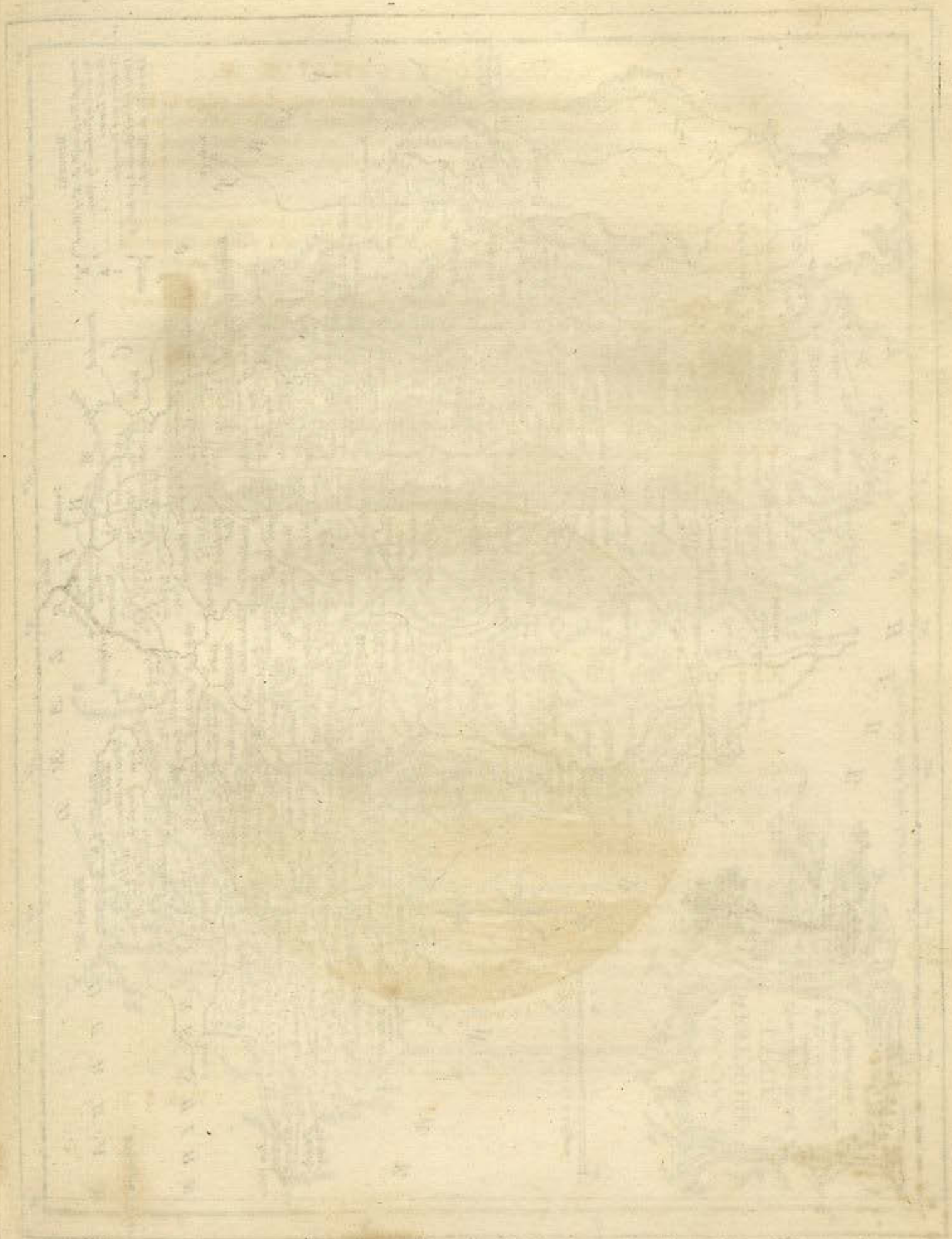
At Atherston, there was a church and habitation for friars heremites of St. Austin, built about the end of the reign of Edward the Third, and valued, upon the dissolution, but at 1 l. 10s. 2d. *per annum*.

At Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, there was a chantry of two priests, founded by Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in the time of Henry the Sixth.

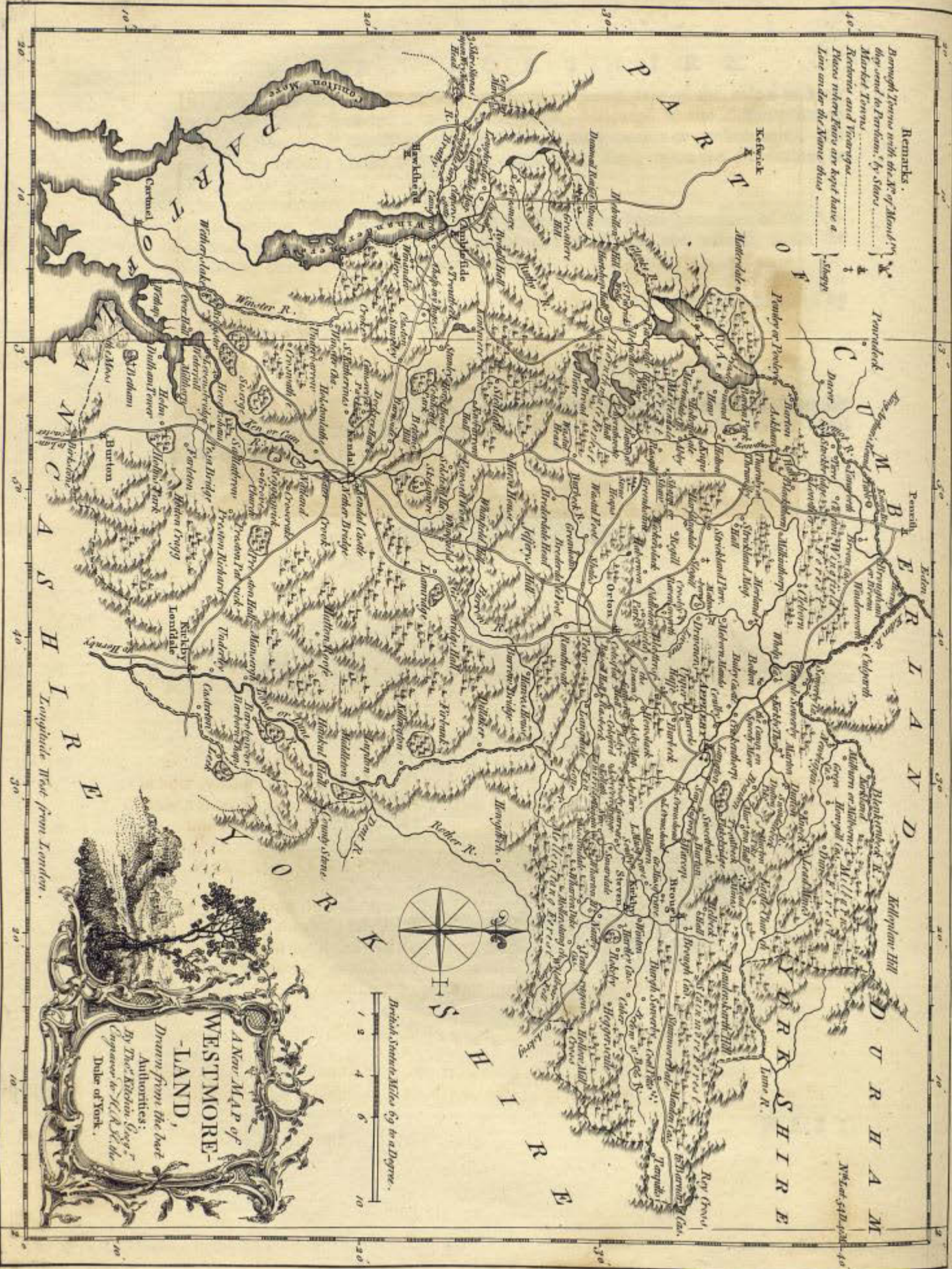
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends six members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Coventry, and two burgesses for the town of Warwick.





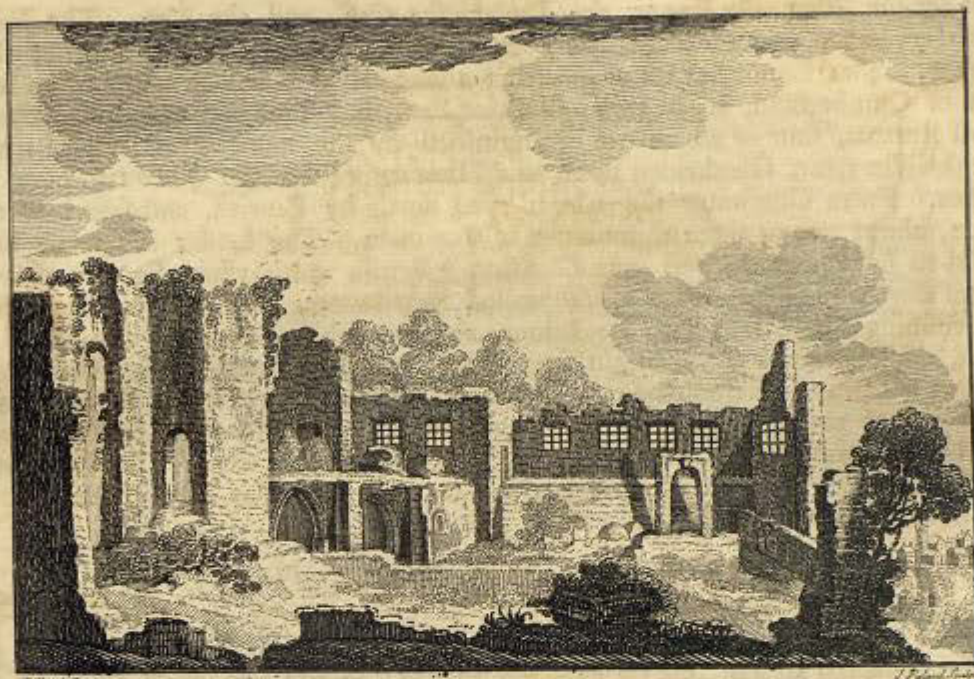
Remarks.
Borough Towns with the A^o of Market
they send to London, by Stage
Market Towns
Rectories and Vicarages
Places where Towns are kept have a
Star under the Name thus



**ANew MAP of
 WESTMORE-
 LAND,**
*Drawn from the best
 Authorities:*
By Thos. Kitchin, Esq^r
*Engraver to H.R.H. the
 Duke of York.*

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.

Printed, &c.



HARTLEY CASTLE

P. 323.

WESTMORELAND.

NAME.

WESTMORELAND is so called from the nature of the country, which in general is a *moor* or barren heath, and from its *western* situation, with respect to another moorish tract of mountains, called the English Appenine.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

This county is bounded by Cumberland on the west and north-west; by the bishopric of Durham on the north-east; by Yorkshire on the east, and by Lancashire on the south. It extends in length, from north to south 30 miles; from west to east 24 miles, and is 120 miles in circumference: Orton, a market town, near the middle of it, is 233 miles north-north-west of London.

RIVERS and LAKES.

This county is well watered with several rivers, and some lakes or large bodies of water, generally called *mercs* in the north of England. The principal rivers

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vers are the Eden, the Eimot, the Loder, the Can, and the Lon. The Eden is a river of Cumberland, and has been described in the account given of that county. The Eimot has its origin from a lake called Ulleswater, upon the borders of Cumberland, a few miles south of Penrith. This lake is supplied by six small streams, four of which are distinguished by the names of Glenkern river, Glenkwidin river, Glenkriden river, and Hawswater; but the other two have no names. From Ulleswater the Eimot runs north by Penrith, and falls into the Eden, about two or three miles north of that town. The Loder is a name supposed to have been derived from *Gladdor*, a British word, which signifies *clear or limpid water*. It issues from a lake called Broadwater, south-east of Ulleswater, and running north, falls into the Eimot, near Penrith. The river Can, Ken, or Kent, derives its name and origin from a lake called Kentmere, near Ambleside, a market town of this county; and running south-east, passes by Kendal, another market town, and there forming an angle, runs south-west, and falls into the Irish Sea a few miles west of a market town called Burton. The Lon rises near Orton, but being a river of Lancashire, an account has been given of it in the description of that county.

Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Winster, the Lavenet-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, and the Blenkern-Beck.

The principal lake in this county, and indeed the greatest in all England, is Winander Mere, probably so called from its *winding* banks. It lies south of Ambleside, upon the borders of Cumberland, and is ten miles in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth. The water is exceeding clear. There are several islands in it, and the bottom, which is one continued rock, is in some places said to be very deep.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is sweet, pleasant, and healthy; but in the mountainous parts sharp and piercing.

This county consists of two divisions, the Barony of Westmoreland, sometimes called the Bottom, and the Barony of Kendal. The Barony of Westmoreland, which comprehends the north part of the county, is an open champaign country, twenty miles long and fourteen broad, consisting of arable land, and producing great plenty of corn and grass. The Barony of Kendal, so called from the town of the same name, which comprehends the south part of the county, is very mountainous; the vallies however are fruitful, and even the mountains yield pasture for sheep and cattle. Here are several forests and parks, and both baronies afford great plenty of wood.

This county is well supplied with fish; and the charre, a delicate sort of trout, mentioned in the account of Cumberland, is peculiar to the river Eden, Winander Mere, and Ulleswater. The western mountains of this county are supposed to contain vast quantities of copper ore, and some veins of gold; but as the expence of winning the ores, on account of their depth, and some other inconveniencies, has been found more than equivalent to the value of what metals could be obtained, the design therefore of working these mines has been laid aside.

M A N U.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The chief manufactures of this county are stockings and woollen cloth.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Each of these divisions is subdivided into two wards, and each ward into constablewicks, the number of which does not appear. Westmoreland never was divided into hundreds, rapes, or wapentakes, like other counties, because, as is supposed, the inhabitants anciently paid no subsidies, having been thought sufficiently charged in the border service against the Scots. This county has no city, but contains eight market towns. It lies in the province of York: that part of it called the Barony of Westmoreland is comprehended in the diocese of Carlisle; and the other part, called the Barony of Kendal, in the diocese of Chester; both baronies containing 32 large parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Ambleside, Appleby, Brough, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Steven, and Orton.

AMBLESIDE is 250 miles distant from London, and has a considerable manufacture of cloth.

APPLEBY is but a small variation or corruption of *Aballaba*, the ancient Roman name of this town, and that by which it is called in the *Notitia*. It is 276 miles from London, and is the county town. It is supposed to have had formerly sheriffs of its own, and to have been a county of itself. King Henry the First gave it privileges equal to those of the city of York, which privileges were confirmed by Henry the Second, Henry the Third, and other succeeding kings. In the reign of king Edward the First it had a mayor and two provosts, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two serjeants at mace.

Appleby is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded: but though it is the county town, it is by no means the richest nor the handsomest in the county. It consists chiefly of one broad street, which runs with an easy ascent from north to south. At one end of this street is an ancient castle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches, where the river does not surround it. Here are two churches, a free school, and an hospital, founded in 1651, by the lady Anne, daughter and heiress of George lord Clifford, and endowed for a governess and twelve other widows, commonly called the mother and twelve sisters. This place has a town hall, where the assizes are held, a county goal, a bridge over the river Eden, and the best corn market in all these northern parts.

BROUGH, or BURGH, UNDER STANMORE, signifies a *Borough under a Stony Mountain*, a distinction derived from the situation of this town at the foot of a mountain called Stanmore. It is 255 miles distant from London, and is separated into

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into two parts, one called Upper Brough and Church Brough, and the other called the Lower Brough and Market Brough. In Upper Brough there is a church, with a castle and a fort, called Cæsar's Tower. In the other division is a market place, where the market is held, which is very considerable.

BURTON stands on the borders of Lancashire, at the distance of 244 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

KENDAL, or CANDALE, is so called from its situation in the *dale* or *valley* of the river *Can*. It is also called KIRKBY KENDAL, or CANDALE, from its church or kirk. It is 257 miles distant from London, was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and is governed under a charter of king James the First, by a mayor, a recorder, a town clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgessees, and two attorneys. It has the seven trading companies; the mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each a distinct hall; and here are kept the sessions of the peace for that part of the county called the Barony of Kendal.

This is the largest town in the county, and is much superior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two good streets, and has a large beautiful church, with twelve chapels of ease. Near the church is a free school, well endowed with exhibitions for some scholars to Queen's College in Oxford. Here is a charity school for sixteen boys and ten girls, who are all cloathed and taught; and over the river Can are two bridges, one of stone and another of wood.

Kendal has had a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture ever since the reign of Edward the Third; and particular laws were enacted for regulating Kendal cloth, as early as the times of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth. This town is also famous for the manufactures of cottons, druggets, serges, hats, and worsted and yarn stockings.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, i. e. a *Church or Kirk in the Dale of the River Lon*. It is 232 miles from London, and is a pretty large place, with a fine church, a good stone bridge over the Lon, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

KIRKBY STEVEN, or STEPHEN'S CHURCH, is 223 miles from London, and has a free school, and a manufacture of yarn stockings.

ORTON contains nothing worthy of note.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

A petrifying spring. The only natural curiosity of this county is a petrifying spring, called the Dripping Well, in Betham Park, near Burton.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants. Westmoreland is one of the counties which in the time of the Romans was inhabited by that tribe of Britons called the Brigantes, of whom some account has been

been given among the antiquities of the county of Cumberland. And under the Saxon heptarchy it constituted part of the kingdom of Northumberland.

The traces of two military ways of the Romans are still visible in this county, upon one of which have been discovered several reliicks of very remote antiquity. It runs south-east from the city of Carlisle, in Cumberland, to Penrith, near which it passes the river Eimot into Westmoreland; and crossing the county in nearly the same direction through Appleby, enters Yorkshire at Rear Cross, north-east of Brough under Stanmore. The other Roman highway is commonly called the Maiden-way, and runs from Caer Vorrán, a Roman station near the Picts Wall in Cumberland, to Kirkby-Thore, on the bank of the Eden, north-west of Appleby.

Kirkby-Thore stands also upon the military way that leads from Carlisle; and adjoining to it, upon the same causeway, in the place where the Maiden-way terminates, are the ruins of an ancient town, now called Whelp Castle, and supposed to have been the Gallagum or Gallatum of the Romans. Here Roman coins and urns have been frequently dug up, and a stone with the following inscription: DEO BELATVCADRO LIB VOTV M. FECIT IOLVS.

At Crawdendale-Waith, near Whelp Castle, there are several works, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans; and upon a rough rock here were found two imperfect inscriptions, one above another. The first is read as follows: *Varronius Præfektus legionis Vicefime Valentis Viétricis*; and the second, *Aelius Lucanus Præfektus legionis secundæ Augustæ Castrametati sunt*. These inscriptions are very different as to the form of the letters; a considerable time is therefore supposed to have intervened between the two incidents that gave occasion to them. Upon the same rock was found a third inscription, intimating that the second Augustan legion encamped at this place.

Brougham, upon the military way to Carlisle, where that way crosses the river Eimot, was the Brovoniacum or Brocovum of the Romans, in which the company of the Defensores were stationed. Though time has reduced this ancient city to a village, yet it has preserved the Roman name almost entire; and here have been found several coins, altars, and other testimonies of its splendor and antiquity.

Near Brougham, at the confluence of the Loder and Eimot, in the year 1602, a stone was dug up, inscribed as follows, in memory of Constantine the Great: IMP. C. VAL. CONSTANTINO PIENT. AVG.

Appleby was the station of the Mauri Aureliani, a band of soldiers so called on account of their being sent hither by the emperor Aurelian.

At Crakenthorp, near Appleby, are several large camps; and here have been found many remains of Roman and other antiquities.

Brough under Stanmore, which is also situated upon the military way to Carlisle, was the *Verteræ* of the Romans, where a præfect was stationed with a band of the *Directores*.

Other remains of Roman antiquities discovered along this ancient caufey, before it enters Yorkshire, are the ruins of a noble round tower at Cowplandbeck-brig, near Brough under Stanmore; some ancient tumuli at Brough-Fair-hill; the remains of a square fort at Maiden Castle, not far from Brough, in which has been found Roman mortar; and a large camp at Rear Crofs, upon the borders of Yorkshire.

At Water Crook, near Kendal, is an old square Roman fort, the banks and ditches of which are still visible; and here have been found Roman coins, altars, and other remains of antiquity. Some have been of opinion that this was the old Roman station called *Concangii*, and others that it was the ancient *Brovo-niacum*.

At Levens, fouth of Kendal, on the bank of the river Can, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, are still to be feen the ruins of an ancient round building, which is called *Kirkshead*, and is faid to have been anciently a temple, dedicated to *Diana*.

Winander Mere is fupposed to be the *Setantiorum Lacus* of the Romans.

Ambleside is fupposed to have been the *Amboglana* mentioned in the *Notitia*; but however that may be, here are vaft ruins of an ancient city, with fome remains of a fort, 660 feet in length and 400 in breadth, and fecured by a ditch and rampart. That this was a work of the Romans appears from a variety of circumftances, fuch as Britifh bricks, mortar tempered with pieces of brick, paved ways leading to the place, and round ftones like mill-ftones, ufed by the Romans for making large pillars: befides here have been found feveral fmall urns, glafs vials, Roman coins, and medals of gold, filver, and copper.

An ancient
Danifh or
Saxon coin.

The name *Kirkby-Thore* is fupposed to have been derived from a temple which formerly ftood here, dedicated to the Saxon God, *Thor*. To fupport this conjecture, fome have thought that a figure on one fide of an ancient filver coin found here not many years ago, was a representation of that deity; and fome Runic characters on the other fide, have been decyphered as follows: *† Thur Gut Luetis*, and tranflated, *The image of the god Thor*. Some however are of opinion that this piece was a medal of our Saviour; and others believe it to have been ftruck in honour of *Thurgut*, a Danifh admiral, who in the year 1016, blocked up the port of London.

An ancient
monument.

Near *Shap*, north-weft of *Orton*, feveral large ftones, in the form of pyramids, fome of which are fourteen feet diameter at the bafe, and nine feet high, being placed at equal diftances, one from another, ftand almoft in a direct line, a mile long.

long. They were certainly designed to perpetuate the memory of some action which history has not recorded.

Opposite to Penrith, on the other side of the Eimot, and near the confluence of the Eimot and Loder, is a large round intrenchment, inclosing a plain area. It has two passages, opposite one to another, and is called king Arthur's Round Table. The trenches are on the inside, which shews it not to have been designed for a place of strength, but rather a sort of amphitheatre for jousts and tournaments. King Arthur's Round Table and Castle.

Near King Arthur's Round Table is a stone fort, in the form of a horse shoe, opening towards the table, and called by some King Arthur's Castle. It is also called Mayburgh, or Maybrough, a name which in the ancient Saxon language signifies *a fort of union or alliance*, and is supposed to have been derived from a peace concluded here in the year 926, between Æthelstan, king of England, Constantine, king of Scotland, Hacval, king of Wales, and other princes.

Near Kirkby Steven are the ruins of a castle, called Hartley Castle, which was built before the reign of king Edward the Second; and near Kendal are the ruins of another castle, called Kendal Castle, but when, or by whom it was built, does not appear. Ancient castles.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

The ecclesiastical antiquities of this county are very few. At Preston, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Thomas Fitz-Gospatric Fitz-Orme, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Second, founded an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; but they seem to have removed in their founder's lifetime, to a valley near Shap, where they continued till the general dissolution, when there were twenty religious men, with yearly revenues amounting to 154l. 17s. 7d.

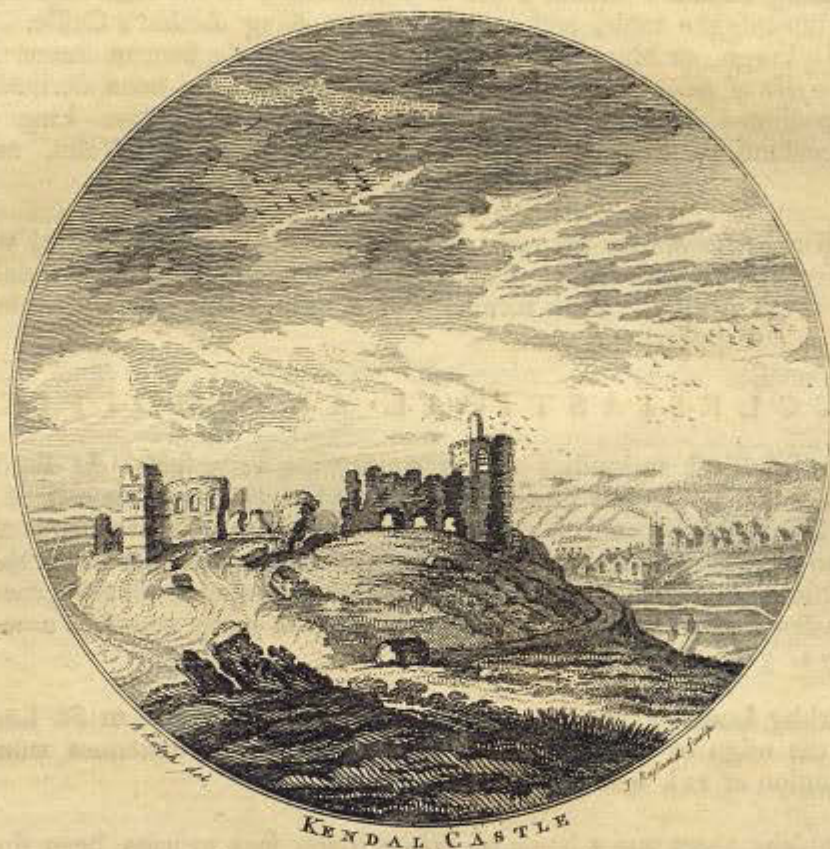
At Kirkby Lonsdale was an hospital of lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, as early as the reign of Henry the Second. It had yearly revenues valued upon the dissolution at 11l. 4s. 3d.

At Appleby there was a house of White friars, said to have been founded by lord Vesey, lord Percy, and lord Clifford, in the year 1281.

W E S T M O R E L A N D.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

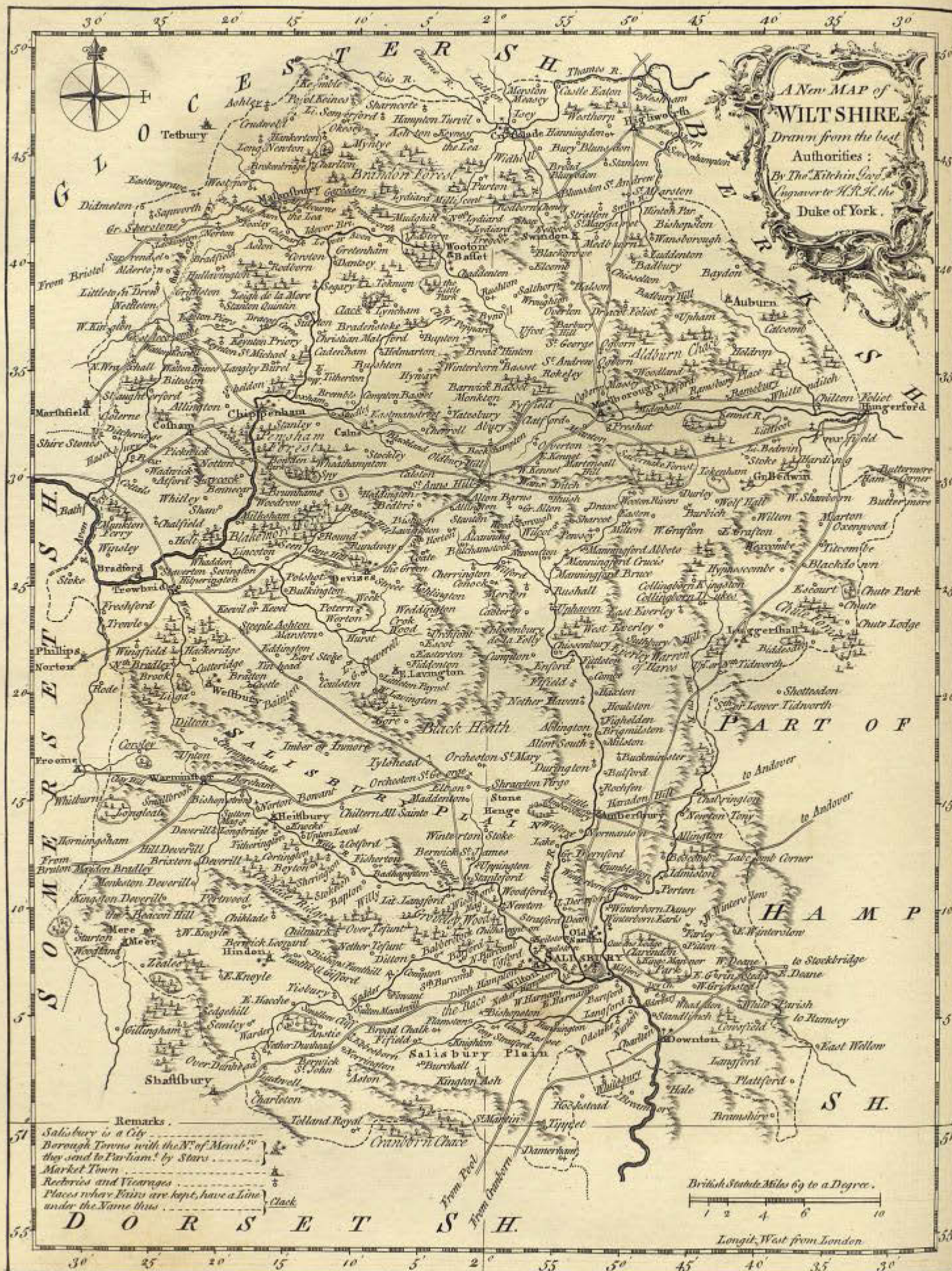
Westmoreland sends four members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgeses for the borough of Appleby.



KENDAL CASTLE

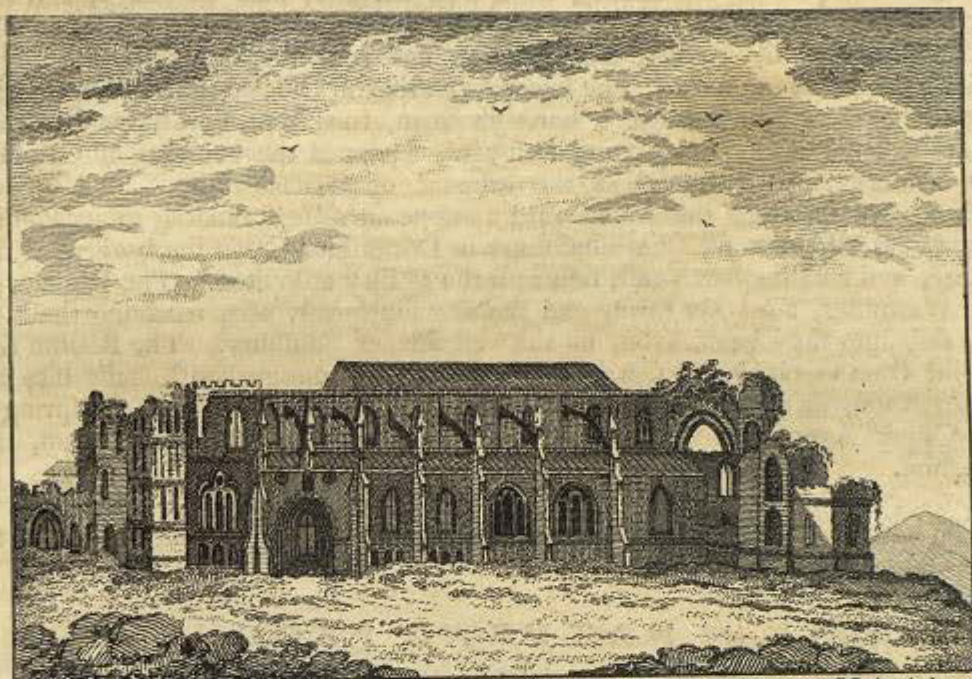
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WILT.



Remarks.
Salisbury is a City
Borough Towns with the N. of Memb.
they send to Parliam. by Stars
Market Town
Rectories and Vicarages
Places where Fairs are kept, have a Line
under the Name thus

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.
1 2 4 6 10
Longit. West from London



H. Ralph del.

J. Ryland fecit.

MALMSBURY ABBEY

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WILTSHIRE.

NAME.

THE name of this county is derived from Wilton, a borough town, and formerly the chief town in the county.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

Wiltshire is bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershire, on the north-east by Berkshire, on the west by Somersetshire, on the south by Dorsetshire, and on the south-east by Hampshire. It extends in length, from north to south, 40 miles, in breadth 30 miles, and is 142 miles in circumference. Devizes, a market town near the middle of the county, is 89 miles nearly west of London.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nedder, the Willey, the Bourne and the Kennet. The Thames enters

ters the north part of this county, from Gloucestershire, near its source, and runs eastward by Crekelade, a borough town, into Berkshire. The Upper Avon rises in the middle of the county, near Devizes, and runs southward, by the city of Salisbury, into Hampshire. The lower Avon rises in Gloucestershire, and entering this county near Malmesbury, a borough town, runs south by Chippenham, another borough town, and turning westward, separates the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, as mentioned in the account of Gloucestershire. The Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word *næddre* an *adder*, alluding to its winding stream. It rises not far from Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire, upon the borders of this county, and running north-east, falls into the Willey at Wilton. The Willey rises near Warmister, a market town, and running south-east, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the west side of Salisbury. The Bourne rises not far from Great Bedwin, a borough town, and running south, falls into the Upper Avon, on the east side of Salisbury. The Kennet rises near the spring of the Upper Avon, and runs eastward by Marlborough, a borough town, into Berkshire.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Were, and the Deveril.

A I R, S O I L and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of Wiltshire is sweet and healthy; it is sharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter.

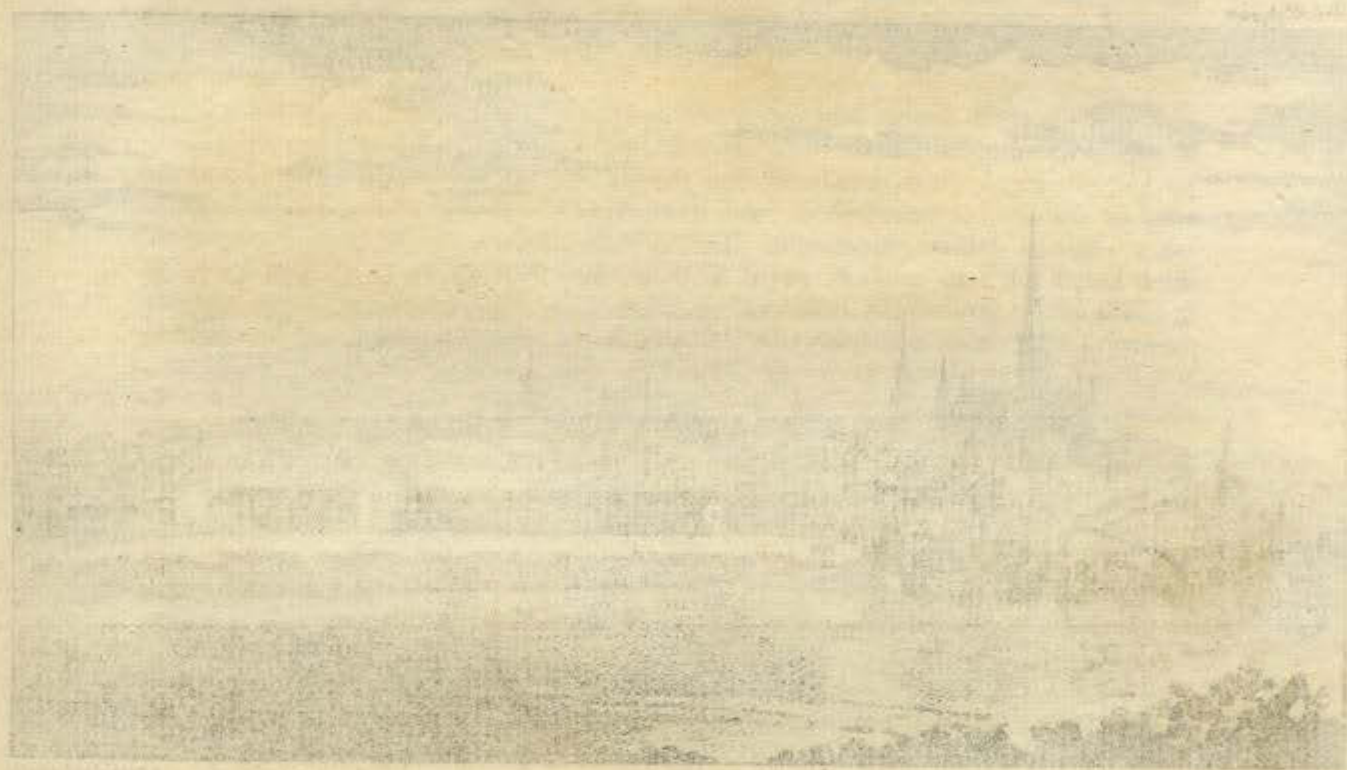
The northern part of this county, called North Wiltshire, abounds with pleasant risings and clear streams, forming a variety of delightful prospects; the southern part is very rich and fruitful, and the middle, called Salisbury Plains, from the city of Salisbury in their neighbourhood, consists chiefly of downs, which afford the best pasture for sheep. The soil of the hills and downs in general is chalk and clay, but the vallies between them abound with corn fields and rich meadows; and here are made great quantities of as good chese as any in England.

In some parts of Wiltshire, particularly about East Lavington, a market town, is found a sort of herbage, called Knotgrafs, near twenty feet in length, and used in feeding hogs. In the Upper Avon, near Ambresbury, is found a small fish called a loach, which the people in this neighbourhood put into a glass of sack, and swallow alive. The north part of the county yields plenty of wood; and in the south parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, a borough town, are exceeding good quarries, where the stones are very large; some of them are 60 feet in length, and 12 in thickness, without a flaw. As there is no coal in this county, fuel is scarce.

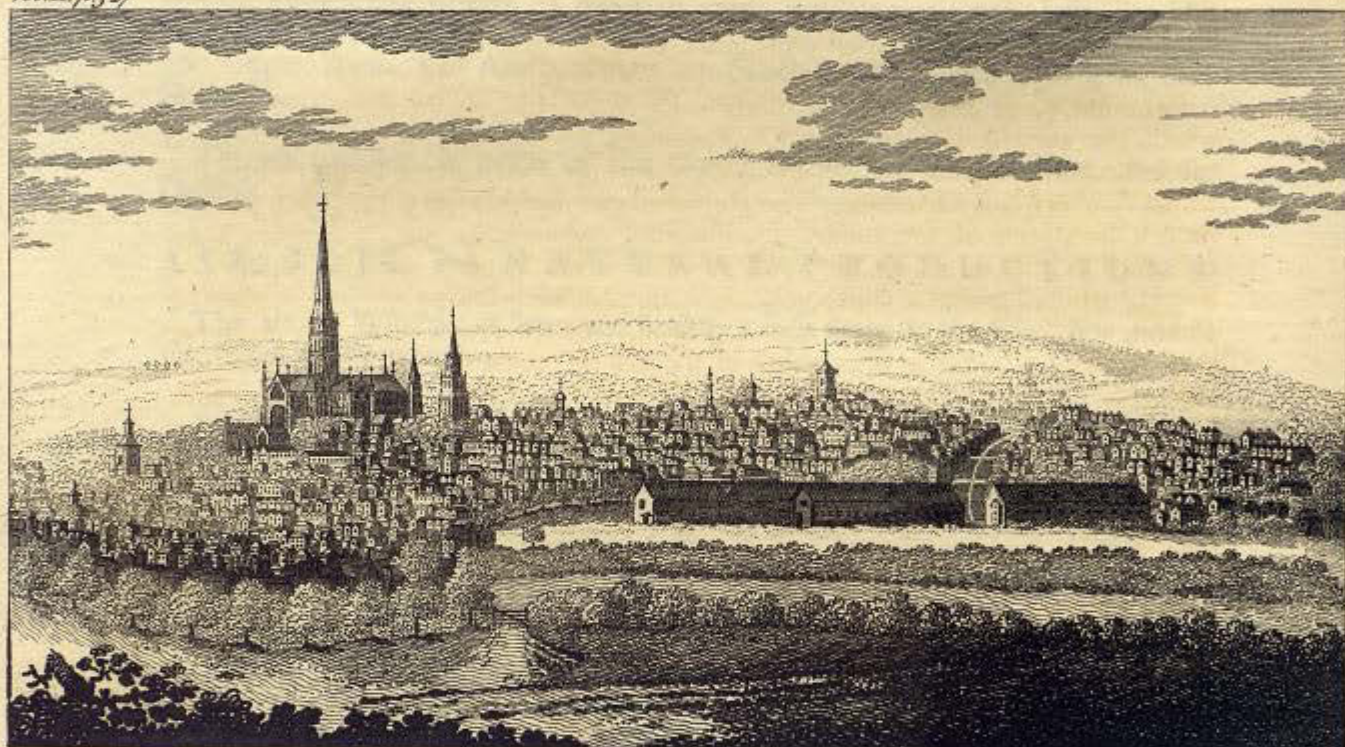
M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The best sort of English broad cloths, both white and dyed, are manufactured in this county.

C I V I L



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The North East View of Salisbury.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Wiltshire is divided into 29 hundreds, and contains one city and twenty-four market towns. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Salisbury, and has 304 parishes.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Salisbury, or New Sarum; and the market towns are Ambresbury, Auburn, Bedwin Great, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Creklade, Devizes, Downton, Haresbury, Highworth, Hindon, Lavington East, Ludgershal, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Mere, Old Sarum, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, Wilton, and Wotton Bassett.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, derives its name and origin from Old Sarum, which the ancient Romans called *Sorbiadunum*; from *Sorbiadunum* it is imagined came the more modern Latin name *Sarum*, and the Saxon name *Seapýrbýrig*, of which *Salisbury* is a variation. The Roman name *Sorbiadunum* is supposed to have been a corruption of the ancient British word *Sorviadunum*, which signifies a *dry hill*, such as that on which the town of Old Sarum stands: and the Saxon word *Býrig*, which signifies a *town*, is thought to have been substituted in the place of *Dunum*, a *hill*. Some however are of opinion, that the Saxon name is a primitive one, alluding also to the dry quality of the soil the town stands upon. And it is observed, that the Saxon word *seapan* signifies to *dry*, which, in composition with *Býrig*, might form the name *Seapýrbýrig*.

Salisbury is 83 miles distant from London: it is a bishop's see, and the city, which is not much more than 500 years old, owes its origin to a cathedral founded here in 1219, in the fourth year of king Henry the Third, by bishop Poor, who removed hither from Old Sarum, upon which the greatest part of the citizens of that place followed him. New Sarum, or Salisbury, as it then began to be called, increased so fast, that it was incorporated by king Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common council men, a town clerk, and three sergeants at mace.

This is a large, well built, clean city, situated in a valley, and watered by the Upper Avon on the west and south, and by the Bourne on the east. The streets are generally spacious, and built at right angles. The cathedral, which was finished in 1258, at the expence of above 26,000 l. is, of a Gothic building, the most elegant and regular in the kingdom. It is in the form of a lanthorn, with a beautiful spire of free-stone in the middle, which is 410 feet high, being the tallest in England. The length of the church is 478 feet, the breadth is 76 feet, and the height of the vaulting 80 feet. The outside is magnificent, there being no outside wall, but only buttresses and windows. The windows are said to be as many in number as the days in a year; and a particular description of its several ornaments would swell to a considerable volume. The bells for the service of this church, which are eight in number, hang in a strong, high built steeple, erected in

another quarter of the church-yard; the walls of the spire, which towards the top are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for such a weight of metal; so that in the cathedral there is only one bell, which rings when the bishop comes to the choir.

This church has a cloister, which is 150 feet square, and of as fine workmanship as any in England. The chapter-house, which is an octagon, is 150 feet in circumference; and yet the roof bears all upon one small pillar in the center, so much too weak in appearance for the support of such a prodigious weight, that the construction of this building is thought one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in Europe.

There is a library well furnished with books, belonging to this cathedral, and adjoining to it is a close, for the residence of the canons and prebendaries, which is so large and well built, that it looks like a fine city of itself.

Besides the cathedral, there are in this city three other churches, and three charity schools, in which 170 children are taught and cloathed. It has an hospital or college, founded in 1683, by bishop Ward, for ten widows of poor clergymen; and here are several boarding-schools for young gentlemen and ladies.

This city has a spacious market-place, in which is a fine town-house; and the water of the Avon runs through the streets in canals lined with brick. There are no vaults in the churches, nor cellars in any part of the city, the soil being so moist, that the water rises up in graves dug in the cathedral, and is sometimes two feet high in the chapter-house.

The manufactures of this city are flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury whites. It is also famous for the manufactures of bone-lace and scissars; and may be reckoned as flourishing a city as any in England, that depends entirely on a home trade.

AMBRESRURY is thought by some to take its name from Ambrosius Aurelianus, a Briton, who, in the declension of the Roman empire, assumed the government of this county, and founded a monastery here, which gave rise to the town. But others are of opinion, that the town is more ancient, and derives its name from Ambres, the supposed name of an ancient neighbouring pile. It is 80 miles from London, has a handsome church, a charity-school, founded in 1715, for fifteen boys and as many girls, and several good inns.

AUBURN is 31 miles distant from London, and is a small inconsiderable town, of no note.

BEDWIN, called also GREAT BEDWIN, stands upon the borders of Berkshire, at the distance of 72 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a portreeve, chosen yearly at the court leet of the lord of the borough; the portreeve chooses a bailiff and other officers. Here is a spacious church, built of flints, with a cement almost as hard as the stones. It is in the form of a cross, with a high tower in the middle, and a ring of six good bells.

BRADFORD is a contraction of the ancient Saxon name *Bradenford*, which signifies a *broad ford*, and was thus called from a ford at this place over the Lower Avon, upon the bank of which it is situated, at the distance of 98 miles from London. This town now has a bridge over the Avon; and here are two charity schools, and a great manufacture of broad cloth.

CALNE is 88 miles distant from London, and is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-sixth year of Edward the First. It is governed by two stewards, chosen yearly, and burgesses without limitation; and is a populous, well built, little town, situated on a stony hill, near a small river of the same name, that runs into the Lower Avon. Here is a neat church, a charity-school for 40 boys, and a manufacture of cloth.

CHIPPENHAM, called by the Saxons *Lýppanham*, a *market-place*, is distant from London 94 miles, and was an ancient borough by prescription; but being incorporated by queen Mary, it is now governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses. It is a large, populous, well-built town, with a magnificent church, and a charity-school for 24 boys. Here is a bridge of sixteen arches over the Lower Avon, and a manufacture of cloth. It stands in the great road between London and Bristol; and at Westmead, in the neighbourhood, there are frequent horse-races.

CREKELADE, or CRICKLADE, was anciently called *Cerigwlad*, a British word, which signifies a *stony or rocky tract of country*, such as that in which this town is situated: but some are of opinion, that the name is compounded of the two Saxon words *cræcca*, a *brook*, and *ladian*, *to empty*; because here two small streams, called the Rey and the Churn, empty themselves into the Thames. Others, who have called this town *Grekelade*, relate, that there formerly was a Greek school at this place, which being translated to Oxford, was the origin of the university of that city: but as this story seems to be founded wholly on the similarity of the sound *Crekelade* to that of *Grekelade*, it is generally believed that the name *Grekelade* was invented merely to support the story.

This town is 81 miles distant from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. It contains about 1400 houses, and has a parish church, and a free school founded by Robert Jenner, Esq;

DEVIZES, or the VIES, probably derived its names from the Latin name *Divise*, which signifies *divisions*, and might be conferred upon this town from its having been anciently divided between the king and the bishop of Salisbury.

It was incorporated by king Charles the First, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eleven masters, and thirty-six common council men. It is a large, populous town, situated on an eminence, and consisting chiefly of two long streets, running parallel one to another. The buildings are old, and for the most part of timber, but have not a bad appearance. Here are three parish churches, a chapel, a meeting-house for protestant dissenters, and a very good charity-school. This place is ill supplied with water, but has a good manufacture of woollen cloths, particularly druggets, and a considerable trade in malt; and here is one of the best markets in England for corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle.

DOWNTON, or DONCKETON, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Upper Avon, at the distance of 84 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a mayor chosen yearly at the lord of the manor's court leet.

HARESBUY, HEIGHTSBURY, HEYTSBURY, or HATCHBURY, is 99 miles distant from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and burgesſes. Here is a collegiate church, with four prebendaries, a free ſchool, and an almshouſe for twelve poor men and a woman.

HIGHWORTH derives its name from its ſituation on a high hill, near the borders of Berkſhire: it is 73 miles diſtant from London, and is governed by a mayor and an alderman, but contains nothing worthy of note.

HINDON is 94 miles diſtant from London, in a great thoroughfare from that city to the ſouth parts of Somerſetſhire: it is a ſmall borough, governed by a bailiff and burgesſes, and has a manufacture of fine twiſt.

LAVINGTON is alſo called EAST LAVINGTON, and MARKET LAVINGTON, by way of diſtinction from a village ſituated near it, called Weſt Lavington, and Biſhop's Lavington. It is 87 miles diſtant from London, and has a charity-ſchool for thirty-fix children, and ſome almshouſes.

LUDGERSHAL, or LURGESHAL, is diſtant from London 57 miles, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff choſen annually at the court leet of the manor. It conſiſts only of a few mean houſes, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

MALMESBURY is ſo called by a corruption of the original name *Maildulphbury*, or *the town of Maildulph*, a name derived from Maildulph, a Scotch monk, who in the ſeventh century founded a monaſtery here. It ſtands on a hill, at the diſtance of 89 miles from London, and was firſt incorporated by Edward, king of the Weſt Saxons, about the year 916. It is now governed under a charter of king William the Third, by an alderman, who is choſen yearly, twelve capital burgesſes, and four aſſiſtants, landholders and commoners.

It is a neat town, with a pariſh church, which was formerly an abbey church, and in which is ſtill to be ſeen the ſepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. Here is an almshouſe for four men and four women, founded by Mr. Jenner goldſmith of London; and no leſs than ſix bridges over the Lower Avon. This town carries on a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture.

MARLBOROUGH derives its name from its ſituation at the bottom of a hill of white ſtone or chalk, anciently called *Marle*. It is 75 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, now governed by a mayor, two juſtices, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgesſes, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, two ſerjeants at mace, and other officers.

It

It is a well built town, consisting chiefly of one broad street, with a piazza on one whole side of it. It stands in the great road from London to Bath and Bristol, and is well furnished with convenient inns. Here are two parish churches, and a charity school, founded in 1712, for 44 children; and on the west side of the town is an artificial mount, with a spiral walk; and on the top an octagon summer-house.

There are few manufacturers in this place, the chief tradesmen of the town being shopkeepers.

MERE derives its name from the Saxon word *Meape*, a *boundary* or *land-mark*, and might have been given to this town from its situation upon the borders of both Dorsetshire and Somersetshire. It is 102 miles distant from London, and is a considerable staple for wool.

OLD SARUM, or SALISBURY, stands at the distance of one mile north of the city of Salisbury, and was formerly the see of a bishop, who had a castle and cathedral here; but king Stephen quarrelling with bishop Roger, seized the castle, and put a garrison in it, which was the first occasion of the ruin of this ancient city; for, not long after, bishop Poor translated the episcopal seat to the valley below it, where the city of Salisbury now stands, and founded a cathedral there; and the citizens being often vexed at the insolence of the garrison, and labouring under inconveniences for the want of water, and on account of the bleakness of the air, to which the height of their situation exposed them, removed to the new city. Old Sarum is now reduced to a single farm-house, and yet it sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.

SWINDON is a small inconsiderable town, at the distance of 73 miles from London, with a fine prospect over the vale of White-horse in Berkshire.

TROWBRIDGE was formerly called *Trufabrig*, a name which signifies a *strong bridge*, and is supposed to have been derived from a bridge of stone over the river Were, at this place. Some, however, are of opinion, that this was originally called *Trolbridge*, from a tything still in the liberty and parish of this town, called *Trol*; and a large common near it is to this day called *Trol Common*.

Trowbridge is 99 miles distant from London, and has a manufacture of broad cloth, and for most part of the fine sort, mixed with Spanish wool. The court of the duchy of Lancaster for this county, is held here annually about Michaelmas.

WARMISTER, or WARMINSTER, is by Mr. Camden believed to be the town called *Verlucio* by the Romans; and of the first syllable of the Roman name, and the Saxon word *Minster*, which signifies a *monastery*, he supposes the present name to be compounded; but no remains of Roman antiquities have been discovered here to support that conjecture. Warmister stands upon the river Deveril, at the distance of 99 miles from London, and had great privileges formerly, with exemption from all tribute or tax. It is a populous place, with very good inns, and has the

greatest trade in malt of any town in the west of England; also a considerable trade in cheese, wool and cloth.

WESTBURY is so called from its situation in the western part of the county, near the river Were; it is 95 miles from London, was first incorporated by King Henry the Fourth, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen or burgessees. It is supposed to have derived its origin from a Roman station about half a mile to the north of it, and had formerly as great privileges as the city of Bristol. It has a good church, a manufacture of coarse broad-cloth, and a great market for corn.

WILTON derives its name from its situation upon the bank of the river Willey. It is 87 miles distant from London, and in the time of the Saxons was a bishop's see, with twelve parish churches, and the great road from London to the west of England passed through it; but Robert Wyvil bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Edward the Third, having, by the king's grant, turned the western road through the city of Salisbury, this town soon declined. It is governed under a charter of king Henry the Eighth, by a mayor, a recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgessees, eleven common council men, a town-clerk, a king's bailiff, and a mayor's serjeant; and here the county courts are usually held, and the knights of the shire chosen.

It is now, however, a mean place, with only one church, and a tapestry manufacture. But here is a magnificent palace belonging to the earl of Pembroke, called Wilton-house, which was begun in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, on the ruins of an abbey; part of it, called the Great Quadrangle, was finished in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and the rest were designed by Inigo Jones, and finished in the reign of Charles the First. This seat, with its gardens, furniture, and ornaments, particularly its fine paintings and antique statues, is justly admired as one of the principal objects of curiosity in Europe.

WORTON BASSET is 78 miles distant from London, and is a borough both by charter and prescription, governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgessees. It is a mean place, the houses being for the most part thatched; and it is so poor, that the lowest mechanic is often at the head of the body corporate. It has a small charity school, and a small manufacture of cloth.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Medicinal
spring.

The natural curiosities of this county are very few. At Holt, a village north of Bradford, a medicinal spring was discovered in 1718, which is in great repute for the cure of scorbutic and scrophulous distempers.

Remarkable
accidents.

It is said that the steeple of the cathedral church of Old Sarum, which was built not long after the Conquest, was set on fire by lightning the very next day after the church was consecrated.

At Tetbury, near Hindon, was a church with a steeple, which was thrown down by a storm of thunder and lightning, in the month of January 1762.

A remarkable accident happened in the year 977, at a great synod or convocation, which was held at Calne, and at which the king, nobility and bishops were present, to decide a contest between the regular and secular priests, relating to the celibacy of the clergy, and to the monks holding of benefices, which the seculars considered as an encroachment upon their rights. In the course of the debate, as a Scotch bishop was zealously pleading for the seculars, all the timbers of the assembly room suddenly gave way, and the whole fabric fell to the ground. By this accident most of the secular priests were killed, and buried under the ruins, and many of the other priests were wounded, and some killed; but the seat of archbishop Dunstan, the chief advocate for the monks, and the president of the synod, remaining firm and unhurt, his preservation was interpreted as a miraculous declaration of heaven in their favour; upon which the secular priests in Dunstan's province were turned out, and monks put in their room.

In November 1725, it rained so excessively at Calne, that the river suddenly overflowing, some persons were drowned in the street in sight of their neighbours, who could not venture to their relief; the flood damaged several houses, and vast quantities of goods; and among many other things of great weight carried off a cask of oil, containing an hundred gallons.

Cosham, near Chippenham, is remarkable for its healthy situation, it being very common to find many inhabitants in this village 80, 90, or even 100 years old; and not long ago, it is said, that ten persons of this place, whose ages together amounted to upwards of a thousand years, danced the Morrice dance at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood. Longevity.

The town of Malmesbury, in this county, is remarkable for producing several men that were very eminent in the republic of letters, among whom was William of Malmesbury, a monk, who compiled a judicious abridgment of the English history, from the first landing of the Saxons, to the twenty-eighth year of king Henry the First, and died in 1142. Mr. Thomas Hobbes, well known among the learned for his philosophical and political works, was also a native of this town; and Edward earl of Clarendon, grandfather to queen Mary and queen Anne, and author of the history of the rebellion, was born near Highworth in this county. Eminent men natives of this county.

ANTIQUITIES.

Wiltshire, in the time of the Romans, was part of the territories of the Belgæ, of whom mention has been made in the account of Hampshire. It is supposed, that North-Wiltshire was inhabited by that tribe of the Belgæ which was distinguished by the name of Cangi, and is taken notice of in the account of the antiquities of Somersetshire. And in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, this county constituted part of the kingdom of the West Saxons. In ancient writers, Wiltshire is called *Severnia*, and *Provincia Severorum*, from *Severia*, a name by which Old Sarum was formerly known. Ancient inhabitants.

The consular way of the Romans, called the Fosse-way, enters this county out of Gloucestershire, at Kemble, north-east of Malmesbury; and running south-west, Roman antiquities.
passes

passes into Somersetshire, at the Shire-stones, where the counties of Gloucester, Somerset and Wilts meet, north-east of Bath in Somersetshire. This way is easily traced through Wiltshire, where in many parts it is still very plain and entire, and exhibits some considerable remains of Roman antiquity.

The Lower Avon, which crosses the Fosse-way near Malmesbury, is supposed to be the Antona mentioned by Tacitus, and the Bladon of William of Malmesbury; and the river Willey is thought to be the Alanus of Ptolemy.

Sherston, near Malmesbury, and the Fosse-way, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from Roman coins that have been frequently found here: there are also several barrows in the neighbourhood; but under what name it was known to the Romans does not appear.

At West-Kington, north-west of Chippenham, near the Fosse-way, there is a camp, with a single ditch, supposed to be Roman; and at Burywood, west of Chippenham, there is a camp, with a double entrenchment.

Wanborough, two miles east of Swindon, is supposed to have been a Roman town; for here have been found, at different times, great quantities of Roman coins.

Not far from Studely, near Calne, are the ruins of a Roman station, from which it is supposed the town of Calne took its origin, and where Roman coins have been frequently found.

At Lekham, south of Chippenham, upon the Lower Avon, Roman coins are often dug up; and in a field near Lacock, south of Lekham, those coins have been found in such numbers, that the place was called Silverfield.

On a hill called Rundway-hill, near Devizes, is a square camp, with a single trench, supposed to be Roman. Many Roman coins, of different emperors, have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together with pots and other earthen vessels, supposed to be of Roman antiquity. In 1714, a large urn, full of Roman coins, was found buried under the ruins of an ancient building, near the same place; and several brass statues of heathen deities were found crowded between flat stones, and covered with Roman brick. This collection of deities, which was carried about the kingdom as a show, and is supposed to have been buried about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain, consisted of a Jupiter Ammon, about four inches long, weighing somewhat more than four ounces: Neptune, with his trident, the teeth of which are much shorter than usually represented; this figure is about four inches in length, and weighs four ounces: a Bacchus, much of the same weight and dimensions: a Vulcan, something less than any of the figures already mentioned: a Venus, about six inches long, the left arm broken off, but the figure much the best finished of the whole collection: a Pallas, with a spear, shield and helmet, between three and four inches in length: a Hercules, about four inches long, weighing six ounces and a half. Besides these, there were a Mercury, a Vestal Virgin, the Wolf with Romulus and Remus, some Egyptian deities, and a coin of the emperor Alexander Severus.

Heddington,

Heddington, about four miles north of Devizes, was a Roman town, the foundations of the houses being still visible for a mile together; and several Roman coins having, at different times, been found here: some have been of opinion, that this was the Verlucio mentioned by Antoninus; but it is generally supposed, that Verlucio was situated about half a mile north of Westbury, where the ruins of a large town have been discovered, and where many Roman coins have been dug up; and from this town it is believed that Westbury had its origin. It has been already observed, that Camden places Verlucio at Warminster.

In Farley park, south-west of Trowbridge, on the borders of Somersetshire, a Roman pavement of chequer work was dug up about half a century ago.

Upon the river Willey, not far from Haresbury, is a very large camp, fortified with a deep double ditch, and called Yanesbury Castle. From its figure, it is by some supposed to have been Roman, and such are also of opinion, that Vespasian encamped here when he was lieutenant of the 20th legion, under Claudius; he is said to have subjected two tribes or nations in this part of Britain to the Roman empire. It is also thought, that there are some remains of the name *Vespasian* in that of *Yanesbury*; and yet others are of opinion that this camp was Danish.

Old Sarum had anciently not only the names *Sorbiodunum* and *Sarum*, but *Severia* also; whence it is inferred, that the emperor Severus, living the greater part of his time in Britain, might sometimes reside here: however that may be, it is certain that this town was much frequented in the time of the later emperors, as appears by the coins of *Constance*, *Magnentius*, *Constantine*, and *Crispus*, found in this place.

Not far from Ludgershal there are the remains of a great causeway, supposed to have been a Roman vicinal way; and at Escourt, north-east of Ludgershal, and near the causeway, there was dug up, in the year 1693, a large earthen vessel, with two smaller vessels within it, one of which was full of bones and ashes.

At Casterly, north-east of East Lavington, there is a large irregular camp, with a single trench, supposed to be Roman.

On the east side of Martensfall hill, south of Marlborough, there is a quadrangular camp, with a single trench, supposed to have been Roman; and near this camp was found a brass coin of *Constantine*.

Marlborough was a Roman town, called *Cunetium*. Here are the ruins of a castle, which seems to have been a Roman work; and in the site of this castle some Roman brass coins have been found. The name of this town does not occur in any of the annals of this county, from the commencement of the Saxon heptarchy to the Norman conquest; but by the inscription, CVH. . . . NET. . . . TI. on the reverse of a Saxon coin still extant in some collection, it is supposed that *Cunetium* is meant.

A ditch of an extraordinary size, called *Wansdyke*, runs cross Wiltshire from west to east. *Wansdyke* is a corruption or contraction of the Saxon name *Wodenerdic*, Wansdyke, and other eminent ditches.

Wodeneydic, *Woden's Ditch*, the Ditch of Woden, a Saxon deity, the reputed progenitor of the Saxons. The name Wansdyke has given rise to a fabulous and extravagant opinion among the common people, that this ditch was cut by the devil on a Wednesday. Wansdyke divides this county nearly into two equal parts, and may be traced from the city of Bath, in Somersetshire, to Great Bedwin, upon the borders of Berkshire. Among antiquaries there are various opinions concerning it. Some make it a boundary between the Belgæ and Dobuni, who inhabited those parts in the time of the Romans, and called it *Guaban-Glaudb*, which signifies a *Separating Ditch*: some think it was a boundary between the West Saxons and Mercians; but others, that it was cut long before the Mercian kingdom was settled, by Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons, or his son, Kenric, as a bar against the incursions of the Britons, from their garrisons at Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester; and this opinion is supported by the historian William of Malmesbury, who says, that in the year 590, the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Wodensdyke. The rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the south side.

There are several less considerable ditches still visible in this county, particularly upon Salisbury Plain; and in a Saxon charter of lands, which were given to an abbey at Wilton, mention is made of no less than thirteen distinct dykes, which some think might have been cut to divide some great lordships from each other.

Stone-henge. But the most curious and famous remain of antiquity in this county, and indeed in all Britain, is a pile of huge stones in Salisbury Plain, about six miles north of the city of Salisbury, called Stone-henge; concerning the origin, use, and structure of which, antiquaries are much divided.

The name *Stone-henge* is purely Saxon, and signifies no more than *hanging stones*, or *a stone gallows*. It probably alludes to the disposition of several of the stones of which this wonderful fabric consists. Some however suppose the true name to be *Stonhengeſt*, and suppose it to have been a monument erected by Ambrosius, a British king, in memory of the Britons slaughtered at or near this place, by Hengist, the Saxon. But Dr. Stukeley, who not many years ago wrote a learned treatise upon this piece of antiquity, has endeavoured to show that the original name of Stone-henge was *Ambres*, from which he supposes the adjacent town of Ambresbury had its name. The ancient Britons called it *Choir-gaur*, which Dr. Stukeley is of opinion signifies the *Great Church*, or *Cathedral*. The *Choir-gaur* of the ancient Britons was by the monks latinized *Chorea Gigantum*, or the *Giants Dance*, a name suited to the superstitious notions they had of the structure, and to the reports of magic concerned in raising it.

Stone-henge is situated near the summit of a hill, and consists of the remains of two circular and two oval ranges of rough stones, having one common center. The outer circle is 108 feet in diameter, and in its perfection consisted of thirty upright stones, of which there are seventeen still standing, and seven more lying upon the ground, either whole or in pieces. The upright stones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from six to seven feet broad, and about three feet thick; and being placed at the distance of three feet and an half one from another, are joined at top by imposts, or stones laid across, with tenons fitted

to

to mortises in the uprights, for keeping them in their due position. Of the imposts or cross stones, there are six still standing, each of which is seven feet long, and about three feet and an half thick. The upright stones are wrought a little with a chissel, and something tapered towards the top, but the imposts are quite plain: all the uprights are fixed in a kind of sockets, dug in a chalky soil, with small flints rammed in between the stone and the socket.

The inner circle, which never had any imposts, is somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of the outward one, and consisted originally of forty stones, the general proportions of which are one half the dimensions of the uprights of the outer circle every way. Of the forty original stones, which composed this circle, there are about nineteen left, and of these only eleven standing. The walk between these two circles is 300 feet in circumference; and from this walk the structure has a surprising and awful effect on the beholders.

At the distance of about nine feet from the inner circle, is the outer oval range, which is supposed to be the principal part of the work, and by most writers is called the cell and the adytum. The stones that compose it are stupendous, some of them measuring thirty feet in height. This range consists of five compages, or trilithons, as they are sometimes called, being formed of two uprights, with an impost at top, like the outer circle; and of these compages three are intire, but two somewhat decayed. The inner oval is composed of twenty stones, each about six feet high; and near the eastern extremity of this oval, is a stone of coarse blue marble, about sixteen feet long and four feet broad, which lies flat upon the ground, is somewhat pressed into it, and is supposed to have been an altar.

This work is inclosed by a deep trench, near thirty feet broad, and upwards of an hundred feet from the outer circle. Over this trench there are three entrances, the most considerable of which faces the north-east. At each entrance, on the outside of the trench, there seems to have been two huge stones set up in the manner of a gate; and parallel to these, on the inside, two other stones, of a smaller size. The whole number of stones of which this structure consisted, is computed to be just 140.

The rude magnitude of Stone henge has rendered it the admiration of all ages; and as the enormous stones which compose it, appear too big for land carriage, and as Salisbury Plains, for many miles round, scarce afford any stones at all, it has been the opinion of some antiquaries that these stones are artificial, and were made on the spot; and they are inclined to this opinion from a persuasion that the ancients had the art of making stones with sand, and a strong lime, or cement; but most authors are agreed, that these stones are all natural, and that they were brought from a quarry of stones, called the Grey Wethers, on Marlborough Downs, near the town of that name, at the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles north of Stone-henge.

The use and origin of this work have been the subjects of various conjectures and debates; and much it is to be lamented, that a tablet of tin, with an inscription, which was found here in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and might probably have set these points in a clear light, should not be preserved: for as the

characters were not then understood by such as were consulted upon the occasion, the plate was destroyed, or at least thrown by and lost. The common tradition is, that Stone-henge was built by Ambrosius Aurelianus, as already mentioned. Some will have it to be a funeral monument, raised to the memory of some brave commander; and others maintain that it was erected to the honour of Hengist, the Saxon general; but this structure is probably more ancient.

Sammes, in his *Antiquities of Britain*, conjectures it to have been a work of the Phoenicians: and the famous Inigo Jones, in a treatise called *Stonehenge Restored*, attempts to prove that it was a temple of the Tuscan order, built by the Romans, and dedicated to the god Cœlum, or Terminus, in which he is confirmed by its having been open at top. Dr. Charleton, physician in ordinary to king Charles the Second, wrote a treatise called *Stonehenge restored to the Danes*, attempting to prove that this was a Danish monument, erected either for a burial-place, as a trophy for some victory, or for the election and coronation of their kings. And soon after the publication of Dr. Charleton's treatise, Mr. Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, published a vindication of the opinions of his father-in-law upon this subject.

But antiquaries have since agreed, that it was an ancient temple of the Druids, built, as Dr. Stukeley thinks, before the Belgæ came to Britain, and not long after Cambyfes invaded Egypt, where he committed such horrid outrages among the priests and inhabitants in general, that they dispersed themselves to all quarters of the world, and some no doubt came into Britain. At this time, the Doctor conjectures the Egyptians introduced their arts, learning, and religion among the Druids, and probably had a hand in this very work, being the only one of the Druids where the stones are chiseled, all their other works consisting of rude stones, not touched by any tool, after the Patriarchal and Hebrew mode. And he thinks such a transmigration of the Egyptians at that time the more probable, because then the Phoenician trade was at its height, which afforded a ready conveyance into this country.

Barrows and
other remains
of antiquity
in and about
Stone-henge.

The heads of oxen, deer, and other beasts have been dug up in and about these ruins, together with wood, ashes, and other undoubted relics of sacrifices: and around this supposed temple there are a great number of barrows, or monumental heaps of earth thrown up in the form of a bell, and each inclosed with a trench from 105 to 175 feet in diameter. These barrows extend to a considerable distance from Stone-henge, but they are so placed as to be all in view of that temple. In such barrows as have been opened, skeletons, or the remains of burnt bones have been found. In one of them was an urn, containing ashes, some bones, and other matters, which the funeral pile had not consumed. By the collar bone, and one of the jaw bones, which were still entire, it was judged that the person there buried, must have been about fourteen years old; and from some female trinkets, and the brass head of a javelin, it was conjectured to be a girl who had carried arms. The trinkets consisted of a great number of glass and amber beads, of various shapes, sizes, and colours, together with a sharp bodkin, round at one end and square at the other. In some other barrows were found human bones, together with those of horses, deer, dogs, and other beasts and birds: in others some bits of red and blue marble, and chippings of the stones.

stones of the temple; and in others were found a brass sword, and an ancient brass instrument, called a Celt.

At Abury, on Marlborough downs, near the town of that name, are a few huge stones, like those of Stone-henge. These stupendous remains are also supposed to be the ruins of an ancient temple of the Druids. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion that this temple is much more ancient than Stonehenge; and it was so large, that the whole village is now contained within its circumference; a high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inside, surrounds it, which proves that it was not a fortification, because then the ditch would have been on the outside of the rampart. Other stone monuments.

From Abury to West Kennet there is a kind of walk, about a mile long, which was once inclosed on both sides with large stones; on one side, the inclosure is broke down in many places, and the stones taken away, but the other side is almost entire. On the brow of a hill, near this walk, is a round trench, inclosing two circles of stones, one within another; the stones are about five feet in height, the diameter of the outer circle is 120 feet, and that of the inner 45 feet. At the distance of about 240 feet from this monument, great quantities of human bones have been discovered, which are supposed to be those of the Saxons and Danes, slain at the battle of Kennet in 1006.

In a field near Kennet are three huge stones, called the Devil's Coits; they stand upright, and are supposed to have been British deities.

On Marlborough downs there are many ancient barrows; one of which, called Milbarrow, near Munkton, east of Calne, is inclosed with a circle of stones, about six or seven feet high, and is supposed to be the sepulchre of some Danish commander.

On a hill, north of Marlborough, are the ruins of a vast fortification, still called Barbury Castle; it is surrounded with a double ditch, and is supposed to be the place called *Bepanbýrig* in the Saxon annals, where Kenrick king of the West Saxons, and his son Ceaulin, fought against the Britons, in the year 556. Saxon and Danish antiquities.

On Oldbury-hill, near Kennet, is a large oval camp, with double trenches, supposed to be Danish.

Calne was one of the royal seats of the West Saxon kings. Ethelred had a palace at Colham, not far from Calne; and at Chippenham, Ludgershall, and Courtfield, near Westbury, there were palaces of other Saxon kings.

At Devizes are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by king Alfred, and formerly reckoned one of the noblest castles in Europe.

At Bratton Castle, on the east side of Westbury, are the traces of a vast fortification, of an oval form, into which the Danes fled, and where they defended themselves.

themselves fourteen days, after having been defeated by king Alfred, in a battle fought in this neighbourhood. This fort is surrounded by two ditches, where several pieces of old iron armour have been dug up; and about the middle is a large oblong barrow, 60 paces long, supposed to have been the burying place of some of the Danish nobility.

On the east side of Warmister there are two camps, one with double works, called Battlebury, and supposed to be thrown up by the Danes, and the other a square, single trenched fortification, called Scratchbury.

At Frippsbury, north-east of Salisbury, there is a very large intrenchment, of a rude circular form, with a deep ditch and a high rampart; the diameter is about 300 paces; and about 80 paces within the outer circumvallation is a deep trench, but no rampart. It is supposed to have been cut by the Saxons.

At Suthbury-hill, near Ludgershall, the highest hill in Wiltshire, there are the traces of a vast fortification, of an oval figure, encompassed with two deep ditches; along the declivity of the hill there runs a deep trench, which appears to have been a Danish camp; and in the plain beneath there are six or seven barrows.

At Great Bedwin, Cissa, viceroy of Wiltshire and Berkshire, under a king of the West Saxons, built a castle, the ditches of which are still visible.

At Merden, near Devizes, are the marks of entrenchments, and a very large barrow; and this place is thought to be the *Mepetune*, or *Mepedune*, famous in the Saxon annals for the battle between king Ethelred and the Danes.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Ambresbury, Ambrius an abbat, or the famous prince Ambrosius already mentioned, is said to have founded a monastery for 300 monks in the sixth century; but it is more certain that, about the year 980, Alfrida, the queen dowager of king Edgar, founded a monastery here for nuns of the Benedictine order, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Melorius. In 1177, the abbess, and about thirty nuns, were expelled for incontinency; and king Henry the Second placed here a prioress and twenty-four nuns, from Font Ebrald in Normandy; to which monastery this house was for some time subject; but it was at length made denizon, and became again an abbey; at the general dissolution it was endowed with 495 l. 15 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Malmesbury it is said that there was a house of British nuns, suppressed by St. Austin in the seventh century, under pretence that the religious had suffered themselves to be debauched by the soldiers of a neighbouring castle. In the same century, Maildolph, a Scotch monk, founded a monastery here, first dedicated to our Saviour, St. Peter and St. Paul, and afterwards to the Virgin Mary and St. Aldhelm: at the suppression it was endowed with 803 l. 17 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

On

On the south side of this town there was a poor hospital, concerning which there are no particulars upon record.

At Bradford was an ancient monastery, founded by St. Aldhelm about the year 705, and dedicated to St. Laurence. In the year 1001 king Ethelred gave it to the nunnery of Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire.

Here was an hospital of a royal foundation.

At Wilton there was an old church, dedicated to St. Mary, in which Wulstan earl or duke of Wiltshire, about the year 773, placed a college or chantry of secular priests; but his relict St. Alburga, converted this college to a nunnery in the year 800. In 871, king Alfred having built a new nunnery here, and removed hither the nuns of St. Mary, which were twenty-six in number. This new nunnery was of the Benedictine order, first dedicated to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew, but afterwards to St. Edith; and was endowed, at the dissolution, with 601 l. 1 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

Here was an house of Black friars, and some have imagined that there was a collegiate church in this town.

Ramsbury, on the river Kennet, east of Marlborough, was, in the beginning of the tenth century, made the see of a bishop; but about the year 1060, this diocese was united to that of Sherborn in Dorsetshire; and the united sees, in 1072, were translated by bishop Herman to Old Salisbury.

Within the castle, at this place, he began a cathedral church, which, in 1092, was finished, endowed, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and here the episcopal seat remained till bishop Poor, in the reign of Henry the Third, laid the foundation of a cathedral, about a mile to the south-east of the old one, in a place called Merryfield. This new church, which was almost forty years in building, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, gave rise to the city of Salisbury, and is the magnificent structure still in being. There are now belonging to this cathedral a bishop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, three arch-deacons, a sub-dean, a sub-chantor, forty-five prebendaries, six vicars, or petty canons, six singing men, eight choristers, an organist, and other officers. The revenues of the bishopric were valued, upon the suppression, at 1507 l. 14 s. 6 d. and those of the chapter at 721 l. 18 s. 1 d.

In the city of Salisbury there was an house of Grey friars, founded by a bishop of this see.

In 1260, Egidius de Bridport, bishop of Salisbury, built in this city a college for scholars, which continued till the general suppression, about which time it consisted of a warden, four fellows, and two chaplains.

The parish church of St. Edmund, in this city, was made collegiate for a provost and twelve secular canons, by Walter de Willey, bishop of Salisbury, before the
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the year 1270. This college was valued, upon the dissolution, at 102 l. 5 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

In the west suburb of this city was an house of Black friars, supposed to have been founded by king Edward the First.

At Old Salisbury there was an hospital or free chapel, near the castle, which was valued, upon the dissolution, at no more than 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Farley, or Monkton-Farley, north of Bradford, Humphry de Bohun, about the year 1125, founded a convent of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the priory of Lewis in Suffex; at the time of the suppression here were a prior and twelve monks, with yearly revenues valued at 153 l. 14 s. 2 d.

The manor of Abury, in the time of Henry the First, was given by William de Tancerville to the Benedictine monks of St. George of Boscharvill in Normandy, upon which an alien priory was founded here, subordinate to that abbey.

At Uphaven, upon the river Avon, south-east of Devizes, there was a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Wandragafle, at Fontanelle in Normandy, founded in the time of Henry the First.

At Kingswood, belonging to this county, though situated north of Wickware in Gloucestershire, William de Berkeley, in 1139, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but the abbat and most of the monks, before the year 1154, were removed to Haselton, near Northleech in Gloucestershire, and in a short time afterwards to Tetbury, to which place Kingswood became a cell; but after some time, the abbat and monks were once more removed from Tetbury to a place called Mireford in Kingswood, about the year 1170; and here they continued till the general dissolution, when their yearly revenues were rated at 244 l. 11 s. 2 d.

At Bradenstoke, north-east of Chippenham, Walter de Eureux, in 1142, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 212 l. 19 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Great Ogborn, north of Marlborough, Maud de Wallingford, about the year 1149, founded a convent of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Bec Herlowyn in Normandy.

At Lokeswell, near Chippenham, Henry, son to the duke of Normandy, afterwards king Henry the Second, in 1151, founded a convent of Cistercian monks, subject to the monastery of Quarrer in the Isle of Wight in Hampshire; but three years afterwards, that prince, and his mother Maud the empress, removed the religious from hence to Stanley near Calne.

At this place they built and endowed an abbey for thirteen White monks, dedicated

dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the suppression, with 177 l. os. 8 d. *per annum.*

At Maiden Bradley, north-west of Mere, Manasser Biser, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, founded an hospital for poor leprous women, under the care of some secular brethren, or priests, who were afterwards changed into a prior and canons of the order of St. Austin; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, about the time of the dissolution, had yearly revenues amounting to 180 l. 10 s. 4 d.

At Ivy Church, about two miles from Salisbury, king Henry the Second founded a small priory of four canons, of the order of St. Austin, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with 122 l. 8 s. 6 d. *per annum.*

At Cosham there was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, in the time of king Henry the Second.

At Kington St. Michael, there was a small Benedictine nunnery, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 25 l. 9 s. 1 d. *per annum.*

At Rokeley, near Marlborough, there was a preceptory belonging to the knights templars, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second.

At Clatford, near Marlborough, Ralph de Mortimer, in the time of Henry the Second, founded a priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Victor en Caux in Normandy.

At Charleton, near Devizes, Reginald de Paveley, in 1187, founded a priory, which was a cell to the Premonstratensian abbey De L'Isle Dieu.

At Marlborough there was a priory of the Sempringham order, before the reign of king John. It was a royal foundation, dedicated to St. Margaret, and rated upon the suppression at 30 l. 9 s. 6 d. *per annum.*

Here was an ancient hospital for brethren and sisters before the sixteenth year of king John. It was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and valued upon the suppression at 6 l. 18 s. 4 d. *per annum.*

Here also was an hospital for a master, and several poor sick brethren, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third; it was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and, in the time of king Richard the Second, was annexed to the priory of St. Margaret in this town.

There was in this town a house of White friars, founded by John Goodwin and William Remesbesch, merchants, in 1316.

At

At Ansty, south-east of Hindon, Walter de Turberville founded a preceptory of hospitallers, which was endowed, upon the suppression, with 8 l. 8 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

At Creklade there was an hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, under the government of a warden or prior, as early as the reign of Henry the Third.

At Lacock, near Chippenham, Ela, countess dowager of Salisbury, in 1232, founded a nunnery for eighteen nuns of the order of St. Austin; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard, and, at the dissolution, possessed of estates which amounted to 168 l. 9 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Longleat, or Longfleet, near Warmister, Sir John Vernon knight founded a small priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Radegund, which, in the twenty-first year of king Henry the Eighth, was annexed to the Carthusian priory of Henton in Somersetshire.

At Easton, south of Marlborough, there was an hospital or priory, for canons of the Trinitarian order, for the redemption of captives, as ancient as the time of king Henry the Third. It is said to have been founded by Stephen archdeacon of Salisbury; it was dedicated to the Trinity, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 42 l. 12 s. *per annum*.

At Calne there was an hospital, in the reign of Henry the Third, governed by a master, warden, or prior, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 2 l. 2 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Wotton Bassett there was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John, and united, in the time of Henry the Fourth, to the priory of Bradenstoke in this county.

At Heddington, William de Heddington, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1347, built a new church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Katharine, and All Saints; and in this church founded a chantry or college, consisting of a dean and twelve ministers, of whom part were prebends; these were, in 1358, changed into a reformed sort of friars, of the order of St. Austin, called Bonhommes, who were under the government of a rector, and at the suppression had yearly revenues rated at 442 l. 9 s. 7 d.

At Pulton, near Creklade, Sir Thomas Seymour, about the twenty-first year of Edward the Third, founded a priory of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 20 l. 3 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Stratton St. Margaret's, near Swindon, there was an alien priory.

At Trowbridge there was formerly an hospital or almshouse, founded by James Terumber a clothier.

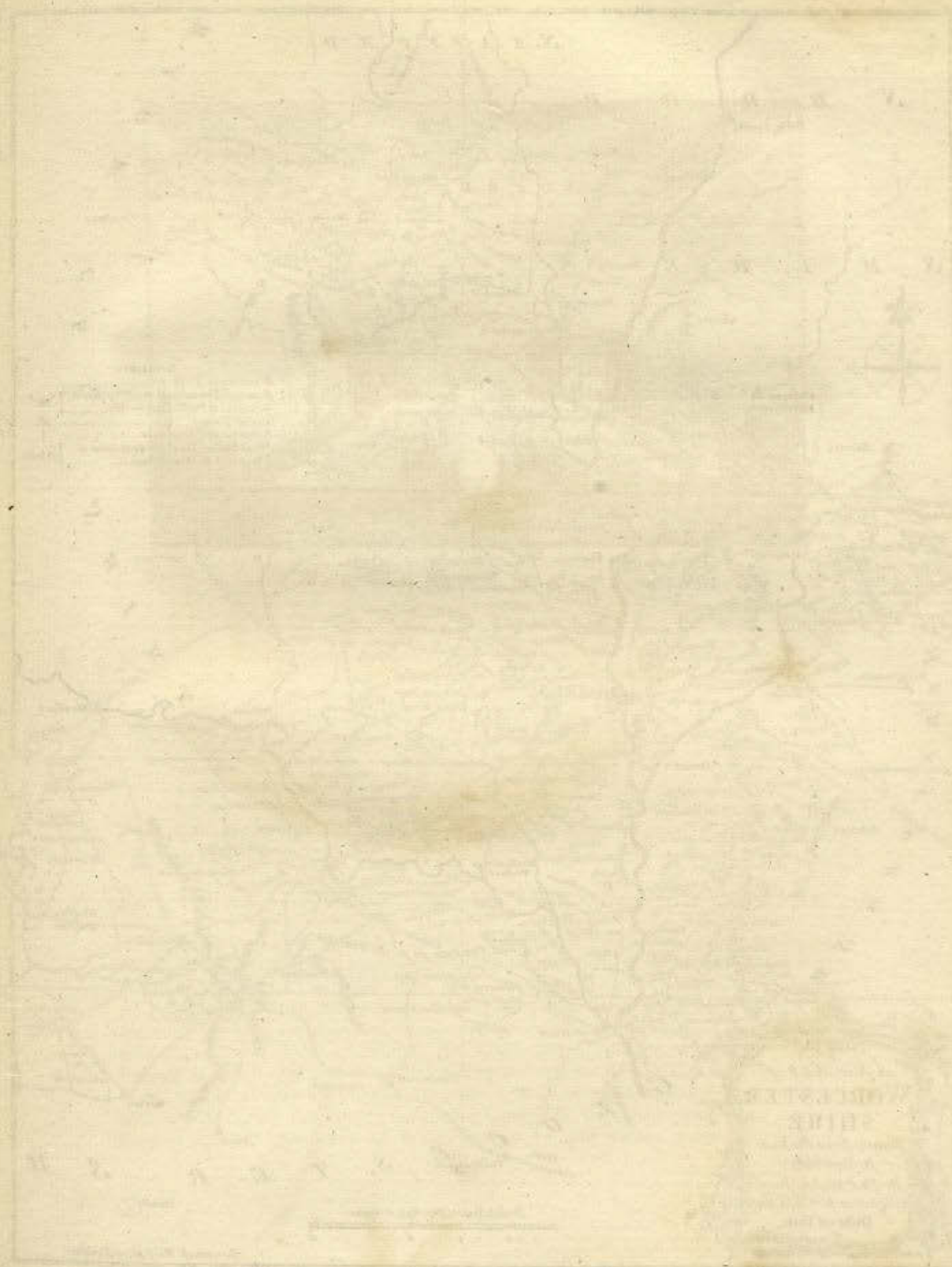
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends thirty-four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Salisbury, and two burgesſes for each of the following boroughs, Devizes, Marlborough, Chippenham, Calne, Malmesbury, Creklade, Hindon, Old Sarum, Hareſbury, Weſtbury, Wotton Baſſet, Ludgerſhal, Wilton, Downton, and Great Bedwin.



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STONE HENGE







HERTLEBURY CASTLE

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

N A M E.

THE present name of this county is derived from Worcester, the name of its city.

BOUNDARIES, FIGURE, CONTENTS, and SITUATION.

Worcestershire is bounded by Staffordshire on the north; by Gloucestershire on the south; by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the west, and by Warwickshire on the east. It is of a triangular form, and extends in length 36 miles, in breadth 28 miles, and is 130 miles in circumference; but there are several parcels of the county which are detached from these bounds: some were once part of Gloucestershire; some of Herefordshire, and others of Oxfordshire, within the general bounds of which counties they lie; and in the opinion of Mr. Camden, were annexed to this county by some of the ancient lords or proprietors of these estates, who presided over the county before the Conquest, that their power and authority, as earls or governors of Worcestershire, might extend over their several

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manors;

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

manors in other counties. The city of Worcester, which stands nearly in the middle of the county, is 112 miles north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and Teme. The course of the Severn, which runs through this county from north to south, has been described in the account of Gloucestershire. The Avon, which separates Worcestershire from Gloucestershire, has also been described among the rivers of Gloucestershire.

The Stour rises in the northern extremity of Worcestershire, not far from Sturbridge, a market town; and running south-west, and passing by Kederminster, another market town, falls into the Severn near Bewdley, a borough town. The Teme, or Temd, is a river of Shropshire, and has been mentioned in the description of that county.

The less considerable rivers of Worcestershire, are the Rea, the Arrow, the Bow, the Salwarp, and the Swillate.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of this county is exceeding sweet and healthy, and the soil is very rich, both in tillage and pasture, the hills being covered with flocks of sheep, and the vallies abounding in corn and rich meadows.

Here is a remarkable rich valley, called the Vale of Evesham, or Evesham, from Evesham, a borough town of this county, situated in the middle of the valley, to which it gives name. The Vale of Evesham runs along the banks of the river Avon, from Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, to Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire. It abounds with the finest corn, and pasture for sheep, and is justly reckoned the granary of all these parts. Hops are much cultivated in this county; and it yields great plenty of all sorts of fruit, particularly pears, with which the hedges every where abound, and of which great quantities of excellent perry are made. The rivers here afford plenty of fish, and the Severn abounds with lampreys.

This county is remarkable for many brine pits and salt springs; and at Droitwich, a borough town, there are several such springs, from which so much salt is made, that the taxes paid for it to the crown, at the rate of 3s. 6d. a-bushel, are said to amount to no less than 50,000l. a-year.

M A N U F A C T U R E S and T R A D E.

The chief manufactures of Worcestershire are cloth, stockings, gloves, and glafs; in which, together with the salt, hops, and other commodities of this county, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

C I V I L

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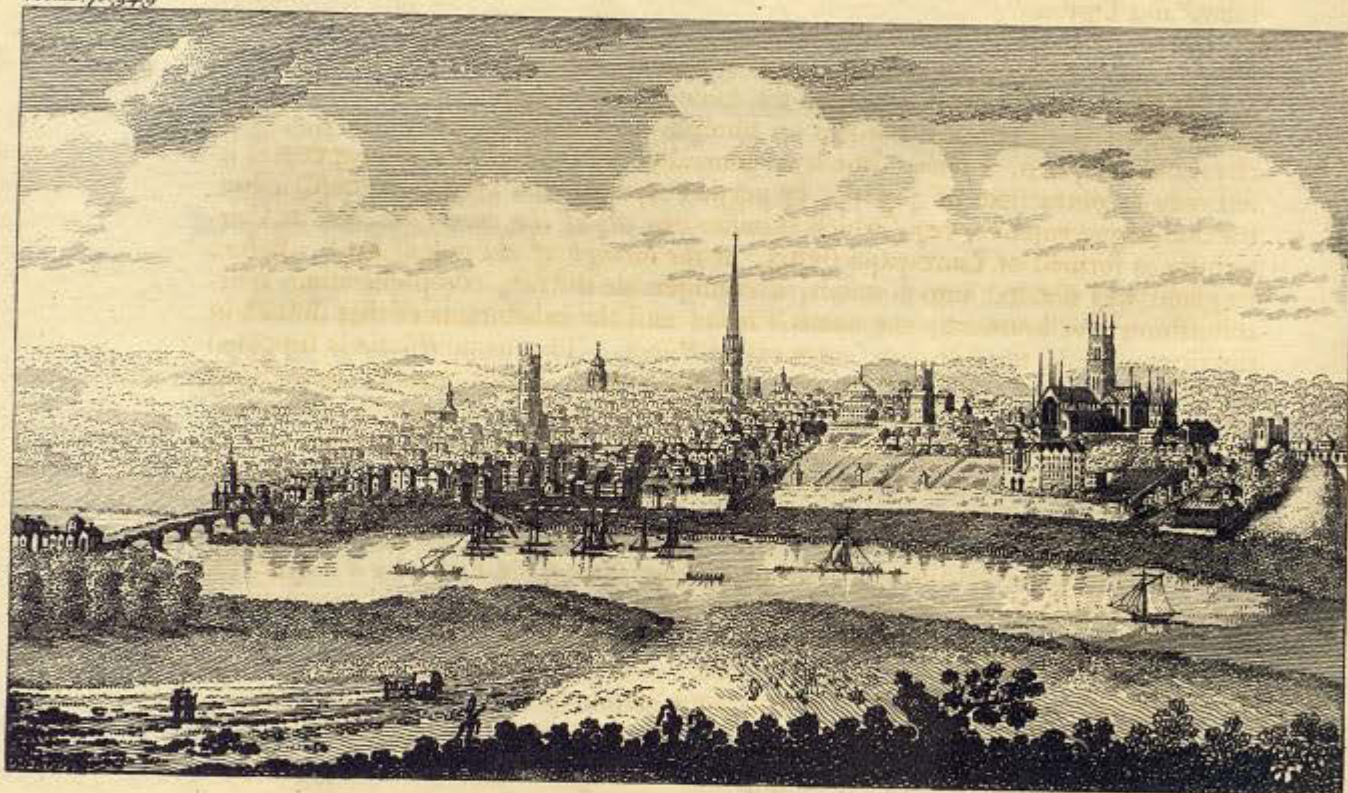


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The South West View of Worcester

J. Ryland del. et sculp.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city and ten market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Worcester, and has 152 parishes.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Worcester; and the market towns are Bewdley, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Evelham, Kederminster, Parshore, Shipton upon Stower, Sturbridge, Tenbury, and Upton.

WORCESTER was called by the Saxons *peotape-cearpen*, *pegeonna-cearpen*, or *pipe-cearpen*, a name supposed by some to have been formed of *Wire*, the name of a forest upon the borders of Shropshire, about twelve miles from this city, and *cearpen*, a town; but it is generally believed that *pipecearpen* is itself only a contraction of *piġona*, or *piġna cearpen*, and *piġna cearpen*, a contraction of *pic-papa-cearpen*, which signifies *the city of the men of Wiccia*, as Canterbury is formed of *Eant-papa-býrig*, or *the borough of the men of Kent*. Before England was divided into counties, a considerable district, comprehending Worcestershire, was known by the name *Wiccia*; and the inhabitants of that district in the time of Bede the historian, were called *Wiccii*. The name *Wiccia* is supposed to have been derived either from *pic*, a Saxon word, which signifies *the winding reach of a river*, and might have been applied to that tract of country bordering upon the Severn, or from *Wiches*, an old English word, which signifies *salt or brine pits*, with which this county in particular abounds.

This city is a bishop's see, and a county of itself. It is divided into seven wards, and is governed under a charter of king James the First, by a mayor, six aldermen, a sheriff, a recorder, a town clerk, twenty-four common-council men, and forty-eight assistants, two chamberlains, two coroners, a sword-bearer, thirteen constables, and four serjeants at mace. The aldermen are justices of the peace, and are chosen out of the twenty-four common-council men; the sheriffs also are chosen out of the common-council men, and the two chamberlains out of the forty-eight assistants.

Worcester is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Severn, which, though generally a rapid river, glides by this city very gently. The place lies low, and was formerly fortified by a castle and walls, with three gates and five watch towers, which were destroyed long ago. The streets are broad and well paved; and one street, called the Foregate-street, is remarkably regular and beautiful; the houses in general are pretty well built, and the public buildings make a handsome appearance.

Here is a cathedral, which though large, is no very elegant structure. It is 394 feet long, 78 feet broad, and has a tower 162 feet high, together with a chapel on the south side, which is 120 feet long, and of very curious workmanship. In the middle of the choir of this cathedral, king John lies buried, between two pious bishops, as directed by his will. Prince Arthur, elder brother

to king Henry the Eighth, is interred in a neat little chapel belonging to this church; and here is a very fine monument, said to be that of a countess of Salisbury, of whom it is fabulously reported, that having dropped her garter as she danced before king Edward the Third at Windsor, it gave occasion to the institution of the order of the garter.

This report seems to have arisen from the figure of a garter inclosing a double rose upon the tomb; but these effigies relate to the houses of York and Lancaster, which divided the royal line long after the death of king Edward the Third. And it is generally believed, that the lady, whose memory this monument was designed to perpetuate, was a countess of Surry, and not of Salisbury. Belonging to this cathedral is a handsome large circular room, the roof of which is supported by a pillar in the middle, and which is used for a library.

Worcester has also twelve parish churches, nine within the city, and three without. Of these churches, one dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat structure; and another, called All Saints church, was built by act of parliament in 1738. Here are two free schools, one of which was founded by king Henry the Eighth, and six charity schools, in which 110 boys are taught, and part of them clothed. Here are also seven or eight hospitals; one of them is a noble building, erected and endowed by Robert Berkley, Esq; for twelve poor men: and this city has a work-house, which is a handsome structure.

Worcester has an ancient guildhall, and a stone bridge over the Severn, that was formerly adorned with an elegant old tower. Here is a good water-house and key, to which ships come up the Severn; and by the navigation of that river, Worcester is rendered a flourishing city. One part of it is inhabited by the Welch, who speak their own language; and the chief manufactures of it are broad cloth and gloves.

At Hartlebury, near the city of Worcester, is a palace belonging to the bishops of that see, called Hartlebury Castle. It was originally built in the reign of Henry the Third, about the year 1268, but demolished in the civil wars under Charles the First. However it was afterwards rebuilt at the expence of the bishops of Worcester, and is now a beautiful seat.

BEWDLEY, or BEAWLEY, was anciently called *Beau lieu, a beautiful place*, from its beautiful situation on the declivity of a hill, by the side of the Severn. It is 122 miles distant from London, and sent burgesses to parliament as early as the reign of Edward the First, after which there was a long interruption. Edward the Fourth granted it great privileges both by land and sea, which were enlarged by Henry the Seventh, and confirmed by Henry the Eighth. It was incorporated by king James the First, but a surrender of his charter was procured in the reign of Charles the Second; and in the reign of James the Second it was obliged, by the violence of the times, to accept of another. In 1707, on a trial at law, the surrender in the time of Charles the Second was judged void, and a new charter was obtained of queen Anne, which confirmed the privileges of the charter of James the First. In consequence of this, two members were returned to parliament, and two returns made to the sheriff of the county, one by the bailiff of the old corporation, and the other by the bailiff of the new;
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and a petition being lodged in behalf of the old corporation, it occasioned debates in parliament, and another trial at law, which, after much expence, was determined in favour of the new charter, since which time, only one member is elected to parliament for this borough. It is governed by a bailiff, twelve capital burgeses, a recorder, a steward, a town clerk, and two ferjeants at mace. The bailiff is a justice of the peace and the quorum, for the year he officiates and the succeeding year; and the recorder is also a justice of the peace.

This is a populous thriving town, with only a chapel of ease to the parish church at Ribbesford, on the other side of the Severn, over which it has a stone bridge. It is a place of considerable trade by means of the Severn, and has a great manufacture of Monmouth caps, bought up generally for the use of the Dutch sailors.

BROMSGROVE is distant from London 118 miles. It was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament, and is now governed by a bailiff, a recorder, aldermen, and other officers. Here is a charity school, founded by Sir Thomas Cook, for teaching and cloathing twelve boys, and putting them out apprentices; and here are considerable manufactures both of linen and woollen cloths.

DROITWICH, or DURTWICH, is supposed to have taken its name from its salt pits, which the Saxons called *Wiches*, and from its *dirty* situation upon the river Salwarp. It is distant from London 95 miles, and is a corporate bailiwick, governed by a bailiff, a recorder, burgeses, and other officers. The bailiff and recorder are both justices of the peace, and the bailiff is of the quorum. This town consists of about 400 houses, and has four churches. It is much enriched by its salt works; and it appears that salt was made here even before the Conquest. Now it is only made from the summer to the winter solstice, for fear of overstocking the market. The proprietors of the salt-works are a corporation; none who is not a proprietor, can be a burges of this town, nor vote in the election of the two members which it sends to parliament.

EVESHAM, EVESHOLM, or ESAM, is situated on the river Avon, at the distance of 95 miles from London, and is an ancient borough, that enjoys many privileges, some by prescription, and others by charters. It is governed under a charter of king James the First, by a mayor, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgeses, twenty-four assistants, a recorder, a chamberlain, and other officers. Four of the aldermen, and the mayor, for the time being, are justices of the peace, and of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, for all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the borough, except high treason; and the corporation has power to try and execute felons within the borough.

Here are two parish churches; and at Bengworth, a village on the other side of the river, but included in the jurisdiction of Evesham, there is another. The bells belonging to both the churches within the town, are put up in an old separate tower, built by an abbat of this place. Here are also a grammar school and a charity school, maintained by a legacy of one thousand pounds, left for this purpose by Mr. Deacle, late a woollen draper in London. Evesham has a bridge over the river Avon, a considerable manufacture of woollen stockings, and com-

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

commands a beautiful open prospect of that fine and spacious valley, called from this town the Vale of Eſam.

KEDERMINSTER stands upon the eastern bank of the river Stour, at the distance of 128 miles from London. It was anciently a borough, and sent members to parliament, and is now governed by a bailiff, twelve capital burgesſes, twenty-five common-council men, and other officers. It is a well built town, containing about five or ſix hundred houſes: it has a handsome church, two good free ſchools, a charity ſchool, two alms-houſes, and a town hall; and carries on a conſiderable trade in the manufacture of cloth, and linſey-woolſey and other ſtuffs.

PARSHORE derives its name from the Saxon word *Pepyrconan*, which refers to the great number of *pear trees* that grow in this neighbourhood. Parſhore ſtands upon the bank of the river Avon, at the diſtance of 102 miles from London, in the road from that city to Worceſter. It is a pretty large old town, containing about 300 houſes, with two pariſh churches, and has a manufacture of ſtockings.

SHIPTON UPON STOWER probably derives its name from a great *ſheep* market which is ſaid to have been formerly held in this place, and from its ſituation upon the Stoure, or Stower, a river of Warwickſhire. It is 75 miles from London, and is a ſmall town, but has a very large market.

STURBRIDGE is ſo called from a ſtone *bridge* at this place, over another river called the *Stour*. Sturbridge is governed by a bailiff and other officers, and is diſtant from London 128 miles. It is a well built town, with a church, a good free ſchool, together with a library, and ſome meeting houſes of proteſtant diſſenters. This place is much enriched by iron and glaſs works; and here are no leſs than nine or ten glaſs-houſes, where all ſorts of glaſs-work are made in great quantities. It is alſo famous for the making of crucibles, the clay in this neighbourhood being the beſt adapted to that manufacture of any in England.

TENBURY probably derived its name from its ſituation upon the river *Teme*. It is diſtant from London 128 miles, and is a large populous well built town.

UPTON is diſtant from London 101 miles. It is ſituated on the Severn, over which it has a bridge. It has alſo a harbour for barges, and a charity ſchool for ſixteen girls.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Salt Springs. The only natural curioſities in this county are its ſprings. Many ſalt ſprings have been diſcovered in Worceſterſhire, beſides thoſe at Droitwich: of the many ſalt ſprings about that place, three pits only are made uſe of; theſe afford the ſaltſt brine; and one of theſe pits yields as much brine in twenty-four hours, as will produce 450 buſhels of ſalt: but what is moſt remarkable, is, that ſprings of freſh water riſe in ſome places almoſt contiguous to the ſalt ſprings; and that ſeveral ſalt ſprings iſſue out in the very channel of the river Salwarp at this place.

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On Malvern Hills, south-west of Upton, upon the borders of Herefordshire, Medicinal are two medicinal springs, called Holy Wells, one of which is recommended for springs. many disorders of the eyes, and the other for cancers.

Abberton, near Parshore, is famous for a medicinal spring of the same nature with the waters at Epsom, in Surry, and by many thought not inferior.

On Harrow-hill, north-east of Evesham, is another spring, said to be of great use in disorders of the eyes. This water appears to be of a soft balsamic nature; and yet it is manifest from the moss growing about it, that it has a petrifying quality.

A tempest happened not two hundred years ago, which blew down near a thousand very tall oak trees in the forest of Wire, in this county. A great tempest.

Of the bishops of Worcester, who are reckoned upwards of a hundred in succession, it is said that there has been one pope, four saints, seven lord high chancellors, eleven archbishops, two lord treasurers, one lord president of Wales, and one vice-president. Eminent bishops of Worcester.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Worcestershire was in the time of the Romans part of the district inhabited by the Cornavii, of whom mention has been made in the account of the antiquities of Cheshire. Under the Saxons it constituted part of the kingdom of Mercia, and was a subdivision of that kingdom, known by the name of Wiccia. Ancient inhabitants.

Dorn, a village of this county, near Campden in Gloucestershire, was a Roman city; many foundations of ancient buildings have been discovered here; the traces of streets are still discernable; Roman and British coins have frequently been dug up, and the Roman Fosseway passes through it. Roman antiquities.

Worcester was a Roman city, called *Branonium* by Antoninus, and *Branogenium* by Ptolemy; and from the Roman names is derived *Caer Wrangon*, the Welch name of the city of Worcester at this day. This is one of the cities supposed to have been built by the Romans, for curbing the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. Near the cathedral is still to be seen the ground-plot of a castle, built by Urfus, sheriff of Worcestershire, in the time of William the Conqueror.

Upton appears to have been a Roman town, by the great number of Roman coins that have been frequently found there.

In a garden on the south side of Worcester, the bones of some persons, slain here at the battle of Worcester, fought in 1651, between king Charles the Second and Cromwell, have been dug up. Saxon and other antiquities.

At Kemsey, on the Severn, south of Worcester, are some remains of a square camp, with single, but high ramparts. Here was anciently a noble palace belonging

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

longing to the bishops of Worcester, built before the time of William the Conqueror.

Upon Malvern Hills there is a large ditch, which is reckoned an admirable antiquity, and is said to have been cut by Gilbert de la Clare, earl of Gloucester, about the time of Henry the Third, to part his lands on the east side of these hills from those belonging to the county of Hereford, on the west side.

At Blockley, a village of this county, near Campden in Gloucestershire, there was anciently a palace belonging to the bishops of Worcester.

On the top of a hill called Woodbury Hill, near the river Teme, and not far from Tenbury, is an old entrenchment, commonly called Owen Glendowr's Camp.

Near Bewdley king Henry the Seventh built a palace for his son, Prince Arthur, called Tickenhall Palace, which was destroyed in the civil war under Charles the First.

E C C L E S I A S T I C A L A N T I Q U I T I E S.

At Worcester king Ethelred, in the year 680, founded an episcopal see, with a chapter of secular clerks, in a church dedicated to St. Peter. Before the year 964, a new cathedral was founded by bishop Oswald in the church-yard of St. Peter's, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which was settled a prior and monks of the Benedictine order, who were removed by bishop Wolstan to a new and a larger monastery, which he built for them in 1088. About the time of the suppression here were about fifty religious, who were endowed with revenues rated at 1386l. 12s. 10d. *per annum*; and most of these revenues were applied by king Henry the Eighth towards the endowment of a dean, ten prebendaries, ten minor canons, ten lay clerks, ten choristers, forty scholars, two schoolmasters, and other members.

In the south-east part of this city was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Wolstan, for the maintenance of two chaplains, five poor men, and two poor women, which was valued upon the suppression at 79l. 12s. 6d. *per annum*.

In the north suburb was another hospital, dedicated to St. Oswald. It was founded before the year 1268, for a master and brethren, and was valued on the dissolution at 14l. 14s. 4d. *per annum*.

Without the city was a house of Grey friars, founded before the year 1268, by one of the earls of Warwick.

Here was a convent of Friars de poenitentia Jesu, founded about the end of the reign of king Henry the Third.

In the north part of this city was a house of Black friars.

At

At Parshore, Oswald, nephew of Ethelred, king of Mercia, in 689 is said to have founded a convent of secular clerks, which in 984 became an abbey of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the apostles Peter and Paul, but afterwards to St. Eadburgh. Upon the dissolution it was rated at 643l. 4s. 5d. *per annum*.

In the year 691, king Ethelred gave the town of Fladbury, on the north-west side of Evesham, to Ostforus, the bishop of Worcester, upon which he placed here a society of religious persons, subordinate to the church of Worcester, in the possession of which church this place still continues.

At Whittington, near Worcester, Oshere, viceroy, lord lieutenant or earl of Worcesterhire, about the end of the seventh century, founded a monastery, which seems to have continued till the year 774, after which the estates of this monastery came to the church of Worcester, and were part of the endowment of the bishopric.

At Evesham, Egwin, the third bishop of Worcester, in 701, built and endowed an abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for Benedictine monks, who had revenues upon the dissolution valued at 1183l. 12s. 9d. *per annum*.

At Sturbridge, king Aethilbalt, in 736, founded a monastery, the estates of which came soon after to the church of Worcester.

At Bredon, south of Parshore, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, before the year 716 seems to have founded a monastery, which before the conquest became part of the possessions of the church of Worcester.

At Cleve, north-east of Evesham, there was an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, before the year 790; but it seems to have been annexed to the church of Worcester before 888.

At Kemsey was another monastery before the year 799, which was united to the church of Worcester.

Somewhere in this county, near the Severn, there was a monastery about the year 770, called Bitumæum, which was given to the church of Worcester about the year 800.

At Blockley there was a monastery about the year 855, given to the church of Worcester.

At Great Malvern, near Upton, king Edward the Confessor founded an hermitage, or some kind of religious house, for seculars, which afterwards became a cell of monks to Westminster Abbey. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 308l. 1s. 5d. *per annum*.

At Wick, near Parshore, Peter de Corbezon, alias Studley, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First, founded a priory of Augustine canons, which some time afterwards were removed to Studley, in Warwickshire.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

At Bordefley, near Bromsgrove, upon the borders of Warwickshire, Maud, the empress, in 1138 founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the suppression with 388 l. 9 s. 10 d. a-year.

At Astley, about six miles from Worcester, Ralph de Todeni, before the year 1160, founded an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Taurinus, near Ebroix in Normandy; but in the reign of Edward the Fourth this priory was annexed to the college at Westbury in Gloucestershire.

At Little Malvern, near Upton, two brothers, Joceline and Edred, in 1171 founded a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Giles. It was a cell to the monastery at Worcester, and at the time of the suppression had a prior and seven monks, who had a yearly income valued at 98 l. 10 s. 9 d.

At Westwood, near Droitwich, Eustachia de Say, and her son, Osbert Fitz Hugh, in the time of king Henry the Second, founded an alien priory, cell to the abbey of Font Ebroid, or Fontevraud, in Normandy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, had six nuns of the order of Fontevraud, with annual revenues rated upon the suppression at 78 l. 8 s. 10 d.

At Cockhill, near Aulcester in Warwickshire, Isabella, countess of Warwick, about the year 1260, is said to have founded a nunnery for a prioress and six White nuns, who had revenues upon the suppression valued at 35 l. 9 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Dodford, two miles west of Bromsgrove, was a small priory of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as old as the reign of king John, and valued upon the dissolution at 7 l. *per annum*.

At Whiston, near Worcester, was a priory of seven or eight white nuns, founded by a bishop of Worcester, before the year 1255, and valued upon the suppression at 53 l. 3 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At Elmley, south-west of Evesham, there was anciently a castle, in which Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward the Second, founded a college or large chantry, for eight priests, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At Droitwich was a free chapel or hospital, consisting of a master and some poor brethren, dedicated to St. Mary, and under the government of the priory at Worcester. Its lands on the suppression were valued at 21 l. 11 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

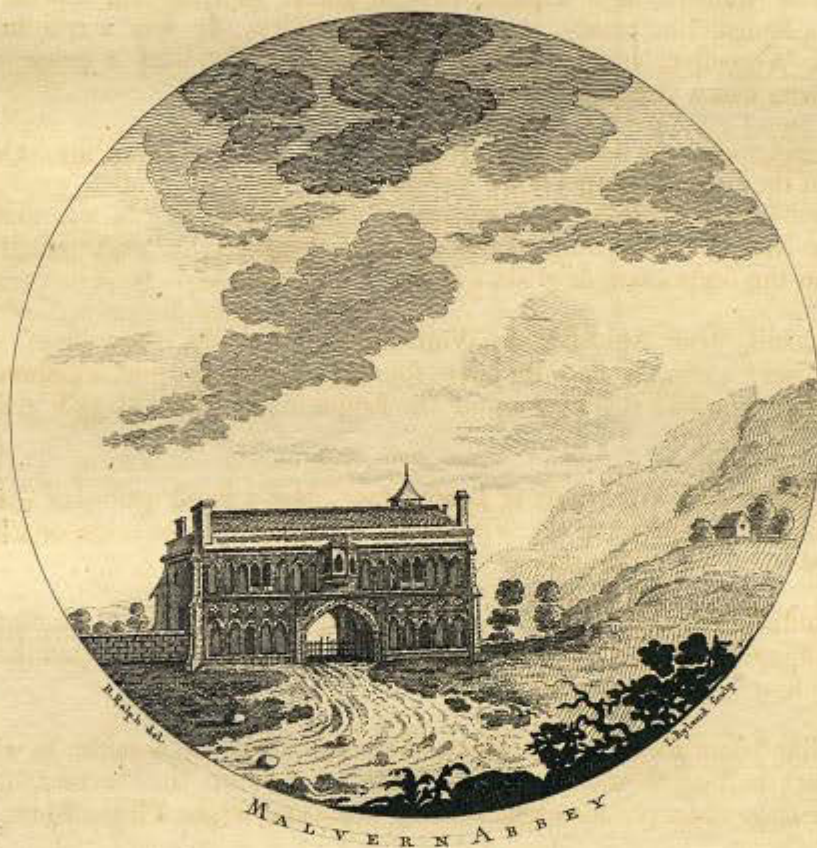
At Wick, near Droitwich, was an house of Friars Heremites, of the order of St. Austin, founded before the fourth year of Edward the Third.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

357

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends nine members to parliament : two knights of the shire, two members for the city of Worcester, two for the borough of Evesham, two for Droitwich, and one for Bewdley.



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Y O R K.

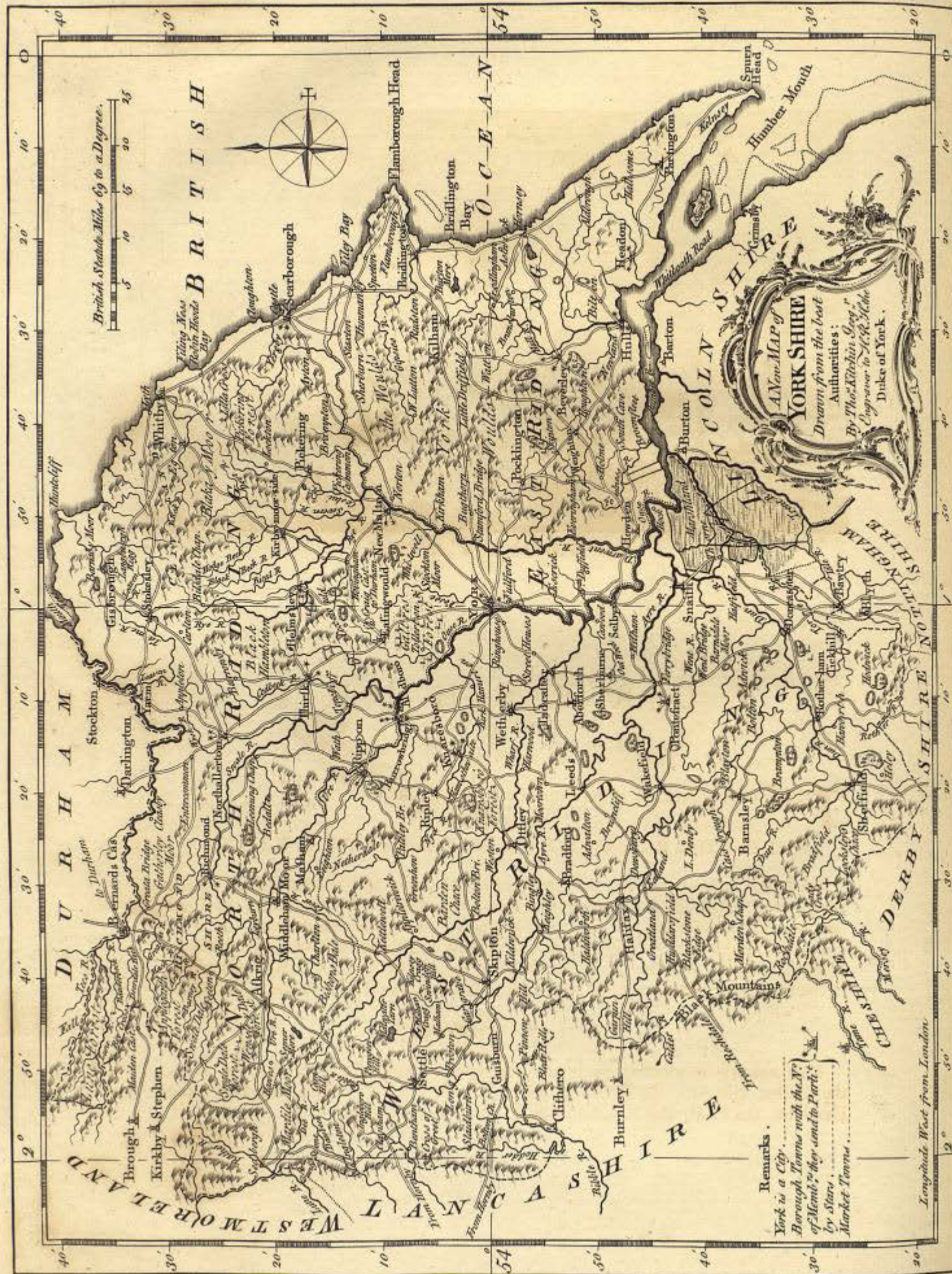
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN THE COUNTY

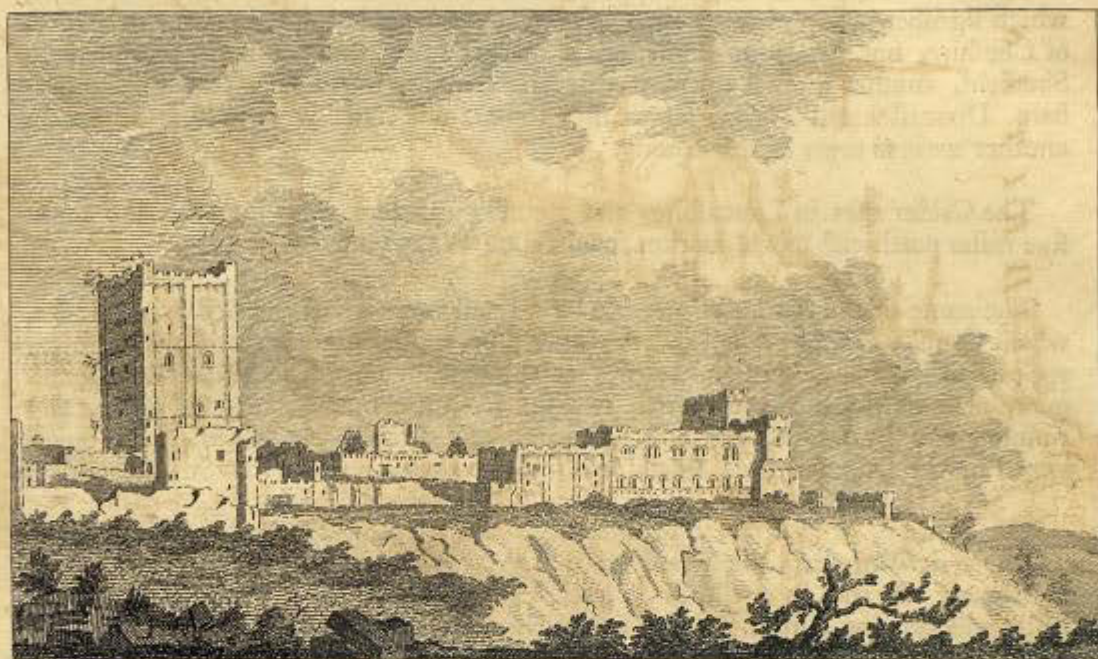
The County of ... of the ...
 ... of the ...
 ... of the ...



Y O R K







B. Ralph del.

RICHMOND CASTLE.

P. 373

C. Grignon sculp.

Y O R K S H I R E.

N A M E.

THIS county took its name from the city of York.

B O U N D A R I E S, E X T E N T and S I T U A T I O N.

Yorkshire is bounded by the counties of Durham and Westmoreland on the north, by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire on the south, by Lancashire and Cheshire on the west, and by the German ocean on the east. It is by much the largest county in England, and extends 114 miles in length, 80 miles in breadth, and is 360 miles in circumference; the city of York, which stands nearly in the middle of the county, is 192 miles north-north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

This county is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure, the Swale, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, the Ribble, and the Tees.

The

The name *Don*, or *Dune*, is supposed to be a variation of the British word *Dan*, which signifies a *deep channel*, such as this river runs in: it rises near the borders of Cheshire, not far from Barnesley, a market town, and running south-east to Sheffield, another market town, it directs its course north-east, through Rotherham, Doncaster and Thorn, all market towns, and falls into the Are at Snath, another market town of this county.

The Calder rises in Lancashire, and running eastward, falls into the Are about five miles north-east of the market town called Wakefield.

The name of the Are is supposed to be a small variation of the British word *Ara*, which signifies *slow* or *gentle*, and might well be applied to this river, which scarce appears to have any motion. It rises at the bottom of a high hill, called Pennigent, near Settle, a market town not far from the borders of Lancashire, and running east by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snath, three market towns, and being joined by the Don and the Calder, falls into the Ouse, not far from Snath.

The Wharfe, or Wherefe, is so called by a variation of the Saxon name *Guepp*, which is derived from the British word *Guer*, *swift*, on account of the rapidity of its stream. It rises in a wild stony tract, called Craven Hills, north of Pennigent Hill, and running almost parallel to the river Are, and passing through Wetherby and Tadcaster, two market towns, falls into the river Ouse south-east of Tadcaster.

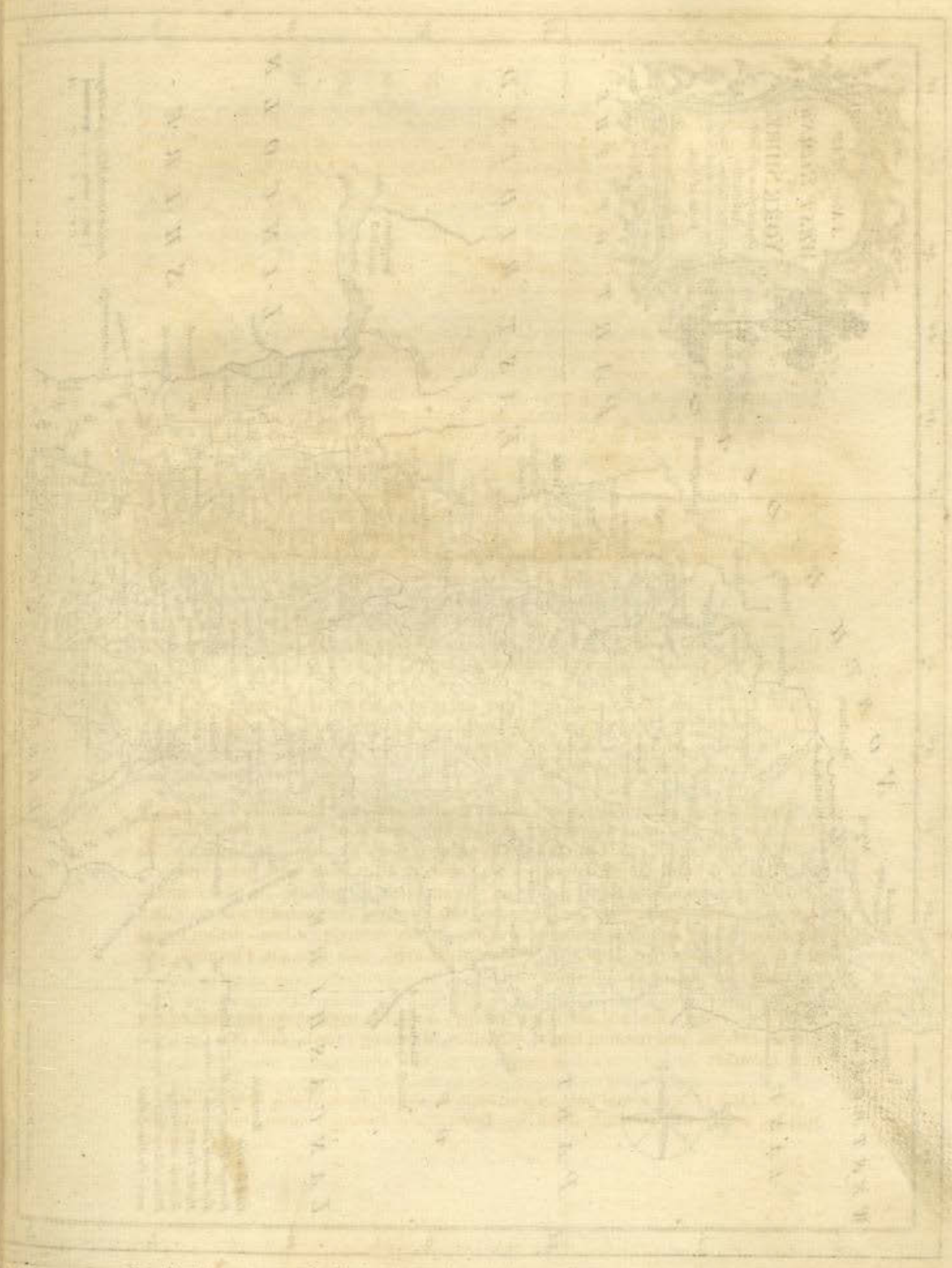
The Nidd rises also among the Craven Hills, and running nearly parallel to the Wharfe, and passing by Ripley and Knaresborough, two market towns, falls into the Swale, a few miles east of Knaresborough.

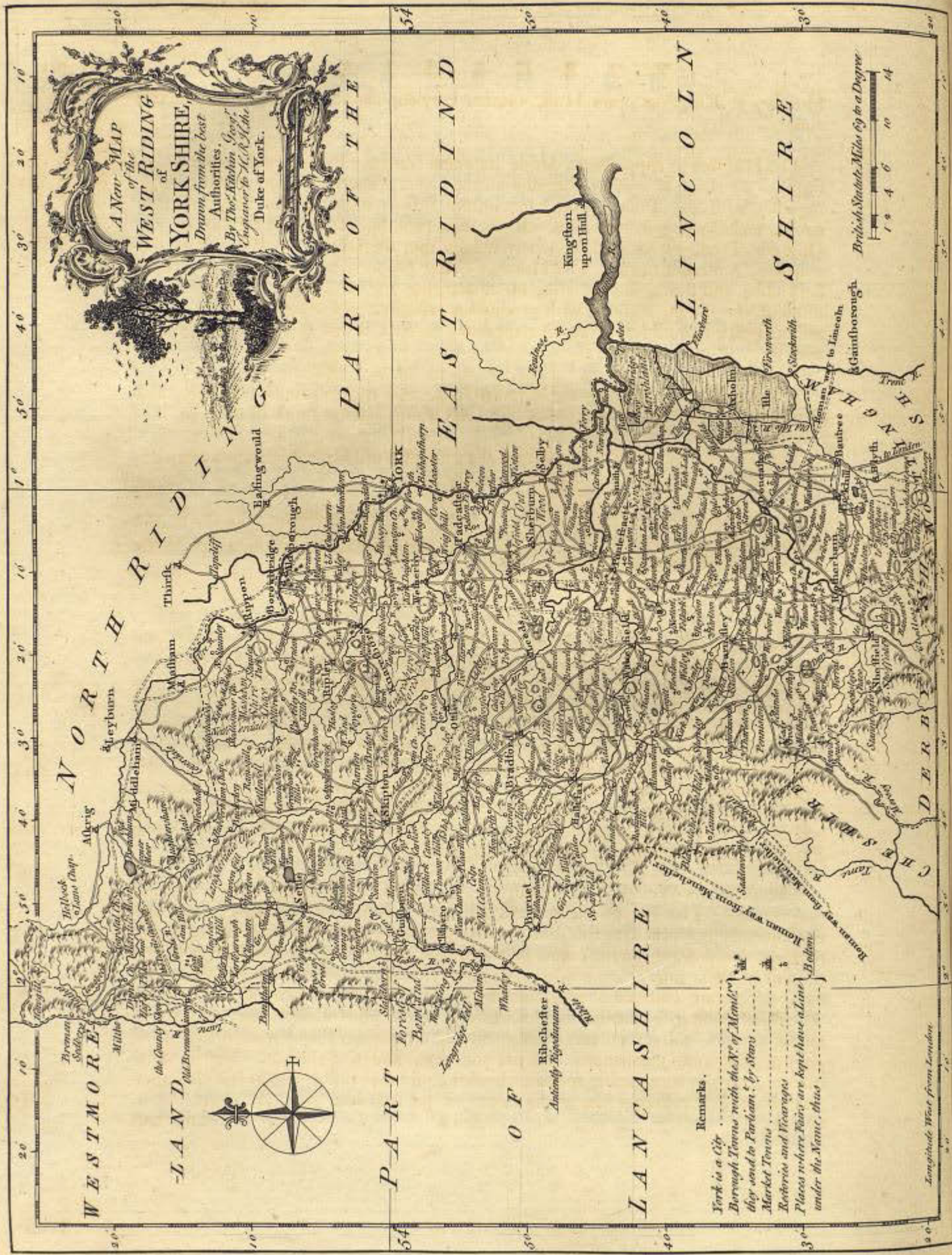
The Ure, Eure, Yore, or York, rises in a mountainous tract on the borders of Westmoreland, not far west of Akrig, a market town, and running south-east, and passing by Midlam, Masham, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, market towns, joins the Swale near Burrowbridge.

The name of the Swale is said to be ancient British or Saxon, and to signify *swiftness*. It rises near the spring of the Ure, and runs, with a rapid stream, south-east, through a tract of country to which it gives the name of Swaledale, to Richmond, a considerable borough town, near which it falls, with great violence, down some rocks, and forms a cataract: from hence it continues its course south-east, and being joined by the Ure, and other rivers, the united stream is called the Ure, till it arrives at the city of York, where receiving a small stream called the Ouse, it takes that name, and running eastward, falls into the Humber, not far from Howden, a market town.

The Derwent rises not far from Whitby, a market town upon the coast of the German ocean, and running south by Malton, a borough town, falls into the Ouse near Howden.

The Hull rises in a wild part of the county, called York Wold, near Kilham, a market town, and running south by Beverley, a borough town, falls into the
6 Humber





A New Map of the WEST RIDING of YORK SHIRE
Drawn from the best Authorities.
By Tho: Kitchin Geog.
Engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

PART OF THE

EAST RIDING

LINCOLN

SHIRE

British Statute Miles by a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Remarks.
York is a City
Borough Towns with the R^y of Monks
they send to Parliament by Stew.
Market Towns
Rectories and Vicarages
Places where Fairs are kept have a line
under the Name, thus

Longitude West from London

Humber at Kingston upon Hull, another very considerable borough town of this county.

The Humber is supposed to derive its name from the British word *Aber*, which signifies the mouth of a river, because all the rivers already mentioned fall into it, together with the Trent, from Lincolnshire. It is indeed an æstuary of many rivers, and the largest in Britain. It is called Humber, from the conflux of the Ouse and Trent to its mouth, where it falls into the German ocean, east of Patrington, a market town. The Humber being properly an arm of the sea, regularly ebbs and flows, and at ebb, in discharging its own waters, together with those of the ocean, it flows with prodigious rapidity, and a roaring noise. This reflux is called the Hygre, and is dangerous to such sailors as are not acquainted with it.

The Ribble rises among the Craven hills, and running south by Settle, and Gisborn, two market towns, passes into Lancashire, not far south of Gisborn.

The Tees separates this county from the bishopric of Durham, and has been described among the rivers of the county of Durham.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Washbrook, the Cock, the Rother, the Idle, the Went, the Hebden, the Hyde, the Kebeck, the Dent, the Revel, the Gret, and the Foulness.

R I D I N G S.

As the air, soil, and productions of this large county, are different in different parts, it is necessary to anticipate its general division into three parts, called Ridings. The name *Riding* is only a corruption of the original Saxon name *ðrīping*, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the division into ridings, though now peculiar to Yorkshire, was, before the Conquest, common to several other counties in the north of England. The ridings of this county, each of which is as large as most shires, are distinguished by the names of the West Riding, the East Riding, and the North Riding. The West Riding is bounded by the river Ouse on the east, which separates it from the East Riding, and by the Ure on the north, which parts it from the North Riding; and the East and North Ridings are separated by the Derwent.

The air in the West Riding is sharper, but healthier than in either of the other two ridings. The soil on the western side of this division is hilly and stony, and consequently not very fruitful, but the intermediate vallies afford plenty of good meadow and pasture ground; and on the side of this riding, next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in such abundance as oats, which are cultivated with success in the most barren parts of this district. The West Riding is famous for fine horses, goats, and other cattle; and there are some trees, natives of this riding, which are seldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the chestnut. Sherborn, a market town, is remarkable for fine cherries; and this riding abounds with parks and chaces; it contains also many mines of pit-coal and jet. At Tadcaster, a

market town, there is a lime quarry; and at Sherborn a sort of stone is dug up, which is soft when newly taken out of the ground, but when exposed to the weather, becomes very hard and durable. In many parts of this riding there are also mines of stone, which being calcined, is after certain preparations by a peculiar process, made into alum.

The chief manufactures of the West Riding are cloth and iron wares; and this riding is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams, like those of Westphalia.

The East Riding is the least of the three, and the air here, on account of the neighbourhood of the German ocean, and the great estuary of the Humber, is less pure and healthy; yet on the hilly parts, towards the north-west, in a large tract called York Wolds, the air is but little affected by either of these waters; the soil, however, in general, is dry, sandy, and barren, yet the sea-coast and vallies are fruitful, and the Wolds produce some corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horses and sheep; and the wool of the sheep is equal to any in England. This division yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet and alum stones; and the inhabitants are well provided with sea and river fish.

Its principal manufacture is cloth.

The North Riding is the northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is colder and purer than in either of them: the eastern part of this riding, towards the ocean, is called Blackmoor, and consists of a hilly, rocky, and woody country; and the north-west part, called Richmondshire, from Richmond, a borough town, the capital of the district, consists of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vast mountains, the sides of which yield good grass, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large size, and goats; and contain mines of lead, copper, alum stone and coal, but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swaledale abounds with fine pasture; and Wentefdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and stocked with vast herds of cattle. Towards the sea-coast are found great quantities of jet, and at Eggleston, north-west of Richmond, there is a fine quarry of marble. The sea near this coast swarms with herring, in the herring season; and large turbot, and great variety of other fish, are also caught here; the rivers abound with all sorts of fresh water fish, and the Ure is remarkable for cray-fish.

The chief manufactures of this riding are cloths, stockings, and alum.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The ridings of this county are subdivided into twenty-six wapentakes, or hundreds, of which the West Riding contains ten, the East Riding four, and the North Riding twelve. Yorkshire has only one city, but contains 54 market towns; it lies in the province of York, and diocese of York, except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester; and it contains 563 parishes.

CITY

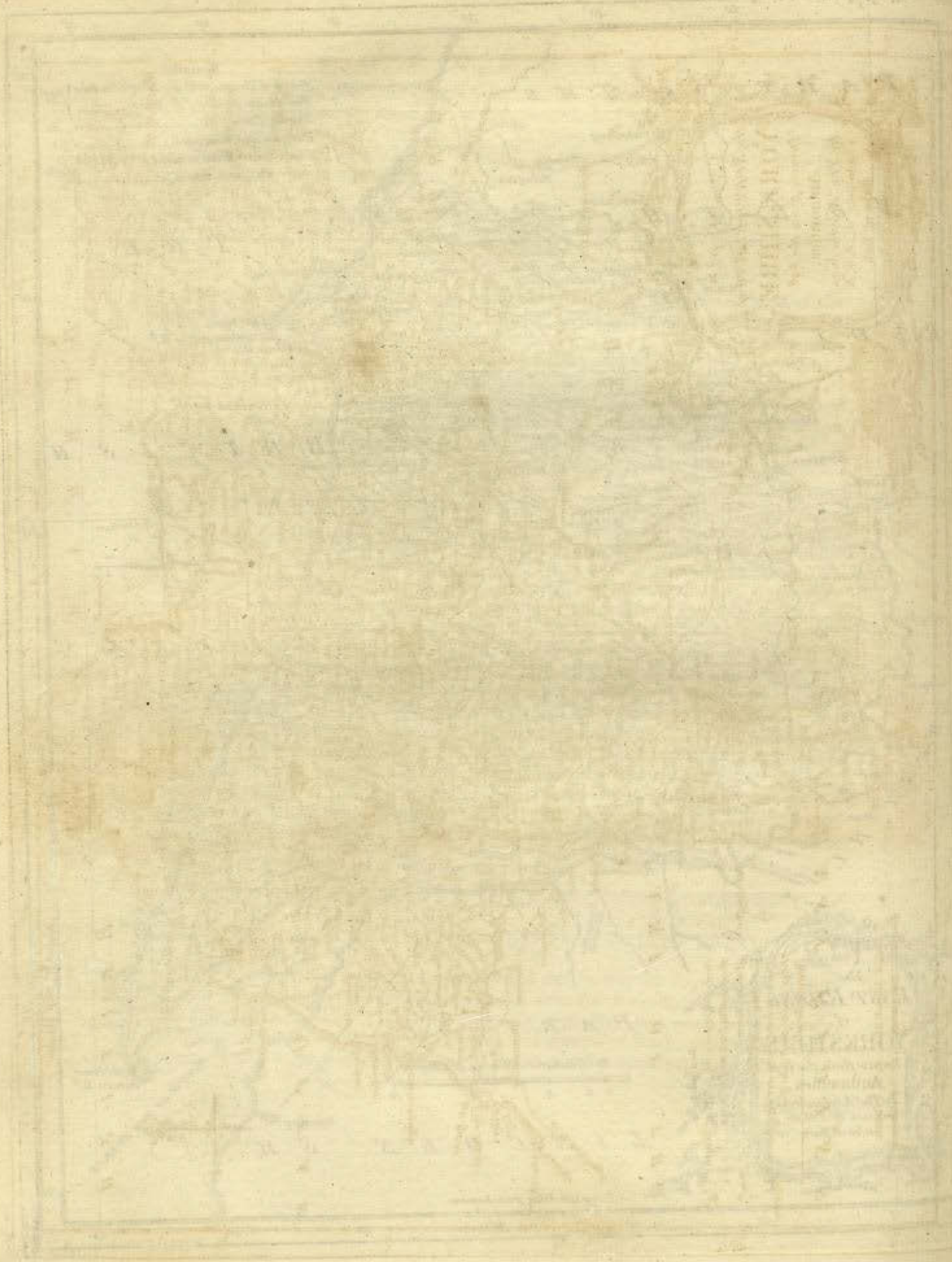


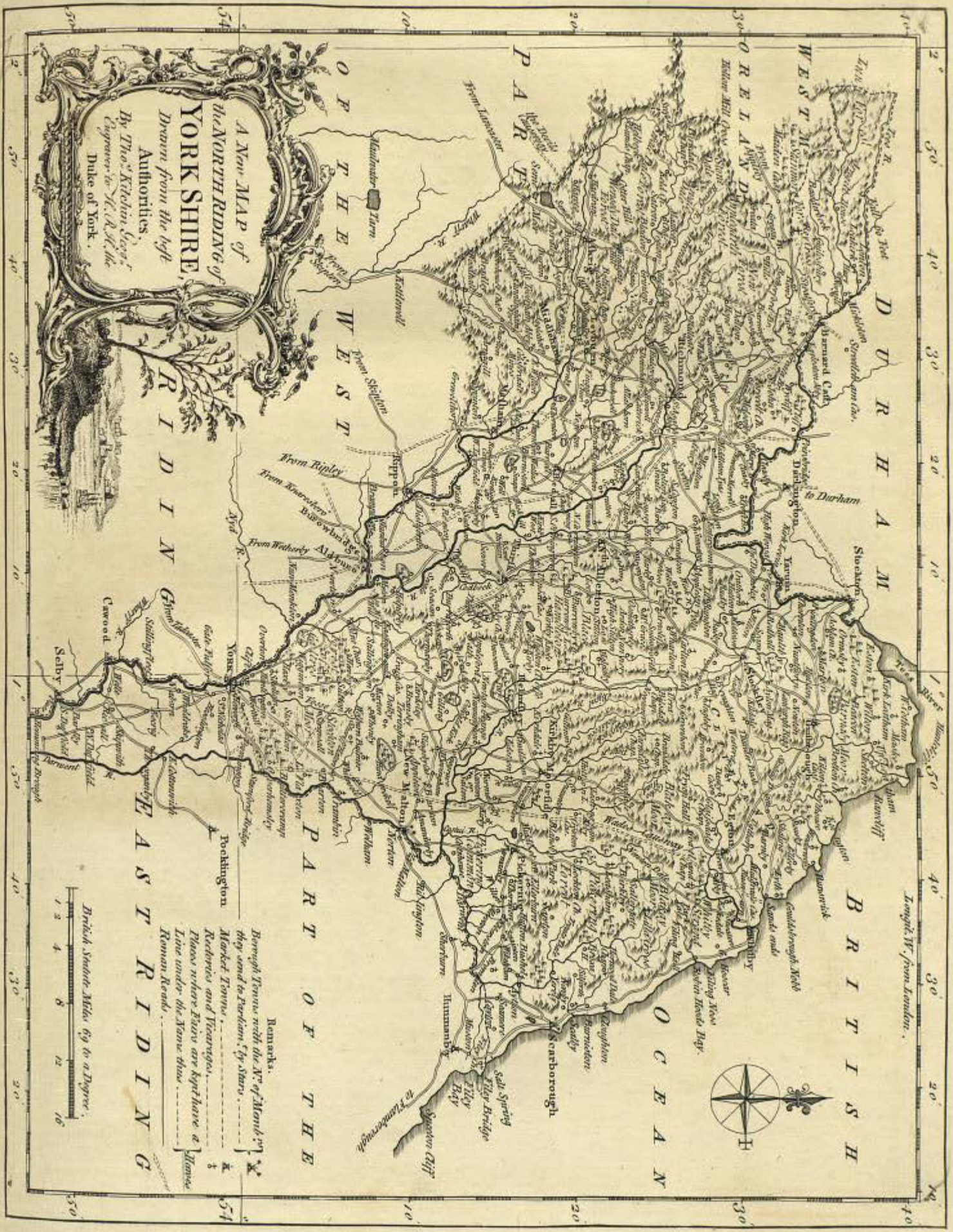
The
EAST RIDING
of
YORKSHIRE.
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
By Tho. Kitchen Geog.
Copperplate to H.R.H. the
Duke of York.

PART OF
BRITISH STATUTE MILES 6.9 to a Degree.
1 2 4 8 16
LINCOLN SH.

Remarks.
Borough Towns with the N^o. of Members
they send to Parliam^t. by Stars.
Market Towns.
Rectories and Vicarages.
Places where Fairs are kept have a Line
under the Name thus

Longitude West from London.

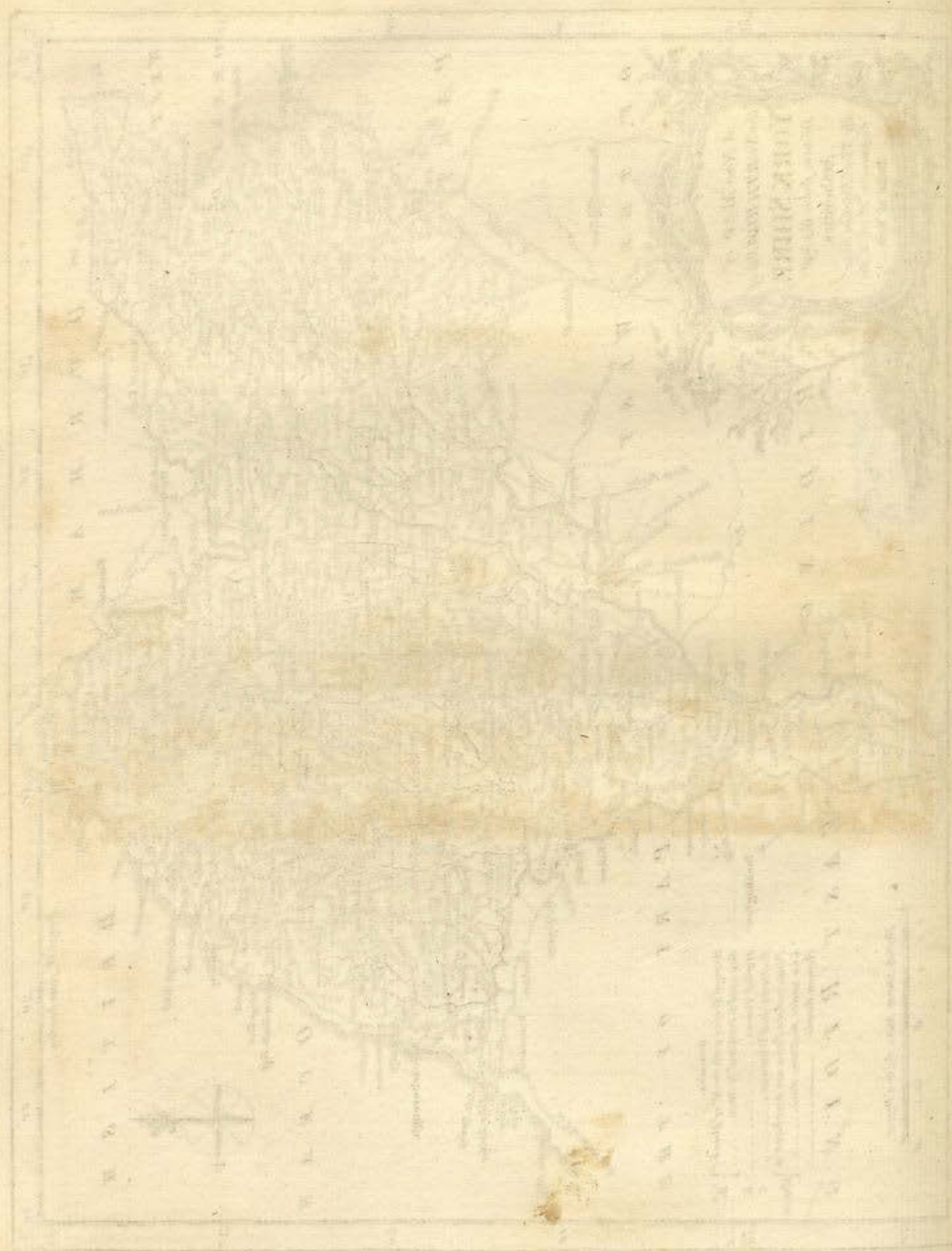




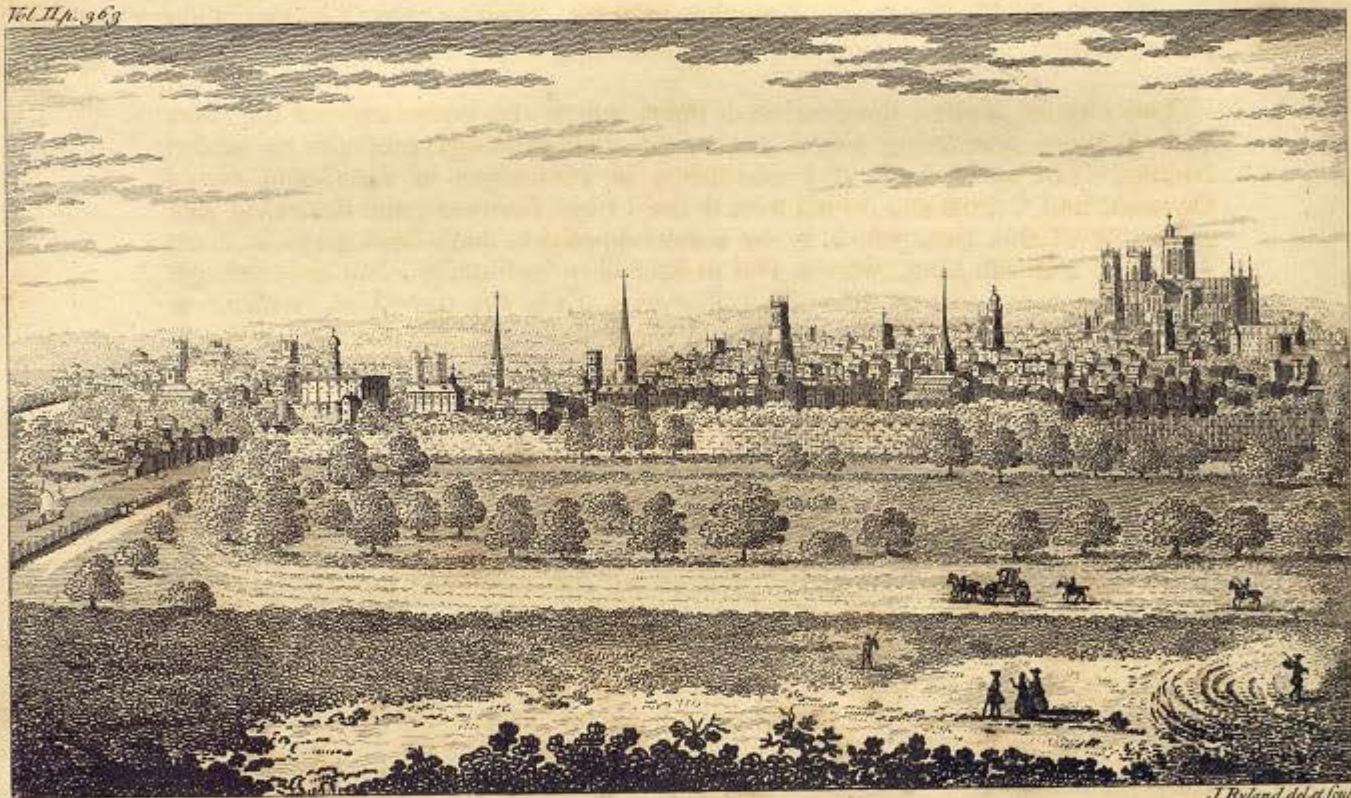
**A New Map of
the NORTH RIDING of
YORK SHIRE,
Drawn from the best
Authorities,
By Tho: Kitchin, Esq;
Engineer to H. R. H. the
Duke of York.**

Remarks.
Borough Towns with the N^o of Monks, &c.
they send to Parliament, by Shire. }
Market Towns. }
Rectories and Vicarages. }
Places where Fairs are kept have a }
Line under the Name thus. }
Roman Roads. ---

British Statute Miles, by a Degree.
1 2 4 8 12 16



Vol. II. p. 363



J. Ryland del. et sculp.

The South East View of York.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is York, and the market towns are Aberforth, Aldborough, Barneley, Baure, Bradforth, Burrowbridge, Doncaster, Gisborn, Halifax, Hutherfield, Knaresborough, Leeds, Otley, Pontefract, Ripley, Rippon, Rotheram, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Sherborn, Skipton, Snath, Tadcaster, Thorn, Tickhall, Wakefield, and Wetherby, in the West Riding. Beverley, Bridlington, Headon, Hornsey, Howden, Kilham, Kingston upon Hull, Patrington, Pocklington, and Wighton, in the East Riding; and North Allerton, Askrig, Bedall, Gifborough, Helmesley, Kirkby-Moreside, Malton, Masham, Midlam, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Stokesley, Thrusk, Whitby, and Yarum, in the North Riding.

The city of York, standing on a point where the boundaries of the three Ridings meet, and being also a county of itself, belongs properly to neither Riding. The name York is a corruption or contraction of the Saxon names *Ebor-pic* and *Eorop-pic*, which were derived from *Eboracum*, the Roman or British name of this city, which is by some supposed to have been given it from *Ebraucus*, a British king, who is said to have been its founder; but the most general opinion is, that it was called *Eboracum*, from the river Ure, which, in conjunction with the rivers already mentioned, runs through it, from north to south.

This city is the see of an archbishop, and has been generally reckoned, next to London, the chief city in England; but though it exceeds Bristol in extent, yet Bristol is greatly superior in the number of houses and inhabitants, in wealth and trade. Several parliaments, however, have been held in this city, in the reigns of Edward the First and Second; and king Henry the Eighth established a council or senate here, not unlike the parliaments of France, which took cognizance of all causes in the north of England, and determined them according to the laws of equity. King Richard the First granted it the privilege of a mayor, upon whom king Richard the Second bestowed the title of lord, an honour not enjoyed by the chief magistrate of any other city in England, except London.

York is a county of itself, incorporated by king Richard the Second, with a jurisdiction over thirty-six villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, called the liberty of Ansty. It is governed by a lord mayor, twelve aldermen in the commission of the peace, two sheriffs, twenty-four prime common-council men, eight chamberlains, seventy-two common-council men, a recorder, a town-clerk, a sword-bearer, and a common serjeant. The city is divided into four wards: and the lord mayor and aldermen have the conservancy of the rivers Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, within certain limits; and the representatives of this city in parliament have a right to sit upon the privy counsellors bench, next to the citizens of London, a privilege which the representatives of both cities claim on the first day of the meeting of every new parliament.

The city of York is pleasantly situated in a large plain, in a fruitful soil and a healthy air. It is surrounded with walls, and has four large well built gates, and five posterns; the houses are generally old, and built of timber; it had formerly

forty-one parish churches, and seventeen chapels, besides a cathedral; but the parishes are now reduced to twenty-eight, and the parish churches in use are no more than seventeen.

The cathedral having been burnt down in the reign of king Stephen, the present fabric was begun in the reign of king Edward the First, and is by some thought to be the finest Gothic building in England. It extends in length 525 feet, in breadth 110 feet, and in height 99 feet. The length of the cross isles is 222 feet; the nave, the biggest of any, except that of St. Peter's church at Rome, is four feet and a half wider, and eleven feet higher, than that of St. Paul's cathedral at London. At the west end are two towers, connected and supported by an arch, which forms the west entrance, and is reckoned the largest Gothic arch in Europe. In the south tower, on the west side, is a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight. At the south end of the church there is a circular window, called the Marigold window, from the glass being stained of the colour of Marigold flowers. And at the north end is a very large painted window, said to have been erected at the expence of five maiden sisters. The other windows are exquisitely painted with scripture history. The front of the choir is adorned with statues of all the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry the Sixth; and here are thirty-two stalls, all of fine marble, with pillars, each consisting of one piece of alabaster.

This cathedral has a chapter-house, which is reckoned one of the neatest Gothic structures in England. It is of an octagon form, sixty-three feet in diameter, without any pillar to support the roof, which rests upon one pin placed in the center. The windows are finely painted and finished, with an arch at the top; and within is the following barbarous verse, in gilt letters, which shews the high conception entertained of the excellence of this structure, by those who lived at the time when it was erected.

Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.

Of the parish churches three only are remarkable. Allhallow's church, a Gothic structure, has the most magnificent steeple in England; St. Mary's church has a steeple in the form of a pyramid, which is much admired; St. Margaret's church has a steeple like St. Mary's, and a magnificent porch, on the top of which is a crucifixion cut in stone.

York has two charity schools, one for sixty boys, the other for twenty girls, all taught and clothed, and an infirmary lately erected.

William the Conqueror built a castle here, which was repaired in 1701, and is now the place where the assizes are held; part of it is also used for a prison: It has a handsome chapel, with a good stipend for a preacher, and a gift of a large loaf of fine bread to every debtor that attends the service; the wards are all kept clean; the very felons are allowed beds; and there is an infirmary separated from the common prison, where the sick are properly attended.

This city has a stone bridge of five arches over the river Ouse; the center arch is 81 feet wide and 51 feet high; and the bridge is so crowded with buildings, that

that it looks like a street. Among these buildings are a guildhall, or great council-chamber, a record office, an exchequer, a building in which the sheriffs courts are held, and two city prisons for debtors and felons.

A handsome mansion-house for the lord mayor was erected here in 1728; and the archiepiscopal palace, which stands near the cathedral, with houses for the dean and prebendaries, makes a noble appearance. Near the cathedral is also an assembly-room for the nobility and gentry, which was designed by the late earl of Burlington, and erected by subscription. The hall of this assembly-room is 123 feet long, 40 feet broad, and upwards of 40 feet high, and communicates with the ball-room, which is 66 feet long, 22 feet high, and as many broad; but the hall is reckoned the finest built room in the kingdom, except the banqueting-house at Whitehall in London.

This city has two market-houses, one of which is a curious piece of architecture, supported by twelve pillars of the Tuscan order; and the other is built much in the manner of the exchange at Chester.

Here was lately established a manufacture of cotton, which is now brought to very great perfection, and turns to good account.

Vessels of about seventy tons burden come up the river to this city, which, on account of the plenty and cheapness of provisions, is very much frequented by persons of small fortunes from all parts of the kingdom; and here are plays, assemblies, balls, and concerts of music, almost every night.

ABERFORTH, or ABURFORD, is a small inconsiderable town, near the river Cock, at the distance of 210 miles from London.

ALDBOROUGH, or OLDBOROUGH, is distant from London 168 miles, and is, as its name imports, an ancient borough, with a good church, situated on the bank of the river Ure. It was the Eborac Brigantum of the Romans, and except the remains of antiquity found in it, contains nothing worthy of note.

ALLERTON is so called by a variation or corruption of the Saxon name Calreptun; it is also called NORTH ALLERTON, to distinguish it from several other towns in this county of the same name. It is 229 miles from London, and is an ancient borough, governed by a bailiff, deputed for life by the bishop of Durham, which bailiff, or his deputy, presides at the election of its members for parliament. This town lies upon the bank of a small river, called the Wiske, in the road from London to Berwick, and consists of only one street, which is half a mile long, and well built. It has a good market for cattle and corn, and a fair for cattle, the most frequented of any in England, and the most remarkable for large fat oxen.

ASKRIG is distant from London 175 miles, and is a small obscure town, of no note.

BARNESLEY, called also BLACK BARNESLEY, is distant from London 175 miles,

miles, and is situated on the side of a hill. It is well built of stone, is about five furlongs in length, and has a considerable trade in wire, and steel and iron ware.

BAUTRE is 147 miles distant from London, upon the bank of the river Idle, and is a great thoroughfare in the post road from London to Scotland. It is well provided with inns, and has a great trade in millstones, grindstones, lead and iron, which are conveyed hither by the river from Derbyshire.

BEDALL is distant 252 miles from London, and has a charity school, and a living worth 500 l. *per annum*. It is reckoned, that in the neighbourhood of this town are bred the best hunting and road horses in the world.

BEVERLEY is so called by a very small variation of the Saxon name *Beuen-leza*, a lake of beavers, with which the river Hull, in the neighbourhood of this place, is said formerly to have abounded.

Beverley is distant from London 179 miles, and is an ancient borough, governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and other officers, whose jurisdiction is said to extend over a hundred neighbouring towns, besides several other towns in a large district included between the Humber and the sea, called Holderness. The sessions for the East Riding are always held here, and a court of record is kept, called the provost's court, in which all causes may be tried that arise within the liberties of the town, except titles to land. This corporation is said to have a power in criminal matters, though at present it is not exerted; and here is an office for the public register of all deeds and wills that affect any lands in the East Riding, pursuant to an act of parliament in 1708.

Beverley standing at some distance from the river Hull, had anciently a channel six furlongs in length, cut from that river to the town, for the conveyance of boats and barges; which channel, in 1727, was, by act of parliament, rendered deeper and wider, for vessels of a larger burden. The town is above a mile long, and the streets are spacious and well paved. It had formerly four parish churches, which are now reduced to two, St. John's and St. Mary's, reckoned the finest and largest parochial churches in England. St. John's was formerly a collegiate church, founded by king Athelstan; it was repaired in the reign of king George the First, and Sir Michael Wharton left by will 4500 l. as a perpetual fund to keep it in repair. The length of this church from east to west, is 334 feet, the breadth of the transept, from north to south, 168 feet, and that of the nave and side isles 64 feet 3 inches. It is remarkable, that the north wall of the great cross isle, which declined about three feet and a half from the perpendicular, was restored by an engine contrived by Mr. Thornton of York. Over the altar of this church is a magnificent wooden arch, curiously cut, and supported by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. There is also an altar-table, of one entire piece of white marble, finely polished. The skreen between the choir and the nave has been lately rebuilt in the Gothic manner, and is one of the principal ornaments of the church.

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Y O R K S H I R E.

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This town has a free school, which is improved by two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions to St. John's college in Cambridge; also a charity school, a workhouse, and seven almshouses.

Near St. John's church is a spacious building, called Hall-Garth, in which the sessions, and the provosts court are held. Here is a common gaol, which was lately rebuilt, and a market place, containing four acres of ground, and adorned with a beautiful cross, supported by eight columns, each of one entire stone, erected at the charge of Sir Charles Hotham and Sir Michael Wharton.

Here was formerly a cloth manufacture; but the principal manufactures of this town at present are malt, tanned leather, and bone-lace, in which it carries on a considerable trade; and being situated in a fine sporting country, it is the constant resort of good company, and the residence of many genteel people of small fortune, who live here in great elegance and plenty, at a very small expence.

BRADFORTH, or BRADFORD, is distant from London 183 miles, and has a manufacture of cloth. Here is a church, in which a lecture was founded, and endowed with 40 l. a-year, by Mr. Peter Sunderland.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, is distant from London 205 miles, and stands upon a bay or Creek of the German ocean, reckoned a safe harbour in storms from the north-north-west, and north-east. Bridlington is about five furlongs in length, and has a great trade, and a key, which lies near two miles from the town, and is chiefly inhabited by seafaring people.

BURROWBRIDGE, or BOROUGHBRIDGE, is so called from a stone bridge over the river Ure. It is 209 miles distant from London, and is governed by a bailiff. Its chief support is a manufacture of hard-ware.

DONCASTER was called by the Saxons *Dona-cyter*, a castle upon the river Don. It is distant from London 155 miles, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, and a common council. It stands in the road from London to York, and is a large and populous town. It has a ruinous castle, two fine stone bridges over the river Don, a neat church, with an admirable steeple, a town-hall, and an hospital, founded and richly endowed by Thomas Ellis, who had been five times mayor.

The manufactures of this place are knit waistcoats and petticoats, gloves and stockings. Along the bank of the river, for some considerable space beyond the town, is a large causeway, which was erected to prevent the river from overflowing; and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse races.

GISBORN is situated on the borders of Lancashire, at the distance of 189 miles from London, and contains nothing worthy of note.

GISBOROUGH stands at the distance of 214 miles from London, and four miles south-east of the mouth of the river Tees, on a rising ground, in a delightful situation, with a remarkable fine air. It is a well built town, and the inhabitants are famous for their civility and neatness. The soil around this place is pasture, extremely

tremely fruitful, and covered with a perpetual verdure. There are some iron and alum veins in the neighbourhood, and there have formerly been alum works, which are now almost quite neglected. Near this town is a bay, and a harbour for ships.

HALIFAX is so called by a very small variation of its ancient name *Halig-fax*, which, in the old English language, signifies *holy hair*; it was originally called Horton, and its name is said to have been changed to *Halig-fax* by the following incident. A secular priest of this village being violently enamoured of a young woman, his passion at length turned his brain, and happening to meet her in a retired place, he murdered her, horridly mangled her body, and cut off her head. The head being afterwards, for what reason does not appear, hung up upon a yew tree, was soon regarded with a superstitious veneration, and frequently visited in pilgrimage; but at length rotting away, the devotion of the vulgar was transferred to the tree, and so many branches were continually torn off, and carried away as relics, that it was at length reduced to a bare trunk: this trunk succeeded to the honours of the tree, as the tree had succeeded to those of the head; and the devotees, who still visited it, conceived a notion, that the small fibres in the rind between the bark and the body of the tree were in reality the very hairs of the young woman's head: a miracle now became a new object of devotion, and the resort of pilgrims was greater than ever; so that in a short time from a small village rose a considerable town, and acquired the new name of *Halig-fax*.

This town is 199 miles distant from London, and stands near the river Calder, on the gentle descent of a hill. It has a venerable old church, and twelve chapels; it is reckoned the most populous, if not the largest parish in England; for, besides the church and chapels, it contains sixteen meeting houses, most of which have bells and burial grounds. Here is a free school, called queen Elizabeth's school, a good hospital, founded in 1642, by Nath. Waterhouse esq; for twelve old people, and a work-house for twenty children.

The extraordinary industry, spirit and ingenuity of the inhabitants in the manufacture of cloth, particularly kerseys and shalloons, has rendered Halifax one of the most flourishing towns in England: It has been computed, that 100,000 pieces of shalloon are made in a year in this town alone; and that one dealer has traded by commission for 60,000 l. *per annum* to Holland and Hamburgh, in the article of kerseys alone. It is observed, that the inhabitants of Halifax are so employed in the woollen manufacture, that they scarce sow more corn than will keep their poultry; and that they feed few oxen or sheep. Their markets are thronged by prodigious numbers of people, who come to sell their manufactures, and buy provisions.

HEADON, HEDON, or HEYDON, is 172 miles distant from London, and is a borough town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs, who have the power of sheriffs, and are justices of the peace. This is a pleasant, well built little town, situated on a small stream near the Humber, and had formerly three churches, which are now reduced to one. It has a prison, and was once a place of considerable note for its merchants and shipping; but its harbour has been many years choaked up by the æstuary of the Humber.

HELMESLEY is distant from London 197 miles, and is a small inconsiderable town, of no note.

HORNSEY is 175 miles from London, and is almost surrounded with a small arm of the German ocean. Here is a church with a high steeple, which is a common sea mark; and not many years ago, a street in this town, called Hornsey Beck, was entirely washed away by the sea, except two or three houses.

HOTHERFIELD, or HUTHERFIELD, stands at the distance of 165 miles from London, upon the bank of the river Calder, and is famous for a manufacture of woollen cloth.

HOWDEN stands at the distance of 173 miles from London, near the north bank of the river Ouse, which sometimes overflows its banks in this neighbourhood, and lays the town under water. Here is a church which was formerly collegiate, with a very tall steeple, erected by Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, who lived in the fourteenth century, for a place of security to the inhabitants against inundations of the Ouse. The bishop of Durham, who is possessed of several estates in and about this town, with a temporal jurisdiction, has a palace near the church. An annual fair is held here, which is much resorted to by the London traders.

KILHAM stands in York Wolds, at the distance of 198 miles from London. It extends in length about four furlongs, and is situated in a good soil for corn.

KINGSTON UPON HULL, but by contraction, more commonly HULL, was called *Kingston*, or *King's town*, from its having been founded by King Edward the First, and *Kingston upon Hull*, from its situation on the river Hull.

It is distant from London 169 miles, and is said to have been first incorporated by king Edward the Third; but king Henry the Sixth made it a town and county incorporate of itself, and under the charter of that prince it is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, a water bailiff, a sheriff, a town-clerk, and sword and mace-bearers. It is said that this town has a privilege to give judgment on life, though now it does not exert that privilege. The mayor had two swords given him, one by king Richard the Second, and the other by king Henry the Eighth, though only one sword is carried before him. He had also a cap of maintenance, and an oar of *lignum vitæ* given him, which is an ensign of his jurisdiction, as admiral within the liberties of the Humber. In the reign of king Henry the Eighth this town was, by an act of parliament, erected into an honour, and in the reign of king William the Third it was enabled to build work-houses, and houses of correction.

This town is situated at the influx of the river Hull into the Humber, and near the place where the Humber opens into the German ocean. It lies so low, that by cutting the Humber banks, the country may be laid under water for five miles round. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, where it is not defended by the river Humber, and is fortified by a castle, a citadel, and a blockhouse. The

town is large, close built, well paved, and exceeding populous. Here are two churches, several meeting-houses, a free school, founded by John Alcock, bishop of Worcester, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, with a hall over it for the merchants of the town, who have founded and endowed an hospital here, called Trinity House, in which are maintained many distressed seamen, both of Hull and other places, that are members of its port. This house is governed by twelve elder brothers, six assistants, two wardens, and two stewards; and in one of the apartments is a manufactory of sail cloth, in which the town carries on a good trade. There is a charity-school, an hospital called God's House, founded in 1584, by Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and other hospitals or workhouses for the poor.

An exchange was also built here in 1621, and a building called Greenland-house in 1674, at the charge of the merchants who traded to Greenland for stock-fish; but that fishery being neglected, Greenland-house is now turned into a store-house for corn and other goods. In this place there is also a custom-house and wooll-hall.

This town has a good old stone bridge, consisting of fourteen arches, over the river Hull; and a good harbour was made here by king Edward the First or king Richard the Second.

Hull has not only the most considerable inland traffic of any port in the north of England, but a foreign trade superior to any in the kingdom, excepting the ports of London, Bristol and Yarmouth; the customs here being reckoned at between 30 and 40,000 l. a-year. The inland trade of this place is rendered so very considerable by the many large rivers that fall into the Humber not far distant from it; for by these rivers it trades not only to almost every part of Yorkshire, but to Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Warwickshire, the heavy goods of which counties are brought hither, and exported to Holland, Hamburg, France, Spain, the Baltic, and other parts of Europe; and for which are returned iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Russia linen and yarn, besides wine, oil, fruit, and many other commodities. By these rivers also, such quantities of corn are brought hither, that Hull exports more corn than London. The trade of Hull with London, especially for corn, lead and butter, and with Holland and France in times of peace, not only for these commodities, but for cloth, kerseys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, and other towns of Yorkshire, is so considerable as to employ not only ships but fleets, the Hull fleets to London being generally from fifty to sixty sail, and in time of war frequently a hundred sail or more; so that more business is done in this port, in proportion to its extent, than in any other port of Europe.

KIRKBY-MORESIDE was originally called only *Kirkby*, and had the epithet *Moreside* annexed to it from its situation on the side of Blackmoor, in the north riding of this county, and to distinguish it from many other towns in the north of England, called *Kirkby*. It is 198 miles distant from London, and is an obscure place, containing nothing worthy of notice.

KNARESBOROUGH, or GNARESBURGH, is 175 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. It is almost surrounded by

by the river Nidd, is about four furlongs in length, and famous for some medicinal springs, which were formerly much frequented. These springs are four in number, situated not far distant from each other, and yet of very different qualities; one distinguished by the name of the Sweet Spaw, or Vitrioline Well, is in a forest called Knaresborough forest, about three miles from the town: it was discovered in 1620, and is acknowledged to be a sovereign remedy in several disorders. Another of these springs is called the Stinking Spaw, or the Sulphur Well, from its strong sulphureous foetid smell, and is generally used by bathing in rheumatic and paralytic cases, and is drank in dropical, splenetic, scorbutic, and arthritic disorders. A third spring is called St. Mongah's, or Mungo's Well, from Mungo, a Scottish saint, who was once greatly revered in these parts: it is about four miles from the town, and is used as a cold bath. The fourth spring is in the town, and is called the Dropping Well, because the water drops out of a spongy porous rock, into a stone basin underneath: the petrifying quality of this spring is stronger than that of any other in England.

LEEDS is so called by a variation of the Saxon name *Loyðer*, generally supposed to have been derived from *Leod*, which signifies *a people or nation*, and might be applied to this place from its having been populous in the time of the Saxons. Others, however, suppose the name *Leeds* to have been originally derived from the British word *Llwydd*, *a pleasant situation*.

This town is distant from London 181 miles, and is governed, under a charter of king Charles the Second, by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four assistants: it is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county, with two churches, one of which only, dedicated to St. Peter, is parochial; this is a venerable old pile, built of free stone, in the manner of a cathedral; and on the inside it is finely painted in fresco by Parmentier. The other church, called St. John's, was built in 1634, at the charge of John Harrison Esq; a native of this town, who also endowed it with 80 l. a-year, and 10 l. to keep it in repair; and near it erected a house for the minister. Here is a presbyterian meeting-house, which was erected in 1691, and is called the New Chapel; it is the best meeting-house in the north of England. In this town and suburbs are several other meeting-houses; and here is a free school, with a library, founded by Mr. Harrison, the founder of St. John's church, who also built an hospital here for the relief of the poor, and endowed it with 80 l. a-year, besides 10 l. for a master to read prayers. In 1699, alderman Sykes of this town built a work-house of free-stone, where poor children are taught to mix wooll, and perform other easy parts of that manufacture; and part of the same building has been used for many years as an hospital for aged poor. Here are likewise three almshouses, built by Mr. Lancelot Iveson, who was mayor of the town in 1695, and two charity-schools of blue-coat boys, to the number of an hundred.

This town has a market cross, erected at the charge of Mr. Harrison already mentioned, a guildhall, with a marble statue of queen Anne, a magnificent hall for the sale of white cloth, and a house called Red-hall, because it was the first brick building in the town, erected by Mr. Metcalf an alderman of Leeds, in which king Charles the First had an apartment, still known by the name of the King's chamber. Here is also a good stone bridge over the river Aire.

Leeds has been long famous for the woollen manufacture, which its merchants, and those of York and Hull, ship off for Holland, Hamburgh, and the north; and here is a long street full of shops or standings for the market. After ringing the market bell, about six or seven o'clock in the morning, the chapmen repair to the mart, match their patterns, and treat for the cloth, of which 20,000 l. worth is frequently bought up in an hour's time: at half an hour after eight o'clock the bell rings a second time, upon which the clothiers and their chapmen retire with their treffels, and make room for the linen-drapers, hard-ware-men, shoe-makers, fruiterers, and other traders: at the same time the shambles are well provided with all sorts of fish and flesh, and 500 horse loads of apples have been bought up here in a day. This place trades not only in these commodities to York, Hull, and Wakefield, by the river Aire, but furnishes the city of York with coals.

This place also is famous for some medicinal springs, one of which, called St. Peter's well, is remarkably cold, and has proved very beneficial in rheumatisms, rickets, and some other complaints; and another, called Eyebright well, has been found useful in disorders of the eyes.

MALTON has been called NEW MALTON since the time of king Stephen, when it was rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John. It is distant from London 199 miles, and is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff; it is divided by the river Derwent into the Old and the New Towns, which communicate one with another by a good stone bridge over that river: both towns together are about four furlongs in length, and have three handsome parish churches. Malton is a populous place, and being situated in the road between York, Whitby and Scarborough, is well provided with inns: it has also the best market in the county for horses, black cattle, and tools for husbandry.

MASHAM is distant from London 207 miles, and has a cloth manufactory, with a corn mill upon the river Ure.

MIDLEAM is distant from London 252 miles, and has a woollen manufactory, and frequent horse-races in the neighbourhood.

OTLEY is distant from London 175 miles, and is situated under a cliff called Chevin, on the south side of the river Wharfe, in a spot reckoned the most delightful in England.

PATRINGTON is 171 miles from London, and is a very ancient corporation, standing in a most pleasant situation, near the mouth of the Humber.

PICKERING stands at the distance of 226 miles from London, on a hill among the wild mountains of Blackmoor. It is a pretty large town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, and has a jurisdiction over several neighbouring villages, with a court for all actions under forty shillings, arising within the honour of Pickering.

POCKLINGTON is distant from London 183 miles, and contains nothing worthy of note.

PONTEFRAC, T.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, was originally called *Kirkby*, and the name *Pontefract*, which, in the old French language, signifies *a broken bridge*, was given it by the Normans, from a broken bridge near it, either over the river Aere, or over a marshy piece of ground called the Wash.

Pontefract is 169 miles from London, was incorporated by king Richard the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, who are in the commission of the peace, and burgesſes; and the mayor, who is also a justice of the peace, is chosen annually by the burgesſes.

This is a neat well built town, about a mile long, and delightfully situated. It has a ruinous castle, and formerly had two churches, but here is now only one church and a chapel, a charity school for twenty-four boys and twelve girls, and a town hall, together with a spacious market place.

Near this town is a course for horse races; and the country round is famous for lime-stone, and also for liquorice and skirrets.

RICHMOND is so called by a small variation of *Rich Mount*, a name derived from the situation of this town upon a beautiful and fertile mount or hill, on the north bank of the river Swale, at the distance of 262 miles from London. It was built by Allan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, and first earl of Richmond, and is a borough, governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council men, and other officers, who keep courts for all sorts of actions. Here are thirteen free companies of tradesmen, who chuse the mayor; and this borough has been annexed to the duchy of Lancaster ever since the reign of Richard the Second.

Richmond is inclosed with walls, in which are three gates, leading to three suburbs. It formerly had a castle, built by earl Allan, part of which is still standing. It is a large, well built, populous place; the streets are neat and well paved, and many of the houses are built of free-stone. Here are two churches, and a good stone bridge over the river Swale. This town is famous for annual horse races.

The chief manufactures are yarn stockings, and woollen knit caps for seamen.

RIPLEY is 183 miles from London, and consists chiefly of one street, about three furlongs in length. Here is a charity school, and a bridge over the river Nidd; and the neighbourhood is remarkable for the production of liquorice.

RIPPON is distant from London 190 miles, and sent members to parliament very early, but lost that privilege, and was restored to it in the first year of the reign of queen Mary. It was incorporated by king James the First, and is governed under a charter of James the Second, by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four assistants, and other officers.

It is a large, pleasant, well built, populous town, six furlongs in length, and situated between the river Ure and a small stream called the Skell. Here is a venerable old Gothic church, which is both parochial and collegiate. It has three
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spire steeples, and was endowed by king James the First, for a dean and seven prebendaries, besides petty canons, singing men, and choristers. The dean of this church has no place in the convocation of the province of York, but the chapter sends a proctor to it. This town has a market place, which is reckoned the finest square of the kind in England, and is adorned with an obelisk, erected not many years ago, by John Aislaby, Esq; and here are two stone bridges over the river Ure, one of which consists of thirteen or fourteen arches.

This place had formerly a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture, which it has lost, though it still continues a staple for wool: it is now famous for a manufacture of the best spurs in England. There is a common in the neighbourhood of this town, which is famous for horse races.

ROTHERAM is so called from its situation near the bank of the Rother, at its confluence with the Don. It is distant from London 161 miles, and is a neat town, with a church, built in form of a cathedral, a charity school, and an almshouse, with a fine stone bridge over the river Don. It was formerly famous for an iron manufactory.

SCARBOROUGH was by the Saxons called from its situation *Seap-burgh, a borough on a rock.*

It is distant from London 204 miles, and is a very ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, common-council men, and other officers.

This town is situated on a high steep rock, surrounded by the sea, except on the west side, where it is connected with the continent by a narrow slip of land. The houses are strong and well built, opposed, in form of a half moon, to the main ocean, and extending irregularly on the declining side of the rock. This town, the situation of which is romantic, was formerly defended by a strong castle, which was erected by king Henry the Second, but is now in ruins. Here is a commodious key, and the best harbour between Newcastle and the Humber, for receiving ships in stress of weather; on which account the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcastle and Sunderland. The mariners of this town have erected an hospital for the widows of poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on the vessels of this port, and by deductions out of the seamen's wages.

This place has a good trade, and a great number of ships, chiefly employed in carrying coals from Newcastle to London. Herrings are caught here in great quantities, from the middle of August to November, with which this town supplies the city of York, as it does also with cod, mackarel, turbot, and a variety of other fish.

But the flourishing state of this place must be in a great measure ascribed to the vast number of people of all ranks, that flock hither in the hot months to drink the waters of a medicinal spring which rises at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, about a quarter of a mile south of the town. It is in a sandy soil, near the level of the spring tides, by which it is often overflowed. The water of this spring is very transparent, and of a sky colour: it has a pleasant taste, and an
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inky smell, and is found to be impregnated with iron, vitriol, alum, nitre, and salt. It is purgative and diuretic, and is recommended for removing obstructions, and for disorders that proceed from too slow a motion of the blood. It attenuates gross, fizy, and mucous humours; and it sheaths, sweetens, and hastens the expulsion of all acrid and other sharp humours; it is therefore found beneficial in the jaundice, in inflammations, or a schirrus, in the spleen, in hysteric cases, in a cachexy, in an incipient dropy, in preventing apoplexies, palsies, and lethargies; in arthritic and rheumatic disorders; in headaches, asthmas, catarrhs, habitual costiveness, and many other complaints.

At the season of drinking the waters here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Bath and Tunbridge.

SELBY is distant from London 172 miles, and is a populous town, situated on the river Ouse, with a handsome church, and a charity school. It is a place of considerable trade, and the residence of several merchants.

SETTLE is a good pretty town, 200 miles distant from London, in the road from York to Lancaster.

SHEFFIELD stands upon the borders of Derbyshire, at the distance of 140 miles from London, and is the chief town of a district called Hallamshire, containing about 600 cutlers, incorporated by the stile of the cutlers of Hallamshire, who, it is computed, employ no less than 40,000 men in the iron manufactures, particularly files and knives, for which this place has been famous many hundred years. It is a large, thriving, and populous town, but the streets are narrow, and the houses are black, occasioned by the perpetual smoke of the forges.

Here is a church, which was built in the reign of king Henry the First; and upon a petition of the inhabitants to queen Mary, representing that the parish was too large and populous for the vicar to serve it, without assistants, she incorporated twelve of the principal inhabitants, and their successors for ever, by the stile of the twelve capital burgesses of Sheffield, empowering them to elect three priests to assist the vicar; and for that purpose endowed them with certain lands and rents belonging to the crown. A chapel was built here lately, and consecrated by the name of St. Paul; and there are two chapels, one at Attercliffe, and the other at Ecclesale, two hamlets in this parish. King James the First founded a grammar school here, and appointed thirteen school burgesses to manage the revenue, and nominate the master and usher. Here are two charity schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for thirty girls; and in 1673, an hospital was erected in this town, and endowed with 200*l.* *per annum*, by Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury; and another earl of Shrewsbury, great-grand-father to earl Gilbert, left 200*l.* a-year for ever to the poor of the parish.

The lord of the manor has a prison here, and holds a court every three weeks. This town has a fine stone bridge over the river Don; and in the neighbourhood are some mines of alum.

SHERBORN is distant from London 176 miles, and has an hospital and school, founded by Robert Hungate, for twenty-four orphans, who are allowed 5*l.* a-year each.

each for their maintenance in lodging, boarding, and cloathing, from seven to fifteen years of age, when they are sent to the university, or put out apprentices to trades, for which there is a provision.

SKIPTON stands at the distance of 221 miles from London, in the middle of that mountainous rocky tract of country called Craven, near the bank of the Are. It is a pretty, large, well built town, and has a handsome church, with a good library, and a grammar school, together with a school in which church music is taught by the parish clerk.

SNATH is distant from London 175 miles, and is a little town of a good trade, by means of the navigation of the rivers Are and Don, near the conflux of which it stands.

STOKESLEY stands upon the bank of the river Wisk, at the distance of 217 miles from London. It is a corporate town, consisting of one well built street, about half a mile long, with a very good market, and a fair for cattle, reckoned the greatest in England.

TADCASTER is distant from London 182 miles, and has an hospital for twelve poor persons, and a free school, both founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Oglethorp, bishop of Carlisle. This town has also a fine stone bridge over the river Wharfe.

THORN stands upon the river Don, at the distance of 161 miles from London, and contains nothing worthy of note.

THRUSK, or THRISK, is distant from London 199 miles, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and about fifty burgage-holders. The bailiff is chosen by the burgage-holders, and sworn by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds court at Lady-day and at Michaelmas. The representatives in parliament for this borough are chosen by the burgage-holders, and returned by the bailiff.

TICKHALL, or TICKHILL, is 149 miles from London, and is an ancient town, that gives name to an honour of a very extensive jurisdiction, and to which a great many manors owe suit and service. This honour has been vested in the crown ever since the reign of king Henry the Fourth, and is leased out to a subject. Here is a handsome church, a charity school, and an hospital.

WAKEFIELD is distant from London 172 miles, and is a large well built town, which, though no corporation, is said to contain more inhabitants than the city of York. It is situated in a fruitful soil, and consists chiefly of three great streets. It has only one church, which is a large lofty Gothic structure, and was repaired in 1724, with a spire, that is one of the highest in the county. This church is endowed with 80l. a-year for a weekly lecture; and here is a charity school for sixty-three children, supported by the inhabitants. Wakefield has a market place, with a beautiful cross, consisting of an open colonade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, and a lanthorn at the top, under which is a room for transacting the public business of the town; and here is a stone bridge over the river Calder.

This

This town has been long famous for the woollen manufacture, and carries on a considerable trade by the navigation of the Calder, in cloth and coals. In the neighbourhood there are annual horse races.

WETHERBY is 178 miles from London, and is a good trading town, with a charity school.

WHITBY is distant from London 227 miles, and is a well built town, situated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of a small river called the Esk. Here is a custom-house and a good harbour, much frequented by the colliers. The best and strongest vessels used in England for the coal trade, are built in this port; upwards of a hundred vessels, of eighty tons or more, belong to it, and vast quantities of butter and corn are sent from hence to London, and sometimes to Holland. Whitby was formerly in some credit, on account of a spaw or medicinal spring.

WIGHTON is 181 miles from London, and is a small ancient town, containing nothing worthy of note.

YARUM is 212 miles distant from London, and is a corporation, situated on the south bank of the river Tees, over which it has a fine stone bridge, and by the navigation of which it carries on a good trade to London in lead, corn, and butter.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

One of the most remarkable curiosities of this county is a spring at a village called Gilefswick, about half a mile from Settle, which frequently ebbs and flows three times in an hour, when the water sinks and rises two feet. An ebting spring.

About a mile east of Beverley is a spaw, which is said to be of great service in the cure of scorbutic and other cutaneous disorders. Medicinal spring.

In York Would, after very rainy seasons, water frequently gushes out of the earth, and rises to a considerable height. These jets the inhabitants of the county call vipsies, or gipsies, and believe them to be the forerunner of a famine, or some other public calamity. To account for these phænomena, it is supposed that the rain water, being received and collected in large basins or caverns of the hills in this mountainous tract, finds a vent below, towards the bottom of the hills, but that this vent not being large enough for the water to issue as fast as it gathers above, it is forced up into jets or spouts upon the principle of artificial fountains; and after springs and summers so wet as to produce these spouts, a scarcity of corn has frequently happened throughout the kingdom; so that the notion of these spouts being prognostics of famine, is better founded than many others of the same kind. Water spouts.

Near Sheffield is a park, where, in the last century, an oak tree was cut down which had 10,000 feet of board in it; and in the same park another oak was felled, the trunk of which was so large, that two men on horseback, one on each side, Prodigious large oaks.

side of it, as it lay along upon the ground, could not see the crowns of each others hats.

A remarkable tree.

In a village called Cuckhold's Haven, not far from Sandbeck, near Tickhill, there now grows, or very lately did grow, a yew tree, the stem of which is straight and smooth, to the height of about ten feet; the branches rise one above another in circles of such exact dimensions, that they appear to be the effect of art. The shoots of each year are exactly conformable one to another, and so thick, that the birds can scarce find any entrance. Its colour is remarkably bright and vivid, which together with its uncommon figure, gives it at some distance the appearance of a fine artificial tuft of green velvet.

Subterraneous trees.

In a tract of ground called Marshland, situated north-east of Thorn, and surrounded by the Don, the Idle, the Ouse, and other rivers, are frequently dug up great quantities of fir and oak trees. Their depth under ground is from one to two yards: the roots are found in various directions, from which some of the trees seem to have been cut off, others broken, and others burnt.

Natural antipathies of some animals to certain places.

It is said that there are certain fields near Whitby, over which if a flock of wild geese happen to fly, they suddenly drop dead to the ground.

It is also said that no rats have ever been seen at Hatfield, north-east of Doncaster, nor any sparrows at Lindholm, near Hatfield.

An astonishing rupture of the earth.

The top of the high cliff south of the town of Scarborough, at the bottom of which is the Scarborough spaw, was fifty-four yards above high water mark, till the 29th of December 1737, when a part of the cliff, containing above an acre of pasture land, sunk by degrees for several hours, with cattle feeding on it, and at length settled about seventeen yards below its former perpendicular height. By the pressure of such an immense weight, computed at no less than 561,360 tons, the sandy ground beyond the cliff, towards the sea, where the wells were, rose for about one hundred yards in length, twenty feet above its former level; the spaw, and the buildings around it, being on the ground that was thus elevated, the water entirely failed, but upon a diligent search, the spaw was again recovered, and the water upon trial, seemed rather to be more efficacious than before.

Run lime-stones.

On the tops of some of the vast mountains near Richmond, are found great quantities of stones like cockle shells, some of which are buried in the middle of firm rocks, and others in beds of lime-stone, at six or eight fathoms under ground. Some call them run lime-stones, and suppose them to be produced by a more than ordinary heat, and a quicker fermentation, than they allow to the formation of the other parts of the quarry.

Serpent stones.

Near Whitby are found the cornua ammonis, or serpent stones, as they are commonly called, from their spiral figure.

Instances of longevity in this county.

At Skipton lived many years, one Robert Montgomery, a native of Scotland, who at the age of 126 years went about begging.

At Thirleby, near Helmesley, lived one Mary Allison, who at the age of 106 years spun a web of linen cloth, and lived to the age of 108.

At Dent, a village upon a small river of the same name, south-west of Askrig, upon the borders of Lancashire, there lived two persons, the father and son, who in 1664 were summoned as witnesses upon a trial at York assizes, when the father was above 139 years of age, and the son upwards of 100.

But a much more remarkable instance of longevity was one Henry Jenkins, a native of the North Riding of this county, who died in 1670 at the age of 169 years. As there were no registers old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumstances. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, fought between the English and Scots in 1513, when he was twelve years old; several men in his neighbourhood, about one hundred years of age, agreed, that from their earliest remembrance, he had been an old man; and at York assizes he was admitted to swear to 140 years memory. He frequently swam rivers after he was an hundred years old, and he retained his sight and hearing to his death. He had been a fisherman an hundred years, but towards the later end of his days he begged. A monument was erected to his memory by subscription, at Bolton, on the river Swale, in 1743, on which is an inscription, purporting that he was 169 years old, and was interred there on the 6th of December 1670.

The celebrated Dr. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Halifax in this county. Eminent man
of this county.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Under the Romans this county was inhabited by the Brigantes, of whom some account has been given in the description of the antiquities of the county of Ancient inha-
bitants. Cumberland. In the division of Britain by the emperor Constantine, the third or northern part was called *Maxima Caesariensis*, of which this shire was a considerable part, and the city of York the metropolis. And under the Saxon heptarchy Yorkshire belonged to the kingdom of the Northumbrians, and was known by the name of the Province of Deira.

The city of York having been the capital city of the Brigantes, is by Ptolemy called *Brigantium*; but it is more generally known among the Roman writers by the name *Eboracum*. That it was a Roman colony, appears from the testimony of both Ptolemy and Antoninus, as well as from the following inscription upon a stone that was dug up here. M. VEREC ——— VIR COL EBORACENSIS M Q MORT CIVES BITVRIX CVBVS HÆC SIBI VIVVS FECIT. Antiquities
of York.

From the following inscription upon the reverse of the emperor Severus's coins, it appears, that the sixth legion, called *Victrix*, which was sent from Germany into Britain by the emperor Hadrian, was in garrison here: COL. EBORACVM LEG. VI. VICTRIX.

It also appears that the ninth legion resided in this city, from the following inscription, upon a funeral monument found here, which had been erected in memory

mory of the standard-bearer of that legion. L. DVCCIUS L. Vo^l - RVFINVS VIENSIGN^f. LEG VIII. AN. XXII. H. S. E.

Here also was found a Roman brick, inscribed as follows: LEG. IX. VIC. and a stone altar or monument, dedicated to the genius of the place, with this inscription: GENIO LOCI FELICITER.

In 1638 an altar was found here, inscribed thus: I. O. M. DIS DEABVS-QVE HOSPITALIBVS PENATIBVSQ. OB CONSERVATAM SALV-TEM SVAM SVORVMQ. P. AEL. MARCIANVS PRÆF. COH. ARAM. SAC. F. N C D.

The emperor Severus resided a considerable time in this city, and dying here, his ashes were carried from hence in a golden urn to Rome. Constantius Chlorus also died at York; and here his son, Constantine the Great, was upon his father's decease declared emperor by the Roman soldiery.

It is said that in a vault belonging to a little chapel here, in which Constantius was thought to have been buried, a lamp was found burning, about the time of the dissolution of monasteries.

There passed no less than three Roman military ways through this city: Bello-na had a temple in it; and here are still to be seen some remains of Roman buildings, particularly an arch at a place called Micklegate Bar, several parts of the city walls, and a multangular tower, near a place called the Mint-yard.

Without a place called Botham Bar in this city, was the burying place of the Romans, after the custom of burying the dead, instead of burning them, had been introduced among that people: and several remains of antiquity have been discovered here, particularly an earthen vessel or urn, on one side of which was the figure of a woman's head, as large as the life, with some strokes of a pencil in red paint, very fresh, about the hair, eye-brows, and neck. This vessel is supposed to have been made of Halifax clay, and is preserved in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.

Here was also discovered a vault of Roman bricks, like those in which the urns were usually deposited. It was arched with bricks, each about two feet square, and proportionably thick, and paved with bricks, about eight inches square, and two inches thick. It was of sufficient capacity to hold two bodies, but nothing was found in it except the bottom of a Roman coffin, consisting of several fragments of a redish clay, something coarser than that of which the urns were usually made.

In this burying ground was also found a Roman shuttle, three inches and a half in breadth; the woof it carried must have been very fine, because the hollow into which it was received is at most but a quarter of an inch wide. It is supposed to have been used in weaving the asbestinum or incombustible linen in which the dead bodies were wrapped before they were burnt, in order to preserve the ashes. Here also were found two urns of a blue grey colour; and two vessels of red clay. The urns contained burnt bones and ashes; and the largest of the two
red

red clay vessels has a spiral thread in the inside like the nut of a screw. It is about a foot long, four inches broad, and the bore wider at one end than at the other. The smallest red vessel is a kind of lacrymatory, into which the friends of the deceased were wont to shed their tears. Here also was found a lead coffin seven feet long, inclosed in a strong coffin of oak planks, within which was the intire skeleton of a human body.

In the last century there was dug up in this city a great number of Roman coins: and in the cathedral here is still preserved an ivory cup, which Ulphus, the son of Toraldus, governor of the western parts of the province of Deira, filled with wine, and kneeling before the altar of this church, bestowed upon it all his lands and revenues.

At Clifton, south-east of Halifax, in 1705, some gallons of Roman copper coins were dug up, among which were some of the emperor Quintillus, who reigned but seventeen days: and in a stone quarry at Yeadon, south of Otley, was found in 1762, an urn of curious workmanship, filled with burnt bones and ashes. Roman coins and urns.

Doncaster was a Roman town, called *Danum* both in the Itinerary and the Notitia; and here the lieutenant of the Crispinian horse, under the governor of Britain, was quartered. Antiquities of Doncaster.

At one end of this town is a remarkable ancient column, called a cross, with the following Norman inscription: + ICEST: EST: LA CRVICE: OTE: D. TILLIAKI: ALME: DEV: EN: FACE: MERCI: AM:

In the church of this town is a tomb-stone, with this remarkable inscription:

Howe. Howe. Who is beare, I Robin of Doncastere, and Margaret my seare; that I spent that I had, that I gave that I have, that I left that I lost A. D. 1579. Quoth Robertus Byrkes, who in this world did reign three score years and seven, and yet lived not one.

In digging large canals in the last century, for draining the marsh land near Thorn, which before that time was a moorish and fenny tract of country, were found gates, ladders, hammers, shoes, and other such things, together with the entire body of a man, at the bottom of a turf-pit, about four yards deep; his hair and nails not decayed. Here were also found several Roman coins; and from these circumstances, and the subterraneous wood found here, it is conjectured that this, and other such places, were anciently forests, in which the Britons had taken refuge, and which were therefore cut down and burnt by the Romans. Antiquities of Marshland.

At Staneland, near Halifax, several Roman coins have been dug up. In 1678 a very considerable quantity of these coins was found at Sowerby, not far from Staneland. At Gredland, near Sowerby, was found a votive altar, which from an inscription on it, seems to have been dedicated to the tutelar god of the metropolis of the Brigantes. On one side is DVI CI. BRIG. ET NVM. G G. T. AVR. AVRELIANVS D D. PRO SE ET SVIS. S. M. A. G. S. and on the Roman coins and other remains of antiquity.

Y O R K S H I R E.

the other side, ANTONINO III. ET GET COSS. And at Eland, east of Halifax, several bricks have been found inscribed, COH. III. BRE.

At Almondbury, near Hathersfield, are the ruins of a Roman work, consisting of some remains of a stone castle and ramparts, with a triple fortification, still visible, and generally supposed to have been the Cambodunum of the Romans.

At Lingwell-Yate, not far from Wakefield, in 1697, were found certain moulds or impressions upon clay, invented for counterfeiting the Roman coin. This place is supposed to have been called *Lingwell* from some intrenchments called *Vallum* by the Romans, which might have been thrown up here by the *Lingones*, who are known to have been quartered at Ilkely, near Skipton, which was the *Olicana* of the Romans, and not far from this place.

Olicana was rebuilt by Virius Lupus, legate and proprætor of Britain, in the time of the emperor Severus, as appears by the following inscription upon a stone dug up here. IM. SEVERVS AVG. ET ANTONINVS CÆS. DESTINATVS RESTITVERVNT, CVRANTE VIRIO LVPO LEG. EORVM. P R. P R.

That the second cohort of the *Ligones* were quartered in this town, appears from an inscription upon an altar found here, and dedicated by the captain of that band to Verbeia, supposed to be the goddess of the river Wharfe. The inscription is as follows, VERBEIAE SACRVM CLODIVS FRONTO PRÆF. COH. II. LINGON.

Here is a church, in the wall of which is a stone, with an imperfect Roman inscription. In this church is a figure cut in stone of Sir Adam Middleton, who lived in the reign of king Edward the First; and in the church-yard, and in some other parts of the town, are Roman stone pillars, some of which have engravings and inscriptions.

At Cookridge, near Otley, several Roman coins have been dug up; and upon a moor near a village called Addle, in the neighbourhood of this place, were discovered, in 1702, the ruins of a Roman town, consisting of a large stone aqueduct, several urns, statues, and sepulchral monuments, and in the neighbourhood a Roman camp very entire, with a single rampart.

Castleford, near Pontefract, appears to have been the *Legeolium*, or *Lagetium*, of the Romans, and stands upon a Roman military way that runs from Doncaster to Aberforth. Vast quantities of Roman coins have, at different times, been dug up here, and are called *Saracens heads* by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood.

At Helensford, near Wetherby, are still visible some remains of a Roman military way.

Tadcaster is generally supposed to be the *Calcaria* of the Romans; several Roman coins have been dug up here, the marks of a trench are still visible round the town,

town, and here is the platform of an old castle or fort: some, however, are of opinion, that Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, was the Roman Calcaria: it stands upon the military way that runs through Helensford, and many Roman coins, urns, and other remains of Roman antiquity, have been dug up at this place. The name Calcaria is derived from the lime-stone soil in this neighbourhood, which the Romans called *Calx*.

At Burrowbridge was dug up a stone with an imperfect sepulchral inscription; and near this town are three huge stones, in the form of pyramids, called the Devil's bolts, and generally supposed to have been a Roman trophy; but some are of opinion, that they were British deities; they stand in a straight line, and were formerly four in number; but one was displaced about the beginning of this century, in hopes of finding money under it. Ancient monuments.

Aldborough was the *Isurium Brigantum* of the Romans; and the name *Isurum* was probably derived from the river *Ure*, upon the bank of which it stands. In the time of the Romans it was a considerable city, and was certainly a place of great strength, for, by the ruins of the walls it appears, that they were four yards thick, and built upon a foundation of large pebble stones, about five yards deep: they formed a compleat square, and included sixty acres of ground. It is generally believed, that this city was destroyed by the Danes, and from the soil it seems to have been burnt. Few places have afforded greater variety of Roman antiquities; here have been discovered the fragments of aqueducts cut in great stones, and covered with Roman tiles; a vault leading, it is thought, to the river, and supposed to have been a repository for the dead, was discovered here in the time of Charles the First. Vast quantities of Roman coins, most of which were of brass, have been found in this place, together with several signets, variously engraved with the figures of men, birds and beasts: urns, and other vessels of red earth, wrought with a variety of figures, knots and flowers, have been dug up here; also several pavements of mosaic work, consisting of small stones, about a quarter of an inch square, with a border of stones about four times as big. Antiquities of Aldborough.

Near the church of this town was dug up a rough stone, on which is cut the figure of the god Pan, still to be seen in the wall of the vestry room of the church; and on the south side of this place there appears to have been a camp, containing about two acres of ground, in which Roman coins have often been found.

Auldby, on the river Derwent, north-east of York, appears to have been the Derventio of Antoninus, and the Petuaria of Ptolemy. The name Derventio was, no doubt, derived from the situation of the place on the bank of the Derwent, which was also called Derventio; and Petuaria is supposed to have been an epithet added to distinguish this place from other towns in Britain, called Derventio by the Romans. The captain of the company of the Derventienfes, under the general of Britain, was quartered here: this was a royal village in the time of the Saxons; the ruins of an old castle are still visible in this place, and here have been found some remains of Roman antiquity. Antiquities of Auldby.

The river Ouse appears to have been the Abus of Ptolemy; and near Metham, a Roman not far from Howden, upon the bank of that river, has been discovered a Roman pottery, where the Roman urns, and other earthen vessels, were made.

Wighton

Antiquities of
Wighton.

Wighton is supposed to have been the Delgovitia of the Romans. The name Delgovitia is derived from the British word *Delgwe*, or *Ddekw*, which signifies *statues or images of beaten gods*: and in a little village in this neighbourhood, called Godmanham, there was anciently an idol temple, from which the place was called by the Saxons God-mundingham, whence the present name is derived.

Roman
stations, and

Patrington was the Prætorium of Antoninus; and Spurnhead, the southmost point of Holderness, at the mouth of the Humber, was the Promontorium Ocellum mentioned by Ptolemy. A Roman military way, begun by the emperor Antoninus, from the Picts wall, southward, terminates at Patrington; and a little village, called Kelnsey, standing on Spurnhead, is generally allowed to be the Ocellum of the Romans.

Bridlington bay was the *Εὐλαμεῖον* Gabrantovicorum, mentioned by Ptolemy, which signifies *the good port or harbour of the Gabrantovici*, an ancient tribe of Britons, who inhabited these parts; and Dunsey, a village near Whitby, is the *Dunus sinus* of Ptolemy.

Sepulchral
inscription.

At Eastness, a village near Helmesley, was found a stone tomb full of bones, and on the top stone was the following inscription. TITIA' PINTA' VIXIT' ANN' XXXVIII.' ET VAL.' ADIVTORI' VIXIT' ANN. XX' ET VERIOLO' VIXIT' ANN.' XV.' VAL' VINDICIANVS' CONIVGIE' T.' FILIS' F. C.

Antiquities of
Baint-Brig.

At Baint-Brig, near Askrig, are still to be seen the ground works of a Roman fortification, containing about five acres of ground, together with the tracts of houses; and a stone was dug up here, with the following fragment of an inscription, supported by the figure of a winged Victory. IMP. CÆS. L. SEPTIMO PIO PERTINACI AVGV. — — — IMP. CÆSARI M. AVRELIO A — PIO FELICI AVGVSTO — — — BRACCHIO CAEMENTICIVM — VINERVIVM SVB CVRA LA SENECEION AMPLISSIMI OPERI L. VI. SPIVS PRÆ — — — LEGIO — — — whence it is conjectured, that this fort was called Bracchium, and that the sixth cohort of the Nervii was in garrison here.

Here has also been dug up a statue of the emperor Aurelius Commodus, in the habit of Hercules, his right hand armed with a club; and on the pedestal is the following imperfect inscription. CÆSARI AVGVSTO MARCI AVRELII FILIO — — — — — SEN IONIS AMPLISSIMI VENTS — — — PIVS.

Antiquities of
Cattarick.

Cattarick, a village upon the bank of the river Swale, near Richmond, was the Caturactonium and Catarracton of Ptolemy and Antoninus. The present name is a small variation of the ancient names Caturactonium and Catarracton, which seem to have been derived from the cataraet formed by the river Swale near this place. In the time of the Romans this was a great city, through which Ptolemy, in an astronomical work called *Magna Constructio*, describes the twenty-fourth parallel of north latitude, and makes it distant from the æquator fifty-seven degrees. Cattarick stands upon a Roman high-way, that crosses the river at this place, and by the ruins still visible in and around it, appears to have been a city of a large extent, and strongly fortified. On the east side, near the river, is a huge

huge mount, secured by four smaller works; and upon the bank of the river the foundations of very strong walls are still discernible. In the reign of king Charles the First, a large pot, consisting of an uncommon mixture of metals, and capable of containing twenty-four gallons, was found here, almost full of Roman coins, the far greatest part of which was copper; and in 1703 a vault was discovered near this place, containing a large urn and two smaller ones.

Upon a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, adjoining to a farm-house called Thornburgh, have been found many Roman coins; one in particular, of gold, had this inscription, *Nero Imp. Caesar.* and on the reverse, *Jupiter Custos.* Here have also been dug up bases of old pillars, and a brick floor, with a leaden pipe passing perpendicularly down into the earth. It is thought that this was a place for performing sacrifices to the infernal gods, that the blood of the victims descended by this pipe, and that Thornburgh was the *Vicus juxta Cataractam*, mentioned by Antoninus.

In and about Cattarick have been found several stones with Roman inscriptions, among which was an altar inscribed as follows, DEO QVI VIAS ET SEMITAS COMMENTVS EST T. IRDAS S. C. F. V. L. L. M. Q. VARIVS VITALIS ETE COS ARAM SACRAM RESTITVIT APRONIANO ET BRADVA COS.

From Cattarick the Roman highway runs through Aldborough to Bowes, Antiquities north-west of Richmond. In the Itinerary of Antoninus, Bowes is called Lavatræ of Bowes, and Levatræ, which name is supposed to be derived from a small river near it, called the Laver. Here the first cohort of the Thracians was garrisoned, in the reign of the emperor Severus, when Virius Lupus was lieutenant and proprætor of Britain, as appears by the following inscription upon a stone dug up at this place. DAE - - FORTVNÆ VIRIVS LVPVS LEG. AVG. PR. PR. BALINEVM VI IGNIS E XV. STVM. COH. I. THRACVM RESTITVIT CVRANTE VAL. FRONTONE PRÆF—EQ. ALÆ VETTO.

Here is a church, in which is a stone used formerly for a communion-table, with the following inscription in honour of Hadrian the emperor. IMP. CÆSARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI MAX. FILIO DIVI NERVÆ NEPOTI TRAIANO HADRIANO AVG. PONT. MAXM. — — COS. I. — — P. P. COH. IIII. F. — — IO. SEV.

Many more stones have been dug up here with Roman inscriptions; and at Antiquities of Gretabridge, not far from Bowes, has been a Roman camp, in which several Roman coins have been found, and a stone altar, with the following inscription. DEÆ NVMERIÆ NVMINI BRIG. ET IAN.

At Rookby, near Gretabridge, in 1702, a stone altar was dug up, inscribed thus, DEÆ NIMPHAINÆ INBRICA ET IANVARIA XET IBINVS — — MV IOSONIRVN. A Roman altar.

Upon the same military way, north-west of Bowes, are the remains of a small Roman forts. square Roman fort, now called Maiden castle. Temple Brough, upon the bank
Vol. II. D d d of

of the river Don, near Rotherham, is another Roman fort; and the remains of a third fort are still visible not far from Sheffield.

Over against Temple Brough, on the opposite side of the river, is a high hill, called Winco Bank, from which a large bank is thrown up, and continued almost five miles without interruption; one part of it is called Danes Bank, another Devil's Bank, a third Kemp's Bank, and a fourth part Temple Bank.

At Conisburgh, upon the river Don, south-west of Doncaster, are still standing the walls of a castle, to which Hengist the Saxon is said to have retired after having been routed by Aurelius Ambrosius the Briton. In this town is a church, and in the church-yard is a stone of black marble, engraved with antique figures, one of which represents a man with a target encountering a vast winged serpent; another, a man on horseback, curiously cut; and a third, another man bearing a target. This stone is cut into the form of a coffin, and is, without question, a very ancient monument.

At Tickhill are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built before the Conquest.

Thefts, particularly the practice of stealing cloth in the night from the tenters, were formerly so common in and about Halifax, that in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, a bye-law, called the Halifax law, was made to prevent them. By this law the magistrates of Halifax were empowered to pass and execute sentence of death on all such criminals as were convicted of theft within a certain district round Halifax, called the Liberties of the forest of Hardwick, providing the value of the thing stolen amounted to more than thirteen pence halfpenny. On such a charge, the person suspected was carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who summoned the frithburghers of the several towns in the liberties of the forest of Hardwick: by these he was either acquitted or convicted; and if convicted, was executed by severing his head from his body, in the manner following. Near the town was an engine, in the form of a very high gallows; in the two perpendicular posts were groves, where a heavy piece of timber, with a sharp ax fixed in it, was made to slide up and down very easily, by means of a pully and a cord. On the day of execution, the convict was carried to this gallows, and his neck laid upon a block directly under the ax, which was drawn up to the top of the gallows, and fixed by fastening one end of the rope on which it was suspended to a pin in one of the perpendicular posts. The pin being removed, upon the signal for execution, set the rope at liberty, upon which the ax fell down with great force and velocity, and cut off the criminal's head. This engine was used at Halifax till the year 1620, when it was removed; but the basis it stood upon is to be seen here to this day.

The Halifax law partly gave occasion to a common litany, or cant of the beggars and vagrants of these parts, where they frequently say,

From Hell, Hull, and Halifax,
Good Lord deliver us.

The reason ascribed for Hull's being so tremendous to beggars, is the rigid discipline they meet with in that town, where all foreign poor are whipped out, and the poor of the town set to work.

In a field near Wakefield, was found, in the last century, a large antique gold ring, engraved upon the outside with the figures of three saints, and on the inside, and in ancient characters, were the words *Pour bon amour*. It is supposed to have belonged to Richard Duke of York, and father of king Edward the Fourth, who was slain here fighting against the house of Lancaster. Ancient ring,

In Knaresborough forest, about the beginning of this century, was found a large medal, inscribed as follows, JO. KENDAL RHODI TVRCVPELLERI-
VS *rev.* TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TVRCHORVM. MCCCCLXXX. + Medal.

Near this place is a cell, called St. Robert's chapel, hewn out of a rock. Part of the rock is formed into an altar, in which are cut the figures of three heads, designed, as is supposed, for an emblem of the Holy Trinity. This cell was the hermitage of Robert, the founder of a religious sect called the Robertines; and here he died in the year 1216. An ancient hermitage.

At Rippon, in 1695, was found a considerable number of brass Saxon coins; and near the church here is a large mount called Hilshaw, supposed to have been cast up by the Danes. In the times of popery the church of Rippon was famous for a piece of priest-craft practised in it, by which the canons got much money. In the church was a strait passage into a close vaulted room; which passage was so contrived, that none could pass through it but such as were favoured. The passage was called St. Wilfrid's needle, and was used to prove the chastity of any woman suspected of incontinence. If she bribed the priest, she passed through it, and was reputed chaste; but if the priest was not satisfied, she stuck in the passage. Antiquities of Rippon.

St. John's church at Beverley had antiently the privilege of a sanctuary for persons suspected of capital crimes. At the upper end of the choir is still to be seen the chair of refuge called Freedstool. It has a well of water behind it, and consists of one entire stone. It is said to have been brought from Dunbar in Scotland, and has the following inscription; HÆC SEDES LAPIDEA FREEDSTOOL Dicitur, *i. e.* PACIS CATHEDRA AD QVAM REVS FVGIENDO PERVENIENS OMNIMODAM HABET SECVRITATEM. Antiquities of St. John's church at Beverley.

Upon opening a grave in this church, in the year 1664, a vault of free stone was discovered, fifteen feet long, and two feet broad. In the vault was a sheet of lead four feet long, containing some ashes, bones, beads, brass pins, iron nails, and other relics; and upon the sheet was a leaden plate, with an inscription, intimating that this church was burnt in September 1188; and that upon an inquisition made here on the 6th of the Ides of March in 1197, the bones of St. John de Beverley were found in the east part of the church, and deposited in this vault. This St. John de Beverley founded a monastery here, and died in the year 721. The inscription is as follows. + ANNO AB INCARNATIONE DOMINI MCLXXXVIII. COMBVSTA FVIT HÆC ECCLESIA IN MENSE SEPTEMBRI IN SEQVENTI NOCTE POST FESTVM SANCTI MATHÆI APOSTOLI,

Y O R K S H I R E.

APOSTOLI, ET IN ANNO MCXCVII. VI. IDVS MARTII FACTA FUIT INQUISITIO RELIQUARVM BEATI JOHANNIS IN HOC LOCO, ET INVENTA SVNT HÆC OSSA IN ORIENTALI PARTE SEPVLCHRI ET HIC RECONDITA, ET PVLVIS CEMENTO MIXTVS IBIDEM INVENTVS ET RECONDITVS.

In the end of the church next the choir, hangs an ancient table, with the picture of St. John, to whom the church was dedicated; and another picture of King Athelstan the founder of it; and between the two pictures is the following distich.

*Als free make I thee,
As heart can wish, or egh can see.*

In the church of Headon are the pictures of a king and a bishop, with an inscription little differing from the preceding one.

*Als free make I thee
As heart may think, or eigh see.*

At Kirklees, about three miles from Hutherfield, is a funeral monument of the famous outlaw Robin Hood, who lived in the reign of king Richard the First, with the following inscription.

*Here undernead dis laid stean
Lais Robert earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arier az bie ja geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud.
Sick utlawz bi an is men
Vil England niver si agen.
Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.*

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

- Some writers have related, that Lucius, a British king, founded the see of an archbishop in the city of York; and that here was a succession of three or four archbishops in the time of the Britons: but this account is generally thought to be fabulous. And it is more probable, that the metropolitical church of this city owes its origin to Edwyn king of the Northumbers, who, upon his conversion to Christianity in 627, constituted Paulinus an archbishop, and built here a little wooden church, which some time afterwards he began to rebuild of stone. The first stone building was finished by king Oswald and archbishop Wilfrid; but that building being burnt down in 741, was afterwards rebuilt; it was again burnt down in 1069, and rebuilt by Thomas, the first archbishop, who constituted the several dignities and prebends, and made it a regular chapter. In 1187, this cathedral was a third time destroyed by fire; after which the present stately fabric was erected. To this cathedral belong an archbishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, four arch-deacons, twenty-eight prebendaries, a sub-chanter, five priest-vicars, seven lay clerks, six choristers, four vergers, with other officers and servants.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Allan earl of Richmond gave a church near this city, dedicated to St. Olave, with four acres of land to build offices on, to a religious society that had been driven hither from Whitby. But that church being too small, king William Rufus, about the year 1088, laid the foundation of a church dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed the monastery with possessions, which being encreased by other benefactions, were valued, upon the dissolution, at 2085 l. 1 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

In the west part of this city was a church dedicated to the Trinity, in which anciently were canons, endowed with lands; but these being dispersed, Ralph Painell, in 1089, gave it to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin Marmonstier, at Tours in France, upon which it became a cell to that abbey; but it was afterwards made denison, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 169 l. 9 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

The Culdees, or secular canons, belonging to the cathedral church of this city, in the time of William the Conqueror, founded, near the westward of the church, an hospital for the reception and entertainment of poor people. But king William Rufus erected a larger and more convenient building for this charity, in the place now called the Mint-yard; and so increased its revenues, that he is generally reckoned the founder. This hospital was called St. Peter's, till the time of king Stephen, who erected a large church within the precincts of it, which he dedicated to St. Leonard; after which the hospital went generally by the name of that Saint. At the time of the dissolution here were maintained a master, thirteen brethren, four secular priests, eight sisters, thirty choristers, two schoolmasters, 206 beadmen, and six servitors; with lands and rents amounting to 500 l. 11 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

About two furlongs without the city walls, on the west side, archbishop Thurstan, in 1130, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Clement, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 57 l. 7 s. 9 d. a year.

In or near the city, there was an hospital for leprous persons, as ancient as the time of Maud the empress. It consisted of a warden, and several brothers and sisters, and had yearly revenues, valued upon the suppression at 29 l. 18 s. 8 d.

In the year 1200, Hugh Mordac founded in this city a priory for twelve canons of the order of St. Sempringham dedicated to that saint, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 57 l. 5 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

About the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, a convent of Black friars settled in this city, through the bounty of Bryan Stapleton Esq;

Near the castle of York was a house of Franciscan or Grey friars, founded in the time of king Henry the Third, by the king and the city of York.

Here was a convent of White friars, founded in 1255, by lord Vesey, and lord Percy.

In 1274, there was in this city an hospital dedicated to St. Giles.

Within the close of the cathedral here was a college of thirty-six vicars-choral, called the Bedern, under the direction of a warden or keeper. This place was given them by William de Lanum, sometimes canon of this church; and they were fixed here by archbishop Walter Gray, about the year 1252. They had a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity; but their house was called St. Peter's college, and was endowed, upon the dissolution, with 236 l. 19 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

Here was an house of Grey friars, of the order of St. Augustine, as early as the year 1278, said to have been founded by the lord Scroop.

About the year 1314, Robert Pickering, dean of York, founded here a large chantry of six priests, which he afterwards turned into an hospital for a master and brethren. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 37 l. *per annum*.

In 1391 here was an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr; and mention is made of another hospital here in 1399.

In the north-east part of the city was an hospital called St. Anthony's hospital, founded about the year 1440, by Sir John Langton.

In 1451, here was a society of chaplains, or regular curates, called the house of the priests of Peseholme.

In 1460, archbishop George Nevill, and his brother Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, founded a college for twenty-three chantry priests belonging to the cathedral, to have their lodgings and commons together. It was dedicated to St. William, formerly archbishop of York, and had yearly revenues, valued upon the suppression at 22 l. 12 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital founded before the year 1481, by John Gisburgh precentor of York, for two chaplains. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued, upon the suppression, at 9 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

In this city was an hospital before the year 1481, called the House of God: and here was another hospital near Laithorpgate, founded by — Bigot.

At Lastingham, on the north side of Kirkby Morefide, Odilbald, or Edilbald, king of part of the Northumbers, in the year 648, founded a monastery, which is said to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was destroyed in the Danish wars, but repaired in time of William the Conqueror. The abbat and religious of this place were soon afterwards removed to St. Mary's monastery at York.

At Tadcaster there was a monastery about the year 655.

At Whitby, St. Hilda, in 657, founded a monastery dedicated to St. Peter. It was destroyed in the Danish wars, but re-edified soon after the Conquest, and replenished by William de Percy with Benedictine monks. In the time of Henry the

the First it became an abbey, was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Hilda, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 437 l. 2 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital before the year 1160, and another hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, as old as the time of Edward the Second.

At Gilling, near Richmond, queen Eanfleda, before the year 659, built a monastery, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes.

At Rippon, Alchfrid king of the Northumbers built a monastery before the year 661, which was burnt down about the year 950. It was afterwards rebuilt, and its church made collegiate, as it continues to this day.

Here was an hospital for lepers, founded by archbishop Thurstan, who died in 1139. It was dedicated to St. Mary, had a master, two or three chaplains, and some brethren; and was valued, upon the dissolution, at 27 l. 5 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

Here was an hospital, founded by another of the archbishops of York, and dedicated to St. John Baptist, before the fourth year of the reign of king John. It had revenues, valued upon the suppression at 10 l. 14 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Hacknesh near Whitby, St. Hilda, in 680, built a monastery, which is supposed to have been demolished long before the Conquest. And here is a church dedicated to St. Peter, in which some monks were placed, about the time of king William Rufus, when it became a cell to the abbey at Whitby.

At Croke not far from Richmond, St. Cuthbert, in 685, founded a monastery, which was in being two hundred years afterwards.

At Watton, north of Beverley, there was a nunnery, about the year 686. Afterwards, about the year 1150, Eustace the son of John founded here a house of nuns of the order of St. Sempringham, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and rated upon the suppression at 360 l. 16 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Beverley, John archbishop of York, afterwards called St. John of Beverley, is said to have founded a convent of monks in the choir of St. John's church here, which he dedicated to St. John Baptist; a college of seven secular canons, with seven clerks, in the nave of the church, which he dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and in a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, adjoining to this church, he founded a society of religious virgins, or nuns; but about one hundred and sixty years afterwards, the religious here were murdered, and the church and buildings plundered and burnt to the ground by the Danes. The church, however, was afterwards repaired, and endowed with revenues by king Athelstan, for seven canons, and was a flourishing collegiate society at the dissolution.

Here was an hospital, founded, as is thought, before the Conquest, by one Wulfe, and dedicated to St. Giles. The income of this hospital was valued, upon the dissolution, at 8 l. *per annum*.

Here



Here was a preceptory of the order of the knights hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Sibylla de Valoniis, in 1201, and endowed, at the suppression, with 164 l. 10 s. *per annum*.

In this place was also an hospital of Black friars, before the year 1286. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and valued, upon the suppression, at only 5 l. 14 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

Here was a house of Franciscan friars, before the year 1300. And in this town was also a house of Black friars, as early as the year 1311.

This town had two or three more hospitals, concerning which there are few particulars upon record.

In a wood called the wood of Elmet, not far from Leeds, there was a monastery about the year 730.

At Flixton, south of Scarborough, there was an hospital erected in the time of king Athelstan, by one Acehorne a knight, for an alderman and fourteen brothers and sisters. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew.

At a place formerly called Galmanho, near the city of York, Siward earl of Northumberland is said to have built a monastery before the year 1055.

At Pontefract were a college and hospital before the Conquest. In the castle which he built here, Ilbert de Lacy, in the time of William Rufus, founded a chapel dedicated to St. Clement. It was afterwards made collegiate, consisted of a dean and three prebendaries, and was looked upon as a royal free chapel at the time of the dissolution.

Here was a Cluniac priory, founded in the time of William Rufus, by Robert de Lacy. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and rated, upon the general dissolution, at 337 l. 14 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

The same Robert de Lacy, in the time of king Henry the First, founded here an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, in which, at the time of the suppression, were maintained a chaplain and thirteen poor persons, endowed with 97 l. 13 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

Edmund Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who died in 1257, founded a priory of Carmelite or White friars in this town.

Here was a house of Black friars before the year 1266, said to have been founded by one Simon Piper.

In 1286, here was a lazar-house, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

In the eighth year of Edward the Third, one William le Tabourere obtained the king's licence to found an hospital here for a chaplain and eight poor people. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

In

In this town was a house of Grey friars.

About the year 1385, Sir Robert Knolles, and Constance his wife, founded here a college or chantry for a master and six chaplains or fellows, and an almshouse adjoining to it, for a master, two chaplains, and thirteen poor men and women. This foundation was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed at the suppression, with yearly revenues valued at 200 l. 5 s.

At Selby, king William the Conqueror, in 1069, founded a noble abbey for Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary and St. German, and rated, upon the suppression, at 729 l. 12 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

About the year 1100, Wymar, steward to the earl of Richmond, gave a chapel in the town of Richmond, dedicated to St. Martin, with some lands in the neighbourhood, to the abbey of St. Mary at York; upon which nine or ten Benedictine monks were fixed in this chapel, where they continued, subordinate to the monastery of St. Mary, till the general dissolution, when they were found to be possessed of revenues valued at 47 l. 16 s. 0 d. *per annum*.

In the year 1151, Roald, constable of Richmond, founded here a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to St. Agatha, in which, at the time of the general suppression, were about seventeen canons, endowed with yearly revenues rated at 111 l. 17 s. 11 d.

In the time of king Henry the Second here was a nunnery, of which no particulars are known. Here was also, at the same time, an hospital, founded by king Henry the Second, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, which continued to the general suppression, when it had revenues rated at 13 l. 12 s. *per annum*.

In this town was a house of Grey friars, founded in 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Randal, lord of Middleham. And some are of opinion, that here was a house of White friars; but this opinion is not well supported.

Near this town was a cell of alien monks, subordinate to the abbey of Begare in Brittany, and founded in the time of king Henry the Third.

At St. John's Mount, north-east of Thriske, William Percy the First, called Algernoon, in the time of king Henry the First, founded a preceptory of the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the suppression, with 137 l. 2 s. 1 d. *per annum*.

At Nostell, south-east of Wakefield, were a church, and house of poor hermits, dedicated to St. James. And here Robert de Lacy, in the time of William Rufus, founded a monastery, dedicated to St. Oswald, in which were placed regular canons of the order of St. Austin, who had revenues, valued upon the suppression at 492 l. 18 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Snath, Girard archbishop of York, about the year 1106, founded a small Benedictine priory, subordinate to the convent at Selby.

At Tockwith, near Pocklington, Jeffrey Fitz-Pain, before the year 1114, founded a priory subordinate to the monastery of Nostell, which was valued, upon the dissolution, at 8 l. *per annum*.

At Burstalgarth, south-east of Patrington, Stephen earl of Albemarle, in 1115, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to the monastery de Alceio, near Albemarle in Normandy.

At Emmefey, near Skipton, William Meschines, and Cecilia de Romeli, his wife, before the year 1120, founded a monastery for canons regular of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. But in about thirty years after this foundation, the religious were translated by their daughter Alice de Romeli, to

Bolton, south-west of Gisborn, where they continued to the general dissolution, when their yearly revenues were rated at 212 l. 3 s. 4 d.

At Kirkham, upon the river Derwent, south-west of Malton, Walter Espec, and Adeline his wife, in the year 1121, founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Trinity, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 269 l. 5 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

At Bridlington, William de Gant, in the reign of king Henry the First, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the dissolution, with yearly revenues amounting to 547 l. 6 s. 11 d.

At Hedley, north of Aberforth, Ypolitus de Bram, in the reign of king Henry the First, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the monastery of the Trinity at York.

At Widkirk, on the east side of Leeds, is a church dedicated to St. Mary, in which William earl of Warren, Ralph L'isle, and William his son, in the time of king Henry the First, placed some Black canons, who were subordinate to the priory of Nostell, and at the suppression had yearly revenues worth 47 l. 0 s. 4 d.

At Gisborn, Robert de Brus, in 1129, founded a priory of canons, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with yearly revenues valued, upon the dissolution, at 628 l. 3 s. 4 d.

At River, near Helmesley, Walter Espec, in 1131, founded an abbey of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, on the suppression, with 278 l. 10 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Fountain, near Burrowbridge, Thurstan archbishop of York, in 1132, founded an abbey of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed on the dissolution with 998 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At the gate of the monastery was an hospital for the relief of the poor in the neighbourhood, and for travellers, as early as the reign of king Richard the First.

At Warter, north-east of Pocklington, Jeffrey Fitz-Pain, alias Trusbet, in 1132, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. James, in which, about the time of the dissolution, were a prior, and about ten canons, whose annual income amounted to 143 l. 7 s. 8 d.

At Handale, near Gisborough, William Percy the Third, in 1133, founded a small priory for Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which, at the time of the dissolution, were eight religious, with revenues valued only at 20 l. 7 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Drax, north-east of Snath, William Paynell, in the time of Henry the First, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and valued, upon the dissolution, at 104 l. 14 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

At Scrathe, not far from Stokesley, Stephen Meinil senior, in the time of Henry the First, founded a religious house, which was afterwards annexed to the monastery of Gisborn, to which it was a cell of canons, of the order of St. Augustine.

At a place somewhere in this county, called Hode, there was an hermitage for a monk of Whitby; but in 1138, Roger Mowbray converted it to a convent of Cistercian monks, where they continued four or five years, and then were translated to Biland near Helmesley; after which, Samson de Albiny founded here a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to a monastery at Newburgh, not far from the city of York.

At another place somewhere in the north riding of this county, formerly, if not now, called Middlesburgh, Robert de Brus, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First, founded a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Whitby, which was valued, upon the suppression, at 21 l. 3 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

To Biland, Roger de Mowbray, in 1143, removed the convent of Cistercian monks from Hode; and this place proving inconvenient, they were afterwards translated to another part called Stocking; and in 1177, to a third equally unknown, called Whitaker; and here they continued in a house dedicated to the Virgin Mary, till the general dissolution, when their yearly revenues amounted to 238 l. 9 s. 4 d.

At Newburgh, Roger de Mowbray, in the year 1145, founded a priory of Black canons, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and rated upon the suppression at 367 l. 8 s. 3 l. *per annum*.

At a place formerly called Fors, not far from Richmond, Akarius the son of Bardolph, in 1145, founded a priory, subordinate to the monastery of Biland.

At Salley, not far from Skipton, William de Percy the Third, in 1147, built a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, about the time of the general suppression, was endowed with estates valued at 147 l. 3 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Roch, on the east side of Rotheram, Richard de Builli, and Richard Fitz-Turgis, or de Wikereslai, in 1147, founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with yearly revenues valued, upon the suppression, at 224 l. 2 s. 5 d.

At Barnoldswick, not far from Settle, Henry de Lacy, in 1147, placed a convent of Cistercian monks from Fountain; but this place proving inconvenient for them, in five or six years afterwards, they were removed to

Kirkstall, north of Leeds, where, in 1152, they built a fine abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with annual revenues worth 329 l. 2 s. 11 d.

At Meaux, near Beverley, William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, in 1150, founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were fifty monks at the time of the general suppression, endowed with annual revenues rated at 299 l. 6 s. 4 d.

At Old Malton, on the north side of New Malton, Eustace Fitz-John, about the year 1150, built and endowed a priory of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the suppression, with 197 l. 19 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At a place formerly called Nunmonkton, somewhere in the west riding of this county, William de Arches, and Ivetta his wife, in the time of king Stephen, founded a small priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with yearly revenues, valued upon the dissolution at 75 l. 12 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Arden, near Thirsk, Peter de Hoton, about the year 1150, founded a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Andrew, which, about the time of the dissolution, had nine religious, endowed with no more than 12 l. 0 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Nunckling, near Hornsey, Agnes de Arches, in the time of king Stephen, founded a priory for Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and St. Helen, and valued upon the dissolution at 35 l. 15 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

At Temple Hurst, north-west of Snath, Ralph de Hastings, in 1152, founded a preceptory of Knights Templars.

At Broughton, near Malton, was an hospital founded in the reign of king Stephen, by Eustace Fitz-John.

At Wilberfoss, west of Pocklington, was a Benedictine nunnery, said to have been founded by Alan de Catton, before the year 1153. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and about the time of the dissolution had a prioress and twelve nuns, whose yearly revenues were valued at 21 l. 16 s. 10 d.

At Nun-Appleton, east of Tadcaster, Adeliz, or Alice de St. Quintino, about the end of the reign of king Stephen, founded a Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the

the Virgin Mary and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. Here were a prioress, and thirteen or fourteen nuns, who, at the time of the dissolution, were possessed of revenues worth 73 l. 9 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Wickham, east of Pickering, Pain Fitz-Osbert, or de Wickham, about the year 1153, built and endowed a priory of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the time of the dissolution, here were nine religious, endowed with yearly revenues valued at 25 l. 17 s. 6 d.

At Swine, north of Headon, Robert de Verli, before the end of the reign of king Stephen, founded a religious house, consisting of a prioress and fourteen or fifteen nuns, of the Cistercian order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the dissolution with 82 l. 3 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

At Arthington, Peter de Ardington, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, founded a small priory of Cluniac or Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, at the time of the dissolution, with yearly revenues valued only at 11 l. 8 s. 4 d.

The abbat and Cistercian monks at Fors labouring under several inconveniences, on account of their situation, were removed, in 1156, to Jervaux, north-west of Masham, where, upon a pleasant valley assigned them by Conan duke of Brittany, and earl of Richmond, they built a church and offices, and flourished till the general suppression, when their yearly revenues were rated at 234 l. 18 s. 5 d.

At Synenthwate, east of Wetherby, Bertram Haget, in 1160, founded a nunnery of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed on the suppression with 60 l. 9 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At Marrick, south-west of Richmond, Roger de Afc, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with revenues, rated upon the dissolution at 48 l. 18 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Hutton, south-west of Gisborough, Ralph de Nevill, about the year 1162, founded a small Cistercian nunnery. About the latter part of the reign of Henry the Second, the nuns were removed to Thorp, not far from Hutton, and afterwards were settled at Bafedale, near Stokesley, where they had a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were a prioress and nine or ten religious upon the dissolution, when their yearly revenues were rated at no more than 20 l. 1 s. 4 d.

At Little Maries, near Yedingham, south-east of Pickering, Roger de Clere, before the year 1163, founded a small monastery for eight or nine nuns of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed on the general dissolution with 21 l. 16 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

At Norton, near Malton, Roger de Flamville, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, founded an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas.

At Marton, near Richmond, Bertram de Bulmer, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, founded a monastery for men and women, dedicated to St. Mary; but the nuns were not long afterwards removed to Melfonby, north-east of Richmond. The religious men, who were canons of the order of St. Austin, continued here till the general suppression, when their yearly revenues were rated at 154l. 5s. 4d.

At Melfonby, king Henry the Second, before the year 1167, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. About the time of the dissolution it had a prioress and about nine religious, with yearly revenues valued at no more than 26l. 2s. 10d.

At Killingwold-grove, near Beverley, was an hospital chiefly for women, before the year 1169. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued upon the dissolution at 13l. 11s. 2d. *per annum*.

At Monk-Bretton, Adam Fitz-Swain, about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, founded a monastery of the Cluniac order, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and subordinate to the priory of St. John at Pontefract, with revenues which, upon the dissolution, were rated at 239l. 3s. 6d. *per annum*.

At Allerton-Mauleverer, near Knaresborough, Richard Mauleverer founded an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Marmonstier at Tours in France, the revenues of which, upon the dissolution of alien priories, were given by king Henry the Sixth to King's College in Cambridge.

At Hampall, north-west of Doncaster, William de Clarefaj, and Avicia de Tany, his wife, about the year 1170, built a priory of fourteen or fifteen Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the dissolution with a yearly income of 63l. 5s. 8d.

At Rere-crofs, north of Askrig, upon Stanemoor, and the borders of Westmoreland, was an ancient hospital, given to the nunnery of Merrick, before the year 1171, by Ralph, the son of Ralph de Multon, or by Conan earl of Richmond.

At a place somewhere in the west riding of this county, formerly called Effeholt, was a priory in the reign of Henry the Second, containing about six Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the dissolution with only 13l. 5s. 4d. *per annum*.

At Keldam, near Kirkby Moreside, Robert Stuteville, in the time of Henry the First, founded a Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed upon the dissolution with yearly revenues valued at 29l. 6s. 1d.

At Kirklees, near Huthersfield, Reynerus Flandrensis, in the time of Henry the Second, founded a Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. James, and valued upon the suppression at 19l. 8s. 1d. *per annum*.

At

At Newton, south-east of Patrington, William Gros, earl of Albemarle, who died in 1199, founded an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and endowed, upon the suppression, with 40 l. *per annum*.

At Ellerton, south-east of Richmond, Warnerius, dapifer to the earl of Richmond, in the time of king Henry the Second, founded a small priory of Cistercian nuns, valued upon the dissolution at 15 l. 14 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Temple-Newfom, south-east of Leeds, William de Villiers, in the reign of king Henry the Second, founded a preceptory of Knights Templars.

At Yarum was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, before the year 1185.

Here was a house of Black friars, said to have been founded by Peter de Brus, who died in 1271.

At Scarborough, Hugh de Bulemere, in the time of Henry the Second, founded an hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. And here was another hospital, founded much about the same time by the burgeses of this town, and dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Here was a cell of monks, belonging to the abbat and convent of Cistercium in France, before the fourth year of king John.

Here was a house of Grey friars, founded about the year 1240; and a house of Black friars before the year 1285.

In this town was an house of Carmelite friars, said to have been founded by king Edward the Second in 1319.

At Tickhall was a castle, in which was a royal free chapel, or collegiate church, founded by queen Eleanor, wife to king Henry the Second, and given by king John to the canons of the cathedral church of Roan in Normandy. It was afterwards granted to the prior and convent of Lenton in Nottinghamshire; and lastly, to the abbat and convent of St. Peter at Westminster.

Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, before the year 1225.

On the west side of this town was an house of Austin friars, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the First.

In a marsh near this town was an hospital or free chapel, in the year 1326.

At Swainby, near Thrusk, Helewisia, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England in the time of Henry the Second, founded a monastery for canons of the Premonstratensian order; who, in the fourteenth year of king John, were removed to

Coverham,

Coverham, near Midlam, by Ralph lord of Midlam, the son of the foundress. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed on the suppression with yearly revenues amounting to 160 l. 18 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

Near North Allerton, on the east side, was an hospital, founded, as is said, by Hugh Pufar bishop of Durham, in the latter part of the reign of king Henry the second, or the beginning of the reign of Richard the First. About the time of the dissolution here were a master, three chaplains, four brethren, two sisters, and nine poor persons, whose revenues were then valued at 58 l. 10 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

Here was a house of Austin friars, founded by William de Alverton, about the year 1339. And on the east side of the town was a house of White friars, founded by Thomas Hatfield bishop of Durham, about the year 1354, and dedicated to St. Mary.

At Eggleton, north-west of Richmond, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, supposed to have been founded about the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First, by Ralph de Multon. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John Baptist, and had yearly revenues valued upon the suppression at 65 l. 5 s. 6 d.

At a place somewhere in this county, called Thickhed, Roger Fitz-Roger, in the time of Richard the First, founded a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the dissolution, with 20 l. 18 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Rosedale, not far from Midlam, Robert, son of Nicholas de Stutevil, in the time of king Richard the First, founded a nunnery of Benedictines or Cistercians, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Laurence, and endowed at the suppression with 37 l. 12 s. 5 d. *per annum*.

At Ribstane, near Knaresborough, Robert lord Ross, about the beginning of the reign of king John, founded a commandry of Knights Templars, which, upon the suppression of that order, became part of the possessions of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was endowed upon the general dissolution with a yearly revenue valued at 207 l. 9 s. 7 d.

At Bagby, on the south-east side of Thrusk, was an hospital for sick and poor persons, before the year 1200.

At Growmond, south-west of Whitby, Joanna, wife of Robert de Turnham, founded an alien priory, subject to the abbat and convent of Grandimont in Normandy. It subsisted till the general dissolution, when there was not above four monks in it, whose revenues were rated only at 12 l. 2 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Ferriby, near Hull, lord Eustace Vesey founded a priory of Knights Templars, which, upon the suppression of that order, seems to have become a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, and to have continued till the general suppression, when its revenues were valued at 60 l. 1 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

At

At Helagh Park, north of Tadcaster, was an hermitage, which was converted to a monastery of regular canons, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, by Bertram Haget, before the year 1203. About the time of the dissolution here were fourteen canons, who had revenues to the value of 72 l. 10 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At Ovinton, north of Richmond, Allan de Wilton, before the fifth year of the reign of king John, founded a small priory of Gilbertine canons, which was valued upon the dissolution at 11 l. 2 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Knareborough, Robert Flower, in the reign of king Henry the Third, founded a priory of the sect of friars of the Holy Trinity, endowed at the dissolution with 35 l. 10 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Headon, Alan the son of Oubern, about the beginning of the reign of king John, founded an hospital, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, for a master and several brethren or sisters, lepers; which was valued upon the dissolution at 13 l. 15 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Withernsey, north-east of Patrington, was a priory subordinate to the abbey of Albemarle in France, as early as the reign of king John.

At Ellreton, north of Howden, William Fitz-Peter, before the year 1212, founded a priory of canons of the Sempringham order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Laurence, and endowed upon the dissolution with 62 l. 8 s. 10 d. *per annum*.

At Ecklesfield, near Sheffield, was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Wandragsillus, in the diocese of Roan in Normandy.

At Newland, near Wakefield, king John founded a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, which was valued upon the dissolution at 223 l. 19 s. 7 d. *per annum*.

At Burnholm, east of Pocklington, was a Benedictine nunnery, in which, not long before the dissolution, were eight religious, whose yearly income was valued but at 8 l. 1 s. 11 d.

At Doncaster, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, was an hospital for sick and leprous persons, dedicated to St. James, which, before the general suppression, degenerated to a free chapel, with a chantry in it.

Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the time of Henry the Third.

In this town was a house of Grey friars before the year 1315; and a house of Black friars; but when, or by whom founded, does not appear.

Near Catterick was an hospital dedicated to St. Giles, in the reign of king Henry the Third.

Y O R K S H I R E.

The church at Howden, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was made collegiate in 1226, by Robert bishop of Durham. It had five prebends and six vicars, besides chantry priests.

At Kingston upon Hull, there was a priory of White friars, in the reign of king Edward the First.

Here was a house of Augustine friars, founded by Jeffery de Hotham, about the year 1317.

Here also was a house of Black friars; and in the eighteenth year of king Edward the Third, John Kingston founded an hospital in this town for thirteen poor men and women.

Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and lord chancellor of England in the reign of Edward the Third, founded here a Carthusian priory for thirteen monks, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and endowed on the suppression with 174 l. 18 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

In 1384, the same Michael de la Pole founded an hospital here for thirteen poor men, and as many poor women. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and had revenues valued on the suppression at 32 l. 19 s. 9 d. *per annum*.

At the west end of the church-yard of this town, was a handsome row of buildings for lodging the priests of Hull; and near it was an hospital, both founded by John Grigge mayor of Hull.

At Lafenby, near North-Allerton, John de Lythegraynes, and Alice his wife, in the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward the First, erected a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and therein established a chantry, college, or hospital, for a master and six chaplains, whose revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at 9 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Sutton, north-east of Kingston upon Hull, there appears to have been a house of White friars in the time of Edward the First.

Here was a chapel dedicated to St. James, in which John of Sutton settled and endowed a chantry of six priests.

Here also is a parish church, which is said to have been a college, valued upon the dissolution at 13 l. 18 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

In this town was an hospital, valued upon the suppression at 7 l. 18 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

At Ofmotherly, north-east of North-Allerton, there seems to have been a collegiate church in the time of Edward the First.

At Otley there was an hospital for lepers, in the time of Edward the Second.

At

At Sherborn, there was an hospital in the year 1311, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

At Cottingham, north-west of Hull, Thomas Lord Wake of Lyddel, in the fifteenth year of Edward the Second, founded a monastery of Augustine canons, who, in the same year, were removed to a neighbouring hamlet, called

Newton; this monastery was dedicated to the Nativity of our Saviour, the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the Exaltation of the Cross. At the time of the dissolution it had a prior and eleven or twelve Black canons, who were endowed with 100 l. 0 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Pickering was an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas.

At Lowthorp, near Kilham, was a collegiate body, or large chantry, consisting of a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks, founded in a church at this town, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Third.

At Bolton, near Skipton, was a house of Carmelite friars.

At Well, north-east of Maslham, Sir Ralph de Neville, lord of Midlam, in 1342, founded an hospital for a master, two priests, and twenty-four brothers and sisters, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and endowed on the dissolution with 42 l. 12 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Sprotborough, south-west of Doncaster, was an hospital dedicated to St. Edmund, before the year 1363, which had revenues rated upon the suppression at 9 l. 13 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Kirkby-Overblowes, near Burrowbridge, there was a collegiate church, with a provost and four chaplains.

At Mountgrace, north-east of North-Allerton, Thomas de Holland, duke of Surry, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, in the year 1396, founded a Carthusian priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, and endowed at the general dissolution with 382 l. 5 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

At Wenslay, near Midlam, there seems to have been a college in a church here, dedicated to the Trinity.

At, or near Mitton, not far from Hull, there was an hospital in 1407.

At Hemingburgh, west of Howden, is a church dedicated to St. Mary, which was made collegiate in 1426, by the prior and convent of Durham, for a provost or warden, three prebendaries, six vicars, and six clerks. Its revenues upon the suppression were valued at 84 l. 11 s. *per annum*.

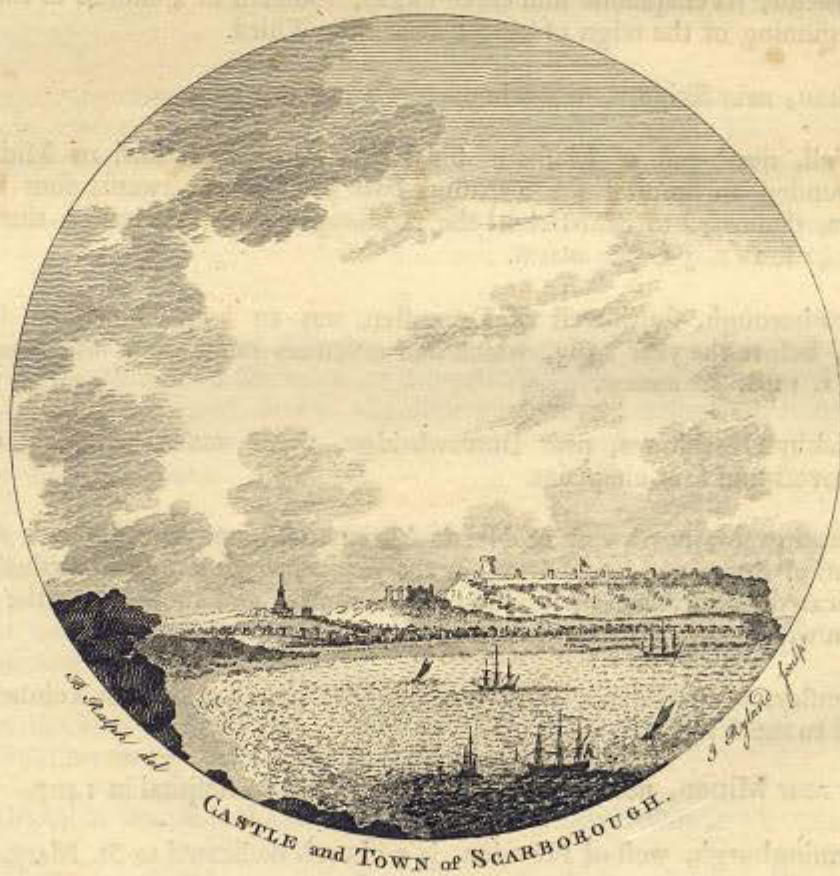
At Midlam, Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard the Third, in 1476, founded a deanry in the parish church, the revenues of which were valued upon the dissolution at 16 l. 16 s. *per annum*.

Y O R K S H I R E.

At Rotherham, Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, bishop of York, in 1481, founded a college, dedicated to our Saviour, consisting of a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three masters, one for grammar, one for music, and another for writing; and endowed with revenues, valued upon the suppression at 88 l. 12 s. *per annum*.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends thirty members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of York, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs, Aldborough, North-Allerton, Burrowbridge, Beverley, Headon, Knaresborough, Malton, Pontefract, Richmond, Rippon, Scarborough, Thriske, and Kingston upon Hull.



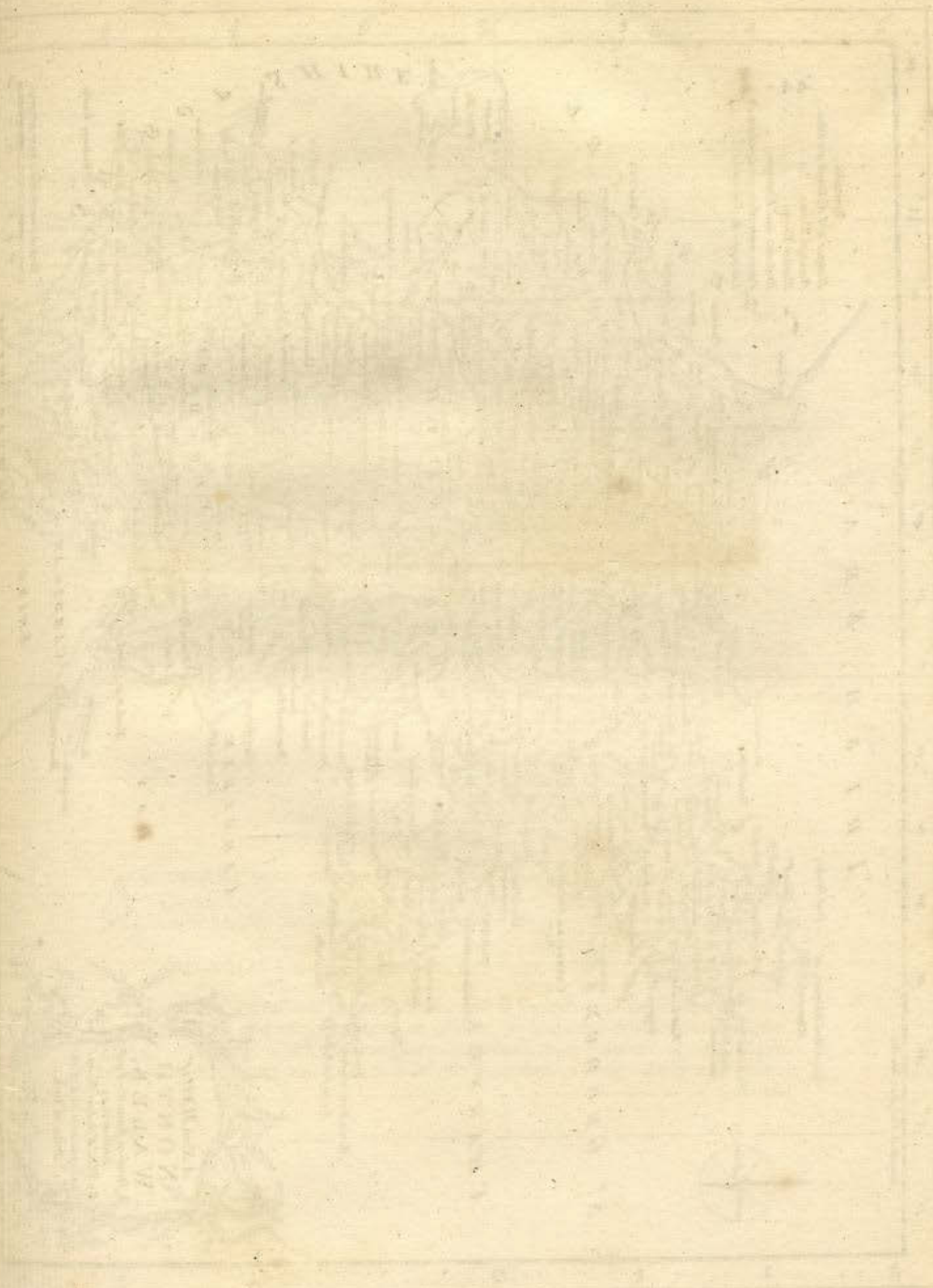
CASTLE and TOWN of SCARBOROUGH.

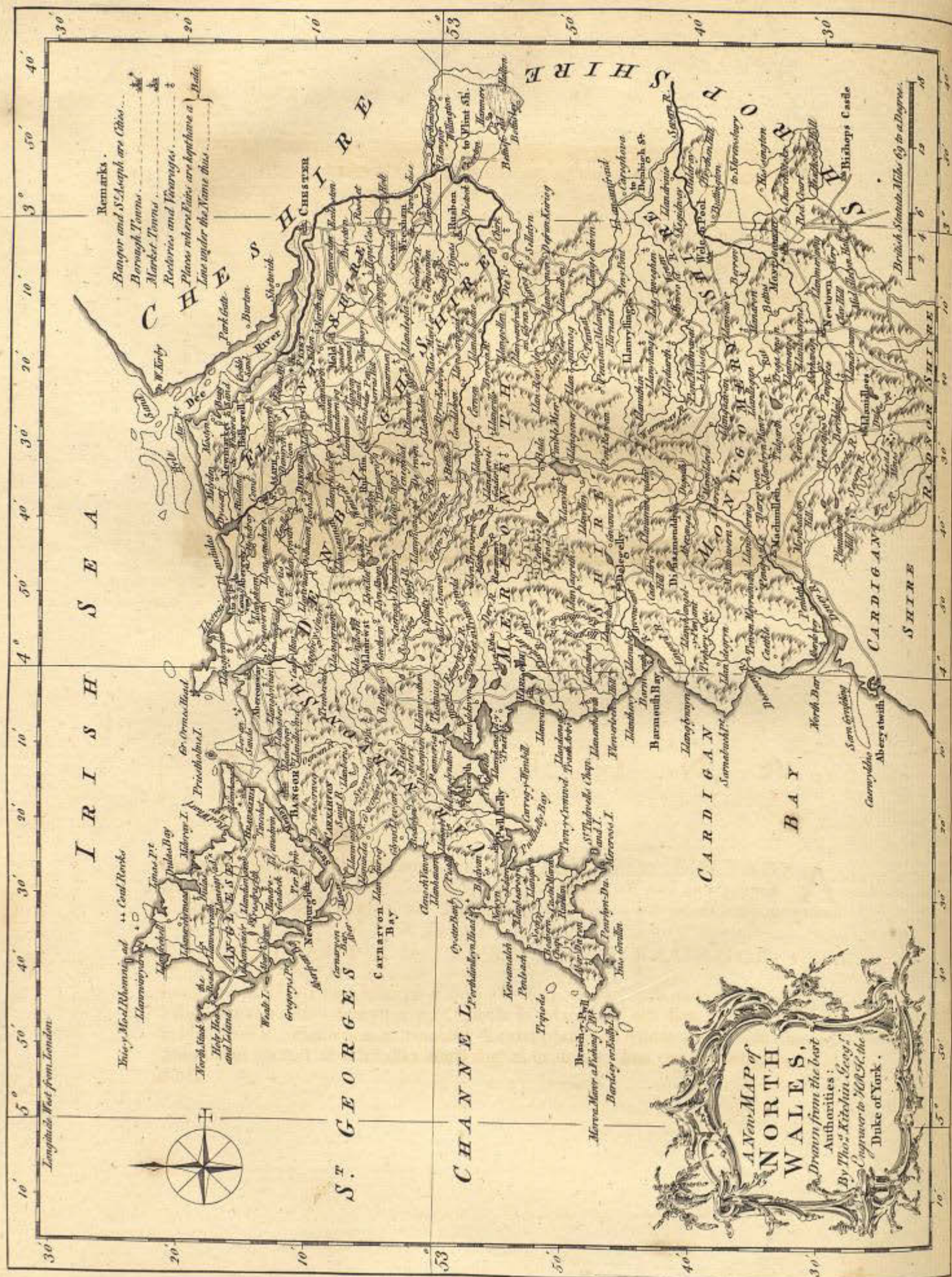
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WALES.

W A L E S.

W A L F S



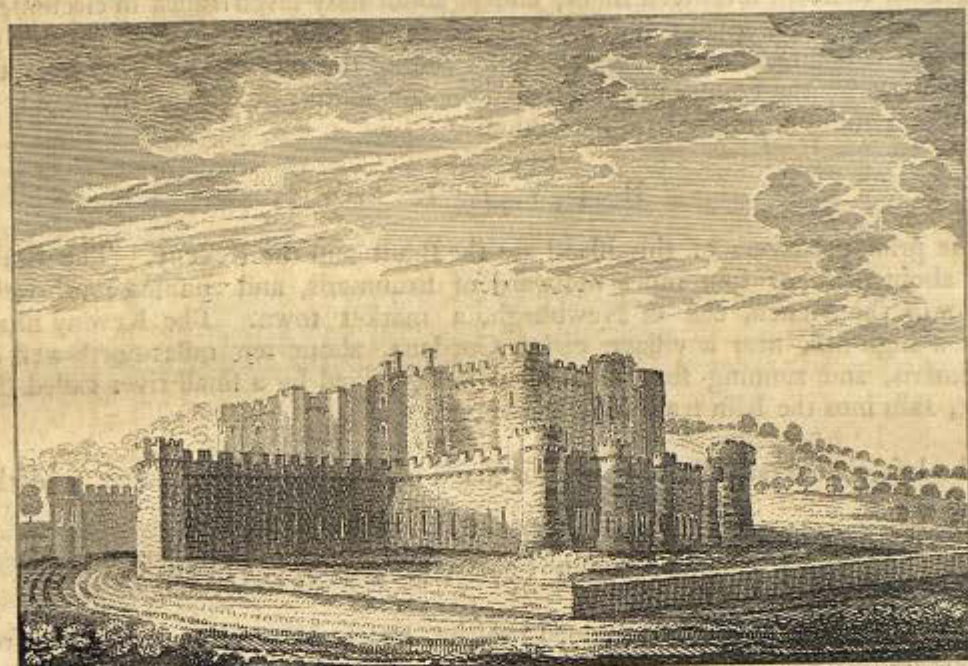


British Statute Miles 4 to a Degree.

SHIRE

Albany shire

DUKE OF YORK



B. Ralph del.

J. Ryland sculp.

BEAUMARIS CASTLE

p. 408

A N G L E S E A.

N A M E.

ANGLESEA, or ANGLESEY, takes its name from the old English words Engler-ea, and Anglerey, the *English Island*; and was so called upon its being reduced under the power of the English in the reign of Edward the First.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

This county is an island in the Irish sea, and is separated on the south-east from Caernarvonshire and the continent of Britain, by a narrow frith or straits called Menai, or Meneu, which in some places is fordable at low water. This island is of an irregular figure, and extends in length from east to west twenty-four miles,

9

from

A N G L E S E A.

from south to north seventeen miles, and is about sixty-seven miles in circumference. Holyhead, a small peninsula, situated on the south-west part of the isle of Anglesea, is reckoned about eighteen miles east of the city of Dublin in Ireland; and Beaumaris, the county town, situated on the south-east side of the island, is distant 24½ miles north-west from London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this island are the Brant and the Keveny. The Brant rises about three or four miles westward of Beaumaris, and running south-west, falls into the Meneu, east of Newburgh, a market town. The Keveny issues from a high hill, near a village called Coydana, about ten miles north-west of Beaumaris, and running south-west, and being joined by a small river called the Gynt, falls into the Irish sea west of Newburgh.

The less considerable streams of this island are the Alow, the Dudas, and the Geweger.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of this island is reckoned healthy, except in autumn, when it is frequently foggy, and apt to produce agues, and other disorders that arise from a cold vapid air. The soil, though it appears rough, being stony and mountainous, is so fruitful in corn and cattle, that the Welch in their language call it *Mam Gymry*, the *Mother* or *Nurse of Wales*. This island abounds with fish and fowl, and in several parts of it are found great plenty of excellent millstones and grindstones.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

It does not appear that this island has any manufacture.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

The county of Anglesea is divided into six hundreds, and contains only two market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor, and has seventy-four parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Beaumaris and Newburgh.

BEAUMARIS took its name, which is French, and signifies a *beautiful moor*, or *morafs*, from its situation in a moorish place by the sea-side. It was built by king Edward the First, and fortified with a castle, now in ruins. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty-one common council

men, called burgesſies, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace : the mayor, recorder and bailiffs are juſtices of the peace ; and here are held the great ſeſſions for the county, the county court, and the quarter ſeſſions.

This is a handſome well built town, conſiſting chiefly of two very good ſtreets. It is the uſual place for the reception of paſſengers from London to Ireland, who embark at Holyhead. Here is a handſome church, a county gaol, and a good harbour for ſhips.

NEWBURGH is ſituated at the diſtance of 227 miles from London, between two bays ; one formed by the river Keveny, and the other by the river Brant. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and two bailiffs ; but contains nothing worthy of note.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

In this iſland there occurs no natural curioſity, nor do the accounts of it relate any thing remarkable of the inhabitants.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

This iſland was known to the Romans by the name *Mona*, from the Britiſh name *Mon*, and *Tir Mon*, or *the Land of Mon* ; but whence the name *Mon* was derived does not appear. The ancient Britons called it alſo *Ynys Dwyllb*, or *the Shady Iſland*, from its having been anciently covered with woods and foreſts ; and by the Saxons it was called *Moneꝝ*, from the Britiſh name *Mon*. Ancient names.

The iſland of Angleſea, in common with the reſt of North Wales, or that tract of country now diſtinguiſhed by the names Montgomeryſhire, Merionethſhire, Caernarvonſhire, and Flintſhire, was, in the time of the Romans, inhabited by the *Ordovices*, *Ordevices*, or *Ordovice*, the etymology of which names does not appear : ſome have ſuppoſed them to have been derived from *Oar-devi*, which in the ancient Britiſh language ſignifies, *upon the rivers of Devi* ; for the country of the Ordovices lies between two rivers, one on the ſouth ſide, called Devy or Dyfi, and the other on the north, called Devy or Dee ; and there are not wanting many inſtances of ancient nations, who derived their names from ſimilar circumſtances. The territories of the Ordovices were alſo called by the Romans *Venedotia*, as ſome have ſuppoſed, from the *Veneti* in Armorica, who, according to Cæſar, frequently ſailed to Britain. The Ordovices, as inhabitants of a mountainous country, were a hardy, vigorous, warlike race, and were the laſt of the ancient Britiſh tribes that were conquered, firſt by the Romans, and afterwards by the Engliſh. They enjoyed their liberty a long time after the arrival of the Romans in Britain, as they did alſo after the arrival of the Saxons ; for they were not conquered by the Romans till the reign of the emperor Domitian, when Julius Agricola reduced almoſt the whole nation ; nor were they ſubjected to the Engliſh before the reign of Edward the Firſt. Ancient inhabitants.

The island of Anglesea was celebrated in the time of the ancient Britons, for having been more particularly the seat of the Druids. The first attempt made by the Romans to bring it under their subjection, was in the reign of the emperor Nero, when Suetonius Paulinus the Roman general invaded it; but being obliged to return to the eastern parts of Britain, before he could reduce it, to quell the Icenæ, who had taken up arms against the Romans, he left Julius Agricola to command in Anglesea, who subdued it after a bloody and obstinate engagement with the natives, who were animated by the presence of their Druids, and their wives and daughters, who incessantly called upon them to maintain their ancient liberties against the tyranny of their invaders.

Some have asserted, that after the Romans had withdrawn their legions out of Britain, this island was inhabited by the Irish, some places and monuments here being still called by Irish names; but there are no records of any authority that mention the reduction of this island by the Irish, or their settling in it.

Roman forts. Not far from the city of Bangor in Caernarvonshire, is Gaer, where it is thought the Romans passed the Meneu into the island of Anglesea, the horse at a ford, and the foot in flat-bottomed boats, as mentioned by Tacitus. Opposite to this supposed passage, on the north-side of Newburgh, is Gwydryn hill, remarkable for two lofty summits, on one of which are the ruins of an ancient fort, supposed to have been built by the Romans. On the other summit is a very deep pit in the rock, about twenty-seven feet in circumference, and filled with fine sand.

Near Gwydryn-hill is a village called Tre'r Druw, which signifies the *Druids town*, and which, in all probability, was the chief residence of the British Druids belonging to this island. South of Tre'r Druw, and on the east side of Newburgh, is a village called Tre'r Beirdd, which signifies the *Bards town*. And between Tre'r Druw and Tre'r Beirdd, is a square fortification, generally believed to be a Roman camp, and the first camp which the Romans formed after their arrival in Anglesea. What renders this conjecture the more probable, are the traces of a round British fortification over against it.

Sepulchral monuments. On the west side of the Roman camp are twelve stones, each of which are about twelve feet high and near eight in breadth. These stones are supposed to have been set up as sepulchral monuments of some of the most eminent Druids, or of some other ancient Britons, who died here fighting for their liberties against the Romans.

In this island there are several monuments, each of which is called Cromlech, and consists of three, four, or more rude stones, pitched upon one end, and serving for pillars or supporters to a vast stone of several tons weight, laid over them transversely, like those mentioned among the antiquities of Cornwall.

These are generally believed to be sepulchral monuments, though some have supposed them to be federal testimonies. And at Bod-Owyr, north of the British camp already mentioned, is a remarkable Cromlech, more elegant than any of the rest, and neatly wrought.

In several parts of this island have been found stones with various inscriptions, some of which are in such rude and barbarous characters, as to be totally illegible.

At Llangudwalader, north-west of Newburgh, is a church, over the door of which there is a stone, engraved with the following monumental inscription, in a very uncouth character, in memory of Kadran, who was prince of North Wales about the middle of the sixth century, CATAMANUS REX SAPIENTISSIMUS OPINATISSIMUS OMNIUM REGUM.

At Tre'Varthin, not far from Newburgh, in 1680, was found a large gold medal of Julius Constantius. A Roman medal.

Aber-Fraw, a village north-west of Newburgh, is remarkable for having been the royal seat of the kings of North-Wales, who are sometimes stiled kings of Aber-Fraw. A royal seat.

In some parts of this island are vast rude stones, ranged together in a circular order, inclosing an area of about five yards diameter, and called Irish cottages or huts. Irish huts.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Holyhead, St. Kebius, who lived about the year 380, founded a small monastery.

Here was a castle, with a royal free chapel, in which was a college of prebendaries, whose yearly revenues were valued, upon the dissolution, at 24 l. *per annum*.

At Priestholm, a small island a few miles north-east of Beaumaris, Leweline ap Jorwerth, prince of North Wales, before the year 1221, founded a priory of Black monks, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 47 l. 15 s. 3 d. *per annum*.

At Lhan Vaes, or Llanddwyn, near Beaumaris, Leweline ap Jorwerth, prince of North Wales, before the year 1240, founded a monastery of minor friars, dedicated to St. Francis.

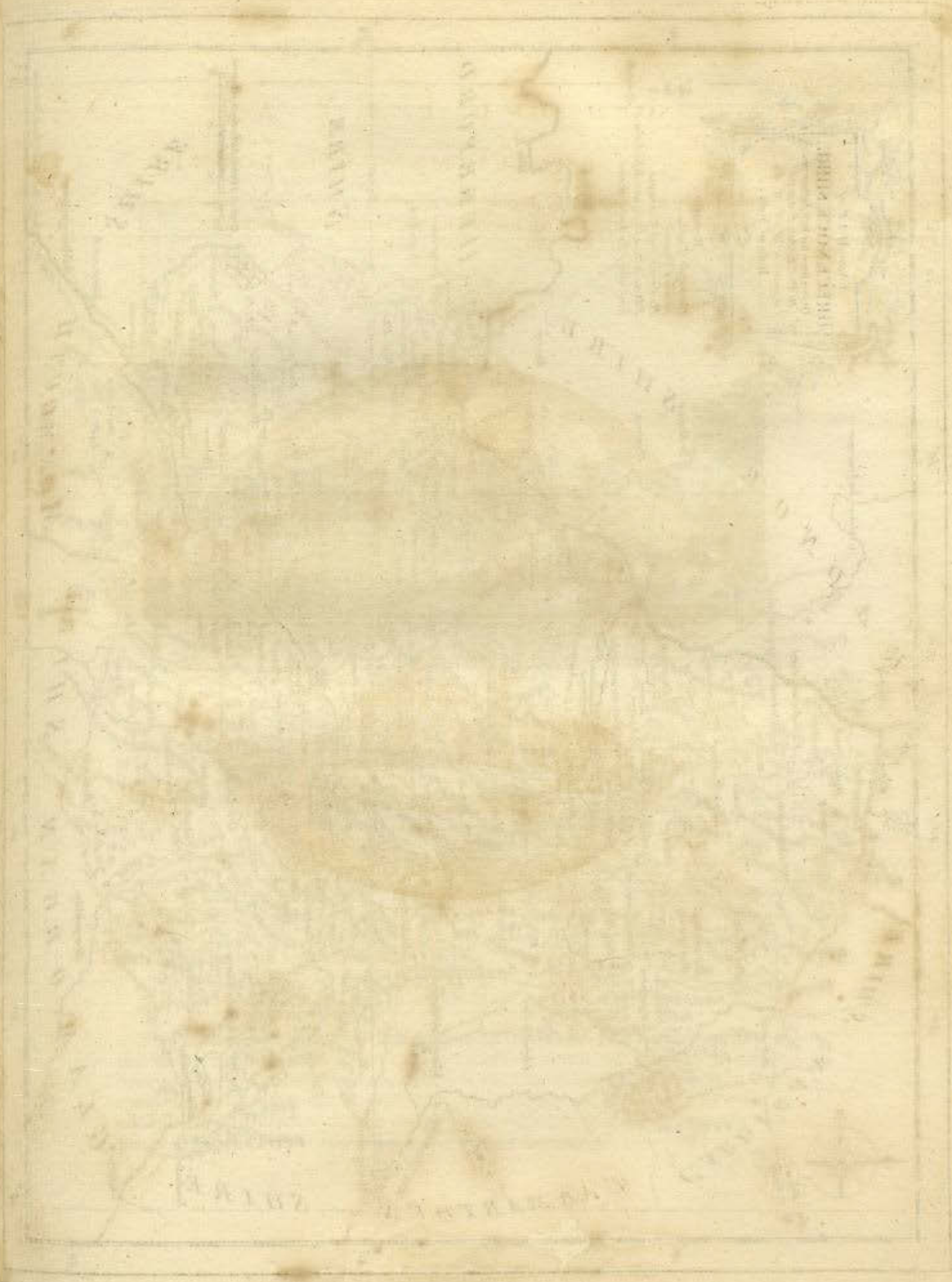
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

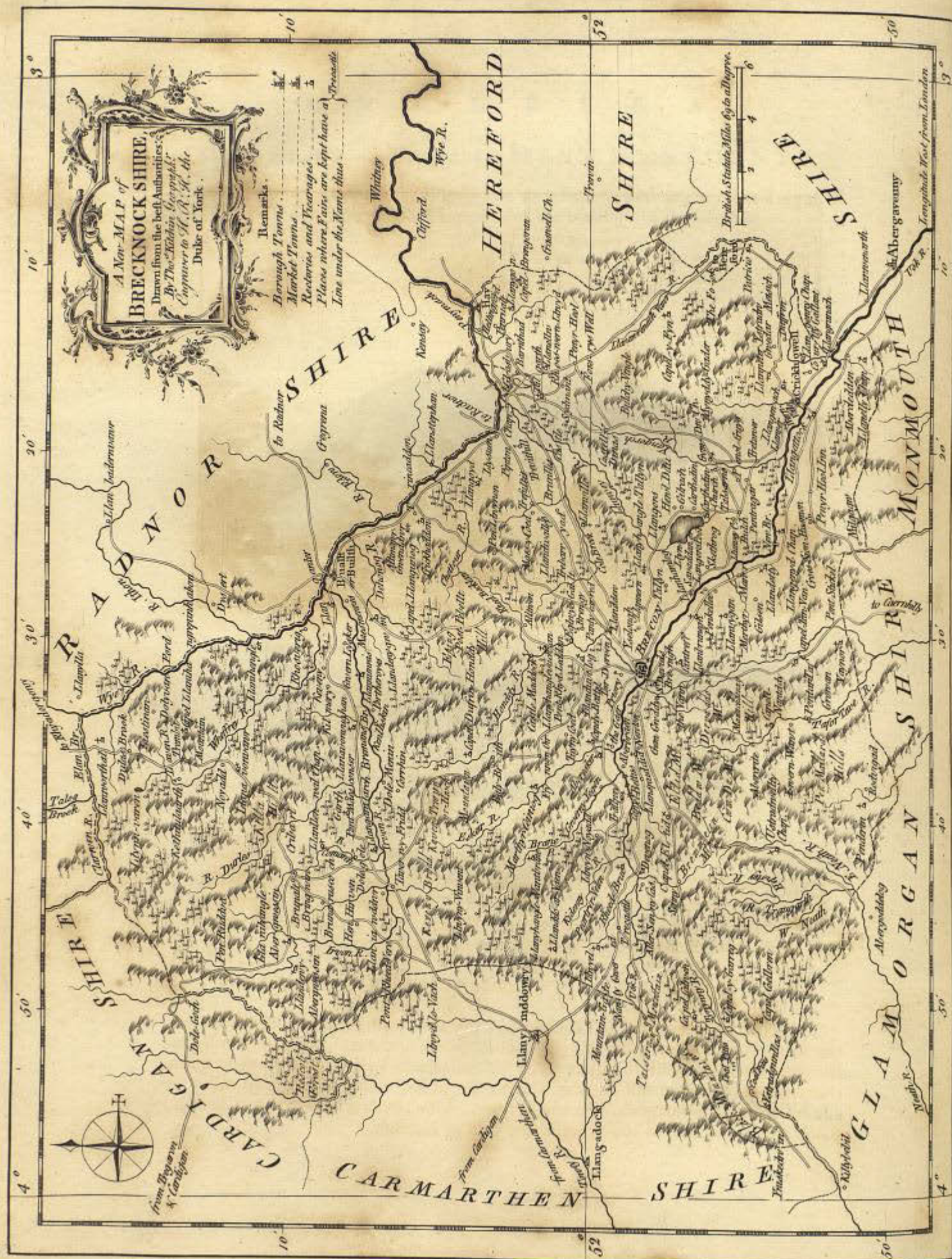
The county of Anglesea sends only two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Beaumaris.



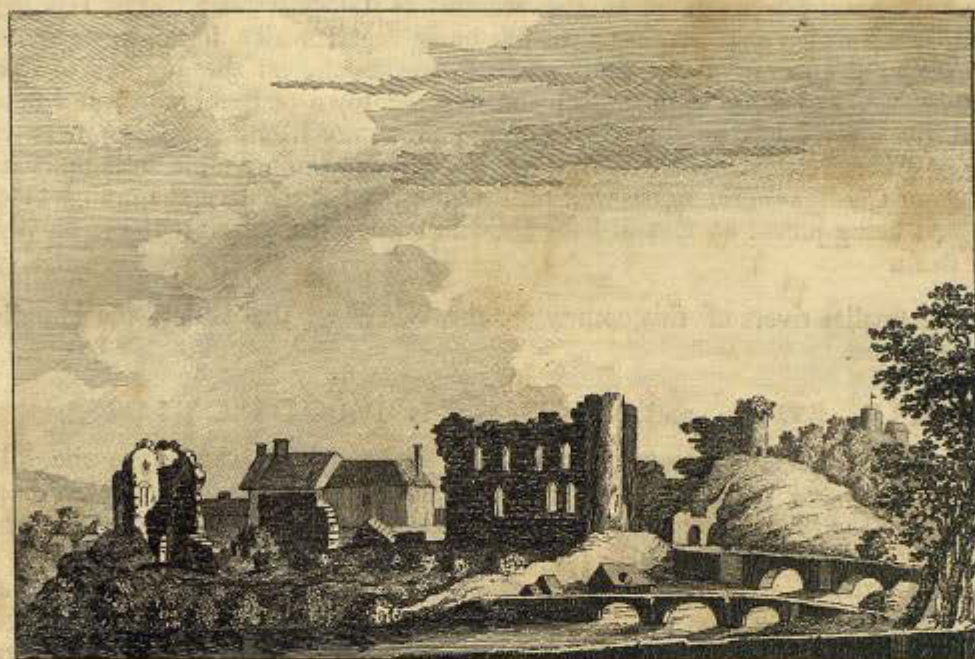
Llanddwyn Priory

BRECK.





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Trek R.
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MONMOUTH
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CORNBELLY
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MORGAN
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BRECKNOCK CASTLE.

P. 44

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

NAME.

THE name BRECKNOCKSHIRE is formed from the Welch name *Brycheiniog*, which is supposed to have been derived from *Brechanius*, an ancient British prince of this county, famous for having four and twenty daughters, who after their death were all reputed saints.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

This county is bounded by Radnorshire on the north; by Glamorganshire on the south; by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on the east, and by Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire on the west. It extends in length from north to south thirty-five miles, from east to west thirty-four miles, and is about 110 miles in circumference. Brecknock, the county town, which is nearly in the middle of it, stands at the distance of 160 miles nearly west of London.

B R E C K N O C K S H I R E.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Usk, and the Yrvon. The Wye has been described in the account of Gloucestershire. The Usk is so called by a small variation of the British name *Wysk*, which signifies *water*. It rises at the bottom of a hill south-west of Brecknock, on the borders of Caermarthenshire, and running south-east through the town of Brecknock, and being joined by several less considerable rivers, passes into Monmouthshire, near the town of Abergavenny. The Yrvon, or Irvon, rises among some hills upon the borders of Cardiganhire, north-west of Bealt, a market town, and running south-east, and being joined by several less considerable streams, falls into the river Wye, near Bealt.

Other smaller rivers of this county are the Wheffrey, the Dules, the Hondhy, and the Brane.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of this county is remarkably mild every where, except on the hills, which is attributed to its being surrounded with high mountains. The soil, particularly on the hills, is very stony; but as abundance of small rivers issue from the mountains, the vallies which receive these streams are very fruitful both in corn and pasture. Brecknockshire produces not only black cattle, goats, and deer, but great abundance of fowl and fresh water fish; and on the east side of the town of Brecknock, is a lake about two miles long, and nearly as broad, called Brecknock Mere, which abounds with otters, and such quantities of perch, tench, and eel, that it is commonly said to be two thirds water and one third fish.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and stockings.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

Brecknockshire is divided into six hundreds, and contains three market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of St. David's, and has sixty-one parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Bealt, Brecknock, and Hay.

BEALT, BUELHT, or BUILHT, is distant from London 157 miles, and is a pleasant well built town, situated in a woody country, on the south bank of the river Wye, over which it has a large wooden bridge. It is fortified with a castle, and has a considerable manufacture of stockings.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, which no doubt derives its name from that of the county, as being its principal town, is called by the Welch *Aber-Hondky*, or *the mouth of the Hondky*, from its situation at the place where the river Hondhy falls into the Usk. It is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, two constables, a town clerk, and two serjeants at mace. This town is well built, of an oval form, and fortified with walls. It has a ruinous castle, three churches,
and

and a good stone bridge over the Ufk. It is well inhabited, has a considerable share in the woollen manufacture, and its markets are well supplied with cattle, corn, and other provisions.

HAY is called by the Welch *Tregelbi*, and is a pretty good town, situated on the south side of the Wye, near the borders of Herefordshire, at the distance of 135 miles from London.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

The accounts of Brecknockshire mention no natural curiosities.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

This county in the time of the Romans was part of the territories of the Silures, Ancient inhabitants. of whom some account has been given in the description of the antiquities of Herefordshire.

Bealt is supposed by some to be the Bullæum Silurum mentioned by Ptolemy; Roman forts. but as this supposition seems to have been wholly founded upon a similitude of names, others are of opinion that Kaereu, not far from Bealt, where the ruins of a Roman fortification are still visible, is more likely to have been the Bullæum Silurum, if that fort stood in this county.

Brecknock appears to have been a station of the Romans, by several Roman coins that have been dug up. Near the town is a square camp called *Y' Gaer*, which signifies *the fortification*, where several Roman bricks have been found with this inscription, LEG. II. AVG.

Hay was a Roman station, for several Roman coins have been found here; and part of a Roman wall is still standing.

At the square camp near Brecknock, in the highway, is a rude stone pillar, Ancient monuments. six feet high, two feet broad, and about six inches thick. It is called by the Welch *Maen y Morynnion*, or the *Maiden Stone*, and has upon one side of it the figures of a man and woman, which are considerably higher than the rest of the surface of the pillar; but whether of British or Roman workmanship is uncertain.

At a place called Pentre Yfkythrog, not far from Brecknock, is a cylindrical stone pillar, about six feet high, with the fragment of a Roman inscription, which is to be read from the top to the bottom, and of which the following is legible, though in a very uncouth and barbarous character: N— FILIVS VICTORINI.

On the top of a mountain near Lhan Hammwlch, a village not far from Brecknock, is an ancient monument, called Ty Iltud, or St. Iltud's Hermitage. It consists of four large flat and unpolished stones, three of which are pitched in the ground, and the fourth laid on the top for a cover: they form an oblong square cell, open at one end, about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high: On the inside it is inscribed with crosses and other figures, and is supposed to have been surrounded by a circle of large stones, and erected in the times of paganism.

E C C L E

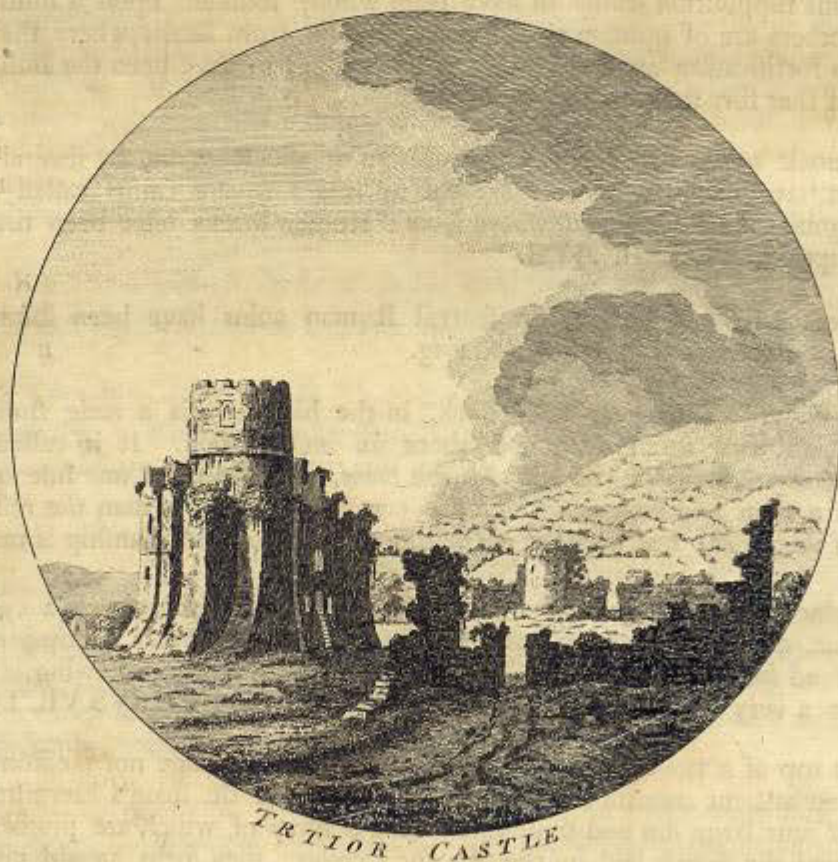
ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

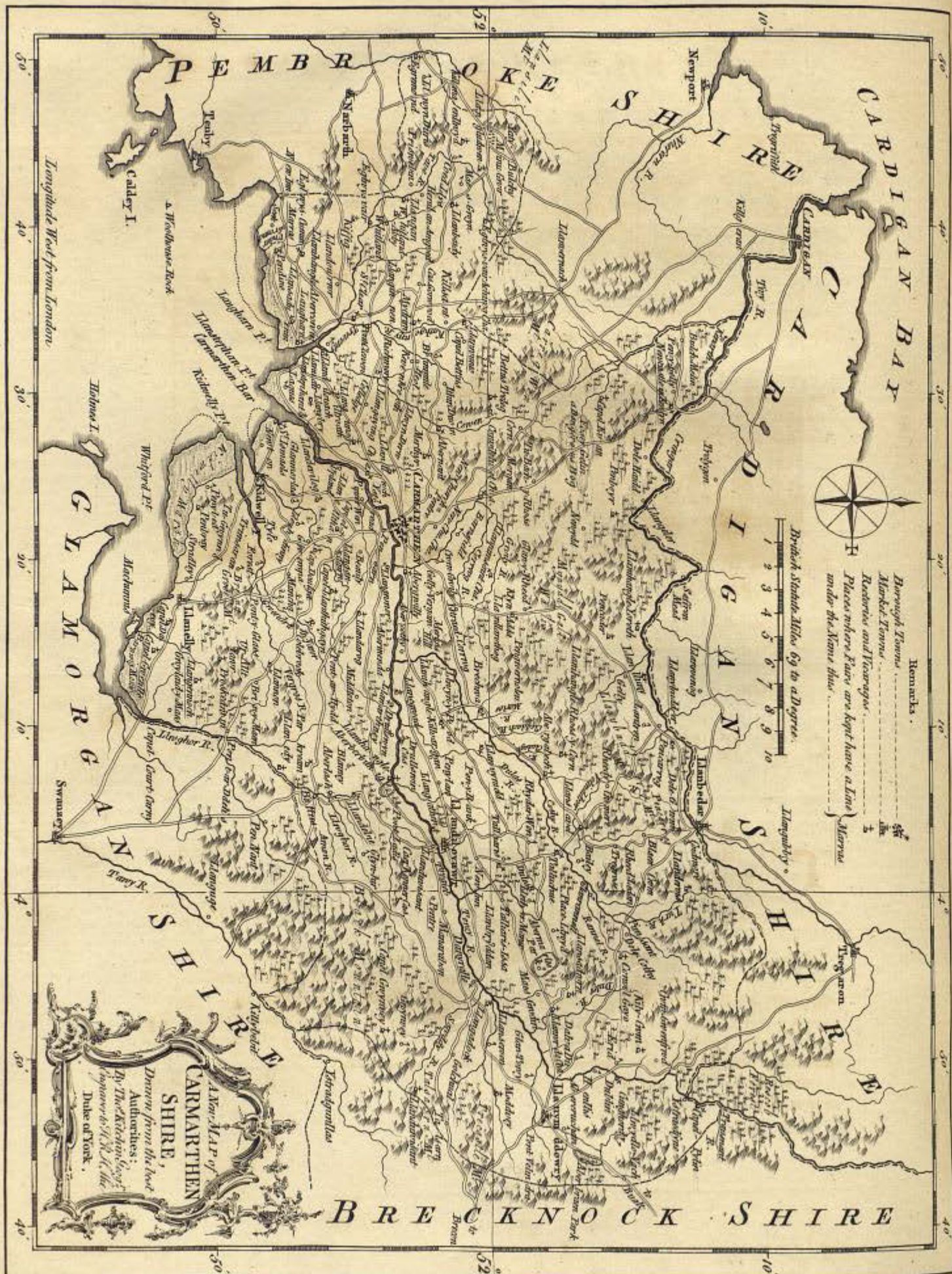
In or near the castle at Brecknock, Bernard de Newmarch, in the time of Henry the First, founded a priory of six Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and valued upon the dissolution at 112 l. 14 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

Here was an house of Black friars, which king Henry the Eighth converted into a college, by the name of the College of Christ's Church in Brecknock. It is still in being, and consists of the bishop of St. David's, who presides as dean, a precentor, a treasurer, a chancellor, and nineteen prebendaries.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Brecknock.





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Borough Town
Market Town
Remarks



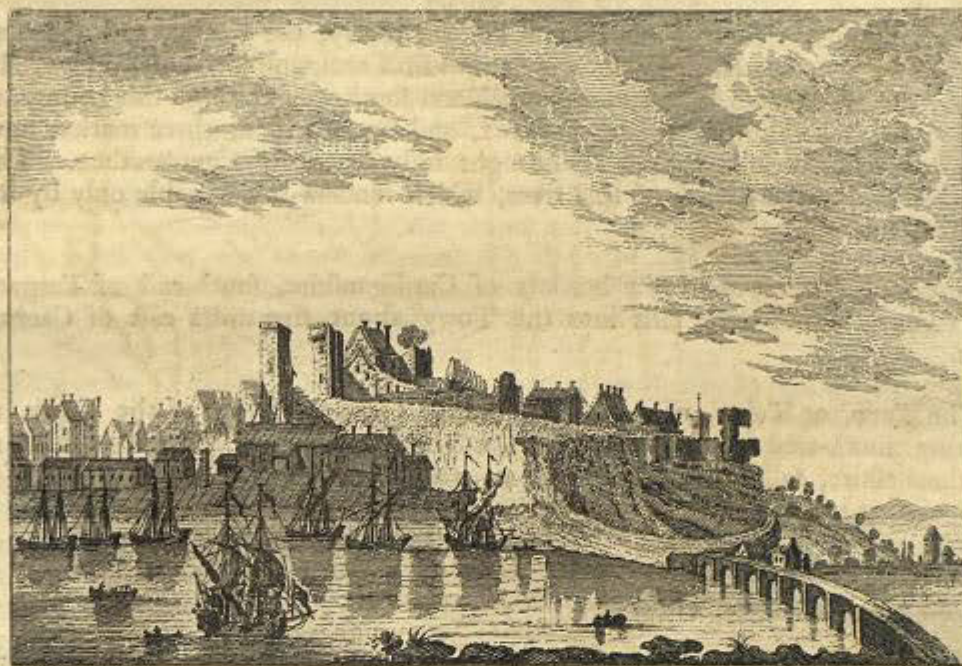
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E



CAERMARTHEN CASTLE.

P. 419

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

N A M E.

THE name of this county is derived from Caermarthen, Carmarthen, or Caermardhin, the name of the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

Caermarthenshire is bounded by Cardiganshire on the north; by the Severn sea, or St. George's Channel, on the south; by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire on the east, and by Pembrokeshire on the west. It extends in length, from north to south, about thirty-five miles; in breadth, from east to west, about twenty miles, and is 102 miles in circumference. Caermarthen, the county town, which is near the middle of it, is 228 miles nearly west of London.

VOL. II.

H h h

RIVERS.

CAERMARTHENSIRE.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towy is a fine large river, which rises in Cardiganshire, north-east of Tregaron, a market town, and running south and south-west through this county, and passing by Llanidoverly, Llandilovawr, and Caermarthen, three market towns, falls into St. George's Channel about eight miles south of Caermarthen. There is a sand bed at the mouth of this river, which renders it navigable only by ships of small burden.

The Cothy rises upon the borders of Cardiganshire, south-east of Tregaron, and running south-west, falls into the Towy about five miles east of Caermarthen.

The Tave, or Teivy, rises in Cardiganshire, near the spring of the Towy, and running south-west, and separating Cardiganshire from Caermarthenshire and Pembrokehire, falls into the Irish Sea near Cardigan, the county town of the shire of that name.

Other rivers of this county are the Dulas, the Branc, the Guendrathvawr, the Cowen, the Towa, the Tave, and the Amond.

AIR, SOIL and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is reckoned more mild and healthy than that of the neighbouring counties; and the soil, not being so mountainous and rocky as that of other counties in Wales, is more fruitful in corn and grass. This county is pretty well clothed with wood, feeds vast numbers of good cattle; abounds with fowl and fish, particularly salmon, for which the rivers here are famous; and contains many mines of pit coal.

MANUFACTURES.

It has no manufacture.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Caermarthenshire is divided into six hundreds, and contains six market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of St. David's, and has eighty-seven parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Caermarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilovawr, Llanelthy, Llangharn, and Llanidoverly.

CAERMARTHEN, CARMARTHEN, or CAERMARDHIN, is so called from the Welch name *Caer-Vyrdbin*. It is a very ancient town, and was erected into a borough

borough the thirty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and made a borough and county corporate in the reign of king James the First, under whose charter it is governed, by a mayor, a recorder, two sheriffs, and sixteen aldermen, who upon solemn occasions all wear scarlet gowns and other ensigns of state, and are attended by a sword-bearer and two mace-bearers: they hold a monthly court, and have the power of making bye-laws, in the same manner as the city of London. This place was anciently reckoned the capital of Wales; the ancient Britons made it the seat of their parliaments or assemblies of wise men; and when Wales was erected by the crown of England into a principality for the king's eldest son, the courts of chancery and exchequer were fixed here, and continued till the jurisdiction of the court and marches of Wales was taken away.

This town is situated in the best air and the most fertile soil in the county; and the people in and around it, are reckoned the wealthiest and the most polite in all Wales. It is well built, very populous, and much frequented: it was formerly walled in, and had a strong castle, the ruins of which are still visible. Here is a fine large stone bridge over the Towy, and a convenient key for lading and unlading of goods, to which vessels of a hundred tons come up. Of late years this place has carried on a considerable trade; and the inhabitants being remarkably industrious, it is now in a very flourishing condition. The neighbouring gentlemen have town houses here, to which they repair in the winter, when there is generally a company of players in town for their entertainment; and here are frequent assemblies and other diversions.

KIDWELLY is distant from London 222 miles, and is situated between two small rivers, on a large bay of the Severn Sea, called Tenby. It is governed by a mayor, is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and has a harbour, which at present is almost useless, being choaked up with sand.

LLANDILOVAWR is distant from London 172 miles: it has a stone bridge over the Towy, and its parish is the largest in the county, being thirteen miles long and seven or eight broad.

LLANELTHY, or LLANELLY, stands on a creek of the sea, at the distance of 214 miles from London, is a pretty good town, and carries on a considerable trade in coal.

LLANGHARN, LLANHERN, or TALCHARN, stands upon the bank of the Tawe, near its influx into the sea, at the distance of 194 miles from London, and is a pretty good town, with some few ships, and a small trade by sea. Here is an ancient castle now in ruins; but it does not appear when or by whom it was built.

LLANIMDOVERY is distant from London 182 miles, and is a corporate town, governed by a bailiff and twelve chief burgesses. Upon a hill, at a little distance from the town, is the parish church, dedicated to St. Mary.

CURIOSITIES.

Remarkable spring. The only natural curiosity in this county is a fountain or spring at Kastelh Karreg, east of Caermarthen, which constantly ebbs and flows twice every twenty-four hours.

Merlin the British prophet. Merlin, the famous British prophet or soothsayer, was born at Caermarthen in this county, towards the end of the fifth century. He is said to have been a person of extraordinary learning for the age in which he lived; and it is thought that he obtained the reputation of a conjurer by his knowledge in the mathematics. About a mile east of Caermarthen is a hill covered with wood, called Merlin's Grove, to which it is said the prophet often retired, the better to pursue his studies without interruption. He is reported to have been buried at Drumelzer, in the shire of Peebles in Scotland.

ANTIQUITIES.

Ancient inhabitants. Under the Romans Caermarthenshire, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokehire, were inhabited by a tribe of Britons called by Ptolemy the *Dimetæ* and *Demetæ*. Pliny has allotted this district to the Silures; but in this he was mistaken, as appears by later writers, who have constantly called these three counties by the name of *Dimetia*, which is supposed to have been a variation of the British name *Dyved*, used at this day for these counties, by a practice common with the Romans of changing the V into M in latinizing British names; yet some have supposed that the name *Demetæ* was derived from the British words *Deheu-meath*, which it is pretended signify the *Southern Plain*.

Roman places. The river Towy is the *Tobius* of Ptolemy, and Caermarthen his *Maridunum*: *Maridunum* is evidently derived from the British *Kaer Vyrddin*, by a change of the V into M. Antoninus, who terminates his Itinerary at this place, calls it *Muridunum*.

At Kastelh Karreg are still visible the ruins of a large fort; and here are likewise vast caverns, supposed to have been copper mines wrought by the Romans.

Roman sepulchral monuments. At a place called Pant y Polion, near Kastelh Karreg, were found two sepulchral stone monuments of the Romans, one of which had an inscription which is read as follows: SERVATOR FIDEI, PATRIÆQUE SEMPER AMATOR, HIC PAVLINVS JACET CVLTOR PIENTISSIMVS ÆQVI. It is supposed that the name *Pant y Polion* is derived from the Paulinus to whose memory this monument was erected. The other monument had an inscription also, but it is very imperfect and more modern.

Near Llan Newydd, not far from Caermarthen, is erected a rude stone pillar about six feet high, and a foot and an half broad, with this inscription in a barbarous

barous character: —SEVERINI FILII SEVERI. And in other parts of this county are three or four more such stone pillars, with Roman inscriptions in the like characters.

At Kilmaen Lhwyd, west of Caermarthen, about the beginning of the last century, was discovered a considerable quantity of Roman coins of base silver, and of all the Roman emperors from the time of Commodus, who first debased the Roman silver, to the fifth tribuneship of Gordian the Third, anno Domini 243: and at a place called Bronyskawen, in the parish of Lhan Boydy, not far from Kilmaen Lhwyd, is a large camp called *y Gaer*, in the entrance of which, in the year 1692, were discovered two very rude leaden boxes, buried very near the surface of the ground, containing 200 Roman coins, all of silver, and some of the most ancient found in Britain. Roman coins.

The camp in which these coins were found, is of an oval form, and upwards of 300 paces in circumference: the entrance is four yards wide, and near it the bank or rampart is about three yards high, but elsewhere it is generally much lower. On each side of the camp is a barrow or tumulus, one near it, and the other, which is much bigger, at the distance of 300 yards. Ancient camp and barrows.

Newcastle in Emlin, situated north-west of Caermarthen, upon the south bank of the Teivy, is by some supposed to have been the *Loventium* of the *Dimetæ* mentioned by Ptolemy. A Roman station.

Near the east end of Llanidoverly church, Roman bricks and other remains of Roman antiquity have been dug up; and there is a fine Roman way from this church to Lhan Brân, which lies some miles north of Llanidoverly. A Roman causeway.

Near Tre'lech, north-west of Caermarthen, is a remarkable barrow called *Krig y Dyrn*, supposed to signify the *king's barrow*. It consists of a heap of stones covered with turf about eighteen feet high, and 150 feet in circumference: it rises with an easy ascent, and is hollow on the top, gently inclining from the circumference to the center, where is a rude flat stone of an oval form, about nine feet long, five feet broad, and a foot thick, covering a kind of stone chest, consisting of six more stones. This barrow is supposed to have been the burying place of some British prince of very great antiquity. Ancient barrow.

Gwâl y Vilast, or Bwrddh Arthur, near Lhan Boydy, is a monument consisting of a rude stone, about thirty feet in circumference, and three feet thick, supported by four pillars about two feet high.

On a mountain near Kilmaen Lhwyd, is a circular stone monument, call Buarth Arthur, or *Meineu Gwyr*, like that of Rollrich in Oxfordshire. It does not appear from the name Buarth Arthur, that this monument has any relation to the famous British king of that name, any more than many other monuments in Wales have, which are named after prince Arthur, only by an ignorant credulity of the vulgar, who attribute to that hero whatever object of antiquity is great.

C A E R M A R T H E N S H I R E.

great or extraordinary throughout the country; thus they call several stones, each of which are many tons in weight, his coits; some they call his tables, some his chairs, and so of others.

E C C L E S I A S T I C A L A N T I Q U I T I E S.

At Bachannis, an island not far from Llanelthy, St. Piro, about the year 513, built a monastery, of which he himself was first abbat.

At Kidwelly, Roger bishop of Salisbury, about the year 1130, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the monastery of Sherburn in Dorsetshire. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 38*l. per annum.*

At Whiteland, west of Caermarthen, Rhaefe, son of Theodore, prince of South Wales, in the time of William the Conqueror, according to some, or Bernard, bishop of St. David's, in the year 1143, according to others, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 135*l. 3s. 6d. per annum.*

At Tallagh, not far from Caermarthen, Rhese, the son of Griffith, prince of South Wales, who died in 1197, founded a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, and endowed upon the suppression with 136*l. 9s. 7d. per annum.*

At Caermarthen was a priory of Black canons, founded before the year 1148, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and endowed at the time of the suppression with yearly revenues valued at 174*l. 8s. 8d.*

Here was an house of Grey friars.

At Abergwilly, near Caermarthen, is a church dedicated to St. Maurice, which in 1287 was made collegiate by Thomas Beck, bishop of St. David's, for twenty-two prebendaries, four priests, four choristers, and two clerks. Here afterwards were a precentor, a chancellor, and a treasurer; and its revenues upon the dissolution were rated at 42*l. per annum.*

At a place somewhere in this county, called St. Clare, was an alien priory, consisting of a prior and two Cluniac monks. It was founded before the year 1291, was cell to St. Martin de Campis in Paris, and given by king Henry the Sixth to All Souls College in Oxford.

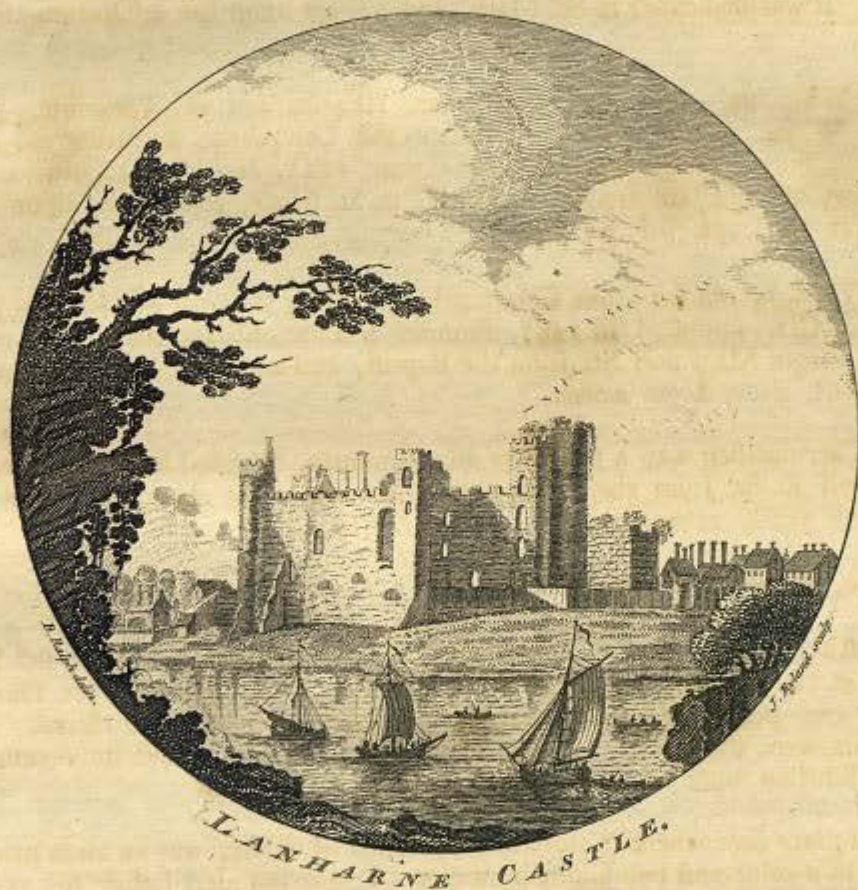
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C A E R M A R T H E N S H I R E.

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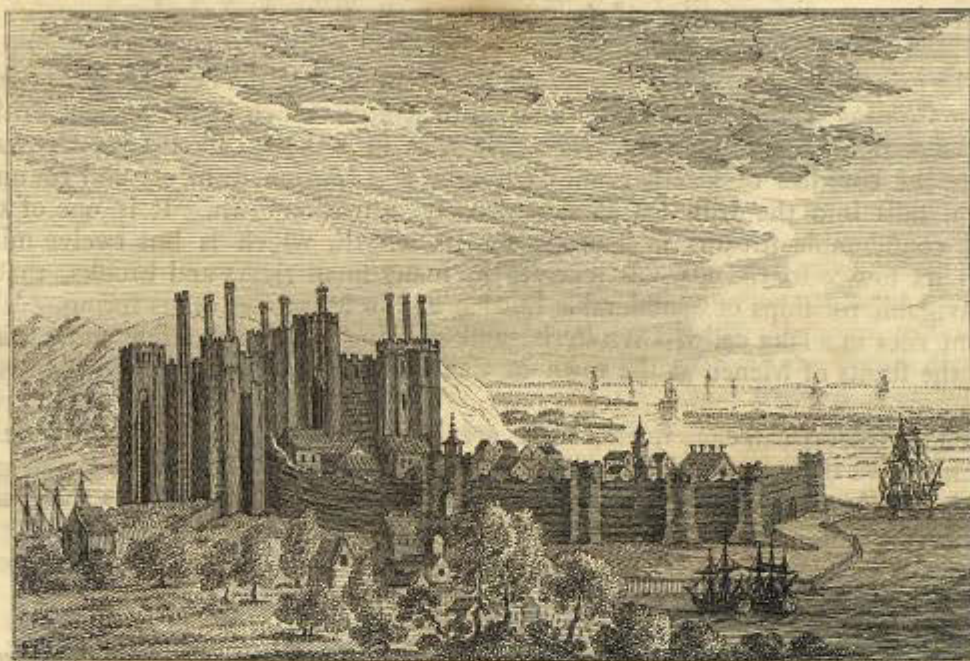
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Caermarthen.



P. 419

C A E R.



CAERNARVON CASTLE

P. 427

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

NAME.

THE name of this county is derived from Caernarvon, the county town.

BOUNDARIES, FORM, EXTENT and SITUATION.

Caernarvonshire is bounded on the north, south, and west sides by the Irish sea, on the north-west it is separated from the island of Anglesea by the straits of Menai, and bounded on the east by the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. It is in the form of a wedge, and extends in length from north to south about forty miles, from east to west about twenty miles, and is near an hundred miles in circumference. Caernarvon, the county town, is distant 258 miles north-west from London.

VOL. II.

Iii

RIVERS

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

RIVERS and LAKES.

The principal rivers of this county are the Conway, and the Seiont. The name of the Conway is supposed to be a variation of *Kynwy*, which in the ancient British language signified *the chief of rivers*. It rises in a lake called Llyn Conway, where the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet, and running north, falls into the Irish sea at Aberconway, a market town. It is one of the most considerable streams in Europe for its length, which is but twelve miles from its source to the sea. It receives so many small rivers and brooks, that it is navigable for ships of considerable burden within four miles of its spring. The Seiont rises in a lake called Llyn Peris, and running westward a few miles, falls into the straits of Meneu at the town of Caernarvon.

Besides several nameless rivers, there are in this county many lakes, some of which derive their names from the colours of their water, others from the neighbouring villages, and others from some remarkable mountains or rocks that hang over them.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of Caernarvonshire is rendered cold and piercing, not only by the great number of lakes, but by the very high mountains, which, towards the middle of the county, swell one above another, so as to have acquired the name of the British Alps. The tops of many of these mountains are eight or nine months in the year covered with snow, and on some of them the snow is perpetual, whence they are called Snowdon hills; and upon these hills it frequently snows, while it only rains in the vallies.

The extremities of the county, particularly those bordering on the sea, are nevertheless as fruitful and populous as any part of North Wales: they yield great plenty of fine barley, and feed vast herds of cattle and sheep: between the hills are also many pleasant and fruitful vallies, the beauty of which is much heightened by the dreary wastes that surround them: great flocks of sheep and goats feed also upon the mountains. This county yields abundance of wood, the lakes and rivers produce plenty of fresh water fish, and the coast is well supplied with sea fish of all sorts. The river Conway is famous for a large black muscle, in which are frequently found pearls, as large, and of as good a colour as any in Britain or Ireland.

MANUFACTURES.

It does not appear that this county has any manufacture.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Caernarvonshire is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city and three market towns: it lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor, and has sixty-eight parishes.

CITY

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Bangor, and the market towns are Aberconway, Caernarvon, and Pulheli.

BANGOR, or BANCHOR, retains its ancient British name, which signifies a *beautiful Quire*, and which it probably obtained from its situation between two steep hills, one upon the north, and the other on the south.

This city stands at the north end of the straits of Meneu, 236 miles distant from London, and is a bishop's see, governed by the bishop's steward, who keeps a court leet, and a court baron. It is a small city, but not ill inhabited, and has a harbour for boats. It was formerly so large as to be called by the Welch *Bangor-vawr*, *Bangor the Great*, though now it is of little note. Here is a cathedral, which is by some writers thought to have been built in 516, and consequently to be the most ancient in Britain: it was greatly defaced some centuries ago; and though it was in some measure repaired in the reign of Henry the Seventh, yet it is now a mean building. The other public edifices are the bishop's palace and a free school.

ABERCONWAY preserves its ancient name, signifying *the mouth of the Conway*. It is also called CONWAY, and is distant from London 229 miles. It was built by king Edward the First, and is governed by an alderman and two bailiffs. It is a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill. It was formerly walled in, and had a strong castle, which is now in ruins: and notwithstanding its conveniences for trade, it is the poorest town in the county.

CAERNARVON. The name of this place signifies *the town or fort of Arvon or Arvonnia*, a name by which this county was anciently called, from its situation opposite to the island of Anglesea.

It is situated at the south end of the straits of Meneu, and was built by king Edward the First, who fortified it with walls, and a strong castle, which is still standing, to curb the Welch mountaineers, and secure a passage to the isle of Anglesea. It was formerly a town of considerable note, and the chancery and exchequer for North Wales were established in it. It is governed by the constable of the castle, who by his patent is always mayor of the town, and is assisted by an alderman, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and other officers.

It is a neat small town, well built, well inhabited, and has a pretty good harbour. Here is a ferry from hence to Anglesea, called Abermenai Ferry; and in a bay before the town, called Caernarvon Bay, there is good anchorage.

PULHELI, *i. e.* a *Salt Pool*, derived its name from its situation on the sea-side. It is distant from London 250 miles, and is a small place, not ill built, with a good harbour, and some trade by sea.

CURIOSITIES.

The principal curiosities of this county are its vast mountains, rocks and precipices. Klogwyn Karnedh y Wydhva, a mountain east of Caernarvon, is by some reckoned the highest in all the British dominions, being the summit of a cluster of very lofty mountains, the tops of which rise one above another: from this spot may be seen part of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

Pen maen mawr, near Aberconway, is a vast mountain, or rock, that rises perpendicularly over the sea to an astonishing height. About the middle of the rock, and on that side of it next the sea, there is a road seven feet wide, for passengers, at the perpendicular height of 240 feet above the level of the sea, and as many feet below the top of the rock: and on the side of the road next the sea there is a wall breast high, which was built not many years ago, to the building of which the city of Dublin in Ireland greatly contributed. On the other side of the hill there is a narrow foot-way, over which the top of the rock projects, so as to form a very extraordinary and frightful appearance to the traveller below.

Glyder is another very high mountain, on the sea-side, not far from Pen maen mawr, and is remarkable for a prodigious heap of stones, of an irregular shape, on its summit, many of which are as large as those of Stonehenge*. They lie in such confusion as to resemble the ruins of a building, some of them reclining, and some lying cross one another; a phenomenon which has never yet been perfectly accounted for.

On the west side of this mountain there is, among many others, one very steep and naked precipice, adorned with a vast number of equidistant pillars; the interstices between which are supposed to have been the effects of a continual dropping of water down the cliff, which is exposed to a westerly sea wind: but why the water should have dropped at these regular distances, before the hollows were formed, we are not told: possibly the whole mass of the rock may consist of vast bodies of stone, with fabulous or earthy matter between them; and if so, the rain may have washed away the sand or earth from between the stony and solid parts of the mass on the top and the sides, and so formed the appearance of ruins above, and of pillars below, which may be considered as skeletons of these parts of the mountain.

In a lake in this county, called Llyn y kwn, near the lake of Llyn Peris, it is pretended that a kind of trout is frequently found that has but one eye.

At Aberconway is a tomb-stone with the following very extraordinary inscription. "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hookes of Conway, gent. who was the one and fortieth child of his father, William Hookes Esq; by Alice his wife, and the father of seven and twenty children. He died the 20th day of March 1637."

* See Antiquities of WILTSHIRE.

ANTIQUITIES.

This county, under the Romans, was part of the country of the Ordovices, of Ancient inhabitants, whom mention has been made in the account of the antiquities of the island of Anglesea. It was afterwards called Arvonian; and before the division of Wales into counties, the English called it Snowdon Forest, from the mountains called Snowdon Hills.

At the mouth of the river Seiont, near Caernarvon, stood the town called by Roman Antoninus, Segontium, from the river Seiont. Some ruins of the walls of this town were visible in the beginning of the last century; and it has been supposed that the mouth of the river Seiont at this place was the *Segontiorum Portum* mentioned by Ptolemy. Later writers have called it *the ancient city of the emperor Constantine*: and in the year 1283, the body of an eminent Roman was discovered here, which was thought by some to have been the body of Constantius, father of Constantine the Great: it was, by order of king Edward the First, re-interred in the church of Caernarvon.

The south-west part of this county being a large promontory that runs out into the Irish sea, is called Llyn in the Welch language; and in different copies of Ptolemy, it is called Caganum, Janganum, and Langanum; but from the present name it is probable that Langanum is the best reading.

The river Conway is called Toisovius, instead of Conovius, in all the copies of Ptolemy; an error caused by a compendious method of writing the Greek language.

Caerhen, upon the river Conway, about five miles south of Aberconway, was the Roman town called Conovium by Antoninus; and about the beginning of the last century here was discovered a Roman hypocaust, built by the tenth legion, called Antoniana, as appears from several tiles found at this place, inscribed LEG. XI. and from some other remains of Roman antiquities.

Opposite to Conovium, on the other side of the river, but yet in this county, stood the ancient city Diganwy, which was set on fire by lightning, and burnt down, some centuries ago, and is supposed to have been the Roman city Dictum, where, under the later emperors, the commander of the Nervii Dictenses kept guard. The name *Diganwy*, by which it was afterwards called, was probably compounded of the names *Dictum* and *Conway*.

In this neighbourhood were discovered, about the beginning of the present century, several brass axes, swords, and other implements, supposed to be the military weapons of the ancient Britons, before they understood the manufacture of iron and steel.

On the top of the mountain called Pen maen mawr, is a high and steep hill, called Braich y Dhinias; and on the top of this hill are still visible the ruins of three walls, one within another, each of which was six or seven feet thick, and fortified with

with upwards of an hundred towers of equal dimensions; but when, or by whom this great work was erected, is totally unknown.

About a mile from this fortification is a hill, on the top of which stands the most remarkable monument in all this county. It is called Y Meineu hirion, and consists of a circular entrenchment, about 80 feet diameter, on the outside of which are still standing twelve rough stone pillars, from five to six feet high: these are again inclosed by a stone wall; and near the wall, on the outside, are three other such rough pillars, ranged in a triangular form. This work is supposed to have been an ancient British temple: and near it are several monuments, consisting of vast heaps of stones, which, according to tradition, are sepulchral monuments of ancient Britons, who fell in a battle fought here against the Romans.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Bardefey, a small island near the extremity of the south-west promontory of this county, was a religious house before the year 516; it was called an abbey, and dedicated to St. Mary, and continued till the general dissolution, when it was found to be endowed with yearly revenues, rated at 46 l. 1 s. 4 d.

At Bangor, a bishopric is thought to have been erected before the middle of the sixth century, by Malgwyn, or Malgo Conan, prince of North Wales; and Daniel, son of Dinodus, abbat of Bangor, in Flintshire, who had before founded a college or monastery here, was made the first bishop. The revenues of this bishopric were valued, upon the dissolution, at 151 l. 3 s. *per annum*. And there are now belonging to the cathedral of Bangor, which is dedicated to St. Daniel, a bishop, a dean, an archdeacon, a treasurer, and two prebendaries endowed, a precentor, a chancellor, and three canons not endowed, two vicars choral, an organist, lay-clerks, choristers, and other officers.

Here was an house of friars preachers, as early as the year 1276, which was converted to a free school by Dr. Jeffery Glynn, in 1557.

At Bethgelart, south-east of Caernarvon, was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Mary, of a very ancient foundation; for, upon its being much damaged by fire about the year 1283, Anianus bishop of Bangor, in an indulgence granted to all those that should contribute towards the rebuilding it, calls it the oldest religious house in all Wales, except Bardefey. It was valued upon the dissolution at 70 l. 3 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

At Clynogvawr, upon the sea-side, south of Caernarvon, was a monastery founded in 616, by Guithin, nearly related to the princes of North Wales. It was dedicated to St. Benuo, and was afterwards made a collegiate church, consisting of five portionists or prebendaries, and continued so till the dissolution.

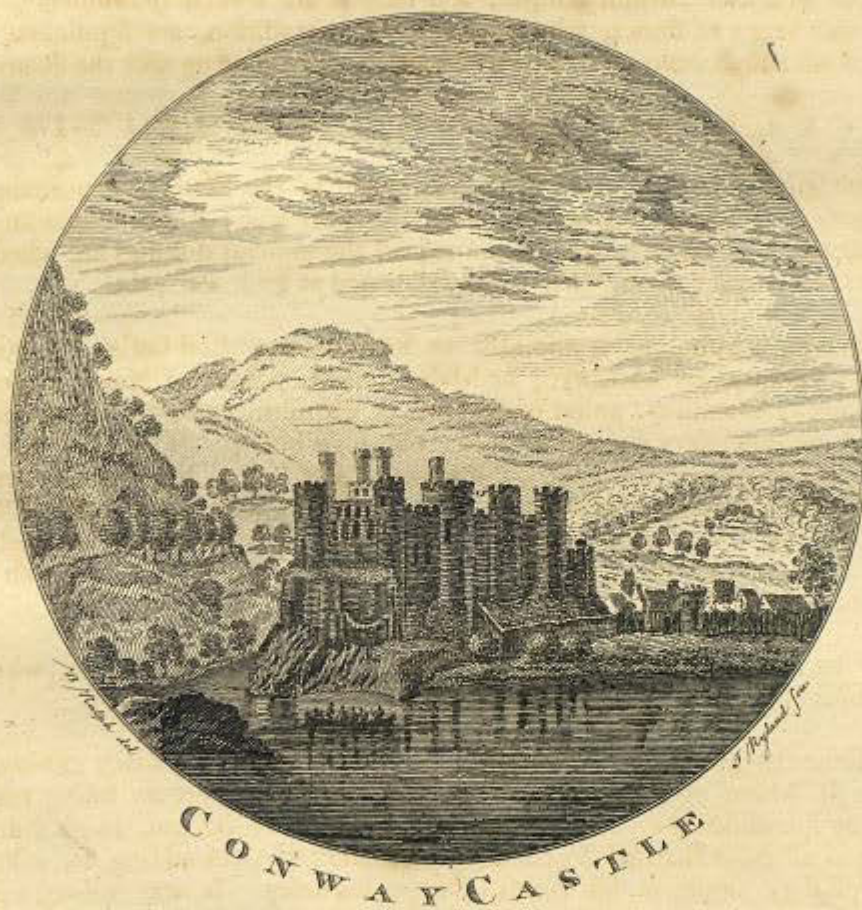
At Aberconway, Leweline the son of Gervase, prince of North Wales, in 1185, founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints: but about the year 1283, King Edward the First removed the religious of this place to a monastery which he had founded at Maynan in Denbighshire, about three miles from Aberconway.

C A E R N A R V O N S H I R E.

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MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Caernarvon.



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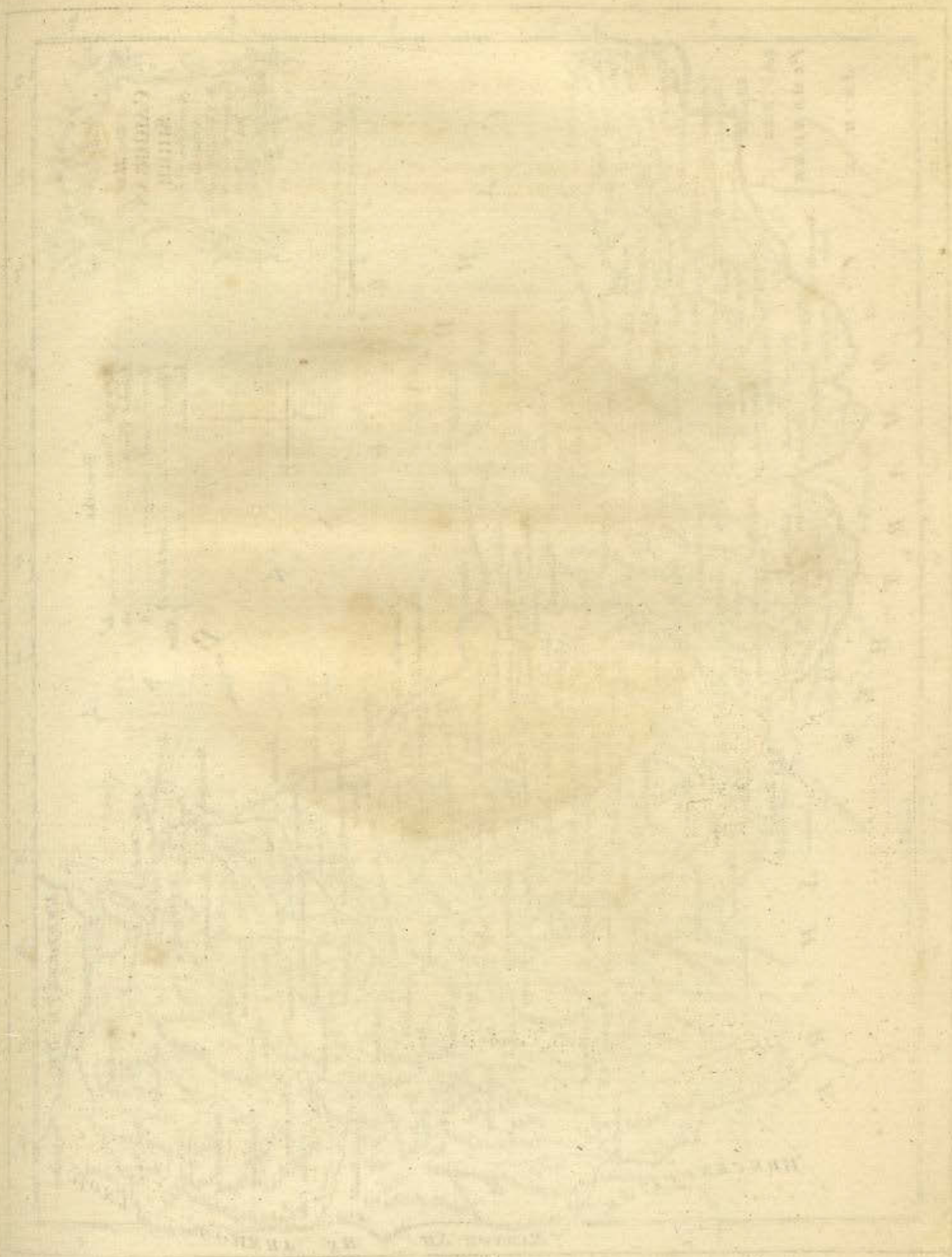
C A R.

CHAPTER IV

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE COUNTY

The county has two members of parliament, one elected by the county and one by the borough of Salisbury.





**A New Map of
CARDIGAN
SHIRE.**

*Drawn from the best
Authorities:
By Tho. Kitchin, Esq.
Copper-plate to J. R. St. John,
Duke of York.*

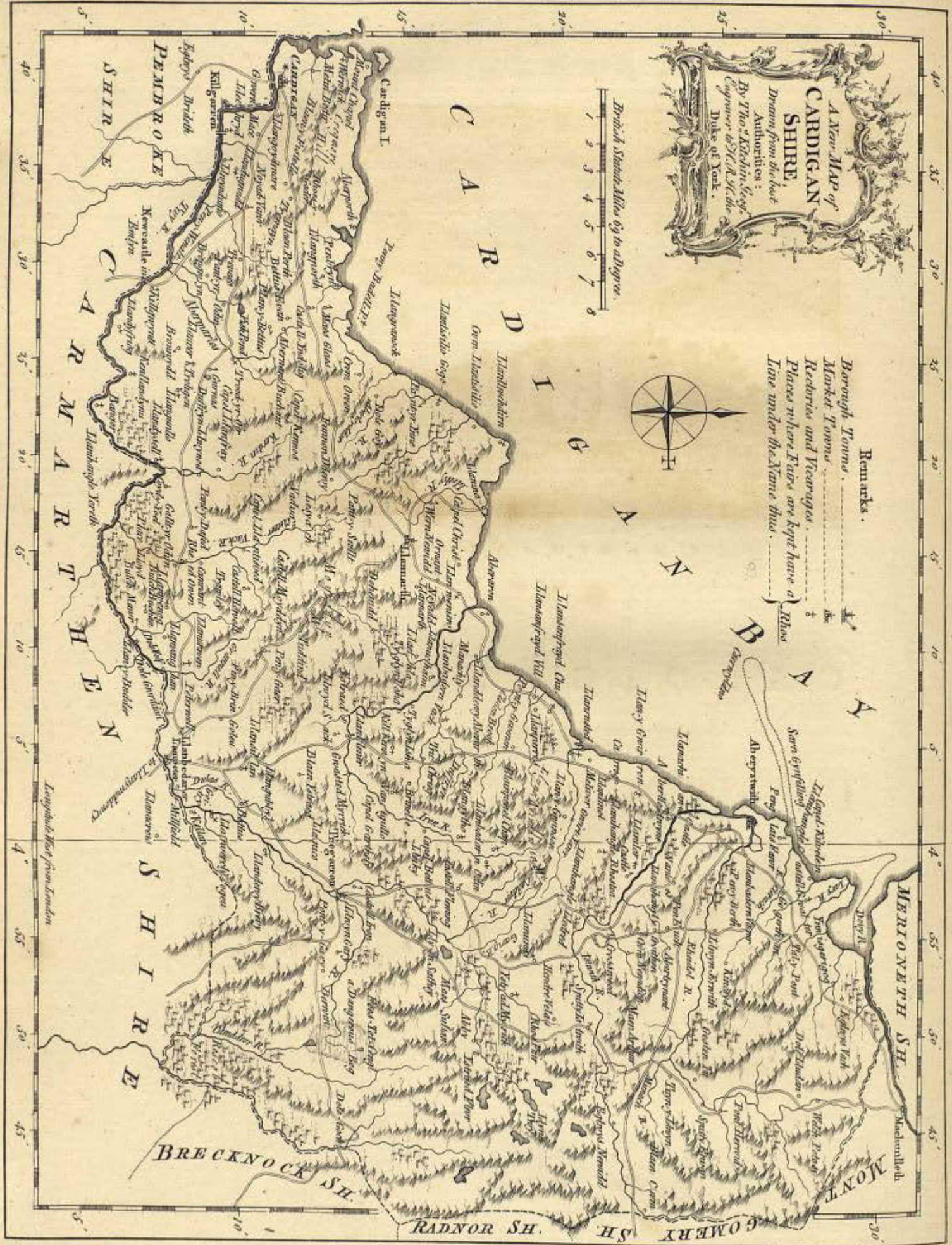
British Statute Miles 6y to a degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Remarks.

Borough Towns
Market Towns
Rectories and Vicarages
Places where Fairs are kept have a)
Line under the Name thus)





CARDIGAN CASTLE

P. 435

CARDIGANSHIRE.

NAME.

THIS county is named from Cardigan, the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

Cardiganshire is bounded by part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire on the north; by part of Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire on the south; by part of Radnorshire and Brecknockshire on the east, and by the Irish Sea on the west. It extends in length from south-west to north-east about forty miles; from east to west eighteen miles, and is about 100 miles in circumference. Tregaron, a market town, nearly in the middle of it, is distant 171 miles west-north-west from London.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Rydal, and the Iſtwyth. The Teivy, or Tave, is a river of Caermarthenshire, and has been described
Vol. II. K k k among

C A R D I G A N S H I R E.

among the rivers of that county. The Rydal rises on the south-west side of Plyn Lymmon mountain, upon the borders of Montgomeryshire, and running west-fouth-west, falls into the Irish Sea at Aberistwyth, a market town. The Istwyth rises not far from the spring of the Rydal, and running much the same course, falls with it into the Irish Sea at Aberistwyth.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Kerry, the Dettor, the Ayr, the Arth, the Weray, and the Salek.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county varies with the soil; for the southern and western parts being more a champaign country than the greatest part of the principality, the air is mild and pleasant, and the soil very fruitful; but the northern and eastern parts being one continued ridge of mountains, are comparatively barren and bleak; yet in the worst parts of the shire there is pasture for vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and this county is so full of cattle, that it has been called the nursery of cattle for all England south of Trent. It abounds in river and sea fish of all kinds, and the Teivy is famous for great plenty of excellent salmon. Coals and other fuel are scarce; but in the north parts of the county, particularly about Aberistwyth, are several rich lead mines, the ore of which appears often above ground. These mines were discovered in 1690, and some of them yield silver.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

This county does not appear to have any manufacture.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Cardiganshire is divided into five hundreds, and contains five market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of St. David's, and contains seventy-seven parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Aberistwyth, Cardigan, Llanbadarnvawr, Llanbedor-St. Peter, and Tregaron.

ABERISTWYTH, (i. e.) *the mouth of the Istwyth*, is distant from London 199 miles, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, and other officers. It is a pretty large populous rich town, but has no parish church, being only a part of the parish of Llanbadarnvawr, in its neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified with a castle and walls, which are now decayed; it has however a great trade in lead, and a considerable fishery of whiting, cod, and herring.

CARDIGAN is from its situation called by the Welch Aber Tievi, the mouth of the Teivy: the derivation of Cardigan is not known. It is distant from London 204 miles, and is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor and aldermen, a coroner, two bailiffs, and thirteen common council men, of whom the mayor is one. Its member in parliament is elected by the burgesses of this and the other

other four boroughs of Aberystwyth, Llanbadarnvawr, Llanbedor-St. Peter, and Tregaron.

This town is pleasantly situated, and was formerly fortified with a castle and walls, both which are now in ruins; it is however a large populous place, with a handsome church and a town hall, where the county business is transacted. Here is also a county gaol, and a fine stone bridge over the Teivy. This town has a considerable trade to Ireland and other parts.

Cardigan Bay is a very large gulf of the sea, stretching north, from Cardigan Point twelve leagues, to Bardsey Island, in Caernarvonshire; and in this bay are several little tide-havens, fit only for small vessels.

LLANBADARNVAWR, or *Llanbadarn the Great*, is distant from London 197 miles, and is governed by a portreeve and steward. It has a handsome church, that was formerly the cathedral of a bishop, and is a well built town with a small harbour.

LLANBEDOR-ST. PETER, or PONT STEFFAN, is distant from London 175 miles, and is governed by a portreeve, steward, two constables, and other officers. It is a small town, situated in a plain, on the bank of the Teivy, over which it has a bridge. Here is a church, and several good inns, for the accommodation of travellers.

TREGARON is distant from London 171 miles, and is governed by a mayor: it is also situated on the bank of the Teivy, and has a handsome church.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

The only natural curiosity mentioned in the accounts of Cardiganshire, is the horn of an ox, which is preserved in the church of Lhan Dhewi Brevi, not far from Tregaron. It is called *Matkorn yr ych bannog*, or *Matkorn ych Dewi*, which signifies *the interior horn of an ox*, and is about a foot and a half in circumference at the root: it is as heavy as if it were stone, and is said to have been kept in this church ever since the time of St. David, who lived in the beginning of the sixth century.

An extraordinary large horn.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Under the Romans this county was part of the district inhabited by the *Demetæ*, of whom mention has been made in the account of Caermarthenshire.

Ancient inhabitants.

The river Teivy is by Ptolemy called *Tuerobius*, which name is supposed to be a corruption of the British words *Dwr Teivi*, the *water Teivi*.

Roman antiquities.

At Lhan Dhewi Brevi have been dug up several tomb stones with Roman inscriptions, some of which consist wholly of unintelligible abbreviations; but one in a very uncouth character, upon a stone now to be seen over the chancel door of the church, is read as follows: + HIC JACET IDNERT FILIVS JACOBI QVI OCCISVS FVIT PROPTER PREDAM SANCTI DAWID.

K k k 2

Lhannio,

British monuments.

Lhannio, near Lhan Dhewi Brevi, is supposed to be the Lovantium, or Lovantium of Ptolemy: here have been found several Roman coins and bricks, and many large stones, neatly wrought, with Roman inscriptions. The river Istwyth is supposed to be the Stuccia of Ptolemy.

There are in this county several rude monuments of various forms, supposed to be British. At Lhech yr Aft, near Lhan Goedmor, on the east side of Cardigan, is a vast rude stone, about five and twenty or thirty feet in circumference: it stands reclined, and is supported by a pillar about three feet high; and near it are two other rude stone monuments of the same kind.

At Neuodh, near Cardigan, is a monument consisting of nineteen stones, which are so disposed as makes it difficult to count them, for which reason they are called *Meini Kyrrivol*, or the *Numerary Stones*.

Near this monument is another, called *Llech y Gowres*, or the *Stone of the Gigantic Woman*, consisting of one vast stone, supported by four large stone pillars, of which some stand upright, and others lie on the ground.

Near Kelhan, south of Tregaron, is a stone pillar about sixteen feet high, three feet broad, and two thick, erected on the top of a mountain, and called *Hir waen gwydog*, or the *Conspicuous Colossus*.

At Penbryn, north of Cardigan, near the sea side, is a large rough stone, lying on the ground, with an inscription, cut very deep, but unintelligible; and about the end of the last century, a British gold coin was found here, weighing near a guinea, and supposed to be of an earlier time than that of the arrival of the Romans in this island.

At Lhan-Vihangel geneu'r glyn, not far from Aberistwyth, is a monument called *Gwely Taliesin*, the *grave of Taliesin*: Taliesin was a celebrated British bard, who lived about the year 540. And this monument consists of four stones, placed so as to form a square: the two side ones are about five feet long, the other two three feet long, and the whole is about a foot above ground. Notwithstanding the name of this monument, and a tradition in the neighbourhood that the poet Taliesin was buried here, it is believed to be of much greater antiquity.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Llanbadarnvawr is generally thought to be the Mauritanea, where St. Paternus about the middle of the sixth century built a monastery, and established an episcopal see, which was afterwards united to St. David's. The church here seems to have been given in the year 1111 to St. Peter's church at Gloucester, and was afterwards appropriated to the abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire.

At Istradflere, not far from Llanbadarnvawr, Rhesus, son of Griffith, prince of South Wales, in 1164, built and endowed an abbey of Cistercian monks, which was burnt down about the year 1294, in the wars between the English and Welch: but being soon afterwards rebuilt, it flourished till the general dissolution, about which time its revenues were valued at 118l. 17s. 3d. *per annum*.

At

C A R D I G A N S H I R E.

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At Cardigan was a small priory of Black monks, cell to the abbey of Chertsey in Surry, with revenues valued upon the suppression at 32*l. per annum.*

At Llanleir, near Llanbedor, was a Cistercian nunnery, cell to the abbey of Itradflere, with revenues valued upon the dissolution at 57*l. 5s. 4d. per annum.*

At Lhan Dhewi Brevi, Thomas Beck, bishop of St. David's, in 1187 founded a college for a precentor and twelve prebendaries, dedicated to St. David, and valued upon the dissolution at 38*l. 11s. per annum.*

At Llanfanfride, near the sea side, west of Tregaron, it is supposed that there was an abbey; and another at Llanrusted, south of Aberistwyth, but no particulars of either are known.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burgess for the borough of Cardigan.



P. 434

D E N

CAROLINA

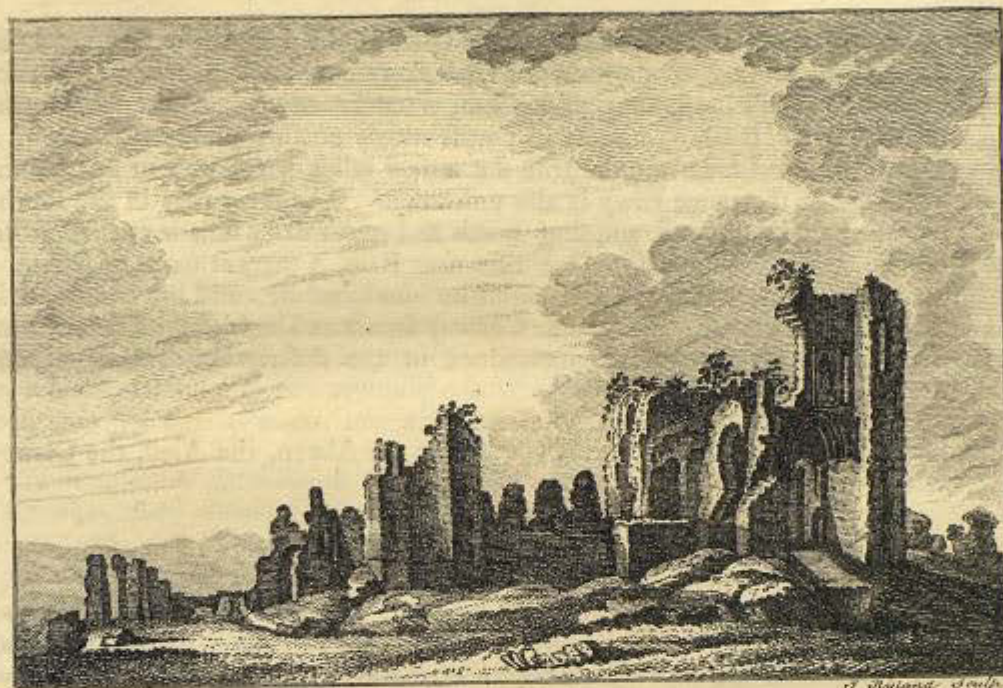
The first of the Carolina colonies was founded in 1653 by a group of English settlers who had fled from the religious persecution of the Church of England in England. They were known as the "Pilgrims" and they established a settlement on Roanoke Island. The second colony was founded in 1663 by a group of English settlers who had fled from the religious persecution of the Church of England in England. They were known as the "Puritans" and they established a settlement on Albemarle Island. The third colony was founded in 1670 by a group of English settlers who had fled from the religious persecution of the Church of England in England. They were known as the "Quakers" and they established a settlement on Pamlico Island. The fourth colony was founded in 1683 by a group of English settlers who had fled from the religious persecution of the Church of England in England. They were known as the "Presbyterians" and they established a settlement on Currituck Island. The fifth colony was founded in 1690 by a group of English settlers who had fled from the religious persecution of the Church of England in England. They were known as the "Anglicans" and they established a settlement on Dare Island.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF THE COUNTY

The members of the Parliament of the County of North Carolina were elected by the people of the county. They were known as the "Members of the Parliament" and they were responsible for the governance of the county. The members of the Parliament were elected for a term of one year and they were eligible for re-election.

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DENBIGH CASTLE.

P. 441

D E N B I G H S H I R E.

N A M E.

DENBIGHSHIRE takes its name from Denbigh the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

This county is bounded on the north by the Irish sea and part of Flintshire, on the south by Montgomeryshire, on the east by Cheshire and Shropshire, and on the west by Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire. It extends in length from north-west to south-east about forty miles, from north to south about twenty miles, and is about 118 miles in circumference. Denbigh, the county town, is 209 miles north-west of London.

D E N B I G H S H I R E.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Clwyd, the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway. Clwyd is a name of which the etymology is unknown. The river rises at the bottom of a hill south-west of Ruthin, a market town, and running north-east, and passing by Ruthin, directs its course nearly north-west, by St. Asaph, a city of Flintshire, and falls into the Irish sea a few miles north-west of St. Asaph. The etymology of the name Elwy is also unknown. The river rises in the south-west part of the county, and running north and north-east, falls into the Clwyd near the city of St. Asaph. The Dee rises near Bala, a market town of Merionethshire, runs north-east through Denbighshire into Cheshire, and has been described among the rivers of Cheshire. The Conway separates Denbighshire from Caernarvonshire, and has been already mentioned in the description of Caernarvonshire.

The less considerable streams of this county are the Alwen, the Aled, the Clawedok, the Neag, and the Gyrow.

A I R and S O I L.

The air of this county is reckoned very healthy, but it is rendered sharp and piercing by a vast chain of mountains, which almost surrounds the county, and the top of which is for the much greater part of the year covered with snow. The soil is various, and almost in the extremes of good and bad: the west part is heathy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except the sea coast and the bank of the Conway: the hills upon the eastern borders of the county look, at a certain distance, like the battlements or turrets of castles: and this part is as barren as the west, except where it borders the river Dee: but the middle part of the county, consisting of a flat country, seventeen miles long from north to south, and about five miles broad, is one of the most delightful spots in Europe: it is extremely fruitful, and well inhabited: it is surrounded by high hills, except upon the north, where it lies open to the sea, and is called the Vale of Clwyd, from its being watered by the river of that name. The inhabitants of this county in general are long lived; but those of the Vale of Clwyd are remarkable for their vivacity.

N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The hills and heaths of Denbighshire feed vast numbers of goats and sheep, and being manured with turf-ashes, they produce plenty of rye: the vallies abound with black cattle and corn; and the county abounds with fish and fowl, and contains several lead mines, that yield plenty of ore, particularly about Wrexham, a market town.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

There is a considerable manufactory of gloves at Denbigh, and another of flannels at Wrexham.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Denbighshire is divided into twelve hundreds, and contains three market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in that of Bangor; and it is divided into fifty-seven parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham.

DENBIGH was, from its original situation on a steep rock, formerly called by the Welch *Kledvyrn yn Rhos*, the *rocky hill in Rhos*. The etymology of the name Denbigh is not known. The town is governed by two aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, who are chosen annually out of twenty-five capital burgesses, a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and other officers.

The situation of the original town of this name being found inconvenient by the inhabitants, they abandoned it in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and built the present town at the bottom of the rock on which the old town stood, near a branch of the river Clwyd, called the Iftrod, about two miles west of that river, with a delightful prospect over the rich vale of Clwyd. It is a handsome, large, populous town, and by some esteemed the best in North Wales. Here is a castle much decayed, and two churches. The town is chiefly inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and other provisions; but the ground on which it is built abounding with lime-stone, the water is reckoned unhealthy, and the inhabitants seldom live to a great age.

RUTHIN stands near the center of the county, at the distance of 184 miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by two aldermen and burgesses. It is large and populous, but has no parish church, being itself part of the parish of Lhan Rudd in its neighbourhood. Here are, however, a good free school, and an hospital, both founded by Dr. Goodman, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

WREXHAM is distant from London 167 miles, and is situated in a good soil, on the bank of a small stream, that falls into the Dee. It is by some persons reckoned a larger town than Denbigh, and is a place of great resort and good accommodation. It is a handsome well built town, with a large church, remarkable for a steeple thought by some to be one of the finest in Britain. Here are also two large meeting-houses, and a great market for flannel, which is bought up in vast quantities, and sent to London, it being a considerable manufacture in this place, and the chief employment of the poor in the neighbourhood.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

The descriptions of this county mention no natural curiosities.

ANTIQUITIES.

Ancient inhabitants. Denbighshire, under the Romans, was part of the country of the Ordevices, of whom mention has been made in the account of the island of Anglesea. Some Britons, who were forced out of Scotland, are said in their turn to have driven the Saxons out of this country, and by the assistance of the Welch, to have possessed themselves of all this district, from the river Conway to the Dee.

A Roman station. Holt Castle, upon the river Dee, near Wrexham, is the Leonis Castrum of ancient writers, near which, on the other side of the Dee, the Legio Vicesima Victrix kept garrison.

Druid monuments. Among the hills south-west of Ruthin is a place called *Kerig y Drudion*, the *Druid stones*; and here are still to be seen two stone monuments, supposed to have been erected by the ancient Druids: they are called by the Welch *Kistieu Maen*, or *Stone Chests*; and one of them is distinguished from the other by the name of *Karchar Kynrik Rwth*, or *Kynrik Rwth's prison*. They stand north and south, at the distance of a furlong one from another; they are in the form of a chest, and consist each of seven stones; of these stones, four which compose the top, bottom, and two sides, are above six feet long, and three broad; a fifth stone forms the south end of the chest; at the north end is the entrance, secured by a sixth stone, which formed the door, and was upon occasion removed; this door-stone was clasped or fastened by a seventh stone of a vast weight, which was laid over the top stone, and, when the door was to be fastened, was removed towards the north end. Though these stone chests have given the name of *Druid Stones* to the place where they are found, and though one of them is also called *Kynrik Rwth's Prison*, yet it is not probable that they were intended for prisons by the Druids, who constructed them. *Kynrik Rwth* was a petty tyrant in this neighbourhood, of much later times than the Druids; and he thought fit to shut up some person that offended him in one of these cells, which gave occasion to call it his prison; but for what use they were first intended is not conjectured.

Ancient brass figures. In a well somewhere in this county, a small brass figure, representing a human head, was found, together with other figures of the same substance, in imitation of snakes, all hung upon a wire; but whether British or Roman is not known.

Arthur's table. At Lhanfannan, south-west of Denbigh, there is a cave cut in the side of a great rock, which contains twenty-four seats of different dimensions, and is known by the name of Arthur's round table.

Ancient fortifications. About a mile from *Kerig y Drudion*, is a circular ditch and rampart, upwards of an hundred paces in diameter, called *Pen y Gaer Vawr*.

In the same neighbourhood is also a fortification of an oval figure, called *Kaer y Dhynod*. It stands upon the bank of the river *Alwen*, and has a rampart, consisting of stones rudely heaped together, to the perpendicular height of 300 feet on the river side, but scarce half that height on the other. There is great reason
to

to believe that this was the camp of king Caratacus, when he fought Ostorius the Roman general, as it agrees in almost every particular with the description given by Tacitus of that prince's camp.

On the other side of the river Alwen, opposite to Kaer y Dhynod, is a steep hill, between five and six hundred feet high, on the top of which is a circular intrenchment, much more artificial than Kaer y Dhynod, called *Kaer Vorwyn*, the *Maiden Fort*.

In some places in this county several stone pillars have been found, inscribed Ancient with strange letters, which some believe to be the characters which were used by the Druids. At Clocafnog, near Ruthin, a tomb-stone has been found, with a Roman epitaph; the spot where this stone was found is called *Bryn y Bedben*, or *the bill of graves*: and near it is an artificial hill or tumulus, called *Krig Vryn*, *Barrow-hill*.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At De Valle Crucis, or Lhan Egwest, south-west of Wrexham, Madoc ap Griffith Maylor, prince of Powis, about the year 1200, founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was endowed on the dissolution with 188 l. 8 s. *per annum*.

At Maynan, not far from Denbigh, king Edward the First, in 1283, founded an abbey, to which he translated the Cistercian monks of Aberconway, who flourished here till the dissolution, when their revenues were valued at 162 l. 15 s. *per annum*.

At Ruthin was a chapel dedicated to St. Peter, which John, son of Reginald de Grey, made collegiate in 1310, for seven regular priests, who, it is thought, continued here till the general suppression.

Here was also a cell of Bonhommes, and a house of White friars.

At the east end of the town of Denbigh, was an house of White friars, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded, according to some, by John Salisbury, who died in 1289, but, according to others, by John Sunimore, in 1399.

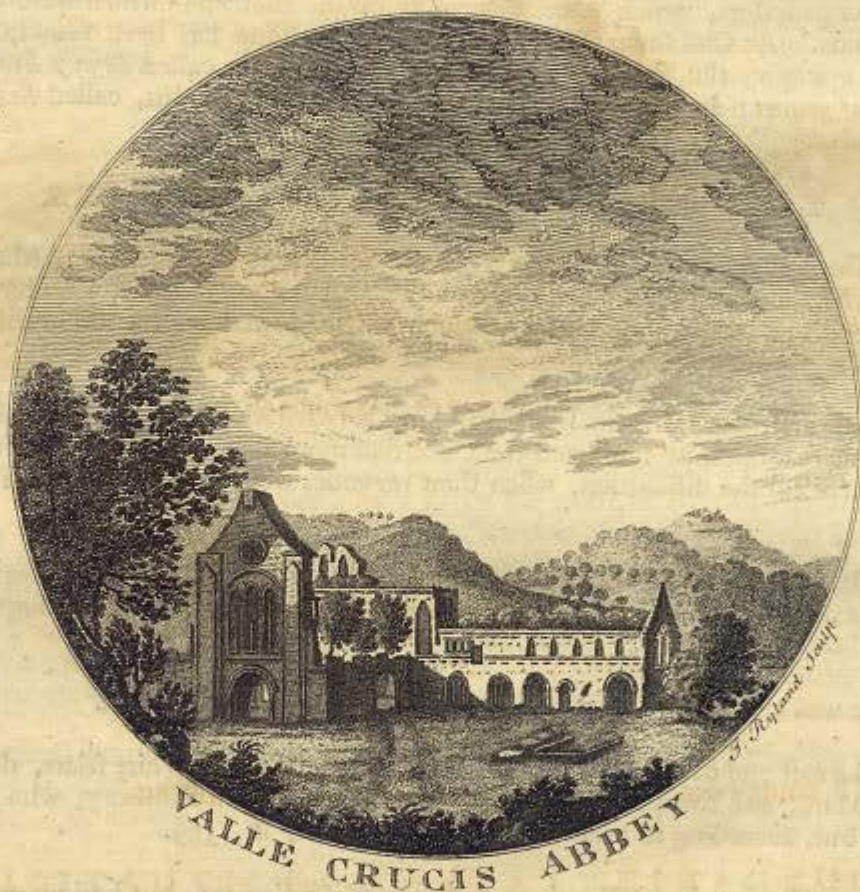
The parish church of Wrexham was formerly collegiate, but had no prebendaries.

In the valley of Clwyd was a monastery, said to have been founded by St. Eleusius, who lived in the seventh century.

D E N B I G H S H I R E.

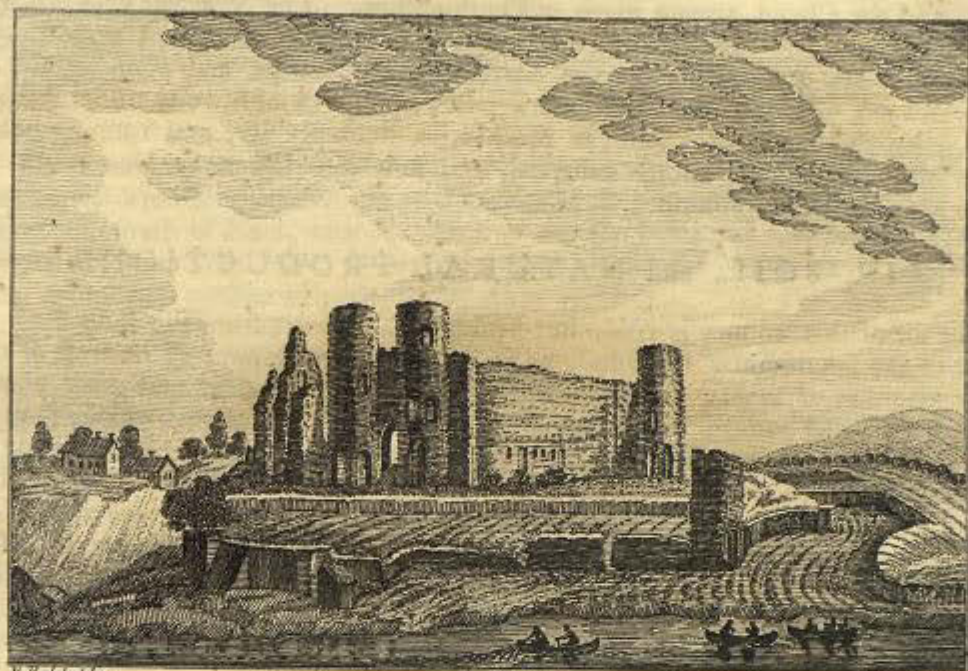
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Denbigh.



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FLINT-



RHUDLAN CASTLE.

P. 447

F L I N T S H I R E.

N A M E.

THIS county derives its name from Flint, the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

Flintshire is bounded by an arm of the Irish Sea, which forms the great æstuary of the river Dee, on the north; by part of Denbighshire on the south; by Cheshire on the east; by Shropshire on the south, and by another part of Denbighshire and the Irish Sea on the west. It is the least of all the counties in Wales: it extends in length about thirty-three miles, in breadth about eight miles only, and is about seventy miles in circumference. Caerwys, a market town, nearly in the middle of it, is about 200 miles north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The rivers that water this county are the Dee, the Clwyd, the Wheeler, the Sevion, and the Allen. The Dee has been described among the rivers of Cheshire,

F L I N T S H I R E.

shire, and the Clwyd among those of Denbighshire. The Wheeler rises not far from Caerwys, and running westward, falls into the Clwyd almost opposite to Denbigh. The Sevlion rises on the north side of Caerwys, and running also to the westward, falls into the Clwyd a few miles north-west of the city of St. Asaph. The Allen rises some miles south of Ruthin, in Denbighshire, and running north a few miles, directs its course eastward, and falls into the river Dee north of Wrexham, in Denbighshire.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is cold, but healthy, as appears from the long lives of many of the inhabitants. The soil, as it is not so mountainous as in most of the other counties of Wales, is more fruitful, yielding some wheat and great plenty of rye, oats, and barley; the vallies afford pasture for black cattle, which, though very small, are excellent beef: great quantities of butter and cheese are made in this county, which also produces much honey, from which a liquor is made that is called metheglin, frequently drank in this and some other counties in Wales. Flintshire abounds with all sorts of fish and fowl, but has little or no wood; it has however great plenty of pit coal, and the mountains of this county yield mill-stones and lead ore in great abundance.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

This county has no manufacture.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Flintshire is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and two market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in that of Chester, and has twenty-eight parishes.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is St. Asaph, and the market towns are Caerwys and Flint.

ST. ASAPH derives its name from St. Asaph, its patron saint, who was the second bishop of its see. It is called by the Welch *Llan Elwy*, from its situation at the influx of the river Elwy into the Clwyd, and is distant from London 212 miles. It stands in the rich and pleasant vale of Clwyd, but is a poor city, with only a few good houses. Here is a cathedral, but that is a mean structure; and there are two bridges, one over the river Clwyd, and the other over the Elwy.

CAERWYS, or CAERWIS, is a good market town, but contains nothing worthy of note.

FLINT is so called by a derivation unknown: it is distant from London 194 miles, and was incorporated by king Edward the First: it is governed by a mayor and burgessees, and stands on the æstuary of the Dee, where it has a small harbour. Here is a ruinous castle, built by king Edward the First, where the county affizes

assizes are annually held, and in which there is the county gaol. The mayor is styled governor of the castle.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

The accounts of Flintshire mention no curiosity, except a black sort of slate which was found on the sinking of some new coal pits at Leefwood, in the parish of Mold, south of Flint, near the bank of the river Allen. Upon these slates are frequently found the leaves of several plants, delineated as exactly as an impression of them in plaister of paris or clay.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Under the Romans, Flintshire was part of the country of the Ordevices, of whom some account has been given in a description of the antiquities of Anglesea. Ancient inhabitants.

Bod Farri, upon the river Clwyd, south-east of St. Asaph, is supposed to be the Varis mentioned by Antoninus: and on the top of a small hill, near this place, called *Moel y Gaer*, the *City hill*, there is a circular fortification, about 160 paces in diameter, round which the earth is raised in the manner of a parapet, and almost opposite to the avenue is a kind of tumulus or artificial mount. A Roman town, &c.

Near Hope, south-east of Flint, about the beginning of the last century, was discovered a Roman hypocaust or hot bath, hewn out of a solid rock. It was A Roman hypocaust. floored with brick, set in mortar, and roofed with polished tiles, perforated in many places: the roof was supported by pillars of brick, and it was furnished with brick tubes for carrying off the force of the heat. The length of this hypocaust was about eighteen feet, the breadth about fourteen, and the height about two; and by an inscription upon some of the tiles, it appears to have been built by the twentieth legion, surnamed *Victrix*, which lay in garrison at Chester, near this place.

Upon Mostyn mountain, not far from Caerwys, stands a stone pillar or monument, on which antiquaries have employed much pains to very little purpose. The pillar is set in a pedestal about five feet long, four feet and a half broad, and one foot two inches thick; it is about thirteen feet high, and eleven feet three inches above the pedestal two feet four inches broad, and eleven inches thick, and is engraved with various figures and characters, which have not yet been decyphered. It is supposed to have been put up in memory of some signal victory, because at y Gorfedheu, in the neighbourhood, are several barrows or burying places, where vast quantities of human bones have been dug up; and the pillar is known in the Welch language by the name *Maen y Chwyvan*, the *Stone of Lamentation*. An ancient monument.

Rhudlan Castle, situated on the river Clwyd, north-west of St. Asaph, has the ruins of a castle, built by Llewelyn ap Iffilht, prince of Wales. At this place, though now a mean village, king Edward the Second, with all his court, frequently spent the Christmas holidays, and some traces of its having been a considerable place are still remaining. Rhudlan Castle.

At

St. Winifrid's Well.

At Holywell, near Caerwys, is a spring, from which the village took its name, and which, were we to believe the popish legends, rose miraculously in memory of St. Winifrid, a Christian virgin, ravished and beheaded in this place by a Pagan tyrant. The spring is commonly called St. Winifrid's Well, to which many miraculous cures have been ascribed by monkish writers. It issues out of a rock of free-stone, where the monks of Basingwerk, in the neighbourhood, cut out a neat chapel, and over the well built a small church, with St. Winifrid's story and her pretended restoration to life by St. Beuno, painted on the glass windows of the chancel; but this church falling into decay, it was rebuilt in the time of Henry the Seventh, and is still standing. It is supported upon stone pillars, which surround the well, and is now converted to a school: the well is floored with stone, and the water of it issues out with such a rapid stream, as to turn several mills at a very small distance from the fountain. From the rapidity of this stream, some have conjectured it to be a subterranean rivulet which bursts out here; and from a muddy and bluish appearance of the water, that it runs through a mine of lead or tobacco-pipe-clay, though others are of opinion that it runs through an iron mine.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

At Bangor, a village in this county, south-east of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, there was a monastery, said to be as old as the time of the British king Lucius. It was certainly in a very flourishing condition when St. Augustine arrived in this island; and about the beginning of the seventh century, the religious here were so numerous, that Ethelfrid, king of the Angles, in his wars with the Britons, slew near twelve hundred of them, because he was told that they prayed for the success of their countrymen against him.

At St. Asaph, Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, in Scotland, being driven out of that kingdom, about the middle of the sixth century, founded an episcopal seat and monastery, and became the first bishop of this see: but returning soon afterwards into Scotland, he appointed St. Asaph his successor. From the death of St. Asaph in 596, there is no account of the monastery, and indeed but very little account of the bishops till the year 1143. Upon the general suppression this bishopric was valued at 202l. 10s. 6d. *per annum*; and besides the bishop, here are a dean, an archdeacon, six prebendaries, seven canons curial, four vicars choral, an organist, four lay clerks, or singing men, four choristers, and other officers.

At Basingwerk, Ralph, earl of Chester, about the year 1131, founded a monastery, which was probably much improved, and made an abbey of Cistercian monks by king Henry the Second in 1159. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and had revenues valued upon the suppression at 150l. 7s. 3d. *per annum*.

At Rhudlan Castle was an house of Black friars before the year 1268.

Near this place was an hospital as old as the year 1281, being the tenth of Edward the First.

M E M-

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

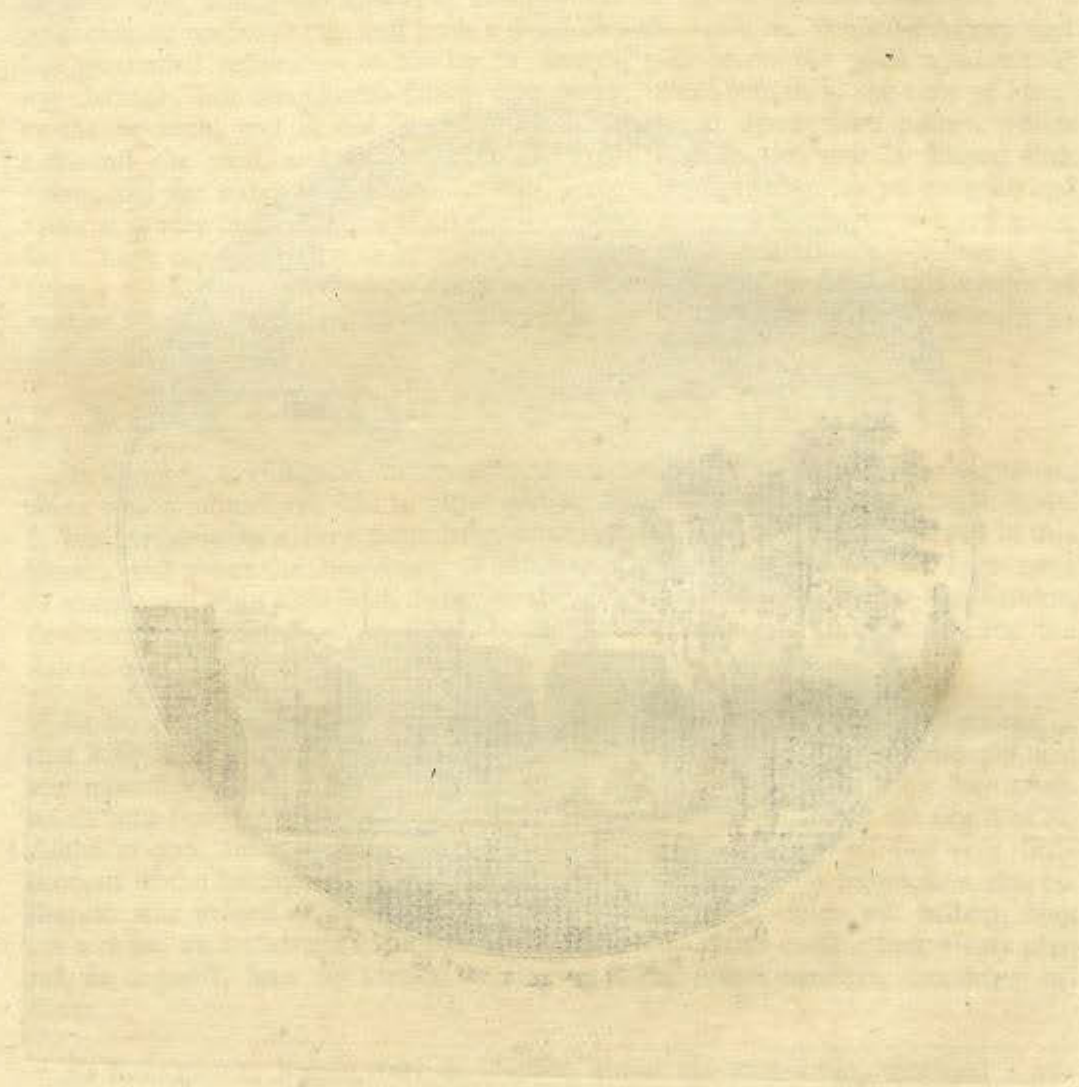
This county sends two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Flint,



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MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY

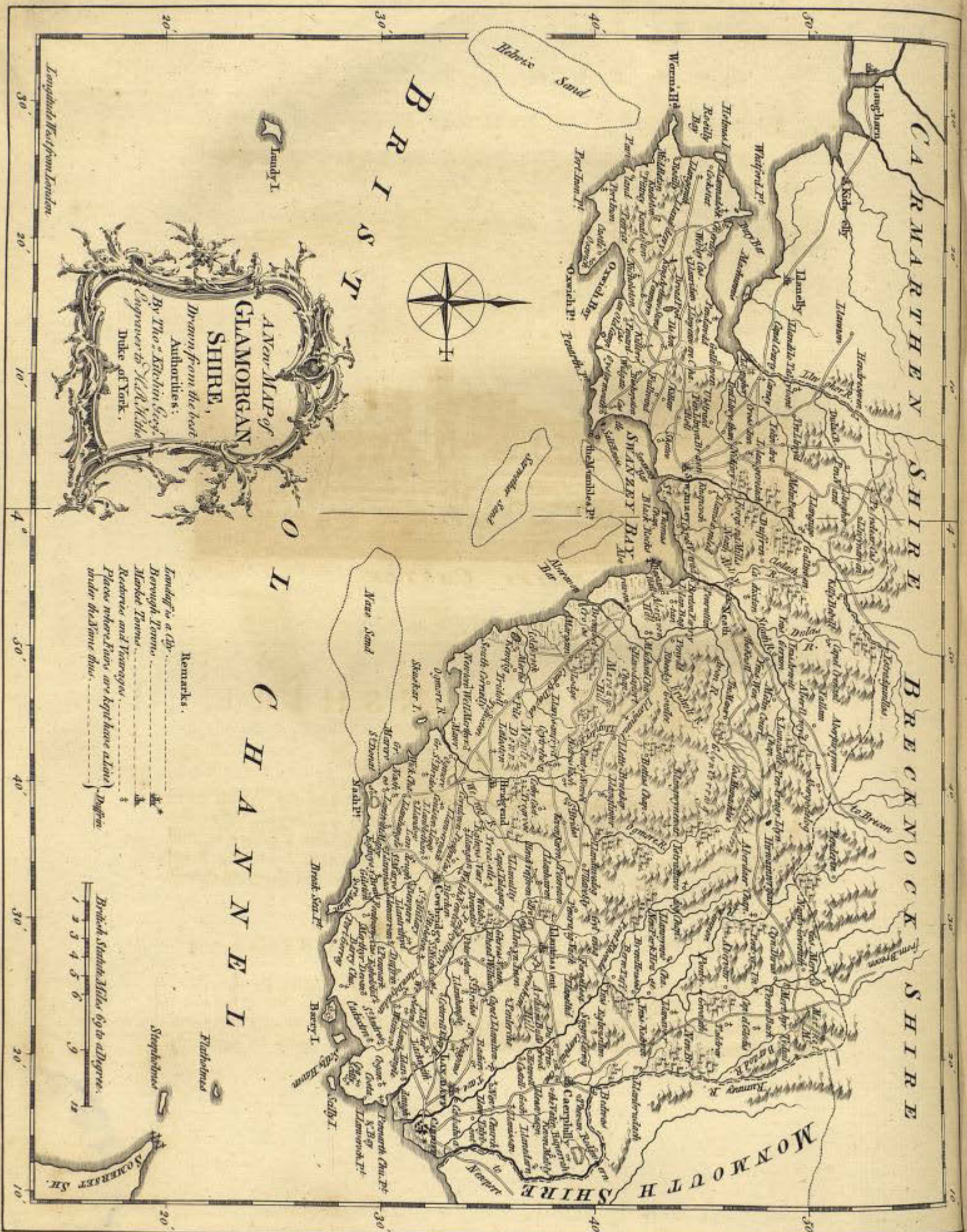
This county has two members in Parliament; one Knight of the Shire for the County, and one Burgess for the Borough of Freetown.



Vol. II. MEM. C. L. A.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY

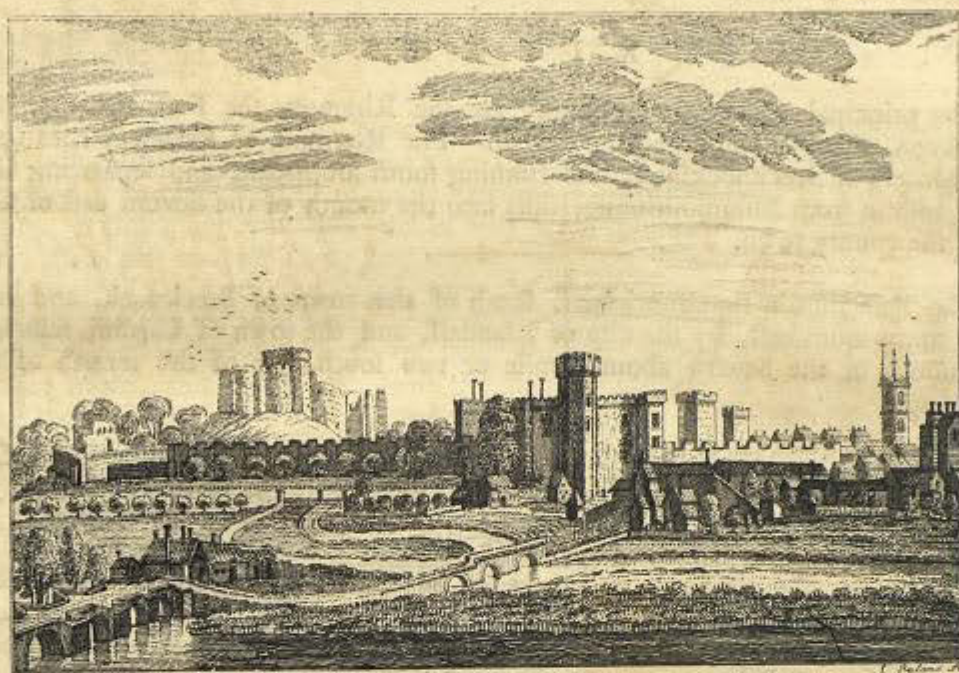




A New Map of
GLAMORGAN
SHIRE,
Drawn from the best
Authorities:
By The Rev. K. H. H. H.
Comptroller to H. R. H. the
Duke of York.

Remarks.
Borough Towns
Market Towns
Places where Fairs are kept have a line
under the same line.

British Statute Miles 6 to a Degree.
1 2 3 4 5 6 9 12



CARDIFF CASTLE.

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GLAMORGANSHIRE.

NAME.

THE name of this county is a contraction or variation of the Welch names *Gwlád Morgan*, *Morganwg*, or *Vorganwg*, the county of *Morgan*, *Morganwg*, or *Vorganwg*, and it is supposed to have been thus called from a prince or abbat of the name of *Morgan*, though some writers derive the name from the British word *Mor*, the sea, this being a maritime county, washed on the south side by the Severn Sea.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

Glamorganshire is bounded by Brecknockshire on the north; by the Severn Sea or Bristol Channel on the south; by Monmouthshire on the east, and by Caermarthenshire on the west. It extends in length from east to west forty-eight miles, from north to south twenty-seven miles, and is 116 miles in circumference.

M m m 2

ence.

G L A M O R G A N S H I R E.

ence. Neath, a market town, near the middle of it, stands at the distance of 168 miles west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tavye. The Rhymny, or Remney, rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and running south-south-east, and separating Glamorganshire from Monmouthshire, falls into the mouth of the Severn east of Cardiff, the county town.

The Taff rises in Brecknockshire, south of the town of Brecknock, and running south-south-east, by the city of Llandaff, and the town of Cardiff, falls into the mouth of the Severn about a mile or two south-west of the mouth of the Rhymny.

The Ogmore rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and running south, falls into the Severn Sea some miles west of Cowbridge, a market town.

The Avon rises in the north part of the county, not far from the source of the Ogmore, and running south, falls into the Severn sea at Aberavon, south-east of Neath. The Cledaugh rises also in the north part of this county, and running south, falls into the Bristol Channel south of Neath. The Tavye rises at the foot of the Black Mountain in Brecknockshire, and running south, falls into the same sea at Swansea, a market town.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Elay, the Ewenny, the Neath, the Hepsey, the Melta, the Traugath, the Dulishe, and the Turch.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

In the north part of this county, which is mountainous, the air is cold and piercing; but on the south side, towards the sea, which is more level, it is mild and pleasant: the soil, on the north side, is for the greatest part barren, but between the mountains there are some fruitful vallies, which afford very good pasture, for the level part, being more capable of cultivation, produces large crops of corn and remarkably sweet grafs; and the county in general abounds with sheep and other cattle, butter and fish. The south part is so fruitful, pleasant, and populous, that it is often called the garden of Wales: the mountains yield coals and lead ore.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

Glamorganshire has no manufacture.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

This county is divided into ten hundreds, and contains one city and five market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. David's, and partly in that of Llandaff, and has 118 parishes.

C I T Y

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is Llandaff, and the market towns are Cardiff, Cowbridge, Neath, Penrife, and Swansea.

LLANDAFF derives its name from its situation, the word *Llandaff* signifying *a church on the river Taff*. It is distant from London 147 miles, and is a mean place that contains nothing worthy of notice, except a cathedral, which, though built in 1107, is still a fine structure, and in very good condition. The length of this church from east to west is 263 feet and an half: the distance from the west door to the choir is 110 feet; the length from the choir door to the altar is seventy-five feet; and the distance from thence to the farther end of a chapel, called St. Mary's chapel, is sixty-five feet: the body and side isles of this church are sixty-five feet broad, and the height, from the floor to the top of the compass work of the roof, is also sixty-five feet, and to the top of the middle isle above the pillars, fifty-four feet. There is no cross isle in this church, as there is in all the other cathedrals in England and Wales, nor is there any middle steeple, as there is in all cathedrals besides, except Bangor and Exeter: there are however at the west front two towers, though not of equal height, nor uniform structure. The north-west tower, in which hang five bells, is the highest and handsomest; it is 105 feet in height, and the other only eighty-five feet: the choir is very neat, though for 700 years before the building of this church, the only cathedral here was a mean building, about twenty feet long and ten broad, without either steeple or bells.

CARDIFF, or CAERDIFF, *a city on the Taff*, was so called from its situation upon the river Taff: it is distant from London 163 miles, and is an ancient corporation, governed by a constable, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, twelve capital burgesses, a steward, a town clerk, and other officers. A court of record is held here every fortnight, of which the bailiffs, who are also justices of the peace, are the only judges; and here the assizes for the county are always held.

It is a pretty large well built town, reckoned the handsomest in all South Wales. Soon after the Norman conquest it was fortified with walls and a castle, by Robert Fitz Haimon, a Norman knight: the castle is still standing, and is a large, strong, stately edifice, the constable of which is always the first magistrate of the town. Here are two parishes, but only one church, the other having been ruined in the civil wars under Charles the First. Here is also a fine bridge over the river Taff, a commodious harbour, and a good trade to Bristol and some other places.

COWBRIDGE is distant from London 175 miles, and stands upon the bank of the Ewenny: the situation is low but the soil fruitful: it is governed by a bailiff, chosen annually, and the quarter sessions for the county are held here. This town has a stone bridge over the river Ewenny, and a harbour for boats.

NEATH is so called by a variation of the British name *Nedh*, and is an ancient town, governed by a portreeve, chosen yearly, and sworn by the deputy constable of an old castle of the same name, on the opposite side of the river Neath, over which there is a bridge. This is a pretty large town, with a haven for small vessels,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

vessels, and a good trade in coals, which are dug in great plenty about the neighbourhood.

PENRISE, or PENRYSE, is distant from London 187 miles, and stands near the sea coast, where it has a harbour for ships.

SWANSEY, or SWINE-SEA, derives its name from the *porpoises* or *sea bogs*, which are found here in great numbers: it is, from its situation, called by the Welch *Aber-Tawi, the mouth of the Tawy*, or *Tawi*, and is distant from London 202 miles. It is governed by a portreeve, and is an ancient, large, clean, well built town, with an exceeding good harbour, where sometimes an hundred ships at a time come in for coals and culm, which is the dust of the coal, and which, when mixed with a third part of mud or slimy dirt, and made up into balls, makes a sweet and durable fire, with very little smoke. This town carries on the greatest trade of any town in the county, particularly in coals, there being several very large and good coal works in the neighbourhood. From this place coals are sent to Ireland, and to all the port towns of Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall; and by this trade the town and neighbourhood are rendered wealthy and populous.

CURIOSITIES.

Subterranean noise.

Among the curiosities of this county is a promontory near Penrise, which is the most westerly point of Glamorganshire, and is called Warmhead-point: it stretches about a mile into the sea, and at half flood, the isthmus, which joins it to the mainland, is overflowed so, that it becomes then a small island. Towards the extremity of this point there is a small cleft or crevice in the ground, into which if dust or sand be thrown, it will be blown back again into the air; and if a person applies his ear to the crevice, he will hear distinctly a deep noise like that of a large pair of bellows. These phenomena are attributed to the undulatory motion of the sea under the arched and rocky hollow of this promontory, which occasions an alternate inspiration and expiration of the air through the cleft.

A remarkable ebbing spring.

At Newton, on the sea side, north-west of the mouth of the Ogmore, is a spring about eighteen feet in circumference, the water of which at high tide sinks nearly to the bottom, but when the sea ebbs it rises almost to the brim. To account for this phenomenon, it is supposed that at full sea the air in the veins of the spring not being at liberty to circulate, is deprived of its usual vent, which prevents the water from springing out; but that the sea retiring from the shore, and these veins or natural aqueducts, being freed from such obstructions, the water is permitted to issue through them.

ANTIQUITIES.

Ancient inhabitants.

This county in the time of the Romans was part of the district inhabited by the Silures, of whom mention has been made in the account of the antiquities of Herefordshire.

At

At Caerphilly, north of Llandaff, is a ruinous castle, thought to be the noblest remains of ancient architecture in all Britain. It stands in a moorish bottom, near the river Rhymny, and has been larger than any castle in England, except that of Windsor. It is thought to have been originally a work of the Romans, though the ruins plainly show that it has been at least rebuilt since their time. Some think that this place was the *Bulleum Silurum* of the Romans, which the ancient Britons might call *Kaer Vwl*, and which being afterwards corrupted first into *Kaer Vyl*, and then from the genitive case *Bullei* of the Roman name, into *Kaer Vily*, might by an easy variation make *Caerphilly*, the present name. It must however be observed, that there is no other reason but the magnificence of the structure, for believing it to have been a Roman work, for no remains of Roman antiquity have been discovered here.

Amidst the many stupendous pieces which compose this vast pile of ruins, is a large tower towards the east end, between seventy and eighty feet high, with a vast fissure from the top almost to the middle, by which the tower is divided into two separate leaning parts, so that each side hangs over its base in such a manner, that it is difficult to say which is most likely to fall first. Its lineal projection at the top, on the outer side, is found to be no less than ten feet and an half: and what renders it still the more remarkable is, that it has continued to recline from the perpendicular in this manner for many ages past; nor does it appear from history or tradition how or when this rent first happened.

The hall, or as some think it, the chapel of this castle, is about seventy feet long, thirty-four feet broad, and seventeen feet high. On the south side there is an ascent to this room by a direct stair-case, about eight feet wide, the roof of which is vaulted and supported by twenty arches, which rise gradually one above another. Opposite the stair-case, on the north side of the room, there is a chimney about ten feet wide, and on each side of the chimney are two windows like church windows; the sides of these windows are adorned with sculptures of leaves and fruit. In the walls, on each side of the room, are seven triangular pillars, placed at equal distances: from the floor to the bottom of the pillars, the height is about twelve feet, and each pillar is supported by three busts, which vary alternately from old to young, and from men to women.

Not very far from Caerphilly castle, stands another ruinous castle, called Llanblythian Castle, which was built before the Norman conquest.

On a mountain called *Keun Gelbi Gaer*, near Caerphilly, there is a monument called *X maen bir*: it is a rough stone pillar, of a quadrangular form, about eight feet high, and stands close to a small entrenchment, in the middle of which is a square area, which, from a rude inscription on the pillar, is supposed to contain the corps of one Tefroit.

Boverton, about three miles south of Cowbridge, is supposed to be the Bovium of Antoninus, and Neath to be his Nidum. At Llanylted, a small village adjoining to Neath, are still to be seen the foundations of ancient buildings, and

some stone monuments, with ancient British carvings and inscriptions. Loghor, west of Swansey, is the Leucarum mentioned by Antoninus.

Roman coins. Near St. Donat's Castle, west of Boverton, several Roman coins have been dug up, among which were some of the thirty Tyrants, and others of Æmilianus and Marius, which are very scarce.

Ancient
sepulchral
monuments.

On the top of a hill called Mynydd Margan, near Margan, south-east of Neath, is a stone pillar, four feet high and one foot broad, with the following sepulchral inscription in a rude character: BODVOCVS HIC JACIT, FILIVS CATOTIS, IRNI PRONEPVS ETERNALI VE DOMAV. i. e. *Pronepos aternali in domo.*

By the side of the high-way, south of Margan, is a monumental stone, about four feet long, with this inscription: PVMPEIVS CARANTORIVS. *Pumpeius* is for *Pompeius*: this is certainly the tomb-stone of one Pompeius Carantorius, though the neighbouring Welch, by adding and altering some letters, read it thus: PVMP. BVS. CAR A'N TOPIVS, which is interpreted, *The five fingers of our friend killed us.* They call it *Bedb Morgan Morganwg*, which signifies *the sepulchre of Prince Morgan*, and believe that a prince Morgan, who was killed 800 years before the time of our Saviour, and from whom the county took its name, lies buried here.

Near Lhan Gadok, north-east of Neath, there is a monument called Maen dau Lygad yr ych, consisting of two small circular entrenchments, like cock-pits, one of which had formerly in the middle of it a rude stone pillar, about three feet high, with an inscription, which is read from the top downwards as follows: MARCI (or MEMORIÆ) CARITINI FILII BERICII.

On a mountain called Kevn-bryn, not far from Swansey, there is a monument, consisting of a vast rude stone, called Arthur's Stone, supposed to weigh upwards of twenty tons, and supported by a circle of six or seven other stones, each about four feet high. These stones are all of the mill-stone kind.

There are in this county several other rude monuments, much of the same kind, which, as they have no inscriptions, and are beyond the reach of history, it is unnecessary to mention.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

About the year 474, one Cungarus, or Docuinus, as he was also called, is said to have built a monastery for twelve monks or canons, at a place in this county which is now unknown. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed by Paulentus, king of Glamorgan.

At a place called Llancarvan, about three miles from Cowbridge, St. Cadocus is said to have built a monastery in the year 500.

At

At Llanyltd, near Neath, St. Illutus, in 508, founded a monastery, which became a seminary of literature as well as religion.

At Llandaff a bishopric was erected in the time of St. Dubritius, who died in 522; and the revenues of this bishopric were valued upon the suppression at 154l. 14s. 2d. *per annum*. To the cathedral of this place there now belong a bishop, an archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, and two vicars choral.

At a place called Ewenny, probably upon the bank of the river of the same name, Sir John Londres built a Benedictine priory, which was given by Maurice de London, in 1141, as a cell to Gloucester abbey. The time of its foundation is not known, but it appears to have been dedicated to St. Michael, and valued upon the dissolution at 78l. 0s. 8d. *per annum*.

At Morgan, Robert earl of Gloucester, in 1147 founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 181l. 7s. 4d. *per annum*.

At Neath, on the other side of the river, Richard de Grainville, and Constance his wife, in the reign of king Henry the First, built a Cistercian abbey, in which, at the time of the dissolution, were eight monks, who had 132l. 7s. 7d. *per annum*.

At Llangenith, not far from Penrife, Roger de Bellomont, earl of Warwick, in the time of king Stephen founded a priory, which he annexed to the abbey of Taurinus, at Evreux in Normandy. It was dedicated to St. Kenned, and being seized as an alien priory, was granted by king Henry the Sixth in 1441, to All Souls College in Oxford.

At Swansey, Henry de Gower, bishop of St. David's, in 1332 founded an hospital, dedicated to St. David, which was valued upon the suppression at 20l. *per annum*.

At Cardiff, Robert earl of Gloucester, who died in 1147, founded a priory.

At this place there was also a priory of Benedictines or Black monks.

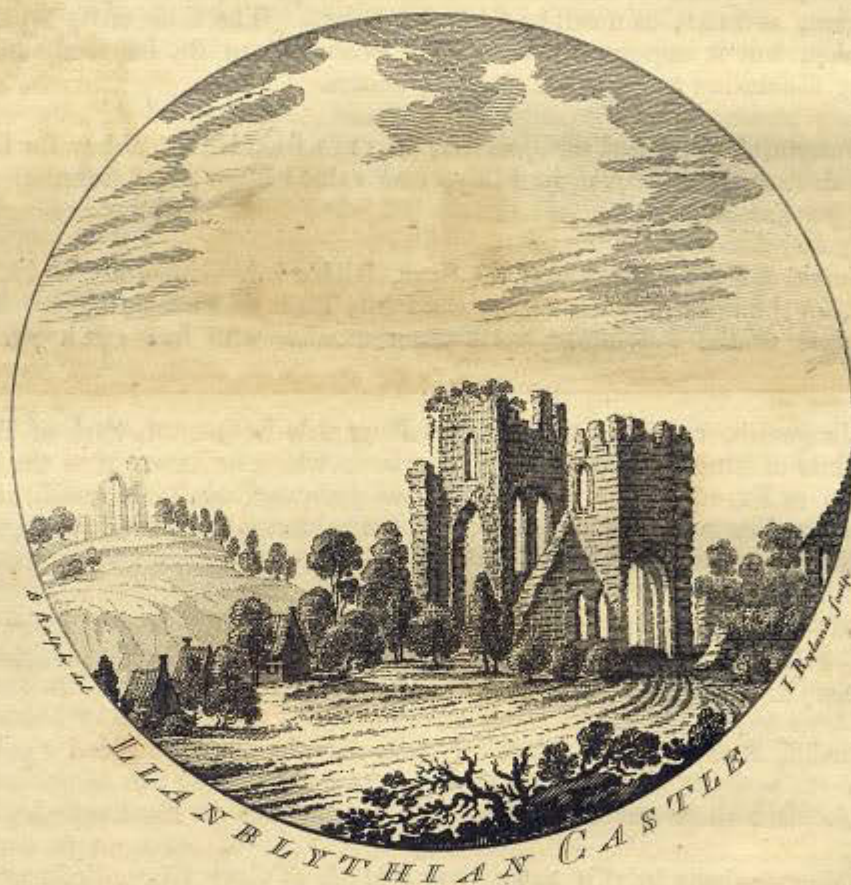
In Crokerton-street in this town, was a house of Grey friars, dedicated to St. Francis, under the wardenship of Bristol.

Here also was an house of Black friars, and another of White friars.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

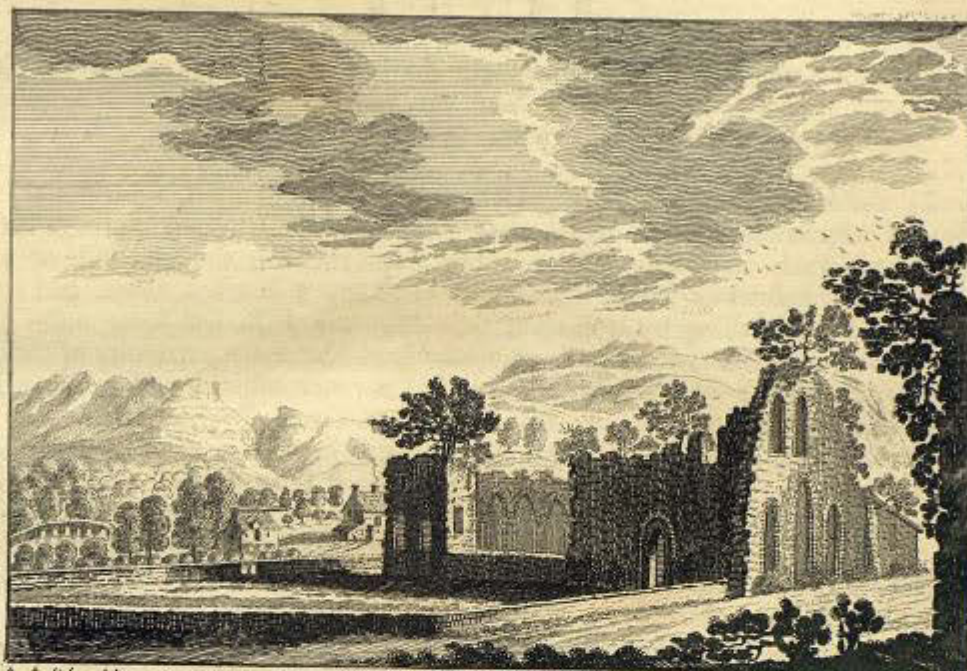
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of Cardiff.



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MERI-



GUMNER ABBEY.

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MERIONYTHSHIRE.

NAME.

MERIONYTHSHIRE, MERYONYTHSHIRE, or MEIRIONYDHS-
SHIRE, is so called by a small variation of the Welch name *Sir Veirionydb*,
the etymology of which is unknown.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

This county is bounded by a part of Denbighshire, and by Caernarvonshire, on the north; by another part of Denbighshire, and by Montgomeryshire, on the east; by Cardiganshire on the south, and by the Irish sea on the west. It extends in length from north to south 35 miles, in breadth from east to west 25 miles, and is 108 miles in circumference; Dolgelhe, a market town nearly in the middle of it, is distant 187 miles almost north-west of London.

N n n 2

RIVERS.

MERIONYTHSHIRE.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Dyffi, the Avon, the Drwrydh, and the Dee. The Dyffi rises among some very high mountains, which form a chain on the eastern borders of this county, and are called by some writers the Alps of Wales; and, running southward into Montgomeryshire, directs its course south-west; and leaving that county at Machynleth, a market town, separates the counties of Merionyth and Cardigan, and falls into the Irish sea, some miles north of Aberystwyth in Cardiganshire. The Avon rises on the east side of a large forest, called Benrose-wood, south-west of Bala, a market town, and running south-west, and passing by Dolgelhe, falls into the Irish sea some miles west of that town. The Drwrydh issues from a lake in the northern extremity of this county, near the source of the river Conway in Caernarvonshire; and running south-west, falls into an arm of the Irish sea, called Traeth Bychan, about four miles north of Harlech, the county town. The Dee, near its source, runs through a considerable lake on the south side of Bala, called Llyn Tigid, or Pimble Meer, and, as it is said, without mixing with it, the fish, at least, of both waters seem not to mingle; for though the Dee abounds with salmon, none are ever taken in the lake out of the stream of the river; neither does the Dee carry off the gwiniads, a fish peculiar to this lake, which looks like a whiting, but tastes like a trout. The Dee has been described among the rivers of Cheshire. The waters of Pimble Meer are said to cover 160 acres of ground.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Desunny, the Skethye, the Atro, the Cayne, the Angel, and the Kessilaum.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

This being a rocky mountainous country, the air is cold and bleak; it is also reckoned unhealthy, because mixed with the vapours that rise from the Irish sea, which might be still more noxious, if the sharp winds, which almost continually blow here, did not prevent them from stagnating.

The soil is rocky and mountainous, and perhaps the worst in Wales; it yields but very little corn, and the inhabitants live chiefly on butter, cheese, and other preparations of milk, and yet they are stout and handsome, but reckoned idle and incontinent: they apply themselves almost wholly to grazing of cattle, for which the vallies in this county afford excellent pasture. The number of sheep that feed upon the mountains is incredible; and it is said that Merionythshire feeds more sheep than all the rest of Wales. This county is also well provided with deer, goats, fowl, and all sorts of fish, particularly herrings, which are taken on the coast in great abundance.

MANUFACTURES.

The only manufacture of this county is Welch cotton.

CIVIL

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Merionythshire is divided into six hundreds, and contains three market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor, and has thirty-seven parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Bala, Dolgelhe, and Harlech.

BALA derives its name from its situation at the north end of Pimble Meer; for the word signifies *a place where a river or brook issues out of a lake*. It is distant from London 184 miles, and is a corporation that enjoys many immunities; it is governed by bailiffs, but is a mean inconsiderable place.

DOLGELHE was so called, because it was once *a woody vale*; for so the name signifies, being compounded of *Dol*, a dale or valley, and *Kelhe*, a wood; but at present there is not so much wood in the neighbourhood of this town as formerly. It lies upon the south bank of the Avon, at the foot of a mountain called Idris, which is supposed to be one of the highest mountains in Britain. The town is pretty well provided with inns for the accommodation of travellers, and has a considerable manufacture of Welch cottons.

HARLECH is also so called from its situation, and the name signifies *a pleasant rock*, such as that on which the town stands, by the sea-side; though some writers derive this name from *Ar-lech*, on a rock. It is distant from London 210 miles, is governed by a mayor, and has an old decayed castle, with a governor and a garrison, for the security of the coast; and the governor is by patent appointed mayor of the town. Here is a good harbour for ships, though few or no ships belong to it. The houses are mean, and the inhabitants few.

CURIOSITIES.

In the year 1694, the country about Harlech was annoyed above eight months by a strange fiery exhalation; it was seen only in the night, and consisted of a livid vapour, which arose from the sea, or seemed to come from Caernarvonshire, cross a bay of the sea eight or nine miles broad, on the west side of Harlech. It spread from this bay over the land, and set fire to all the barns, stacks of hay and corn, in its way: it also so infected the air, and blasted the grass and herbage, that a great mortality of cattle, sheep and horses ensued. It proceeded constantly to and from the same place, in stormy as well as in calm nights, but more frequently in the winter than in the following summer. It never fired any thing but in the night, and the flames, which were weak, and of a blue colour, did no injury to the inhabitants, who frequently rushed into the middle of them to save their hay or corn.

An extraordinary
phenomenon.

This vapour was at length extinguished by blowing horns, ringing bells, firing guns, or putting the air into motion by various other ways, whenever it was seen to approach the shore.

Among

Among the several conjectures which have been made concerning the cause of this surprising phenomenon, some have thought it proceeded from locusts, many of which are said to have been drowned in the bay, and to have died ashore, about two months before; but to this hypothesis it is objected, that no such effect was ever known as the consequence of a swarm of locusts perishing either at sea, or on shore, in places where they have been much more numerous. Something like this both in appearance and effect, happened somewhere upon the coast of France, in the year 1734.

A gigantic skeleton.

In some part of this county there is a boggy moorish ground, called Mownog y Stratgwyn, near Maes y Pandy, where turfs are cut for fuel; and in this place a wooden coffin was discovered about the year 1684, containing a skeleton of a very large size: the wood was gilt, and so well preserved, that part of the gilding remained very fresh. This is perhaps the only instance upon record of an interment in a moor of peat or turf; and yet the bituminous earth of which such moors consist, is known by experience to preserve wood better than any other; for trees are frequently found in it very sound, though they must have been buried in times that history has not reached.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants.

This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the territory inhabited by the Ordevices, of whom some account has been given in the description of the antiquities of the county of Anglesea. Giraldus, an ancient writer, calls it *the land of the sons of Conan*.

Roman antiquities.

Dolgelhe is supposed to have been a Roman station, from some Roman coins which have been dug up in the neighbourhood, two of which were silver, and of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian.

Harlech is also supposed to have been a Roman town; and several Roman coins have at different times been dug up in and near it.

In a garden near the castle of Harlech, was found, in 1692, an ancient golden torques, weighing about eight ounces, and consisting of a wreathed bar of gold, or rather three or four rods twisted together, about four feet long, and hooked at each end: whether it was British or Roman cannot be determined, but it seems to have been designed for holding a quiver of arrows, or some such use.

At Festineog, a village north of Harlech, in the north-west extremity of this county, is a stone causeway called *Sarn Helen*, or *Hellen's Way*, and supposed to have been made by Hellen, the mother of Constantine the Great. It is also discernable at several other places, particularly at Kraig Verwyn in this county, where it is called *Fordb gam Helen Leudbog*, or *the winding road of Hellen the Great*; and in different parts of Cardiganshire and Glamorganshire.

Near Sarn Helen are the remains of a fortification called Kaer Gai, or Cajus's Castle, which was built by one Cajus a Roman, of whom the vulgar in these parts give very romantic accounts.

On a mountain called Mikneint, near Sarn Helen, are several stone monuments, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood call *Bedben Gwyr Ardudwy*, or *the graves of the men of Ardudwy*. These graves are about thirty in number, and each about six feet long, and distinguished by four stone pillars, one at each corner: each pillar is between two and three feet high, and nine inches thick each way. The tradition is, that these are sepulchral monuments of some persons of note slain here in a battle betwixt the inhabitants of Dyffryn and Ardudwy in this neighbourhood, and the Denbighshire men.

Near the same causeway are several other sepulchral monuments: and in the year 1687, the following inscription was copied from a stone called *Bedb Porus*, or *the grave of Porus*. — PORIVS HIC IN TVMVLO JACIT HOMO ——— RIANVS FVIT; which inscription is supposed to have been the epitaph of some Roman about the second or third century.

At Bala are three mounds, one of which is called Tommen y Bala, another Bryn-lhyfk, and the third Mwnwgl y Lhyn, which are generally mistaken for sepulchral monuments, but in reality were raised for watch stations, when this country was the seat of war, at the beginning of the Roman conquests.

At Lhan uw Lhyn, not far from Bala, are the ruins of an ancient castle called Castell Corndochen, supposed to have been a Roman work.

About two miles from Harlech is a remarkable monument called Koeten Arthur, consisting of a large oval stone table, about nine feet long and seven broad; it lies sloping on three stone supporters, two of which are near eight feet high, but the height of the third does not exceed three feet. British antiquities.

In the year 1688, about fifty weapons of cast brass were found in a rock known by the name of Katreg Dhiwin, near a village in this county called Bethkelert. These weapons were of different forms and sizes; some of them were two feet long, others not more than twelve inches; some of them were flat, and others quadrangular: it is said that some of them were gilt, but the handles, which are supposed to have been of wood, were all wasted, though in a few of them the two brass nails that fastened them remained, being headed or riveted on each side.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

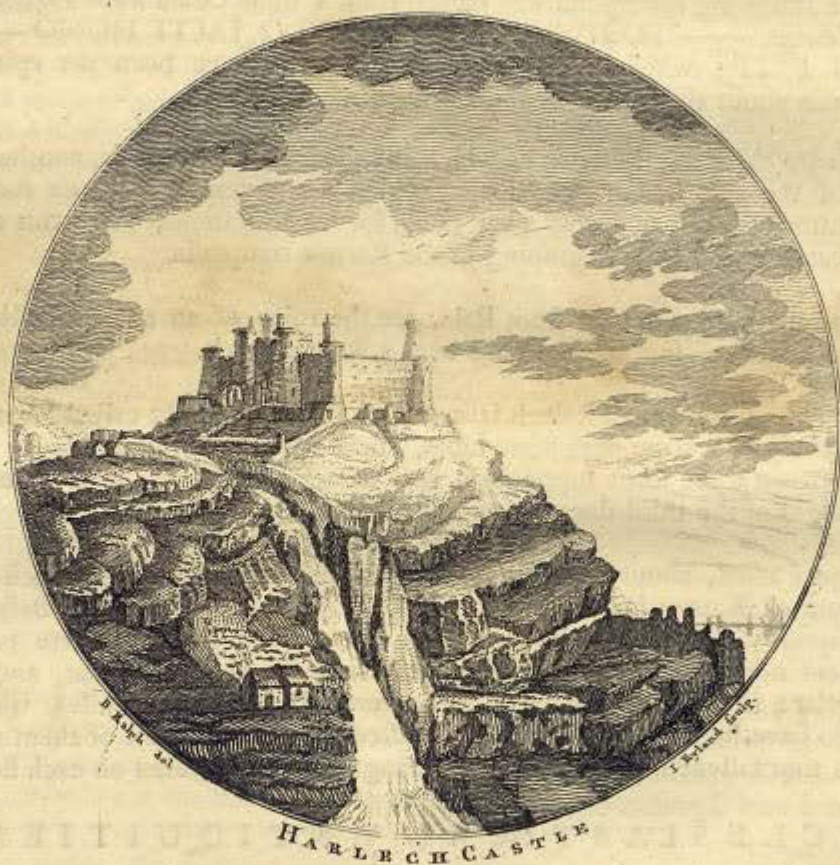
There seems to have been but one religious house in this county, and that was in a place called Kinner, Kinmer, and Cumner: it was a Cistercian abbey, founded by Lewelline, the son of Gervase, about the year 1200. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and had yearly revenues valued upon the suppression at 51 l. 13 s. 4 d.

M E M-

MERIONYTHSHIRE.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

Merionythshire sends but one member to parliament, who is the knight of the shire for the county.



MONT.



MONTGOMERY CASTLE

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MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

N A M E.

THIS county derives its name from Montgomery, the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT and SITUATION.

Montgomeryshire is bounded by Denbighshire on the north, by Cardiganshire and Radnorshire on the south, by Shropshire on the east, and by Merionethshire on the west. It extends in length, from east to west, thirty miles, from north to south twenty-five miles, and is ninety-four miles in circumference. Montgomery, Vol. II. O o o which

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

which is nearly in the middle, stands at the distance of 158 miles north-west of London.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Tanat, and the Turch. The Severn, which has been described among the rivers of Gloucestershire, becomes navigable at Welch-pool, a market town of this county, after having been joined by twelve rivers, in a passage of twenty miles from its source. The Tanat, or Tanot, rises in the north-west part of the county, not very far west of Llanvilling, a market town, and running eastward, falls into the Severn near the place where it enters the county of Salop. The Turch rises in the western part of this county, and running north-east, and being joined by the Warway, falls into the Tanat north-east of Llanvilling.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Riader, the Vurnwey, the Rue, the Bechan, the Haves, the Carno, and the Dungum.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is sharp and cold on the mountains, but healthy and pleasant in the vallies. The northern and western parts being mountainous, the soil is stony, and consequently sterile, except in the intermediate vallies, which yield corn, and abound in pasture; but the southern and eastern parts consisting chiefly of a pleasant vale along the banks of the Severn, are exceeding fruitful. The breed of black cattle and horses here is remarkably larger than that in the neighbouring Welch counties, and the horses of Montgomeryshire are much valued all over England. This county abounds also with fish and fowl; and here are some mines of lead and copper, particularly in the neighbourhood of Llanidlos, a market town.

MANUFACTURES.

At Welch-pool, is a considerable manufacture of flannel.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into seven hundreds, and contains five market towns, which are all boroughs, and jointly send one member to parliament. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and the dioceses partly of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford, and has forty-seven parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Llanidlos, Llanvilling, Machynleth, Montgomery, and Welch-pool.

LLANIDLOS,

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

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LLANIDLOS, or LLANYDLOS, lies upon the eastern bank of the Severn, not far from its spring, at the distance of 158 miles from London, and has nothing worthy of note.

LLANVILLINO, or LLAN VYLLYN, is distant from London 156 miles, and was incorporated in the time of king Edward the Second, by Llewellyn ap Griffith. It is governed at present by two bailiffs, to whom king Charles the Second, among other privileges, granted the honour and authority of justices of the peace within the corporation, during the time of their office, which lasts for one year. This town lies in a dirty flat, but is pretty well built, is of some note, and has a good market for cattle, corn and wool.

MACHYNLETH is distant from London 183 miles, and is an ancient town, situated on the eastern bank of the Dyffi, over which it has a good stone bridge.

MONTGOMERY derives its name from Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, who, soon after the Conquest, built a castle here, which is now ruinous, having been in a great measure demolished in the civil wars of Charles the First. It was made a borough by king Henry the Third, and is governed by two bailiffs, coroners, burgesses, and other officers. It stands in a healthy air, on the easy ascent of a rocky hill, with a pleasant vale underneath, through which the Severn runs. It is a large handsome town, and was formerly walled round. The buildings in general are but indifferent, except a few new houses, belonging to considerable families. Here is a gaol, which was rebuilt not many years ago.

WELCH-POOL is distant from London 153 miles, and is a corporation, governed by bailiffs and other officers. It stands on the side of a lake, in a fruitful vale, and is a large well built town, with a good manufacture of flannel.

Not far from this place is Powis Castle, an ancient building, which the Welch call *Kastell Kôch*, or *the red castle*, from the reddish stones of which it is built.

CURIOSITIES.

The descriptions of this county mention no natural curiosity.

ANTIQUITIES.

Under the Romans this county was part of the territories of the Ordevices, of Ancient inhabitants, whom some account has been given in the description of the antiquities of Anglesea.

Machynleth, it is supposed, was the Maglona of the Romans, where, in the Roman antientime of the emperor Honorius, the band of the Solenses were stationed, to check the mountaineers.

At Kevn Kaer, near Machynleth, are considerable ruins of a large fortification, and the foundations of many houses: a variety of Roman antiquities has also been dug up here, and among others several Roman coins, some of which are silver, of the emperors Augustus and Tiberius. A gold chain about four inches long, a wrought sapphire, and a very large brass cauldron, were likewise found here, with several pieces of lead, and glasses in the form of hoops, curiously cut, and of various sizes and colours.

Caerfws, on the bank of the Severn, not far from Llanidlos, was anciently a town of considerable extent, and is supposed to have been of Roman foundation; the traces of streets, lanes, and fortifications, are still visible. Hewn stones, and Roman bricks, are frequently dug up, and in the neighbourhood are three entrenchments, with a very large mount or barrow.

Meivod, an inconsiderable village south of Llanvilling, is generally supposed to have been the Mediolanum, celebrated by Antoninus and Ptolemy; and many incontestible marks of its antiquity have been discovered in the village and adjacent fields. But some authors, overlooking Meivod, have endeavoured to fix the ancient Mediolanum at Llanvilling, where many Roman coins have been found.

A royal seat. Mathraval, a hamlet consisting at present of no more than a single farm house, near Meivod, was anciently the royal seat of the princes of Powis-land, an ancient division of this county.

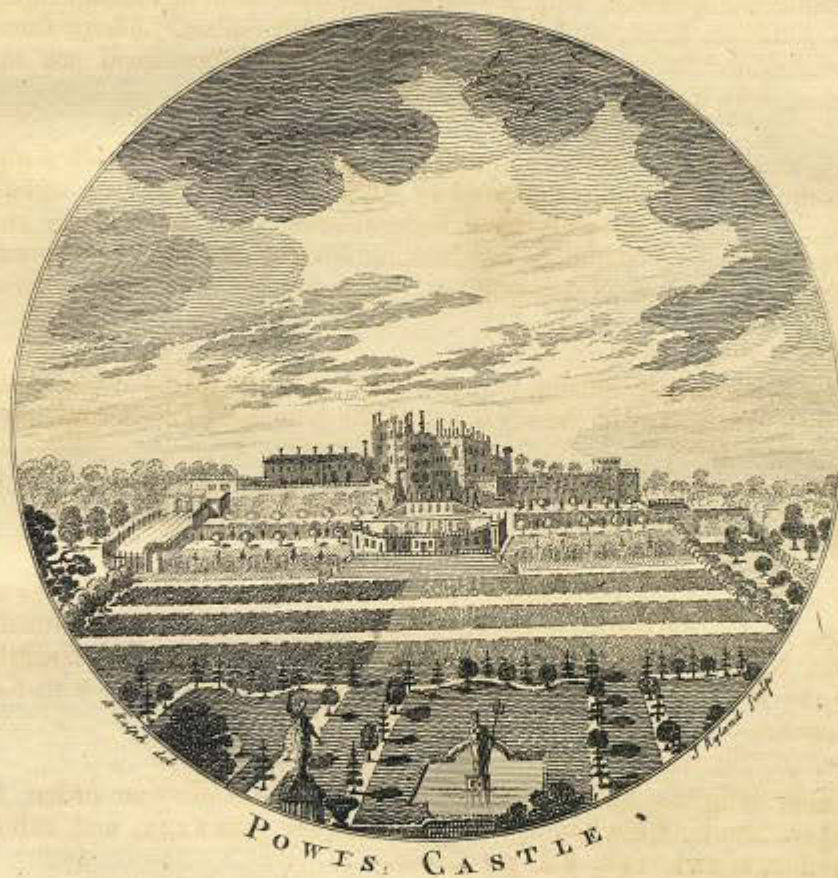
ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

There were in this county only two monasteries, one of which was a Cistercian abbey, at a place formerly called Y'strat Marchel. It was founded in the year 1170, by Owen Keveliog, or his brother Madoc, sons of Griffith, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed, upon the suppression, with 64 l. 14 s. 2 d. *per annum*.

The other religious house was a nunnery of the Cistercian order, founded at Llanlegan, not far from Montgomery, before the year 1239, and valued upon the suppression at 22 l. 14 s. 8 d. *per annum*.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for Montgomery, jointly with the other boroughs.



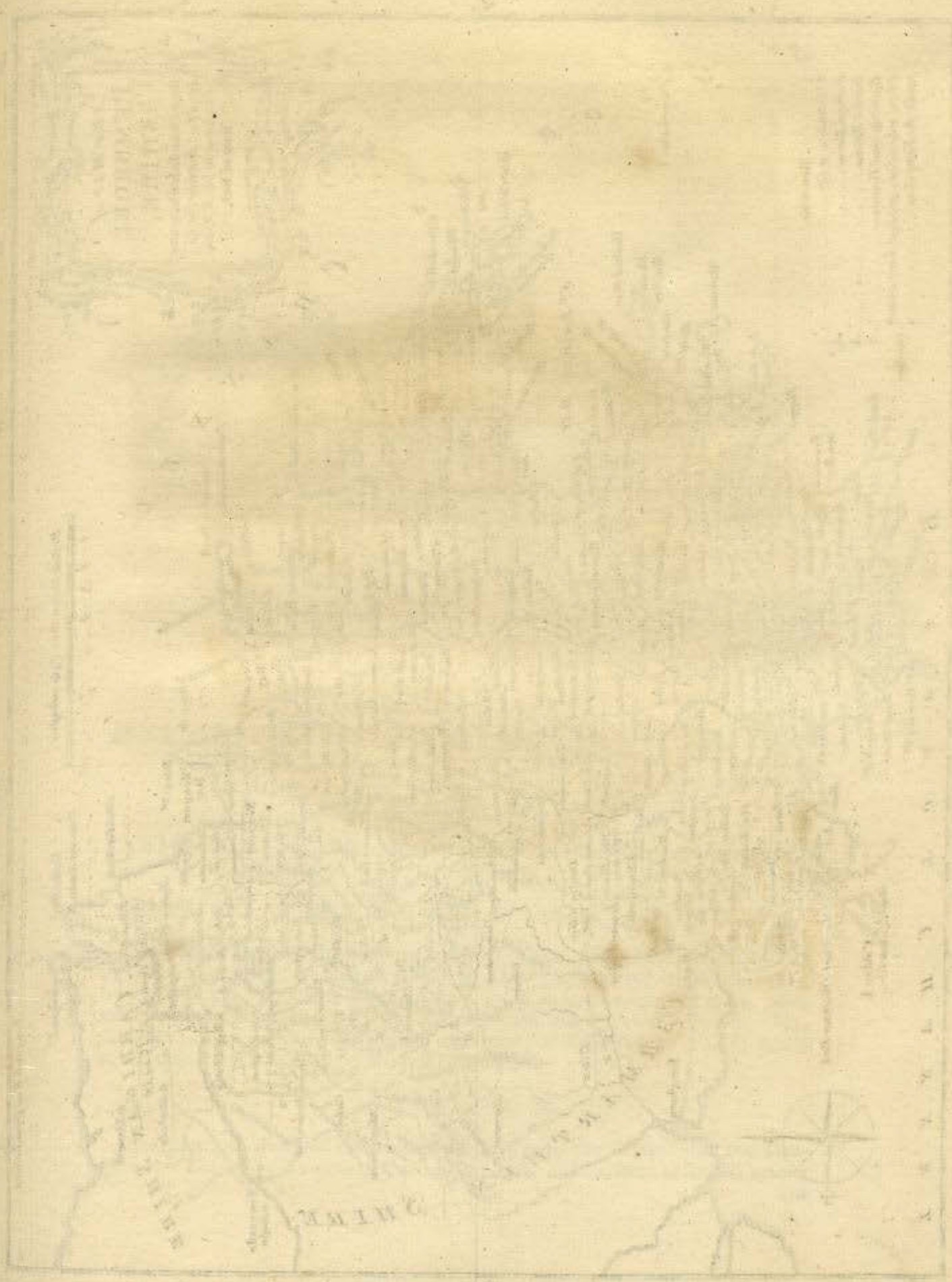
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P E M.

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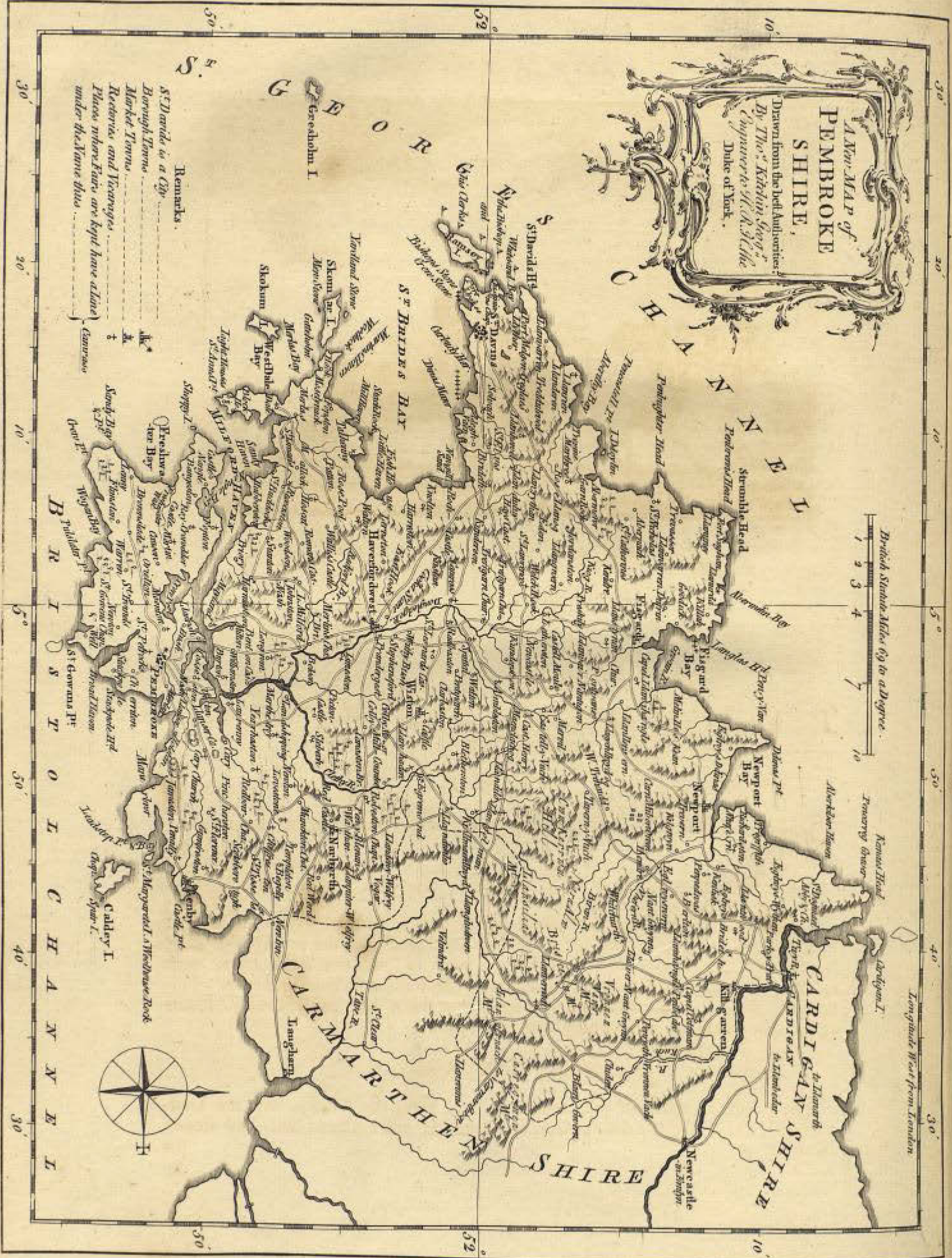


A New Map of PEMBROKE SHIRE.

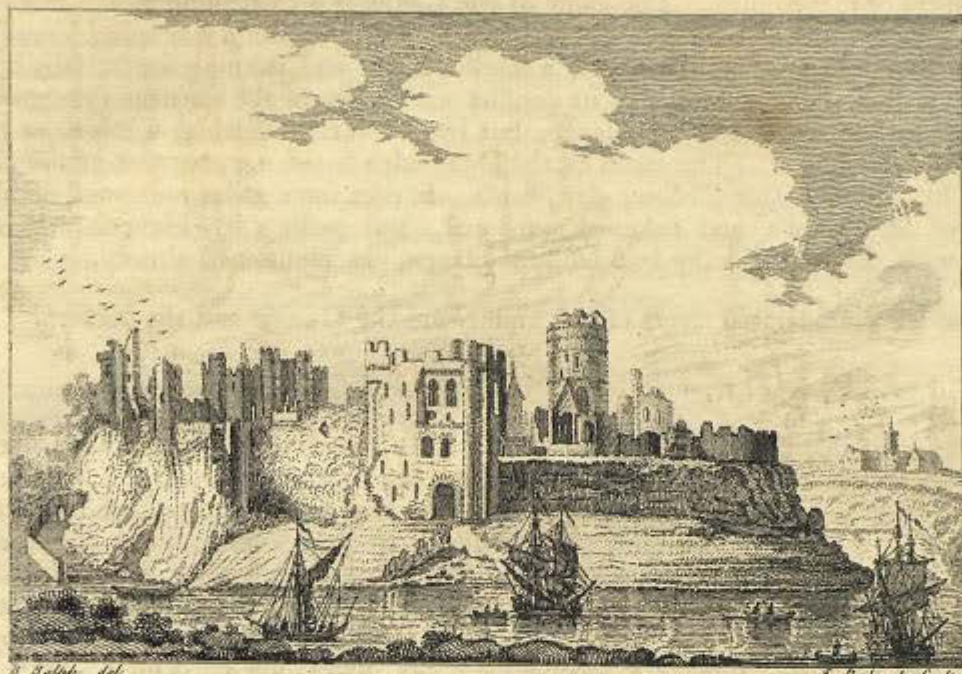
Drawn from the best Authorities:
By Tho: Kitchin, Esq;
Surveyor to H. R. H. the
Duke of York.

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Longitude West from London



Remarks.
St David is a City
Borough Town.
Market Town.
Rectories and Vicarages.
Places where Fairs are kept have a large
under the same blue



PEMBROKE CASTLE

PEMBROKESHIRE.

N A M E.

PEMBROKESHIRE takes its name from Pembroke the county town.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, and SITUATION.

This county is the south-west extremity of Wales, and is bounded on the east by Caermarthenshire, on the north-east by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. It extends in length from north to south twenty-six miles, from east to west twenty miles, and is about ninety-three miles in circumference. Haverford West, a considerable borough town near the middle of the county, stands at the distance of 254 miles nearly west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Clethy, and the Dougledye. The Teivy is a river of Caermarthenshire, and has been described among
the

P E M B R O K E S H I R E.

the rivers of that county. The name of the Clethy is a corruption of the ancient British name *Cledheu*, a *Sword*. This river rises at the foot of a hill called Vrennyvawr, some miles east of Newport, a market town, and running south, falls into the mouth of the Dougledye, at its conflux with a bay of the sea near Pembroke, called by the English Milford Haven, but by the Welch *Aber-dau Gledheu*, or *the Haven of two swords*. The name of the Dougledye is also a corruption of the original British name *Dau Gledheu*, *two swords*. It rises some miles north-east of the city of St. David's, and running south-east, and passing by Haverford-West, falls with the river Clethy into Milford Haven, as mentioned already.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Gwaine and the Nevern.

AIR, SOIL, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The air of this county is more healthy than is common to places so much exposed to the sea. The soil is fertile; for here are but few mountains, and these lie chiefly in the north-east part of the county, and yield good pasture for cattle and sheep: towards the sea-coast there is plenty of good corn and rich meadows. The county abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain, and among which are the falcons called peregrins, the puffins, and the Harry birds. It is well supplied with fish of all kinds; and among the rocks, upon some parts of this coast, is found that sort of sea-weed called laver, mentioned among the natural productions of Somersetshire. Great plenty of pit-coal is found here, and culm.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

Pembrokehire has no manufacture.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city and seven market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of St. David's, and has 145 parishes.

CITY and MARKET TOWNS.

The city is St. David's, and the market towns are Fishgard, Haverford-West, Killgarring, Newport, Pembroke, Tenby, and Whifton.

St. DAVID's derives its name from a cathedral built here, and dedicated to St. David and St. Andrew. St. David erected it into an episcopal see in the reign of king Arthur, and was its first bishop.

This city is distant from London 268 miles, and is situated about a mile from the extremity of a large naked promontory, which projects with a very high front into the Irish sea, is the most westerly point of Wales, and is, from this city, called St. David's Head. St. David's appears to have been anciently a considerable city, but from its wild, barren, and unhealthy situation, it is so deserted, that
here

here is neither market or fair: yet it is still the see of a bishop, who has a palace in it, much out of repair. Here also is a cathedral, which is a venerable old structure, having been built in the reign of king John. It is 300 feet in length; the distance from the west door to the entrance of the choir is 124 feet, from the choir to the altar is 80 feet; the breadth of the body of the side isles is 72 feet, that of the west front is 76 feet; and the length of the great cross isle, from north to south, is 130 feet; the height of the middle isle, to the vaulting, is 54 feet; and over the middle of the church is a tower 127 feet high. The west end of this church is in tolerable good repair, but the east end has suffered much from time and neglect, the roof being quite fallen in. Here is nothing else worthy of note.

From the extremity of St. David's Head, the coast of Ireland, though near forty miles distant, may be discerned in a clear day; and in the sea, right before this promontory, are five or six rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks, which are much dreaded by sailors, and upon which many ships have been wrecked. And about a league south-east of the Bishop and his Clerks, and separated by a narrow frith from St. David's Head, is an island called Ramsey Island. Though now the great ferry between South Britain and Ireland is at Holyhead in the county of Anglesea, it was formerly at this place, from which the passage between the two kingdoms is not only shorter, but safer and more convenient, for persons who are to transact business on the coast only.

FISHGARD, or FISCARD, derives its name from a fishery, probably of herrings, at this place. It is called by the Welch *Aber Gwaine*, or *the mouth of the Gwaine*, from its situation at the influx of the river Gwaine into the sea. It is distant from London 199 miles, and is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and other officers. It stands at the foot of a hill or cliff, and has a good harbour, and a trade in herrings.

HAVERFORD, or HAVERFORD-WEST, is an incorporated town and county of itself, governed by a mayor, a sheriff, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor of the town is admiral, coroner, escheator, and clerk of the markets, within its precincts.

This town is situated on the side of a hill, which forms part of the west bank of the river Dougladye, and is a very neat, well built, populous place. It was formerly fortified with a rampart, and a strong castle; but the fortifications were demolished in the civil wars under Charles the First. There are three parish churches within the town, and there is one in the suburbs. St. Mary's church in the town is a very neat building, with a curious spire. This town has a good free school, a charity school for boys and girls, and an almshouse for poor people. Here is the county gaol, a commodious key for ships of burden, and a custom-house, with a fine stone bridge over the Dougladye. It is a rich trading town, and the town and neighbourhood abound with gentry, who render it one of the politest parts in Wales.

KILLGARRING, or KILGARRAN, is distant from London 189 miles, and is governed by a portreeve and bailiffs. It stands upon the north bank of the Teivy, and had formerly a castle, which is now in ruins. It is a long town, consisting chiefly of one street, and has a harbour for boats, with a salmon fishery.

NEWPORT is distant from London 200 miles, and is a corporation, governed by a portreeve and a bailiff. It stands at the mouth of the Nevers, and is a large town, but the buildings are mean. Here is however a handsome church, and a good harbour, with some trade to Ireland: notwithstanding which, it is a poor place, and is chiefly supported by passengers to and from Ireland.

PEMBROKE, or PENBROKE, derives its name from the ancient British word *Penuro*, a *cape* or *promontory*, such as that on which this town is situated, upon the innermost or eastern creek of Milford Haven, which dividing here into two small branches, one of them runs up upon the north, and the other upon the south side of the town, like two small rivers, over each of which there is a handsome bridge. This town is distant from London 254 miles, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgeses.

Pembroke is a town said to be the most pleasantly situated in all Wales. It was fortified by a castle and walls; the castle was built by Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to the earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of king Henry the First, but is now much decayed: part of the walls is still standing; they have three gates, and were formerly fortified with several towers. Here are many good houses, and a custom-house. The town is well inhabited; and among the inhabitants are several merchants, who, favoured by the situation of the place, employ near 200 sail on their own account; so that Pembroke, next to Caermarthen, is the largest and richest town in South Wales.

Milford Haven is by much the best harbour in Britain, and it is as safe and as spacious as any in Europe. It has sixteen creeks, five bays, and thirteen roads, distinguished by several names, in which, it is said, a thousand sail of ships may ride in perfect security; nor is there any danger in sailing in or out of it with the tide, either by night or by day, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in without either anchor or cable, she may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe till she is refitted. The spring tide rises in this harbour thirty-six feet, and the neap tide above twenty-six feet, so that ships may be laid ashore at any time. But the great excellency and utility of this harbour is, that in an hour's time a ship may be in or out of it, and in the fair way between the Land's-end and Ireland. As it lies near the mouth of the Severn, a ship in eight or ten hours may be over on the coast of Ireland, or off the Land's-end in the English channel; and a vessel may get out of this place to the west much sooner than from Plymouth or Falmouth.

The entrance into this harbour is easily known by three islands, which lie to the north-west, all in sight, called Scookham, Scawmore, and Gresholme, and also by an island to the south-east, called Lundy: there is also a small island, called Sheep-island, just at the entrance, on the east side; and another island within the entrance, called Rat-island. It is also known by an old light-house tower upon the west side of the entrance, and by two old block-houses, or forts, on the cliffs, one on each side of it.

TENBY, or TENBIGH, is distant from London 208 miles, and is governed by a mayor and a bailiff. It was formerly fortified with walls and a castle, which are now both decayed. It is, however, still a neat town, and, except Pembroke, the

the most agreeable on all the sea coast of South Wales. It has a good road for shipping, a commodious key, a large fishery of herring in the season, and carries on a considerable trade to Ireland, particularly in coals.

WHISTON, or WISTON, is distant from London 191 miles, and is governed by a mayor and bailiffs, but is a mean place, that contains nothing worthy of note.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

Among the curiosities of this county is reckoned a vault, called the Wogan, under Pembroke Castle, remarkable for a very fine echo. Remarkable echo.

On a cliff which hangs over the sea, about half a mile from the city of St. David's, is a stone, so large that it is supposed to exceed the draught of an hundred oxen: it is called by the Welch, *Y Maen Sigl*, or *the Rocking Stone*, from its having been mounted up about three feet high upon other stones, in such an equilibrium, that a slight touch would rock it from one side to the other; but the parliament soldiers, in the civil wars under Charles the First, regarding this stone as the object of a superstitious tradition, destroyed its equipoise, so that it is at present immoveable. A rocking stone.

The sea sand in several parts on the coast of this county, having at different times been washed away, by a long continuation of violent stormy weather, discovered very large trees, some of which, having been felled, lay at full length, while the trunks of others stood upright in their native places. These trees lay so thick, and were in such quantities, that the shore for a considerable space appeared like a forest cut down. The marks of the ax were as plain in the trees, as if they had been but just felled, but the wood was become as hard and black as ebony. It appears therefore, that great part of the coast of this county was anciently a forest, upon which the sea broke in. One of the places in which such discoveries have been made, was about St. David's Head, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and another was upon the coast near Tenby, about the end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Forests swallowed up by the sea.

The rocks off St. David's Head, called the Bishop and his Clerks, are once or twice a-year the resort of great flights of several sorts of birds, among which are the Eligug, Razor-bill, Puffin, and Harry bird. They visit these rocks commonly about Christmas, and stay a week or more; and they return again in April, about the time of incubation, and leave the rocks before August. It is remarkable that these birds constantly come to the rocks and leave them in the night; for in the evening, when they are about to depart, the rocks shall be covered with them, and in the morning not a bird to be seen: on the other hand, at the season when they return, not a bird shall appear in the evening, and the next morning the rocks shall be full of them. Some of these birds hatch their eggs upon the bare rocks, without any nest, and some hatch them in holes like rabbit holes. Migration of several sorts of birds.

Near Stackpool Boshier, upon the sea coast, not far from Pembroke, is a pool or pit of water, called Boshierston Meer, so deep that it could never be founded. Boshierston Meer.

yet before a storm it is said to bubble, foam, and make a noise so loud as to be heard at the distance of ten miles. It is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with the sea.

Salmon leaping up a precipice.

At Killgarring is a steep cataract of the river Teivy, called the Salmon Leap, from the admirable dexterity of that fish in leaping over the cataract. When a salmon, in its way up the river from the sea, arrives at this cataract, it forms itself into a curve by bending its tail to its mouth, and sometimes, in order to mount with the greater velocity, by holding its tail between its teeth, then disengaging itself suddenly, like an elastic spiral violently reflected, it springs over the precipice.

Amazing instance of longevity.

St. David, the tutelar saint of Wales, who died in 642, and is supposed to be buried in the cathedral which he founded, and which was afterwards dedicated to him, is said to have lived to the age of 146 years, sixty-five of which he was bishop of Menevia, afterwards called St. David's. He is thought to have been uncle to king Arthur.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Ancient inhabitants.

This county, under the Romans, was part of the territories of the Dimetæ, of whom mention has been made among the antiquities of Caermarthenshire.

A considerable tract of Pembrokeshire, consisting of the country which lies west of Milford-haven, and between that bay and the Irish Sea, is called by the Welch *Rhos*, which signifies *a large green field*. King Henry the First settled in this district a colony of Flemings, who came over into England upon an inundation of the sea, which drowned a considerable part of the Low Countries. These Flemings being a warlike people, and proving very faithful to the crown of England, were a great check upon the Welch, who often attempted to turn them out and recover their country, but without success, for the Flemings maintained their ground; and *Rhos* is at this day inhabited by their descendants, whose language and customs still differ from those of the Welch.

A Roman town.

St. David's Head is the *Octopitarum* mentioned by Ptolemy.

Ancient sepulchral monuments and inscriptions.

At Nevern, near Newport, is a church, and in the church-yard a rude stone, about two yards high, pitched upon one end, with an inscription, which is supposed to be the epitaph of a Roman soldier, and is read thus: VITELLIANI EMERITI.

In this church-yard is another stone monument, and a third in the church, each of which is inscribed with obscure antique characters, that have not yet been decyphered.

At St. Dogmael, near Killgarring, was an abbey, among the ruins of which a stone was found, with this inscription: SARSANI FILI CVNOTAMI.

In this county are still to be seen several ancient tumuli or barrows; and not far from Newport are four barrows, called *Krigen Kemæes*, or *the Barrows of Kemæes*.

aes, one of which having been opened, there were found in it five urns, containing burnt bones and ashes.

There are in this county several rude stone monuments, such as that described among the antiquities of Caermarthenshire, under the name of *Meineu gwyr*, and that in Glamorganshire, called *Karn Lhechart*; but the most remarkable monument of this kind in Pembrokehire, is one called *y Gromlech*, near *Pentre Evan*, in the parish of *Nevern*: it consists of a circle of rough stones, pitched on one end, about 150 feet in circumference, in the middle of which is a large rude stone, about eighteen feet in length, nine in breadth, and three feet thick, supported on eight stone pillars, about eight feet high. A portion of this stone, about ten feet long and five broad, is broken off, and lies by the side of it, and under it the ground is neatly paved with flag stones.

In the same parish is another large stone, called *Lech y Drybedd*, or the *Altar Stone*. It is of an oval form, about thirty-six feet in circumference, and a foot and an half thick at one end, though scarcely four inches at the other, and is supported by four stones, each of which is about two feet high.

Near *Newport* there are five such stone tables or altars, placed near each other, each of which is supposed by some writers to have been enclosed in a circle of stone pillars; these however are not supported with pillars, but with stones placed edgewise.

Near *Tenby* stands a ruinous castle, called *Manober Castle*, which was built soon after the Norman conquest.

E C C L E S I A S T I C A L A N T I Q U I T I E S.

At a place anciently called *Vallis Rosina*, supposed to be situated near *Menevia*, now called *St. David's*, *St. David*, soon after the year 519, built a monastery for monks, whom he required to support themselves with the labour of their hands, and yet to spend a considerable part of every day in prayer, reading, and sacred meditations.

St. Patrick is said to have founded a monastery at *Menevia*, and to have dedicated it to *St. Andrew*, about the year 470.

Hither *St. David* translated the archbishopric of *Wales* from *Caerleon* about the year 577, and here he built a cathedral, which was dedicated to him after his death, and from which the city took its present name. This see enjoyed the archbishopric till about the year 930, when archbishop *Sampson* withdrawing from his province on account of a pestilential distemper, which then raged here, carried the pall with him to *Dole* in *Brittany*: but the archbishops of this see are said to have consecrated the *Welsh* bishops, and to have been primates of *Wales* till the time of king *Henry the First*; when *Bernard*, a *Norman*, being made archbishop of it, professed subjection to the archbishop of *Canterbury* as his metropolitan. This bishopric was valued upon the suppression at 426 l. 2 s. 1 d. *per annum*. There is no dean belonging to the cathedral of this place; but here is a pre-

P E M B R O K E S H I R E.

precentor, who has the place and power of a dean, a chancellor, a treasurer, four archdeacons, nineteen prebendaries, eight vicars choral, four choristers, and other officers.

Here John duke of Lancaster, and Blanch his wife, and Adam Hutton, bishop of St. David's, in 1265 founded a college for a master and seven priests, dedicated to St. Mary, which was endowed upon the dissolution with 111l. 16s. 4d. *per annum*.

At St. Dogmael, Martin of Tours, about the time of king William the Conqueror, founded an abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed upon the suppression with 96l. 0s. 2d. *per annum*.

At Pembroke, Arnulph, earl of Pembroke, in 1098 founded a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Martin at Sayes in Normandy. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and about the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, was made a cell to the abbey of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, and valued upon the suppression at 113l. 2s. 6d. *per annum*.

Near this town was an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, valued upon the suppression at only 1l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

Without the town of Haverford-West, Robert de Haverford West, lord of this place, about the year 1200, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, which was valued upon the dissolution at 133l. 11s. 1d. *per annum*.

Without this town was also an house of Black friars.

At Pylos, upon the north side of Milford Haven, south of Haverford, Adam de Rupe, about the year 1200, founded a priory, and placed monks in it of the order of Tyron; but these monks in time forsook that strict discipline, and became common Benedictines. This house was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budoc, and is said to have been subordinate to the abbey of St. Dogmael. It was valued upon the suppression at 67l. 15s. 3d. *per annum*.

At Caldey, a small island south of Tenby, the mother of Robert Fitz-Martin founded a priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Dogmael, which was valued upon the dissolution at 5l. 10s. 11d. *per annum*.

At Slebech, north-east of Haverford-West, Wizo and Walter his son, founded a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, before the year 1301, which was endowed at the dissolution with 211l. 9s. 11d. *per annum*.

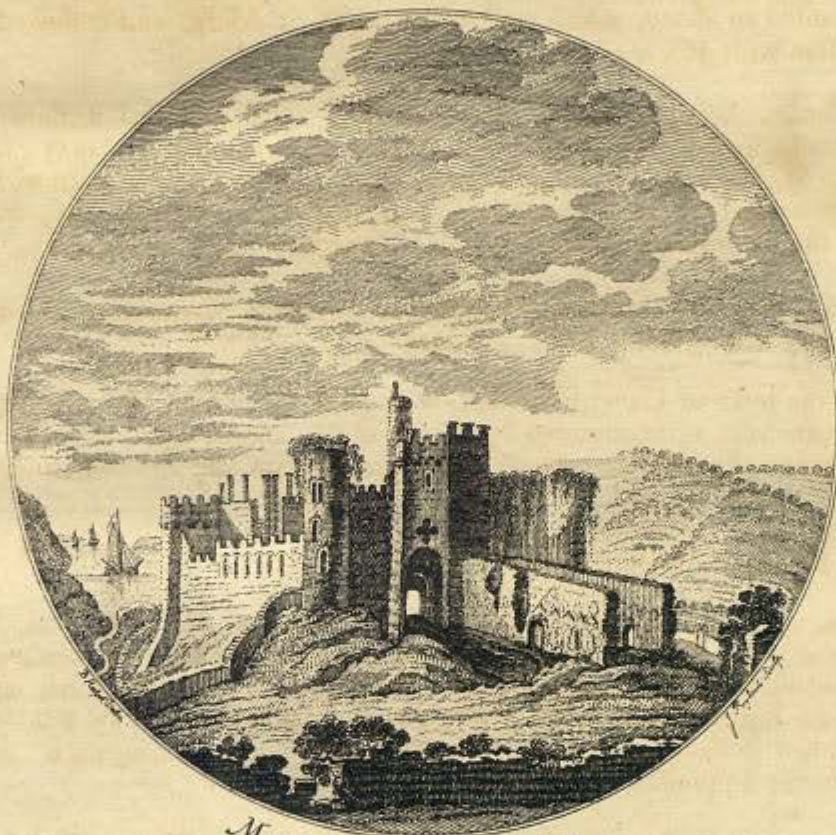
At Tenby was an hospital or lazaret-house, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and endowed on the suppression with 2l. *per annum*.

At Newport was an house of Augustine friars.

M E M-

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends three members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, one burges for the borough of Pembroke, and another for the borough of Haverford-West.



MAYNORBEER: CASTLE

R A D.

THE MEMORIALS OF THE

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF

THE county of London is divided into four wards, each of which is represented by two members of parliament. The names of the members of parliament for each ward are as follows:—



W. A. D.

W. A. D. 1840

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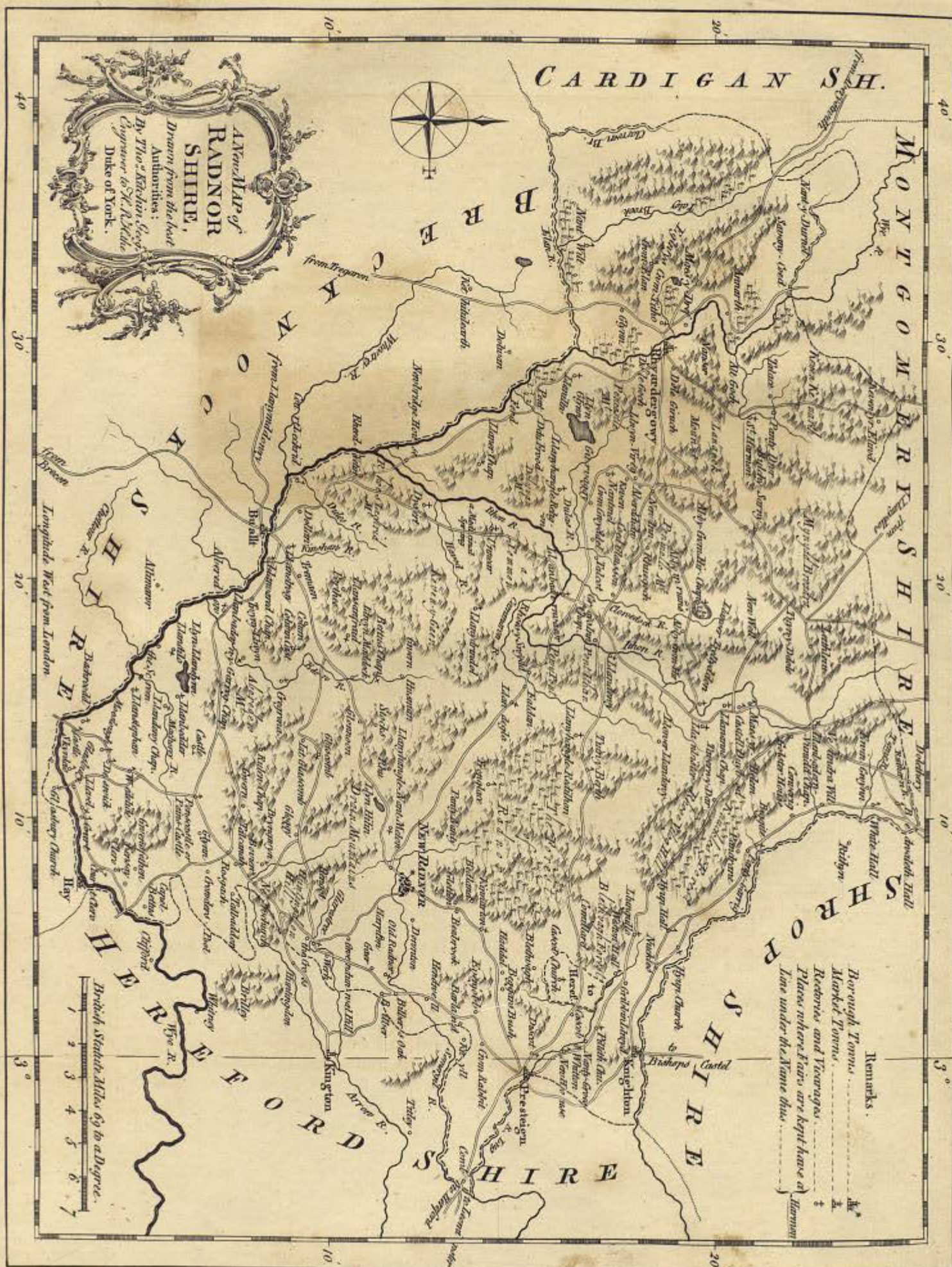
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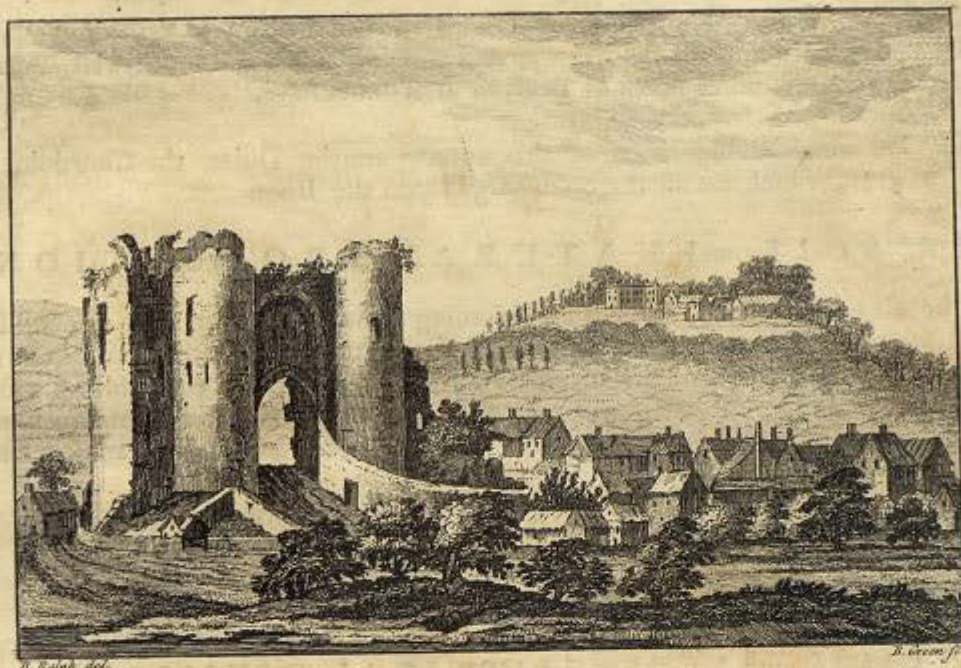
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NEATH CASTLE.

R A D N O R S H I R E.

N A M E.

THIS county derives its name from Radnor, the county town.

B O U N D A R I E S, E X T E N T, and S I T U A T I O N.

It is bounded by Montgomeryshire on the north; by Brecknockshire on the south; by Cardiganshire on the west, and by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the east. It extends in length, from east to west, twenty-four miles; from north to south twenty-two miles, and is about ninety miles in circumference. Radnor, the county town, stands at the distance of 151 miles west-north-west of London.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Temd, and the Ithon. The Wye has been described among the rivers of Gloucestershire, and the Temd among those of Herefordshire.

R A D N O R S H I R E.

those of Shropshire. The Ithon, or Ython, rises in a chain of vast mountains on the northern extremity of the county, and running south and south-west, falls into the Wye a few miles north of Bealt in Brecknockshire.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Dulas, the Clowdok, and the Cameran, which are all three discharged into the Ithon.

A I R, S O I L and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of this county is cold and piercing: the soil in general is but indifferent, the northern and western parts being so rocky and mountainous, that it is fit only to feed cattle and sheep. The eastern and southern parts of the county are however well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn: the mountainous parts are well provided with wood, and watered with rivulets and some standing lakes, and the rivers afford plenty of salmon and other fish.

M A N U F A C T U R E S.

It does not appear that this county has any manufacture.

C I V I L and E C C L E S I A S T I C A L D I V I S I O N S.

Radnorshire is divided into six hundreds, and contains three market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. David, and partly in that of Hereford, and contains fifty-two parishes.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

The market towns are Knighton, Prestein, and Radnor.

KNIGHTON is distant from London 147 miles, and stands in a valley on the bank of the Temd, over which it has a bridge. It is a well built town, of good trade and great resort, and its market is well served with cattle, corn, iron-ware, hops, salt, linen and woollen cloth, and other commodities.

PRESTEIN, or PRESTEIGN, is distant from London 148 miles, and stands upon the bank of the river Lug, which has been described in the account of Herefordshire. It is the place where the assizes for the county are held, and here is the county gaol. It is a large, well built, populous town, and the streets are well paved: it has a very good market for grain, particularly barley, of which vast quantities of malt are made here.

RADNOR is supposed to have derived its name from the British word *Rbaiadr*, a cataract or fall of a river. Some have supposed that this name was first derived to the county from *Rbaiadr Gwy*, the name of a steep rock, over which the Wye precipitates itself, and afterwards given to the chief town. This town is also known by the name of NEW RADNOR, to distinguish it from a small village

lage south-east of it, called *Old Radnor*, and is a very ancient borough by prescription, governed by a recorder, a bailiff, two aldermen, and twenty-five burgesses. Queen Elizabeth, in the fourth year of her reign, granted it a charter, with many privileges, together with the manor, which contains eleven large townships, and a jurisdiction extending ten or twelve miles. It has a court of pleas for all actions without limitation to any particular sum. It stands in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, upon the bank of a small river called the *Somergil*, and is a well built town for this part of the country.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

At *Llandrindod*, in this county, is a mineral water, which is much resorted to by good company. The water of this place is of three sorts, rock water, pump water, and well water. The rock water is supposed to be good in all chronic diseases, from a lax fibre, in scorbutic eruptions, in weak nerves, asthmas, palsies, epilepsies, agues, nervous fevers, all diseases in women, and feminal weaknesses in both sexes. The pump water is said to be an excellent remedy for the scurvy, hypochondriac, melancholy, fevers, leprosy, and the gravel. The well water is chiefly recommended for bathing in such disorders as tepid bathing is recommended for. Mineral water.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

Radnorshire in the time of the Romans was part of the country inhabited by the *Silures*, of whom mention has been made among the antiquities of *Herefordshire*. Ancient inhabitants.

Radnor is supposed to have been the *Magos*, or *Magnos* mentioned by *Antoninus*. The Welch call it *Maesfved*, and the writers of the middle age call the inhabitants of this county *Magesetæ*.

One of the most celebrated remains of antiquity in this county, is part of a work called by the Welch *Klawdd Offa*, or *Offa's Dyke*, from having been cut by *Offa*, king of *Mercia*, as a boundary between the English Saxons and the ancient Britons. This dyke may be traced through the whole extent of this county, from the mouth of the river *Wye*, to that of the river *Dee*. Offa's Dyke.

Near that precipice of the *Wye* called *Rhaiadr Gwy*, are several tumuli or barrows: and on the top of a hill in the neighbourhood of this place, are three large heaps of stones, supposed to have been funeral monuments.

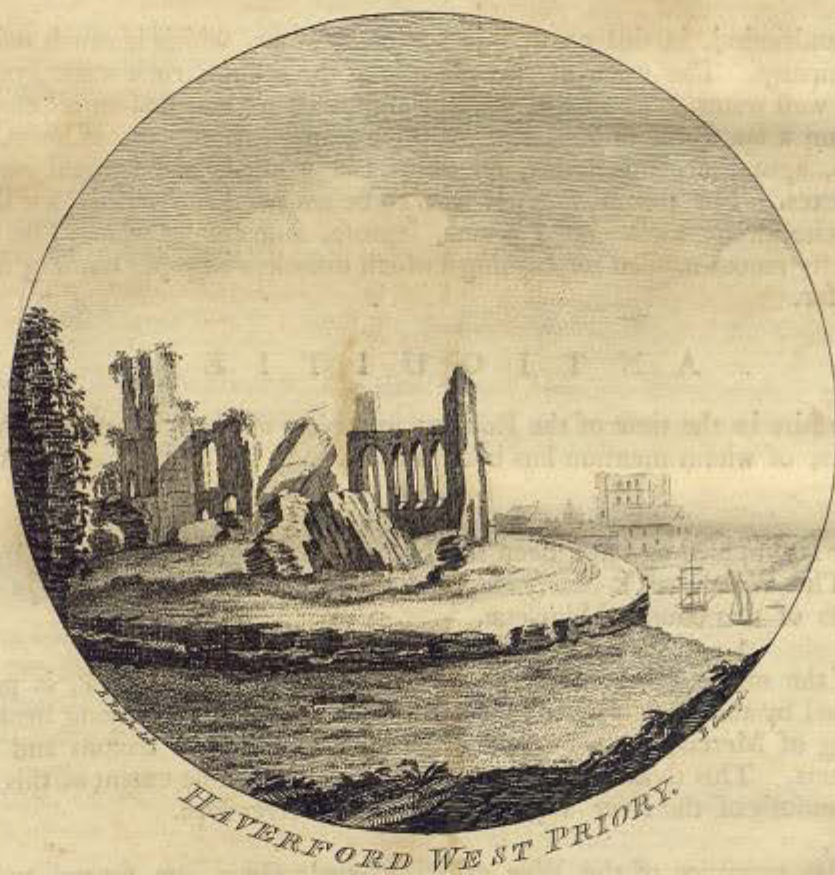
E C C L E S I A S T I C A L A N T I Q U I T I E S.

The only religious house in this county was at *Combehire*, north-east of that cataract of the *Wye* called *Rhaiadr Gwy*, where *Cadwathelan ap Madoc*, in 1143, founded a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and valued upon the general dissolution at 28 l. 17 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

R A D N O R S H I R E.

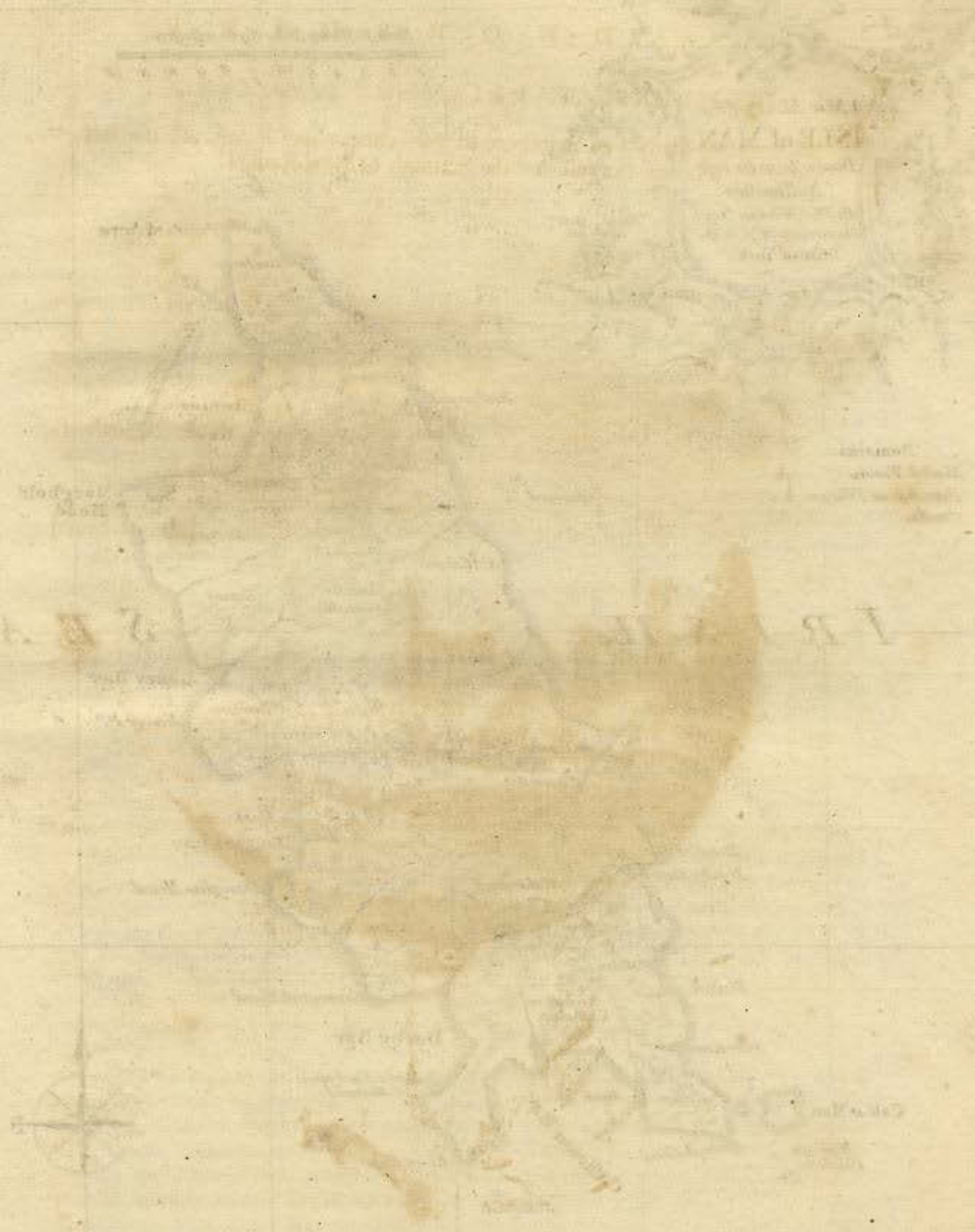
MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for this COUNTY.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the borough of New Radnor.



HAVERFORD WEST PRIORY.

F I N I S.





A P P E N D I X.

The I S L E of M A N.

N A M E.

THE present name of this island appears to have been immediately derived, with little or no variation, from *Mona*, the name by which Julius Cæsar mentions it. Ptolemy calls it *Monœda*, and Pliny *Monabia*, which names are supposed to signify the more remote *Mona*, in order to distinguish it from the island of Anglesea, also known to the Romans by the name *Mona*; this opinion seems to be confirmed from the practice of later writers, particularly Bede, who calls the isle of Man *Menavia Secunda*, in contradistinction to *Menavia Prior*, the name by which he calls the isle of Anglesea; and yet a late writer is of opinion, that the name *Man* is derived from the Saxon word *Manz*, which signifies *among*, and is supposed to have been applied to this island from its situation, between Great Britain and Ireland; being in a manner surrounded by England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

S I T U A T I O N, and E X T E N T.

The isle of Man, which is the see of a bishop, lies about half way between Great Britain and Ireland, directly west of that part of the British continent called Cumberland; and the bishop's palace, which is in the parish of Kirk-Michael nearly in the middle of the island, is situated in $54^{\circ} 16'$ of north latitude. It is about thirty miles long, about fifteen miles broad, in the widest part of the island, and is no where less than eight miles in breadth.

R I V E R S.

There are a few inconsiderable streams in the isle of Man, which can scarcely be called rivers, and are not distinguished by any particular names or descriptions in any account of the island. In some maps, however, we meet with the Neb, which rises in the southern part of the island, runs north west and falls into the sea at Peel, one of the principal towns; and the Clanmey, a small stream which runs nearly parallel to the Neb.

A I R, S O I L, and N A T U R A L P R O D U C T I O N S.

The air of the isle of Man is cold and piercing, especially in winter: but it is reckoned very healthy, no contagious distemper having ever been known in the island, and the inhabitants living generally to a great age. This island being very rocky and mountainous, the soil is generally barren; oats and potatoes being the chief produce of the lands, which the inhabitants manure by lime and sea wreck. The black cattle of this island are generally less than those of England; here are however some good draught and saddle horses, in the mountains is a breed of small

THE ISLE OF MAN.

horses little more than three feet high; also of small swine, called parrs, and another of sheep, which run wild upon the mountains: the wild sheep are accounted excellent meat, and several of them, distinguished by the name Loughton, are remarkable for very fine wool, of a buff colour. Here is an airy of eagles, and two or three of hawks, remarkable for their mottled colour. The Isle of Man is well supplied with fish, particularly herrings, which are the staple commodity of the island; and of which there is such a considerable fishery, that more than 20,000 barrels have frequently been exported in one year to France and other countries. No coal mines have been yet discovered upon this island: but here is plenty of peat for fuel; good quarries of black marble, and other stones for building; and mines of lead, copper, and iron, which, though now neglected, have been formerly worked to great advantage.

MANUFACTURES and TRADE.

The principal manufactures of this island are linen and woollen cloths, in which a considerable foreign trade is carried on; other articles of trade are black cattle, wool, hides, skins, honey and tallow: but particularly herrings. It is said that this is a place of refuge for persons who have committed crimes, or incurred debts, out of it; and that many persons who owe large sums in London, Paris, and Amsterdam, live here, at a small expence unmolested, so long as they do not trespass against the laws or government of the island. It is also said that, as no customs are paid in this island, vast quantities of goods from the East and West Indies, from France, Holland and other places, are landed here, put into ware-houses, and afterwards run ashore in many parts of Ireland, Scotland, and the west of England.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

The Isle of Man, though held of the British crown, is no part of the kingdom of Great Britain; but is governed by its own laws and customs, under the hereditary dominion of a lord, who had formerly the title of king, and who, though he has long ago waved that title, is still invested with regal rights and prerogatives. He appoints a governor or lieutenant-general of the island, who constantly resides at Castle-town, the metropolis, and superintends all civil and military officers. The governor is chancellor of the island; and to him in chancery, there lies an appeal from the inferior courts; from the chancellor there lies an appeal to the lord, and finally to the king of Great Britain in council. Here is a council consisting of the governor, the bishop, the arch-deacon, two vicars general, the receiver-general, the comptroller, the water bailiff, and the attorney general. Twenty-four men, called the Keys, represent the commons of the land; and two men, called Deemsters are the judges in cases of common law, as well as in criminal and capital offences. The council and the twenty-four keys pass all new laws; and, in conjunction with the deemsters, settle and determine the meaning of the antient laws, and customs of the country. On a hill, near the middle of the island, in the open air, is held a court, annually, on St. John's day, called the Tinwald, a name derived from two Danish words, *Ting*, which signifies *a court of justice*, and *Wald*, *fenced round*: this court consists of the governor, the spiritual and temporal officers, with the twenty-four keys and two deemsters. At this great assembly, all new laws are published, after they have received the assent of the lord of the island; and every person

THE ISLE OF MAN.

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person has a right to present any uncommon grievance, and to have his complaint heard in the face of the whole country.

The bishop is stiled bishop of Sodor and Man, and sometimes, Sodor de Man; whence he derived the title of *Sodor* is uncertain, and is variously accounted for: but the most probable opinion appears to be, that it was from a church at Peel, dedicated to *Salv*, our *Saviour*, thence originally called *Ecclesia Soterensis*, and now corrupted into *Sodorenfis*. He is named to the see by the lord of the isle, who presents him to the king of England for his royal assent, and then to the arch-bishop of York, to be consecrated. The bishop, though a baron of the island, has no seat in the British parliament; he has a court for his temporalities, where one of the deemsters sits as judge. The ecclesiastical courts are held by the bishop in person, his arch-deacon, his vicars general, or the arch-deacon's official, who are the proper judges in all controversies which happen between executors, within a year after probat of a will or administration granted.

In the several courts of this island, as well ecclesiastical as civil, both parties, whether men or women, plead their own causes. It is but of late years that attorneys come into any practice here, and still law suits are determined without much expence. The manner of summoning a person before a magistrate is somewhat remarkable. Upon a piece of thin slate, or stone, the magistrate makes a mark, which is generally the initial letters of his name and surname; this is delivered to the proper officer, who shews it to the person summoned; acquaints him with the time and place in which he is to make his appearance, and at whose suit, and if he disobeys the summons, he is fined or committed to goal, till he gives security for his future obedience and pays costs.

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The Isle of Man, which is supposed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants, is divided into six divisions, called sheadings, each of which has its own Coroner, or constable, who, in the nature of a sheriff, is entrusted with the peace of his district, secures criminals, brings them to justice, and is appointed by the delivery of a rod at the Tinwald-court, or annual convention. It contains four market towns, which, being situated on the sea coast, has each a harbour, and a castle, or fort to defend it. The island, which is a diocese of itself, lies in the province of York, and has seventeen parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

The market towns are Castle-town, Douglas, Peel and Ramfay.

CASTLE-TOWN was thus called from a fine ancient castle, said to have been built by Guttred king of Man, about the year 960. This town is also called Castle-Ruffin; and, being the metropolis, here the governor keeps his court, the lord's officers reside, and the courts of justice are held. It stands on the southern coast of the island, near a fine harbour called Derby Haven, at the mouth of which is a very strong fort. The buildings of Castle-town are the most regular in the island. The castle, which is built of marble, is a strong place, surrounded with two broad walls and a moat, over which is a draw bridge; and adjoining to it, within the walls, is a small tower where state prisoners were formerly confined. Within the castle the courts of justice are held, and on one side of it is the governor's house,

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which

which is a commodious and spacious structure, with a fine chapel and several offices belonging to the court of chancery.

DOUGLAS is situated on the eastern coast, and is by much the most populous, the richest and the best market in the island. It has lately increased in trade, and proportionably in buildings. The harbour is not only the best in the island, but one of the best in the British dominions.

PEEL is situated on the western coast, and being a place of considerable trade, here are several good houses. Upon a small island, close to the town, is an ancient castle, called Peel castle, in which is a garrison, and which is one of the strongest and best situated castles in the world. The island upon which it stands, is a huge rock of a stupendous height above the level of the sea, so that it is unaccessible from all quarters but the town, from which it is separated by a small straight, fordable in low tides. The ascent towards the castle, which is surrounded with three walls well planted with cannons, from the place of landing to the first wall, is by 60 steps, cut out of the rock: the walls are prodigiously thick, and built of a bright durable stone. From the first to the second wall is an ascent of 30 steps, also cut out of the rock: on the outside of the exterior wall are four watch towers; and within the interior one, round the castle, are the remains of four churches, three of which are so decayed, that there are little remaining of them, besides the walls, and some few tombs, which seem to have been erected with more than ordinary care. The fourth church, which is the cathedral of the island, and is dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop of Man, is kept in some better repair. Within it is a chapel, appropriated to the use of the bishop, and underneath the chapel is a prison, or dungeon, for such offenders as incur the punishment of imprisonment, in virtue of a sentence of the ecclesiastical courts; and this is said to be one of the most dreadful places of confinement that imagination can form. The magnificence of the castle itself is said to exceed that perhaps of any modern structure in the world; the largeness and loftiness of the rooms, the fine echoes resounding through them, the many winding galleries, the prospect of the sea, and the ships, which, by reason of the vast height, appear like buoys floating on the waves, fill the mind of the spectator with the utmost astonishment.

RAMSAY is situated on the east coast, towards the north part of the island, and is only remarkable for a good fort and an excellent harbour, north of which is a spacious bay, where the greatest fleets may ride at anchor with the utmost safety.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

A high mountain.

Among the curiosities of the Isle of Man is reckoned a mountain, called Snafeld, which is 1740 feet perpendicular height, and from the top of which there is a fine prospect of some parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Few noxious animals natives of this island.

It is said, that no fox, badger, otter, mole, hedge-hog, snake, or any noxious animal is found in the Isle of Man; and it is not many years since there were any frogs upon it: but the frog spawn having been brought over, these animals have multiplied here, and are now to be met with in many parts of the island.

Calf of man, the breeding place of vast numbers of sea fowl.

Before the southern promontory of the Isle of Man, is another small island, about three miles in circumference, and separated from Man by a channel a quarter of a mile broad, called the Calf of Man, which at a particular season of the year is resorted by a vast number of sea fowl, particularly puffins, which breed there in the holes

holes of the rabbits; and what is more extraordinary, the rabbits quit their habitations to these fowls during the time they remain on the island. About the middle of August, when the young puffins are ready to take wing, the inhabitants of this island have a method of catching them, in such quantities, that between four and five thousand of them are taken every year; part of which are consumed by the inhabitants themselves, and part pickled and sent abroad, as presents. An incredible number of a great many other sorts of sea fowl breed among the rocks of this little island.

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

That the Isle of Man was in time of the Romans inhabited by the Britons is Ancient inhabitants. universally allowed: but when that people were afterwards dispossessed of the greatest part of their territories by the Saxons, Scots and Picts, this island fell to the share of the Scots; and Orosius acquaints us, that, so early as the reigns of the Roman Emperors Honorius and Arcadius, towards the end of the fourth century, both Ireland and the Isle of Man were inhabited by the Scots; the present inhabitants of the Isle of Man appear to be the descendants of the ancient Scots, from their language, which is the Erse, and is the same with that still spoken in the highlands of Scotland, and in Ireland. The Norwegians however, in their repeated invasions of Britain, conquered this as well as the greatest part of the western isles of Scotland, over which they set up a king, stiled King of the Isles, who chose the Isle of Man for the place of his residence: but in the year 1266, in consequence of a treaty between Magnus the fourth, king of Norway, and Alexander the third, of Scotland, the western isles, and Man among the rest, were ceded to the Scots; and in 1270, Alexander, having driven the king of Man out of the island, united it, together with the rest of the western isles to the crown of Scotland. In the reign of Henry the fourth, of England, the Isle of Man fell into the hands of that Monarch, who, in 1405, gave it to John Lord Stanley, in whose house it continued till very lately, when the last Stanley earl of Derby dying without issue, the duke of Athol, his sister's son, succeeded him as lord of Man and the Isles.

The ancient churches round Peel castle are supposed to have been originally Pagan temples; and in one of them, there still stands a large stone, in the manner and form of a tripos. Upon several of the tombs in these churches, are fragments of letters still so intelligible, as to put it beyond doubt, that there were different inscriptions in the different characters of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabian, Saxon, Scotch and Irish languages. There is perhaps no country in which are more runic inscriptions to be met with than in this island; and most of them upon funeral monuments: these inscriptions are generally found upon long, flat, rag stones, with crosses cut upon one or both sides, and other little embellishments or figures of men, horses, stags, dogs, birds and other devices: the inscriptions are generally upon one edge of the stone, and are to be read from the bottom upwards: one of the most perfect of these inscriptions is upon a stone cross laid for a lintel, over a window, in Kirk Michael church. Upon another stone cross in the same church is another fair runic inscription; and in the high-way, near the church, is one of the largest monumental stones found in the island, which from a runic inscription on it, appears to have been erected in memory of one Thurulf or Thrulf. Remains of antiquity.

Many sepulchral tumuli, or barrows, are yet remaining in different parts of this island, particularly in the neighbourhood of the bishop's seat. In several of these barrows have been found urns, so ill burnt and of so bad a clay, that most of them

THE ISLE OF MAN.

them were broken in taking them out: they were however each full of burnt bones, white and fresh as when interred.

About half a mile from Douglas, are still standing some noble remains of a most magnificent nunnery, in which are several fine monuments with fragments of inscriptions: one of those inscriptions is as follows, *Illustrissima Matilda filia*——*Rex Mercie*——which Matilda is supposed to have been the daughter of Ethelbert, one of the Saxon kings of Mercia, who is related by historians to have died a recluse. On another monument is the following imperfect inscription——*Cartesmunda Virgo immaculata*——*Anno Domini 1230*. It is supposed that this tomb was erected to the memory of Cartesmunda, the beautiful nun of Winchester, who fled from the violence threatened her by king John, and who it is probable from this inscription took refuge in the monastery of Douglas where she was buried.

In the last century, several brass daggers with other military instruments of brass, well made and polished, were dug up in some part of this island; and afterwards was found a target, in the manner of those still to be seen in some parts of the highlands of Scotland, studded with nails of gold, without any alloy, and rivetted with rivets of the same metal on the small ends.

Not many years ago, a very fine silver crucifix was dug up in this island, together with several pieces of old copper, silver, and gold coin.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

The Scottish writers affirm, that the Isle of Man was converted to Christianity by the care of Crathlint king of Scotland, who appointed Amphibalus bishop here, about the year 360: but it is more generally believed, that christianity was planted in this island by St. Patric, and the episcopal see erected by him, in the year 447.

At Bally-Salley, near Castle-town, a religious foundation was begun in the year 1098, by Mac Manis governor of the island: but Olave king of Man, having granted some possessions here to the abby of Furnes in Lancashire, Ivo or Evan, the abbot of Furnes, built in this place a Cistercian abbey, in 1134, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to Furnes. In 1192, the monks removed to Douglas, where they continued four years, and then returned to Bally-Salley, where they flourished for some years after the general suppression of religious houses in England.

At Ballamona, a monastery was founded, in 1176, by Godred king of Man: but it was afterwards granted to the abbey of Bally Salley, and the monks removed thither.

There is no account when the monastery at Douglas was founded, nor what its valuation was upon the general dissolution.

At Bewmakan, in Kirk Harberry parish in this island, was an house of minor friars, founded in 1373, but by whom does not appear.

F I N I S.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER.

Place the Maps so as to face the first pages of the several counties to which they belong. The West riding of Yorkshire in Vol. II. to face page 361.—The East and North-riding to face page 362.—North Wales to face the beginning of the account of Wales.

