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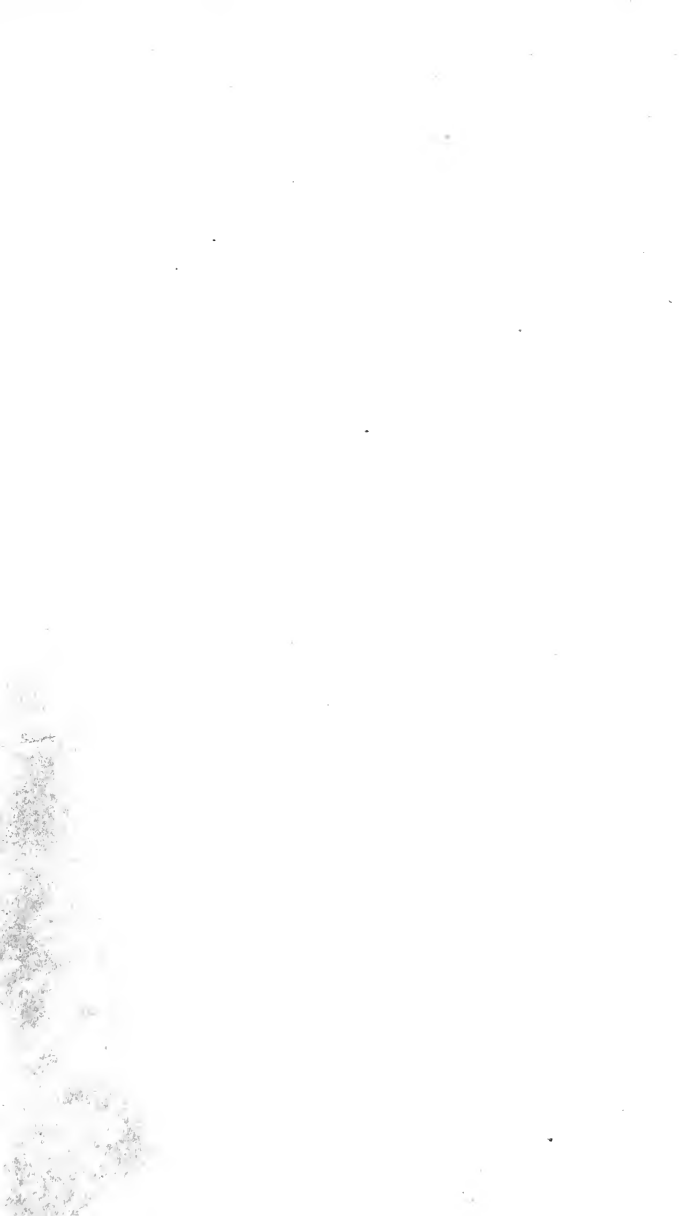
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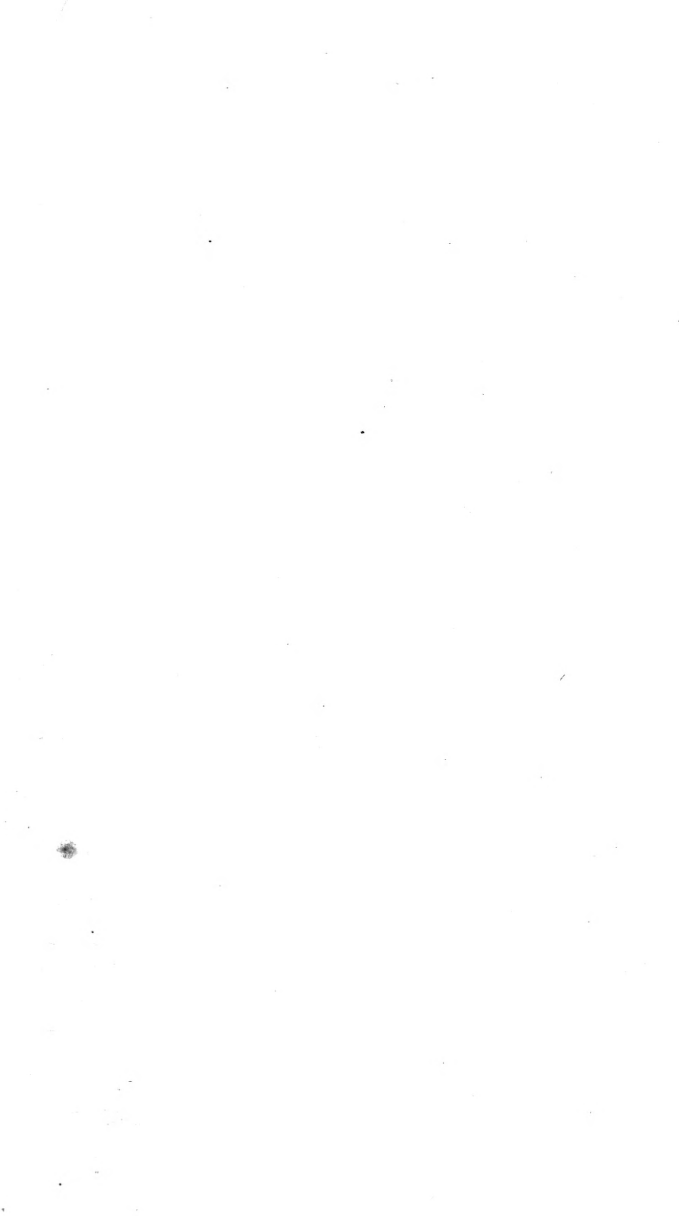






Edna Sophia Rose

1886.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

CONTAINING

A particular ACCOUNT of each COUNTY,

WITH ITS

ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES, SITUATION, FIGURE, EXTENT, CLIMATE, RIVERS, LAKES, MINERAL WA- TERS,	SOILS, FOSSILS, CAVERNS, PLANTS and MI- NERALS, AGRICULTURE, CIVIL and ECCLE- SIASTICAL DI- VISIONS, CITIES,	TOWNS, PALACES, SEATS, CORPORATIONS, MARKETS, FAIRS, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, SIEGES, BATTLES,
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AND THE

LIVES of the illustrious MEN each COUNTY has
produced.

Embellished with two hundred and forty COPPER PLATES,

OF

PALACES, CASTLES, CATHEDRALS;

THE

Ruins of ROMAN and SAXON BUILDINGS;

AND OF

ABBEYS, MONASTERIES, and other RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Besides a Variety of CUTS of

URNS, INSCRIPTIONS, and other ANTIQUITIES.

V O L. V.

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M D C C L X I X.



A

D E S C R I P T I O N

O F

ENGLAND AND WALES.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE, or HUNTINGTONSHIRE, is an inland county, which takes its name from Huntingdon, or Huntington, the county town, and is one of the least counties in England. It is bounded on the east by Cambridgeshire, on the south by Bedfordshire, on the west by Northamptonshire, and on the north by a part of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire; it extending twenty-four miles from north to south; eighteen in breadth from east to west; and about sixty-seven in circumference.

In the time of the Romans this county was part of the district inhabited by the Iceni, who also extended their dominion over the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. However, under the Saxons, Huntingdonshire was separated from that tract of country formerly possessed by

the Iceni, and became part of the kingdom of Mercia. Mr. Camden informs us, that he found in an ancient survey, that this county was a forest till the reign of Henry the Second. But, be that as it will, it is certain that it was greatly ravaged by the Danes, which obliged many families to leave it, so that it became very thin of people; but the Danes being at length conquered by king Alfred, that prince obliged them either to depart, or to embrace Christianity.

The principal rivers of Huntingdonshire, are the Ouse and the Nen. The Ouse rises near Brackley in Northamptonshire, enters this county at St. Neots, then runs north-east by Huntingdon, and some other towns, and, at length, having traversed Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, in which course it is joined by several other rivers, it falls into the German ocean near Lynn-Regis, in the last mentioned county.

The Nen has its source near Daventry in Northamptonshire, and running north-east almost parallel to the river Ouse, winds round the north-west and north boundaries of this county, where it forms several large bodies of water, which the inhabitants call Meers. The first of these meers, or lakes, is called Wittlesey-Meer, and is no less than six miles long, and three broad. The other considerable meers formed by the river Nen, are Ug-meer, Brick-meer, Ramsey-meer, and Benwick-meer; from whence this river, continuing its course through Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, falls into the German ocean near Wisbich in Cambridgeshire.

It is remarkable that the above meers, particularly Wittlesey-meer, are frequently thrown into the most violent agitations, without the least breath of wind being perceived, to the great terror and danger of the fishermen and others, who pass

pass these lakes, whose agitations are generally supposed to arise from eruptions or subterranean winds.

With respect to mineral springs, there are two at Hailweston, near St. Neots, one of which is of a brackish taste, and is recommended in all cutaneous disorders; the other is fresh, and is said to be good against dimness of sight. St. Ives was also once remarkable for its medicinal waters.

The air of this county is in general very good; except in the northern part, where it is rendered less wholesome than many other counties, by the damps and fogs which arise from the stagnating waters of the fens and meers with which it abounds. The soil is in general very fertile. In the hilly parts and dry lands it yields great crops of corn, and affords excellent pasture for sheep; and the meadows in the low lands are exceeding rich, feeding abundance of fine cattle, not only for slaughter, but for the dairy; and the cheese made at Stilton, a village near Yaxley, known by the name of Stilton cheese, is usually stiled the Parmesan of England. The inhabitants are well supplied with great plenty of water-fowl, as well as fish, and turf for firing, which last is a very useful commodity, as both wood and coals are scarce. Most of the plants that grow wild in Cambridgeshire are to be found in this county.

Huntingdon lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln. It is divided into four hundreds, in which are six market towns, but no city, and seventy-nine parishes, in which are said to be contained only about eight thousand two hundred and twenty houses, and forty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty inhabitants. It sends but four members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, and two for the town of Huntingdon. It is remarkable, that this coun-

ty and Cambridgeshire are joined together under one civil administration, there being but one high sheriff for both, who is chosen one year out of Cambridgeshire in general, the second out of the shire of Ely, and the third out of this county.

We shall enter this county by the road which leads thro' St. Neots to Huntingdon.

ST. NEOTS, generally called ST. NEEDS, is in the Saxon annals denominated St. Neod, from a monastery of the same name burnt by the Danes. It is situated on the south side of the county, upon the river Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge, seventeen miles west of Cambridge, thirty-three east by south of Northampton, and fifty-seven north north-west of London. It is a large, well built, and populous town, with a handsome church that has a remarkable fine steeple. Coals are brought up to the town by the river Ouse, and from thence conveyed to the neighbouring parts. Here is a charity-school for twenty-five poor children, opened in 1711. The market, which is on Saturdays, is well supplied with all sorts of provisions; and it has five fairs, which are kept on Ascension-Thursdays, Corpus Christi, the 13th of June, and the 17th of December, for all sorts of provisions; and the 1st of August, for hiring servants.

It is said, that St. Neot first placed monks in this town, but they were afterwards dispersed by the Danes; they were, however, restored, and the monastery again endowed by the bounty of Leofric, and his wife Leofleda, upon the encouragement of Ethelwald, bishop of Winchester, and Brithnod, abbot of Ely. It was a priory of Black monks, subordinate to Ely till after the conquest, when those religious were expelled by Gilbert, earl of Clare; but about the year 1113, Rohesia, the wife of Richard, son to the above earl Gilbert,

bert, gave this manor to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, to whom it became a cell. It was seized, among other alien priories, during the wars with France, but was made *prioratus indigena*, by king Henry the Fourth, it being then in the patronage of the earl of Stafford. Its revenues were valued at the suppression at 256 l. 1 s. 3 d. a year.

HAILWESTON, a village about two miles west of St. Neots, is only remarkable for the two mineral springs we have already mentioned, one good for diseases of the skin, and the other for sore eyes.

Seven miles to the northward of St. Neots is GODMANCHESTER, or GODMANCESTER, which is supposed to have been a Roman town, and the city which Antoninus, in his Itinerary, calls Duroliponte, instead of Durosiponte, which in the British tongue signifies a bridge over the Ouse, which Godmanchester has at this day. During the time of the Saxons, this town lost its British or Roman name, and obtained that of Gormoncester, from a castle erected here by Gormon the Dane, to whom this part of the country was ceded by the peace with king Alfred; and from this appellation its present name is derived. As a proof of the great antiquity of this place, many Roman coins have been dug up here, and also some skeletons, said to have been of a gigantic size.

This town, which is only parted by a bridge from Huntingdon, is no contemptible place, and has been long noted for its husbandry, in which it has made greater improvements, than most of the other places in England. The inhabitants are said to hold their lands by a tenure, which obliges them, when any king of England passes that way, to attend him with their ploughs and horses, adorned with rustic trophies; and they

boast that, upon some such occasions, they have appeared with no less than nine score ploughs. When king James the First passed thro' this town, on his journey from Scotland, they met him with a cavalcade of seventy new ploughs, each drawn by a team of horses, at which the king was so pleased, that he incorporated them by the name of two bailiffs, twelve assistants, and the commonalty of the borough of Godmanchester. A fair is held here on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

Near this place, in the road from London to Huntingdon, is a tree well known to travellers, by the name of the Beggar's Bush. How it obtained that name does not appear; but we are told, that king James the First, being on a progress this way with the lord chancellor Bacon, and hearing that his lordship had lavishly rewarded a man, who had made him a mean present, told him he would soon come to Beggar's Bush, as he himself should, if they both continued so very bountiful; and it is still a proverb in the county, that when a person squanders his fortune, he is in the way to Beggar's Bush.

HUNTINGDON, or HUNTINGTON, is seated on a small hill on the north side of the river Ouse, sixteen miles west by north of Cambridge, twenty-three south-west of Ely, and fifty-seven north by west of London. It received its name from the Saxon Huntandune, or Hunters Down, a name it acquired from the conveniency of this district for hunting, it having been one entire forest, till it was disforested by king Henry the Second, king Henry the Third, and king Edward the First, who left no more of the forest than his own land. King John granted to this town by charter a coroner, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two bailiffs; but it is at present governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen

men and burgesſes. The aſſizes are always held here, and in this town is the county jail. It had once fifteen churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to four, and it has now only two, with ſeveral meeting-houſes. It is a thoroughfare in the great north road, and is ſtill a populous trading town. It chiefly conſiſts of one long ſtreet, pretty well built, and has a handſome market-place, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 25th of March, for pedlars goods.

The town is ſaid to have ſuffered by the villainy of one Grey, who, according to Speed, maliciously obſtructed the navigation of the river Oufe to this place, which is now navigable by ſmall veſſels no farther than to Bedford. Here is a good grammar ſchool, and Richard Fiſhbourn, a citizen of London, and a native of this place, gave the town 2000 l. to be laid out in charitable uſes. The meadows on the banks of the river near Huntingdon are remarkable for their beauty, and in ſummer are covered with innumerable herds of cattle, and flocks of ſheep. In the month of June 1754, a ſturgeon was caught in the river Oufe near this town, which weighed a hundred and thirty pounds, and the ſpawn between twenty and thirty pounds.

Near the bridge at Huntingdon is a mount, and the ground plot of a caſtle, erected by king Edward the Elder, in the year 917, and enlarged by the addition of ſeveral new works, by David, king of Scotland, to whom king Stephen gave the borough of Huntingdon; but this caſtle was demolished by king Henry the Second, in order to put an end to the frequent quarrels that aroſe from a competition for the earldom of Huntingdon, between the kings of Scotland, and the family of St. Liz.

There was a priory of black canons at Huntingdon before the year 973, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded in or near the parish church of that saint; but was removed without the town by Euface de Luvetot in the reign of king Stephen, where it continued till the dissolution, when it consisted of a prior, eleven canons, and thirty-four servants; and its revenues were valued at 187 l. 13 s. 8 d. a year. At the north end of the town was a house of Augustin friars, founded before the nineteenth year of Edward the First. An hospital of St. John in this town is said to have been founded by David, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry the Second, and was valued at the suppression at 9 l. 4 s. a year. Here was also an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Margaret, for a master and brethren, and several leprous and infirm persons, to which Malcolm, king of Scotland, who died in 1165, was a great benefactor, if not its founder. This, king Henry the Sixth annexed to Trinity-hall in Cambridge, which was confirmed by king Edward the Fourth, in the first year of his reign.

Oliver Cromwell, one of the most extraordinary personages, that ever appeared in this, or in any other nation, was born at Huntingdon, April the 25th, 1599, of a very good family; though he himself, being the son of a second brother, inherited but a small fortune from his father. In the course of his education, he was sent to the university of Cambridge; but his genius was found little suited to the calm and elegant occupations of learning; and he made small proficiency in his studies. He even threw himself into a very dissolute and disorderly course of life; and consumed, in gaming, drinking, and debauchery, the more early years of his youth, and by this means dissipated part of his patrimony. Suddenly the spirit of reformation

formation seized him : he married, assumed a grave and composed behaviour, entered into all the zeal and rigour of the dissenters, and offered to restore to every one whatever sums he had formerly gained by gaming. The same vehemence of temper, which had transported him into the extremes of pleasure, now distinguished his religious habits. His house was the resort of all the zealous clergy of the party ; and his hospitality, as well as his liberalities to the silenced and deprived ministers, exposed him to very considerable charges. Tho' he had acquired a tolerable fortune by a maternal uncle, he found his affairs so injured by his expences, that he was obliged to take a farm at St. Ives, and apply himself, for some years, to agriculture as a profession. But this expedient served rather to involve him in farther debts and difficulties. In a word, his circumstances were become so very low, that he had formed a scheme for going over to New England ; and it was only in compliance with an order of council, that he was at length persuaded to lay aside his design. In the long parliament, he was chosen one of the representatives for the town of Cambridge ; and, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he raised a troop of horse for the parliament's service. This troop he soon after augmented to a regiment ; and soon instituted that discipline, and inspired that spirit, which rendered the parliamentary armies, in the end, victorious. He is said, indeed, to have run away at the battle of Edge-hill ; the first action in which he was engaged ; but this, if true, may, with equal justice, be affirmed of some of the greatest generals that ever lived. He was certainly a man of distinguished courage and conduct, and had a capital share in the battle of Newbury, of Marston-moor, of Naseby, and in almost all the great actions that happened during the

the course of those civil commotions. Nor were his dexterity and address inferior to his other eminent qualities. He got himself excepted in the *Self-denying Ordinance*; by which the members of both houses were deprived of their military commissions: and thus became, in reality, the first, though in appearance only the second, in the army. Invested with so formidable a power, he suffered it not to remain long unemployed. He established a council of officers, by the name of Agitators, as a kind of counterpoise to the parliament, who wanted to disband part of the forces. He caused the king to be seized at Holmby; and treated him, at first, with a good deal of respect: but upon his refusing to agree to the propositions made him in the Isle of Wight, he procured the vote of *Non-addresses*, by which his majesty was in effect dethroned. He was one of the high court of justice, who tried the king; voted for his condemnation, and afterwards signed the warrant for his execution. In 1649 he went over to Ireland, and in less than a twelvemonth, subdued almost that whole kingdom. Upon his return to England, he was appointed commander in chief of the army in the room of lord Fairfax; and marching into Scotland, with a body of 16000 men, he obtained, on the 3d of September, 1650, a complete victory over the Scots at Dunbar. On the very same day of the ensuing year, he defeated king Charles the Second at Worcester, and returning to London, which he entered in triumph, he dissolved the parliament, and soon after assembled another, which being chiefly composed of fifth monarchy men, and other enthusiasts who were unqualified for the work of legislation. They, therefore, resigned their power into the hands of Cromwell, who, in 1653, assumed the protectorship; and his title was acknowledged not only by the

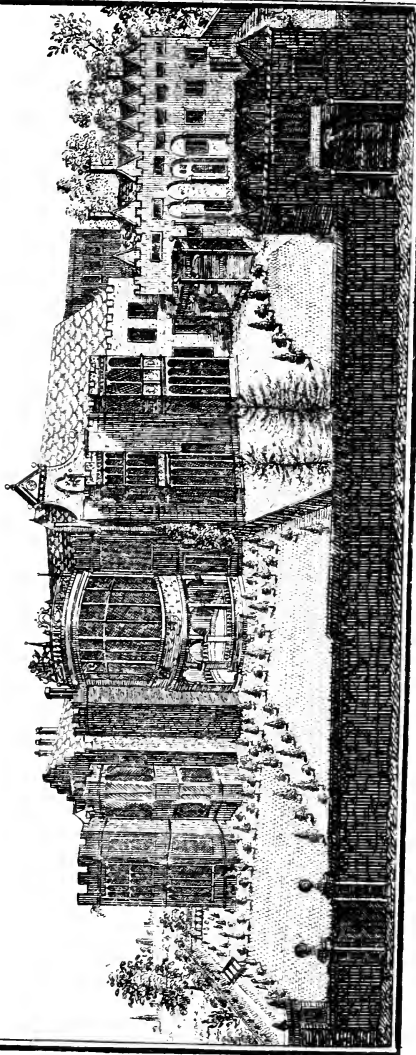
the army, and a great part of the nation, but likewise by most of the sovereign states of Europe. Being thus placed at the head of the government, he exercised his authority with great spirit and vigour. He caused the brother of the Portuguese ambassador, who had killed a man, to be seized, tried, and executed. He triumphantly finished the war with the Dutch, which had been begun by the commonwealth. He made war upon Spain, and took from her Jamaica and Dunkirk; and being excellently served by Blake, Dean, Monk, Montague, and other gallant officers, he carried the fame of the English valour to as high a pitch, as ever it had attained in any former period. But however successful in his foreign expeditions, he was extremely unhappy in his domestic administration. His person, he knew, was hated, and his government detested by almost every party in the kingdom. The Royalists, the Republicans, the Presbyterians, the Millinarians, all concurred in wishing the downfall of his power. A sense of this dangerous and disagreeable situation, joined to the pressure of some more private calamities, at length produced such an effect upon his spirits, that he was seized with a fever, which, notwithstanding the enthusiastic predictions of himself and of his chaplains, who foretold his recovery, put a period to his life on the 3d of September, 1658. His body was interred with regal pomp in Westminster-abbey; but, after the restoration, it was taken, and buried under the gallows at Tyburn. With regard to his character, cardinal Mazarine was wont to call him a fortunate madman: father Orleans styles him a judicious villain; lord Clarendon, a brave wicked man: Gregorio Leli says, he was a tyrant without vices, and a prince without virtues: and bishop Burnet observes, that his life and his arts

were

were exhausted together, and that if he had lived longer, he would scarce have been able to preserve his power. His mother was of the name of Stuart, and remotely allied, as some suppose, to the royal family.

HINCHINGBROOK, a village about a mile west of Huntingdon, is remarkable for a priory founded and endowed by William the Conqueror, after he had suppressed the monastery of Eitelley in Cambridgeshire; and removed the nuns to this place. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the suppression at about 181. a year. Part of the old structure is still remaining, and part is turned into a fine house belonging to the earl of Sandwich. Not many years ago, it was thought that one of the rooms here was the most magnificent in England; and hither cornet Joyce, when he had seized king Charles the Second at Holmby, brought his majesty; where Mrs. Montague, wife of colonel Montague, afterwards earl of Sandwich, treated the king, and the parliament commissioners, with great honour and respect. Of this structure we have given an engraved view.

BUGDEN, or EUCKDEN, which is situated about five miles to the south-west of Huntingdon, is famous for being the seat of the bishop of Lincoln. This beautiful brick palace, and its manor, belonged formerly to the abbey of Ely, which was then in the diocese of Lincoln; till Richard the last abbot obtained leave of king Henry the First to turn his abbey of Ely into a cathedral, and to make himself, by this means, first bishop thereof; but this not being to be done without the consent of his diocesan, he was obliged to purchase that, at the price of three manors, of which this was one; which in process of time became the palace and residence of the bishops of Lincoln, as it now continues.

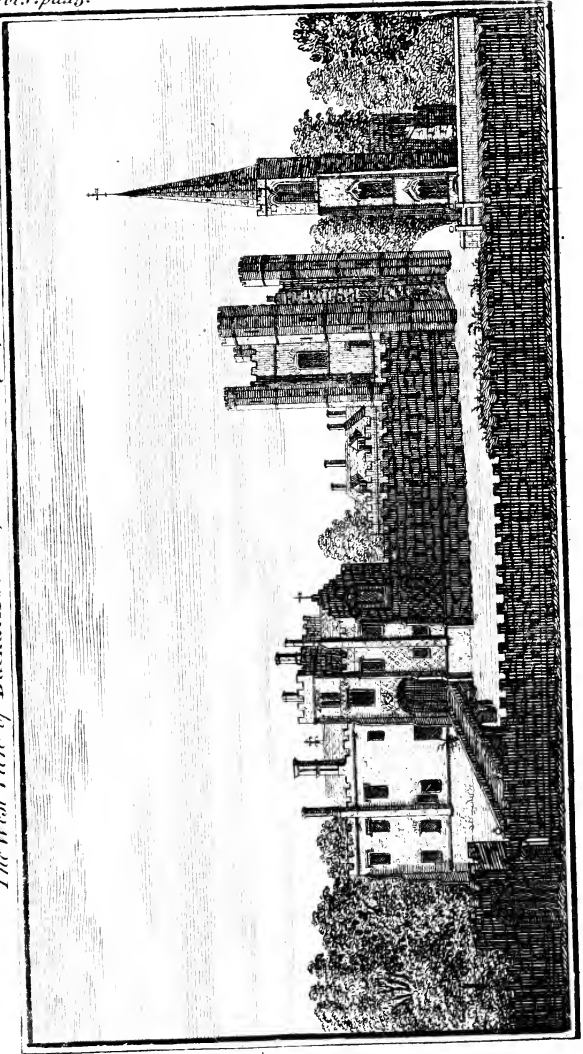


The North East View of Hitchinbroke Priory, near Huntingdon.



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The West View of Buckden Palace, in the County of Huntingdon.



continues. Ruffel, the forty-seventh bishop created in 1480, built great part of it, as appears by his arms on the wall; and Dr. Sanderson, who was created bishop in 1660, bestowed much cost in repairing and beautifying it. For the satisfaction of the reader we have given a view of this palace.

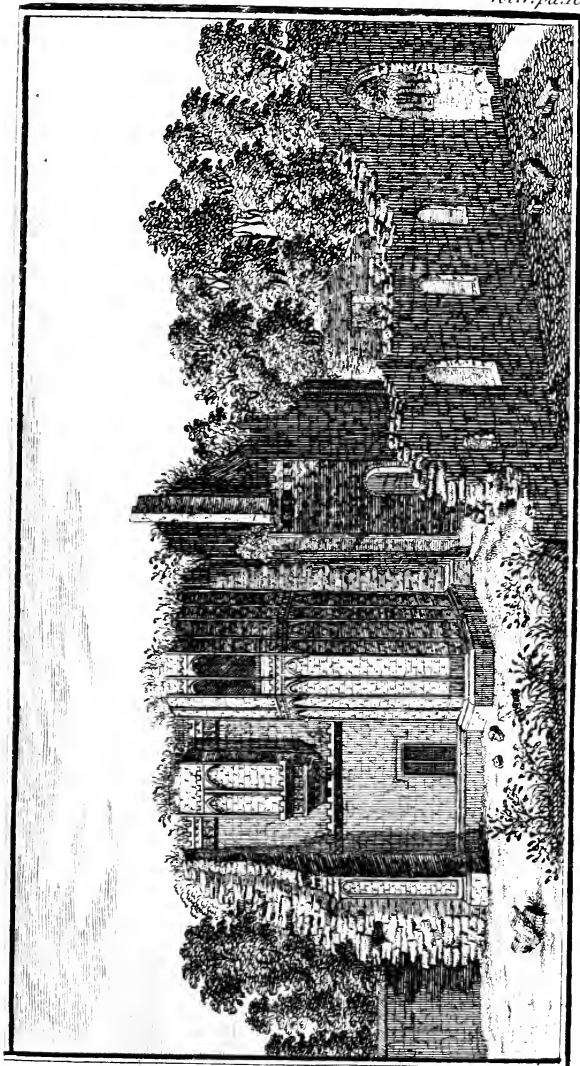
Seven miles east of Huntingdon is ST. IVES, which, according to Camden, was formerly called Slepe, but obtained its present name from one Ivo, a Persian bishop, who, about the year 600, came to England, where he preached the gospel, and was interred in this place. It is a large, handsome town, seated on the Ouse, seventeen miles south-west of Ely, and fifty-seven north of London. It has a fine stone bridge over the river, and in the ninth century had a mint, as appears by a Saxon coin found here. It was a flourishing town not many years ago, when it suffered greatly by fire, but it has been since rebuilt, and has still a good market on Mondays, for fatted cattle, brought from the north; with two fairs, one on Whit-Monday, and the other on the 10th of October, for all sorts of cattle and cheese.

About the year 1001, the relics of St. Ivo being discovered in this town, which then belonged to the abbey of Ramsey, Ednoth, the abbot, built a church here dedicated to that saint, in which he placed a prior and some Benedictine monks, subordinate to Ramsey.

About five miles north-east of St. Ives is EARITH, a large village on the road from Huntingdon to Ely, which has several good inns, and three fairs, which are held on the 4th of May, the 25th of July, and the 1st of November, for all sorts of cattle.

RAMSEY, called by the Saxons Ramefige, is situated ten miles north of Huntingdon, and sixty-

ty-seven from London. It is every where encompassed with fens, except on the west side, where it joins the main land by a causey two miles long, inclosed with alders, bull-rushes, and reeds, which, in the spring, make a beautiful appearance, to which the gardens, corn-fields, and rich pastures adjoining are no small addition. Before it was inhabited, it was covered with trees, and particularly ash; but since their being cut down, the soil has been found to be extremely fruitful. It was most remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, founded in the year 969, by Ailwin, earl of the East-Angles, which was consecrated by St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, and by Oswald, archbishop of York. This structure was seated among the fens and marshes, on a place abounding with alder-trees, and others that delight in wet grounds. It had a great many benefactors, insomuch that some tell us, it was by far the richest abbey in England. It was dignified with a mitred abbot, who sat in the House of Lords, and was valued at the dissolution at 1716l. 12 s. 4 d. by Dugdale, and at 1983l. 15 s. 3 d. by Speed. Some of the walls of this structure, with a part of the gate-house, are still standing, and are sufficient to shew, that it has been a magnificent structure; and of these we have given an accurate view. The tomb of Ailwin, adorned with his statue, is still to be seen, and is thought to be the most ancient piece of English sculpture now extant. He is represented holding two keys and a ragged staff in his hand, as the ensigns of his office. The inscription is as follows, HIC REQUIESCIT AILWINVS INCLITI REGISEADGARI COGNATVS, TOTIUS ANGLIAE ALDERMANNVS, ET HVIVS SACRI COENOBII MIRACULOSVS FVNDATOR. After the dissolution, the town went to decay, insomuch that the market was entirely
for-



The North West View of Ramfey Abbey, in the County of Huntingdon.



forfaken; but it has fince been revived, the town lying very convenient for the fale of fat and lean cattle, which are brought thither fince the draining of the fens; and as for water-fowl, they are no where in greater plenty. It has a charity-school for girls. The market is on Wednesday, and there is one fair, on July 22, for fmall pedlars ware.

Between Ramsfey and Wittlefey-meer is a ditch, fometimes called SWERDES DELF, and fometimes KNOUTS DELF, but at prefent it goes by the name of STEEDS Dike. It parts this county from Cambridgefhire, and is faid to have been occafioned by the following circumftance: as king Canute's family were paffing over Wittlefey-meer, in their way from Peterborough to Ramsfey, their vefſel was caſt away in one of the commotions that frequently happen in theſe meers, and feveral lives were loſt; upon which the king, to prevent the like diſaſters for the future, ordered his army to mark out a ditch with their fwords and ſkeins, and afterwards employed labourers to dig, clean, and perfect this undertaking. This circumftance occafioned its being called Swerdes Delf, or Swords Ditch.

SALTRY, or SAWTRY, is the name of feveral villages that lie to the north-weſtward of Huntingdon. One of theſe is called SALTRY ABBEY, from an abbey of Ciftercian monks, founded in the year 1148 by Simon de St. Liz, fecond earl of Huntingdon. It had feveral benefactors, among which were ſome of the kings of Scotland. At the diſſolution it had an abbot, twelve monks, and twenty-two ſervants; and its revenue was valued at 141 l. a year by Dugdale; but by Speed, at 199 l.

About ſixteen miles north-weſt of Huntingdon is YAXLEY, which is feated near the fens, in the
road

road from Stilton to Peterborough. The houses are pretty well built, and the church has a neat and lofty spire. Here is a small market on Tuesdays, and a fair on Ascension-Thursdays, for horses and sheep.

DORNFORD, a village three miles west by south of Peterborough, is taken by several authors to be a Roman station, and Dr. Stukeley would have it to be Durobrives, to which Horsley assents, there being a place called Caster, directly opposite to it, on the north side the river Nen in Northamptonshire. Dr. Stukeley says, Dornford retains somewhat of the old name, where the road crossed the river over a bridge; and at Chesterton near it, there is a field called Castle-field. The Roman road still retains its high ridge; and it is observable, that at all places, where the country was fenny, great precaution and strength were employed. The Ermine-street, beyond the river, runs for some space along the side of it, upon the meadow, and then turns up with an angle, and proceeds full north. Caster was above half a mile from it upon the hill; and there is a piece of the foundation of the wall, of the Roman Castrum, in the street to the north-west corner of the church. It is easily known by the vast strength of the mortar; this Castrum then went round the church-yard, and took in the whole top of the hill, facing the south. Underneath it lay the city, for below the church-yard, the ground is full of foundations and mosaic pavements. There have been a great number of coins found here, which are called Dormen pence, and there are other antiquities dug up every day. Part of the church is an ancient fabrick, but new modelled, and the steeple stands in the middle of the church; the tower is a fine piece of ancient architecture, with semicircular arches; but the spire seems to be

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. 19.

be of later date. The square well by the church porch is taken to be Roman; and though it stands on a hill the water is very high. Some think, that the Roman city took in both banks of the river Nen, which seems very probable, because history takes notice of a place called Durman-cester, by the river Nen, where Kinneburga founded a small nunnery,

At CONNINGTON, or CUNNINGTON, a village south of Yaxley, are the remains of an ancient castle, which was given by king Canute to Turkill, a Danish lord, who called in Sueno, king of Denmark, to plunder the nation. In digging a pool here some years ago, there was found the skeleton of a fish near twenty feet long, lying six feet below the surface of the ground, and as much above the level of the fens.

Eight miles west of Huntingdon is LEIGHTON, which gives name to the hundred in which it stands, and was once a considerable town, but is now only a village, and has two fairs; one of them held on the 12th of May, and the other on the 5th of October, for all sorts of cattle.

STONELY, is a small village five miles south-west of Huntingdon, and has been famous for its priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by William Mandeville, earl of Essex, about the year 1180. It contained at the dissolution seven canons, who had a revenue of 46 l. 5 s. a year.

Eight miles south-west of Huntingdon is KIMBOLTON, the Kinnibantum of the Romans, from which its modern name is supposed to be derived. This town is remarkable for its castle, which is esteemed a great ornament to the west part of the county. We are no where informed when it was built; but it was anciently very strong, and had a double ditch. Sir Richard Wingfield,

Wingfield erected new lodgings and galleries on the old foundations ; it was afterwards beautified at a great expence by Henry Montague, earl of Manchester, and was in a manner rebuilt by his great grandson, Charles duke of Manchester. The town has a market on Fridays, and a fair on the 11th of December, for a few cattle and hogs.


About four miles north by east of Kimbolton is SPALDWICK, or SPALDICK, a village that was given to the church of Lincoln by Henry the First, as a reparation for taking the bishopric of Ely out of the diocese of Lincoln ; but it is now the manor of the duke of Manchester. It has two fairs, held on the Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and on the 28th of November, for all sorts of cattle.

Among the eminent men which Huntingdonshire has produced, was,

Sir Robert Cotton, a most eminent antiquarian, who was born at Denton in this county, on the 22d of January 1570. He had his education in Trinity college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. From thence he removed to his father's seat in the country ; and afterwards to London, where he became a member of a society of Antiquarians. Upon the accession of king James the First to the crown of England, he was created a knight. It was he that suggested to that monarch the expedient of raising money, by instituting a new order of knights, called *Knights Baronets*. He composed a great number of tracts, chiefly relating to the history and constitution of England ; and made a most excellent collection of antiquities, known by the name of the *Cottonian Library*, now incorporated into the *British Museum*. He died May 6, 1631, in the sixty-first year of his age.



K E N T.


 HIS is a maritime county, and has made very little change in its ancient name, it being called Centium, or *Κέντιον*, by Caesar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and other Roman and Greek authors; by the Saxons it was called Gant-Guar-Lantd, or the country of the inhabitants of Kent; but whence the name was originally derived, has been a subject of much speculation: Mr. Lambard is of opinion, that the name of Kent is derived from the British word Cainc, which signifies a green leaf, and was applied to this county from its being anciently shaded with woods: but Mr. Camden supposes, that it received its name from its figure and situation, it being a large point or angle, projecting into the sea. To confirm this opinion it has been observed, that such a point in Scotland is called Cantir; the inhabitants of another point in North Britain, are by Ptolemy called Cantae; and the Cangani were possessed of such another angle in Wales.

Kent, lying in the south-east part of England, is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and the German sea; by the same sea on the east and south-east; and by Suffex and Surry on the south-west and west; extending in length fifty-six miles from east to west, thirty-six from north to south, and a hundred and sixty-six in circumference.

This county, in the time of the Britons, was governed, according to Caesar, by four petty kings; who,

who, some imagine, were only four of the principal inhabitants appointed to defend them against their enemies. Caesar being in Gaul, obtained some knowledge of this island, and twice invaded it with different success; but at length the Romans, not only became masters of Kent, but of all England, when this county was put under the jurisdiction of the governor of Britannia Prima. At length, the Romans being obliged to leave the island, the Britons elected several princes, and at last chose Vortigern their chief, in order to put a stop to the ravages of the Picts and Scots, and he, by the consent of the people, called in the Saxons to their assistance. They landed under the conduct of their two leaders Hengist and Horsa, and with them were the Angles and Jutes. These joining with king Vortigern, had no sooner conquered his enemies, than Hengist obtained the government of Kent. Some time after South-Britain was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, the first of which was this of Kent, which had successively seventeen kings, the last of whom was Baldred, who being conquered by Egbert, Kent, after having been a separate kingdom three hundred and seventy-two years, became subject to the Saxon and Danish kings of England, till the Norman conquest.

William the Conqueror having fought the decisive battle at Hastings in Suffex, was marching towards London, when he was met by a large body of the men of Kent, each with a bough or limb of a tree in his hand. This army, which had the appearance of a moving wood, boldly marched up to him, and demanded the preservation of their liberties, and let the conqueror know, that they were resolved rather to die, than to part with their laws, or to live in bondage; but if he would grant their equitable demands, they were ready to submit

mit to his government. William, struck with the reasonableness of this address, as well as with the boldness and intrepidity of the people, wisely granted their demands, and suffered them to retain their ancient customs. These privileges they now enjoy under the name of Gavelkind, by virtue of which, every man possessed of lands in this county, is in a manner a freeholder, not being bound by copyhold, customary tenure, or tenant right, as in other parts of England. The male heirs, and in default of such, the female, share all the lands alike; and the lands of a brother, if he have no legal issue, are shared by the surviving brethren. An heir may enter upon his estate at fifteen years of age, and dispose of it as he pleases; and lastly, the heirs enjoy their inheritance, though the ancestor has been convicted of theft or murder, which has given occasion to the Kentish proverb, "The father to the bough, and the son to the plough;" but this privilege does not extend to treason, piracy, outlawry, and abjuring the realm.

The conqueror having thus obtained possession of Kent, provided for its security, by appointing a constable of Dover castle, and constituting him governor of five ports, with the stile and title of warden of the cinque-ports, which are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Rumney and Sandwich, to which Winchelsey and Rye are annexed as principals, and some other small towns as members, all of which enjoy many considerable immunities.

The principal rivers of this county, besides the Thames, are the Medway, the Stour, and the Darent. The river Medway rises in the Weald of Suffex, and entering this county, flows north-east by Tunbridge to Maidstone; thence running north-west to the city of Rochester, directs its
course

course north-east, dividing into two streams, one of which runs north into the mouth of the Thames, and is called the West Swale; and the other runs east, and discharging itself also into the mouth of the Thames, is called the East Swale; the country included between these two arms of the river is rendered an island, and called the Isle of Sheppey.

The Stour consists of two streams, distinguished by the names of the Greater and Smaller Stour: both rise in the southern and woody parts of this county, called the Weald of Kent, and direct their course north-east; the Greater Stour thro' the city of Canterbury, and the Smaller Stour through Elham; and falling into one channel, called the Wantsume, are again divided into two other streams; one of which flows north-west, and the other south-east, cutting off the north-east angle of the county, and thus forming the Isle of Thanet, falls into the German sea.

The Darent, or Darwent, rises near Westram, and running north, discharges itself into the river Thames near Dartford.

With respect to the air and soil of this county, a great part of it lying upon the sea, the air is thick, warm and foggy, tho' it is often purified by the south and south-west winds; and the shore being, in general, cleaner than that of Essex, the marshy parts of this county are more healthy, and do not produce agues in the same degree as the hundreds of Essex. As to the higher parts of Kent, they enjoy a very healthy air.

This county affords some mines of iron, and that part of it which borders upon the Thames abounds with chalk hills, from whence, not only the city of London and the adjacent parts, but even Holland and Flanders, are supplied with chalk for making lime; and from these hills the
refuse

refuse of this chalk is carried in lighters and hoys to the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers as manure for their lands. The soil is generally rich and fit for the plough, pasture, or meadow; and the land abounds with plantation of hops, corn fields, orchards of cherries, apples, and other fruit. The south and west parts of Kent, especially that called the Weald, are covered with woods of oak, beach, and chestnut-trees, which afford timber for shipping and other uses: here are likewise many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers of Southwark are abundantly supplied. Several parts afford a romantic variety of landscapes, particularly about Thong and Shorn, where, says an ingenious author, the hills are wild, steep, and almost covered with wood, and rise into bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are every now and then seen; and from the tops of some of them most prodigious prospects of the whole country at large. Between Dartford and Shooter's-hill the husbandry is very good. They proceed thus, 1. pease; 2. turnips; 3. barley, or oats, generally the former; 4. wheat; but sometimes clover is sown with the barley, and then the wheat succeeds that. They reckon six or seven quarters of wheat and spring-corn, which is very considerable, a good common crop. This plainly proves the land to be very good, otherwise such a quantity of wheat could never be got after barley; but the introduction of clover must be a better course; for that grass mowed twice would abate any rankness in the ground, which threatened a laid crop of wheat. There is much sainfoin sown, many fields of which produce three tons of hay per acre. This county also produces woad and madder for

dyers. On the cliffs, between Dover and Folkstone, is found plenty of samphire, and here in particular fainfoin grows in great abundance. Cattle of all sorts are reckoned larger here than in the neighbouring counties; and the Weald of Kent is remarkable for the extraordinary size of its bullocks: here are warrens of grey rabbits, and several parks of fallow deer. In short this county abounding in rivers, and a great part being washed by the sea, is supplied with a variety of excellent fish, and is particularly famous for large oysters.

It will be proper here to take notice of the Isle of Thanet, where the manner of agriculture, being different from that in other parts of the kingdom, deserves particular notice. The common red wheat is sown almost all over the island, for they cultivate little of the bearded Kentish wheat. The farmers begin to plow about the beginning of November; and if the wheat be rank, and the season dry in March, some turn in their sheep, who eat it off, by which means the wheat comes again thicker, the ground is settled, and the root fastened by the treading of the sheep. The produce in harvest is seldom less than three quarters on an acre, and frequently four or five. On the light lands they sow about three bushels and a half, and on the richer lands, four bushels on an acre.

Of the common sort of barley they sow on the lighter lands four bushels on an acre, and on the richer something more. For this purpose the land is laid as fine as possible, and the farmers have frequently five or six quarters of grain, and sometimes seven, on an acre.

The planting of beans is a modern improvement. They plow the land as soon as the wheat season

season is ended, that is, about the beginning of December. The land thus plowed lies till about the beginning of March, when they furrow their land with a plough, and into the furrows, women hired for that purpose, drop the beans; but as they cannot always get a sufficient number of women, they frequently make use of a box, out of which they are dropped by the seedsman. The lands being thus furrowed, give the farmer an opportunity of keeping them clear of weeds, by people going between the rows of beans to pull up the weeds which grow among them, while the spaces between the furrows are houghed with a large hough, or cleared of weeds by what they call a Shim or brake-plough. This a piece of iron at the bottom of two cheeks, with holes in them, which are put through a frame of timber drawn with one horse, and let up or down as there is occasion, with iron pins. By this management the fields, where these beans are planted, lie very neat, and clear of weeds. In the choice of their seed, the farmers have not only regard to its being free from damage, by being mixed with wild oats, cockle, &c. but to the soil on which it has grown, which they desire may be as different as possible from that on which it is to be sown. Thus they choose to have the seed, which they sow on the light land, that which grew either on a gravel or deep clay land. They likewise wet their seed with salt water, which they fetch from the sea, and mix lime amongst it to prevent the smut, &c.

In plowing their land, the farmers here, in common with others in East Kent, use a plough with wheels, on the side of which is a piece of timber, which they call a Wreest, made to take off and on, as it must always be on the side next the plowed land. Accordingly, at every end of

the furrow, the horses stand still for the ploughman to change the place of this piece of timber.

In harvest they bind all their corn whatsoever. The wheat they reap very high, to leave as much straw as possible in the fields, in order to save barn room. The same person who reaps makes the bands, which he cuts lower than the rest of the corn, and binds the sheaves. The barley and oats which they intend for bands, they pull up by the roots, almost as soon as they begin to change, and let them lie upon the ground, till the barley, &c. is ready to bind, when they bind them into sheaves, and carry them into the barn, where they are made into bands; which being tied up into bundles, are carried back again into the fields, and are by a person employed on purpose distributed to those who bind the barley and oats. After the whole field is cleared of the sheaves, what is scattered in the binding, &c. is collected together by a large rake, with wooden or iron teeth, drawn by a horse, and likewise bound into sheaves; these rakings are, by custom, not tithable, unless it can be proved that they are fraudulently left.

The wheat stubble that is left, is either mown for the use of the maltmen, to dry their malt, or else raked off the field by a horse rake, carried off the ground, and laid on heaps to rot, to make manure.

The beans they commonly pull up by the roots, and letting them lie in rows till they are dry, bind them with bands made of wheat straw, the ears of which are threshed first. But when they cut or reap them, they do it in the following manner: in their left hand they have an iron hook, with which they hold the beans, and in their right hand an instrument called a *Twibill*, with which they cut them.

The land in the marshes newly broken up, being reckoned too rich to bear wheat, &c. they sow it with canary seed, for eight or ten years after its being first plowed. This land is thus prepared: first, it is sown a year or two with peas to kill the greenfword, and prepare the mould. After the crop of peas is off, it is plowed, and the canary seed sown on it, if it be a dry season, in the beginning of March. It used to be strewed like other seeds all over the ground, but experience has taught the farmers, that the best way is to sow it in furrows made for that purpose. This some have done by pouring the seed through the spout of a tea pot, or the like; but others, who think this way too tedious, choose rather to sow it by hand; for which purpose they make the ridges between the furrows as sharp as they can, that all the seed may fall into the furrows. By these means the land is easily kept clear of weeds, and the crop of canary is said to be greater by a quarter and a half on an acre, more than when sown the other way. The common quantity of seed sown on an acre is six gallons: this as it grows up is often weeded, and the furrows cleaned; and when the wheat is reaped and carried into the barn, the harvest of the canary seed usually comes on.

It is remarkable, that the common people here are equally skilled in holding the helm and the plough: and according to the season of the year, catch cod, herrings, mackrel, &c. go voyages, and export merchandize; dung the land, plow, sow, harrow, reap and carry in the corn. When they are boys they go to catch whittings and herrings, and to the north seas, whither they make two voyages a year, and come home from the latter soon enough for the men to reap the corn, and have a winter's threshing, which last they

have done time enough to go to sea in the spring. Besides this, there are two seasons for the home fishery, called by the inhabitants Shot-fare, and Herring-fare. The first of these is the mackrel season, which is commonly about the beginning of May, when the sowing of barley is ended; the other is the season for catching herrings, which begins about the end of harvest, and ends soon enough for their sowing the wheat.

The more uncommon plants found in this country are,

Clusius's sea-fir, *Abies marina Belgica*.

Bastard gromel, *Anchusa degener facie milii solis*.

Red alkanet, *Anchusa alcibiadion*.

Yellow alkanet, *Anchusa lutea*.

Small alkanet, *Anchusa minor*.

Sea-pimpernel, *Anthyllis lentifolia, sive alcine cruciata marina*.

Sea-orach, *Artiplex marina*.

White beets, *Beta alba*.

English sea-colworts, *Brasica marina Anglica*.

English coralline, *Corallina Anglica*.

Smallest coralline, *Corallina minima*.

Thorny sampier, or sea-parsnip, *Crithmum spinosum*.

Round salt-marsh cyperus, or round-rooted bastard cyperus, *Cyperus rotundus littoreus inodorus Anglicus*, C. B. In the isles of Shepey and Thanet.

Sea-rocket, *Eruca marina*.

Sea-fennel, *Fucus ferulaceus*.

Fennel coralline, or fennel-moss, *Fucus marinus tenuifolius*.

Sea-girdle and hangers, *Fucus phasganoides & polyschides*.

Sea-ragged staff, *Fucus spongiosus nodosus*.

Black salt-wort, *Glaux exigua maritima*.

Common

Common sea-purslane, *Halimus vulgaris*, *sive portula marina*.

Sea rag-weed, *Jacobaea marina*.

Garden-spurge, *Lathyrus*, *seu Cataputia minor*.

Rock lavender, *Limonium parvum*, on the cliffs near Margate and Ramsgate,

Purple-flowered gromel, *Lithospermum anchusae facie*.

English sea-campion, *Lychnis marina Anglica*.

White coralline or sea-moss, *Muscus marinus*, *sive corallina alba*.

White sea-moss, *Muscus marinus albidus*.

Coral, or mountain moss, *Muscus corallinus*, *sive corallina montana*.

Branched sea-moss, *Muscus marinus Clusius*.

Broad-leafed sea-moss, *Muscus marinus*.

Yellow-horned poppy, *Papaver cornutum flore luteo*.

Petty-spurge, *Peplus*, *sive esula rotunda*.

Dwarf water-plantane, *Plantago aquatica humilis*.

Plantane with spoky tufts, or besom plantane, *Plantago paniculis sparsis*.

Sea-bindweed, *Soldanella marina*.

English matweed, or helm, *Spartum Anglicanum*.

Sea orach with the longest leaf, *Artiplex marina folio longissimo*, found by Ramsgate pier.

The least hares ear, *Bupleurum minimum angustissimo folio*, *sive auricula leporis minima*; found near Sandwich ferry.

Broad-leafed indented sea-wreck, *Fucus*, *sive alga latifolia major dentata*.

Sea holly, or eringo, *Eryngium marinum*.

In the isle of Thanet fennel grows naturally in the hedges, and under the chalk walls, and the soil agrees particularly with rosemary, of which the rev. Mr. Lewis informs us, he had two hedges

in the year 1723, that were seventeen yards long; and five feet high.

This county is divided into five lathes, which are subdivided into fourteen bailiwicks, and these again into sixty-eight hundreds. A lathe is a division peculiar to this county and Suffex, it consisting of two or more bailiwicks, as a bailiwick does of two or more hundreds. It contains two cities, twenty-nine market towns, and four hundred and eight parishes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in that diocese, and partly in the diocese of Rochester. It sends eighteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two members each for the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, two for the borough of Maidstone, two for that of Queenborough, and two for each of the four cinque ports in this county, Dover, Sandwich, Hithe and Rumney.

The name of Cinque Ports is derived from *quinque portus*, five havens opposite to France, thus called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance. Our kings have thought them worthy a peculiar regard; and in order to secure them against invasions, have granted them a particular form of government. They are under a keeper, who has the title of lord warden of the cinque ports (an officer first appointed by William the Conqueror) who has the authority of an admiral among them, and issues out writs in his own name. The privileges anciently annexed to the cinque ports, and their dependants, were first an exemption from all taxes and tolls. Secondly, a power to oblige all that lived in their jurisdiction to plead in their courts, and to punish offenders in their own bounds, and also murderers and fugitives from justice. Thirdly, a power to punish foreigners as well as natives for theft; to have a pillory and tumbrel or cucking-

ing-stool. Fourthly, a power to raise mounds or banks in any man's land against breaches of the sea. Fifthly, to appropriate to their own use all lost goods, and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day. Sixthly, to have commons, and to be at liberty to cut down the trees growing upon them. Seventhly, to convert to their own use such goods as they found floating on the sea; those thrown out of ships in a storm, and those driven ashore when no wreck or ship was to be seen. Eighthly, to be a guild or fraternity, and to be allowed the franchises of court-leet and court-baron. Ninthly, a power to assemble, and keep a portmote or parliament for the cinque-ports; to punish all infringers of their privileges, make by-laws, and hear all appeals from the inferior courts. Tenthly, their barons to have the privilege of supporting the canopy over the king's head at his coronation.

In return for these privileges, the cinque-ports were required to fit out fifty-seven ships, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the king's service for fifteen days at their own expence; and if the state of affairs required their assistance any longer, they were to be paid by the crown. The number of ships required from each of the four ports in this county, was as follow, Dover, and its members, twenty-one; Sandwich, with its members, five; Hithe five, and Rumney, with its members, five more.

We shall begin this county with the road which leads from London to Sandwich.

At the distance of five miles south by east of the city of London is **DEPTFORD**, which was anciently called West Greenwich, and is said to have received its present name from its having a deep ford over the little river Ravensborn, near its in-

flux into the Thames, where it has now a bridge. It is a large and populous town, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, which together contain two churches, several meeting-houses, and about one thousand nine hundred dwelling houses, but is most remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ships at Woolwich and other places, where the depth of water is much greater: yet, notwithstanding this, the yard is enlarged to above double its former dimensions, and a prodigious number of hands are constantly employed in repairing and encreasing the royal navy. It has a wet dock of two acres for ships, besides another of an acre and a half, with vast quantities of timber and other stores; and extensive buildings, as store-houses of every kind, for the use of the place. Among these store-houses was a victualling-office, built in 1745, which was accidentally burnt down in January 1749, with a great quantity of provisions and other stores. There are also dwelling-houses for those officers who are obliged to live upon the spot, in order to superintend the works. Here Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, worked for some time, in order to complete his skill in the practical part of naval architecture.

In this town is a society incorporated by the name of the Trinity-house, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, for the regulation of seamen, and the convenience of ships and mariners on our coast. The possessions and privileges of this society were confirmed by grants from queen Elizabeth, king Charles the Second, and James the Second. It is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren; but the inferior members of the fraternity, termed younger brethren, are of an unlimited number, as every
 master

master or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted among them. The master, warden, assistants, and elder brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers; that of examining the mathematical children of Christ's hospital, London. The examination of the masters of his majesty's ships. The appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the river Thames; the settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houses, and other sea-marks, upon the coasts of the kingdom. The granting licenses to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames. The punishing seamen in the merchants service for mutiny and desertion. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service; but subject to an appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, or the judge of the admiralty court. To this company belongs the ballast office for deepening the river, and supplying the ships that sail out of it; and all ships that take in ballast, pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships sides. By this company there are annually relieved about three thousand poor seamen, their widows and orphans. They have at Deptford a college, commonly called Trinity-house of Deptford Strond, which contains twenty-one houses; the other called Trinity-hospital, which has thirty-eight houses, and is a handsome edifice, with large gardens belonging to it.

To the north-west of Deptford is the Red house, which was a collection of warehouses and storehouses built of red bricks, whence it had its name. It was filled with hemp, flax, pitch, tar, and other commodities, which in July 1739 were all consumed by fire.

GREENWICH was anciently called GREENWIC, which signifies a green creek, wic in the Saxon tongue

tongue signifying the creek of a river. It is situated on the Thames, a little to the east of Deptford, at the distance of six miles from London. It is a large, populous town, esteemed one of the pleasantest in England, and many of its inhabitants are persons of rank and fortune. Its parish church, which is dedicated to St. Alphage, was some years ago rebuilt as one of the fifty new churches erected by queen Anne's bounty. Here was formerly a royal palace, which was first erected by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, who, from the pleasantness of its situation, called it Placentia. It was greatly enlarged by Henry the Seventh, who added a small house to it of Mendicant friars, and finished a tower, which duke Humphry had begun on the top of the hill, from whence is a delightful prospect of the adjacent country; and was completed by his son Henry the Eighth, who was greatly delighted with its situation; and in that palace queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, were born. The tower, on the top of the hill, was afterwards demolished, and a royal observatory erected in its room by Charles the Second, who furnished it with mathematical instruments, for astronomical observations. Charles the Second also enlarged the park, walled it in, and planted it with trees. The palace at length became so ruinous, that Charles the Second pulled it down, and began to erect another; one wing of which he lived to see magnificently finished at the expence of 36,000*l*. This wing, with nine acres of land adjoining, king William appropriated for a royal hospital, for aged and disabled seamen. The other wing was begun in the reign of king William, carried on in the reigns of queen Anne, and king George the First, and finished in the reign of king George the Second. Such are the noble

symmetry,

symmetry, architecture and decorations, and such the fine situation and ample endowment of this spacious and magnificent edifice, that there is scarce such a foundation and fabric in the world. But if it be considered as merely appropriated to the use of humanity, and the encouragement of navigation, the humane and generous mind will at all times be ready to wish, that a great part of what has been bestowed on costly decorations, and expensive ornaments, had been applied to enlarging the foundation, and admitting a greater number of those brave seamen, who have been maimed or grown old in the service of the nation. Its hall, which is very superb, was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it are represented, under an alcove, the late princess Sophia, king George the First, king George the Second, the late queen Caroline, the late queen of Prussia, the late prince of Wales, his majesty's father, the duke of Cumberland, and his five royal sisters. On the cieling near the alcove are queen Anne, and prince George of Denmark; and nearer the door king William and queen Mary, with several emblematical figures, finely executed. On a pedestal, in the middle of the area, fronting a noble terrace by the Thames, is a fine statue of king George the Second. The chapel belonging to this hospital is extremely elegant; the proportion is exceeding beautiful, and forms one of the finest rooms in England. It is a hundred feet by fifty, and fifty feet high: the ornaments are all white and gold; the cornice very elegant, and the cieling of the altar truly beautiful.

Greenwich park has as much variety, in proportion to its extent, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the observatory, and the one-tree hill, “ are, says the ingenious Mr. Young, beau-
“ tiful

“ tiful beyond imagination, particulary the
 “ former. The projection of these hills is so
 “ bold, that you do not look down upon a gradu-
 “ ally falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once
 “ upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in
 “ knots and clumps out of deep hollows and em-
 “ browning dells: the cattle which feed on the
 “ lawns, and appear in breaks among them, seem
 “ moving in a region of fairy-land. A thousand
 “ natural openings among the branches of the
 “ trees, break upon little picturesque views of
 “ the swelling turf, which, when illumined by
 “ the sun, have an effect beyond the power of
 “ fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of
 “ the landscape; a little farther the eye falls on
 “ that noble structure the hospital, in the midst
 “ of an amphitheatre of wood. Then the two
 “ reaches of the river make that beautiful serpen-
 “ tine, which forms the Isle of Dogs, and pre-
 “ sents the floating millions of the Thames. To
 “ the left appears a fine tract of country leading
 “ to the capital, which there finishes the prof-
 “ pect.”

The first admission of disabled seamen was in
 1705, and there are now between two and three
 thousand men, and a hundred boys, maintained in
 the hospital, with six nurses to every hundred
 pensioners, who are to be seamens widows, and
 have a salary of 10 l. a year each; but those that
 attend the infirmary, have two shillings a week
 more. The pensioners are cloathed in blue, and
 are allowed stockings, shoes and linen; and be-
 sides their commons, have one shilling a week to
 spend, and the common warrant officers have one
 shilling and six-pence. The several benefactions,
 which appear in tables hung up at the entrance
 of the hall, amount to 58,209 l. and in 1732, the
 earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estate, amounting

to near 6,000 l. a year, was given to it by parliament. In 1737, a market was appointed at Greenwich, the direction of which is in the governors of this royal hospital, to which the profits that arise from it are appropriated. For its better support, every seaman, both in the royal navy, and in the merchants service, pays six-pence a month, and money is granted by parliament for the support of the hospital as occasion requires.

At the end of the town, fronting the Thames, there is a handsome college for the maintenance of twenty old decayed housekeepers, twelve of whom are to be out of Greenwich, and eight are to be presented alternately from Snettisham and Castle-rising in Norfolk; or else from Bungey in Suffolk. This is called the duke of Norfolk's college, tho' it was founded and endowed in 1613, by James Howard, the duke of Norfolk's brother, who was earl of Northampton; and on him James the First bestowed the old palace. It was called at first the Trinity hospital, and was committed to the care of the mercers company in London. The pensioners, besides victuals and drink, are allowed eighteen pence a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years. Mr. Lambard, author of the perambulation of Kent, likewise built an hospital here in the year 1560, calling it queen Elizabeth's college. It is for twenty poor people, and is said to be the first of this kind built by an English protestant. This town contains about one thousand three hundred and fifty houses, and there are two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which were first appointed in the year 1737. In the reign of queen Anne, the late duke of Argyle was created duke of Greenwich.

There are also in this town two charity-schools; one built by Sir William Boreman, Knt. for
twenty

twenty boys, and endowed with 400 l. a year, left in trust to the drapers company of London; the other built by Mr. John Roan, who left an estate of 95 l. a year, in trust with the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of this parish, for teaching twenty-eight boys, and allowing 40 s. a year for their cloaths.

That which is now properly called the palace, is but a small structure, and is converted into apartments for the governor of the royal hospital, and the ranger of Greenwich park, which is well stocked with deer.

Jonathan Goddard, a learned writer, an excellent chemist, and a celebrated physician, in the seventeenth century, was born in this town, about the year 1617. After taking the degree of bachelor of arts in Magdalen-hall, Oxford, he travelled into foreign countries; and, upon his return, he graduated as bachelor of physic in Christ's college, Cambridge. In 1642, he proceeded doctor of physic in the same university, and was chosen fellow of the college of physicians in London. He afterwards acted as physician to Oliver Cromwell, by whose interest he was elected warden of Merton college in Oxford. Being removed, upon the restoration, from this honourable office, he spent the remainder of his days at his lodgings in Gresham college, where he had lately been chosen professor of physic. He died of an apoplexy on the 24th of March, 1674. His works are numerous, most of them were printed in the transactions of the Royal Society. The principal is, *A Discourse concerning Physic, and the many Abuses thereof by the Apothecaries; and a Proposal for making Wine from the Juice of Sugar-canes.*

Near Greenwich is BLACKHEATH, where Watt Tyler, the Kentish rebel, mustered a hundred thousand men. Here are held two fairs, one on the

the 12th of May, and the other on the 11th of October.

On Blackheath is the seat of Sir Gregory Page, which is finely situated, and is a noble building, with two handsome fronts, and that to the south adorned with an Ionic portico. The wings contain the offices and stables, which are joined to the body of the house by a colonade. The hall is a very elegant room, supported by handsome columns, and other ornaments in a just taste. On the left hand you proceed from it into the dining-room, which is well proportioned: it is fitted up with rich carving and gilding, on a white ground; the chimney-piece is of white marble, very beautiful, and finely polished. This room opens into the gallery, which is sixty feet long, twenty broad and twenty high: the ceiling, cornice, and door-cases, are exceeding elegant, and adorned with gilt carving on a white ground. In this room there are a number of fine paintings by the great masters. This leads into the drawing-room, which is twenty-five feet by twenty, ornamented in a very rich and elegant taste, and adorned with twelve very fine pictures, containing the history of Cupid and Psyche, by Luca Giordano. From thence you pass into the saloon, which is thirty-five feet by twenty-five, the chimney-piece of which is exquisitely elegant. The door-cases and all the ornaments are very beautiful. The dressing-room is likewise finely ornamented, and contains a capital collection of pictures, particularly twelve pieces by the chevalier Vanderwerff. These are shepherds and shepherdesses dancing, a beautiful piece; the Roman charity, which is very elegant; Venus and Cupid, a most beautiful piece; Joseph and Potiphar's wife, which is extremely fine, as is also king Zeleucus giving his kingdom to his son; Bathsheba bathing, which is exquisitely done; the
choice

choice of Hercules, in which Vice is represented as a most tempting lady; Mary Magdalen reading in a grotto, which is astonishingly executed; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen; the angels and the shepherds, in which the light proceeds entirely from the angels; the chevalier Vanderwerff, his wife and daughter, which are very fine. In the same room are also a fine landscape, and four beautiful pieces of fruit and flowers, the latter by VanHuysum. You are next shewn into the crimson bed-chamber, which opens into the library. The rooms are hung with crimson and green silks and damasks, and the door-cases, slabs, sofas, and chair-frames, carved and gilt in a good taste.

On Blackheath are also several handsome houses, the seats of wealthy citizens and others; and on the east side of it is Morden college, erected for the support of decayed merchants, by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, some years before his death, which happened in 1708. This is a large brick building with two small wings, strengthened at the corners with stone rustic. The principal entrance in the centre is adorned with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret with a dial. The chapel is neatly wainscoted, and has a costly altar-piece. There are here maintained thirty-five poor gentlemen, and the number not being limited, it is to be encreased as the estate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold fifty. The treasurer is allowed 40 l. a year, and the chaplain has 60 l. per annum, he reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday; these officers, as well as the pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college. The pensioners, who wear gowns, have each 20 l. a year, and have a common table in the hall to eat and drink at meals, and each has a convenient apartment,

ment, with a cellar; but no person can be admitted as a pensioner, who cannot bring a certificate to prove his being upwards of sixty years of age. This hospital is under the direction of seven Turkey merchants, to whom the treasurer is accountable, and when any of these die, the surviving trustees chuse others in their room.

CHARLETON, or CHARLTON, is a pleasant well built village, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a very disorderly fair held in its neighbourhood on October 18, St. Luke's day, when the mob, who have horns on their heads, take all kinds of liberties, and the lewd and vulgar among the women, give a loose to all manner of indecency. This is termed horn-fair, and there are sold at it rams horns, and horn ware of all sorts. A vulgar tradition gives the following origin of this fair; king John, who had a palace at Eltham in this neighbourhood, being hunting near Charleton, was separated from his attendants, when entering a cottage, he admired the beauty of the mistress, whom he found alone, and debauched her; her husband, however, suddenly returning, caught them in the fact, and threatening to kill them both, the king then found himself under the necessity of discovering himself, and of purchasing his safety with gold; besides which, he gave him all the lands from thence as far as the place now called Cuckold's point, and likewise bestowed on him the whole hamlet, establishing a fair as a condition of his holding his new demesne, in which horns were both to be sold and worn. A sermon is preached on the fair-day in the church, which is one of the handsomest in the county, and was repaired by Sir Edward Newton, Bart. to whom king James the First granted this manor. This gentleman built his house at the entrance of the village; it is a long Gothic structure,

ture, with four turrets on the top. It has a spacious court-yard in the front, behind it are large gardens, and beyond these a small park, which joins to Woolwich common. This house at present belongs to the earl of Egmont.

At a small distance from the church, on the edge of the hill, are two fine houses, one of which was in the possession of the late governor Hunter, and the other was erected by the late lord Rummy. The gardens, being on the side of a hill, slope down towards the Thames, and in summer render the prospect very delightful.

WOOLWICH is seated on the river Thames, three miles east of Greenwich, and nine east by south of London. It is rendered considerable by its ship-yard, where is the oldest dock belonging to the royal navy, and is said to have furnished as many men of war, as any two others in the kingdom. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines; besides the stores of planks, masts, pitch and tar. In the warren, or park, where they make trial of great guns and mortars, there are several thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides a vast number of bombs, mortars and granadoes. The largest ships may safely ride here even at low water. A company of matrosses are employed here to make up cartridges, and to charge bombs, carcasses and granadoes, for the public service. The church was lately rebuilt in a handsome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. It is remarkable, that part of the parish is on the other side of the Thames, on the Essex shore, where there was once a chapel, and is included in this county. Here is an alms-house for poor widows, and the town has a market on Fridays, but no fairs.

In 1236 the marshes near Woolwich were overflowed by the river Thames, and many of the
inhabi-

inhabitants were drowned, as were also a great number of cattle; and in the reign of James the First, another inundation laid many acres of meadow ground under water, which have never been recovered. In 1627, a grampus was taken at Woolwich that measured thirty feet long, and was five feet in thickness.

CRAYFORD, a town in this road, fourteen miles from London, and two miles south by east of Dartford, obtained its name from its having anciently a ford over the river Cray or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of shelter and security for their wives, children and effects, while they were at war with the Britons.

DARTFORD is a large handsome town, originally called Darentford, from its situation upon the Darent, which runs through the town, and had a ford here. It is sixteen miles distant from London, and watered with two or three very good springs. This town is full of inns and other public houses, on account of its lying on the great road from London to Canterbury and Dover. Here is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with two church-yards, one round the church, and the other on the top of the hill, without the town, which is so high, that it overlooks the tower of the church. The town has a harbour for barges, and a good market on Saturdays for corn, with a fair on the 2d of August, for horses and bullocks.

The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw began in this town, in the reign of Richard the Second, for which it was long in disgrace; but it has since given the title of viscount to the earl of Jersey. The first paper-mill in England was
erected

erected on the Darent by Sir John Spilman, to whom Charles the First granted a patent, and 200*l.* a year to encourage the manufacture. On this river was also erected the first mill for flitting iron bars, to make wire. In January 1738, a powder mill was blown up here, as it had been three times before in the space of eight years, but the last time no person was hurt, though all the servants belonging to the mill were busy in their several employments. A nunnery was founded here by Edward the Third, in the year 1355 for a prioress, and thirty-nine sisters of the Augustine order. The prioress and nuns, on account of its being a royal foundation, were generally elected out of noble families, and the abbess had the title of lady. It was valued at the dissolution at 380*l.* 9*s.* a year. Here seems also to have been a priory of Benedictine monks subordinate to Rochester.

GRAVESEND is seated on the south bank of the river Thames, opposite Tilbury Fort in Essex, about six miles east of Dartford; about the same distance north-west of Rochester, and twenty-two from London. In the reign of Richard the Second, the French and Spaniards sailing up the river, burnt and plundered the town, and carried off most of the inhabitants. To enable the town to recover this loss, the abbot of St. Mary le Grace on Tower-hill, to whom king Richard the Second had granted a manor belonging to Gravesend, obtained that the inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton, a small place in its neighbourhood, should have the sole privilege of carrying passengers to and from London by water, at two pence a head, or four shillings the whole fare; but it is now raised to nine pence a head in the tilt-boat, and one shilling in the wherry. Coaches ply here at the landing of people from London, to carry them to Rochester. King Henry the
Eighth

Eighth raised a platform here and at Milton ; and these towns were incorporated by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the portrieve, (which has been changed to that of mayor) the jurats and inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton. The whole town of Gravesend was burnt down in 1727, on which the parliament in the year 1731, granted 5000 l. for rebuilding the church.

Gravesend nearly resembles Wapping in London, it consisting of dirty narrow streets of mean houses. Here is a handsome charitable foundation, Mr. Henry Pinnock having, in 1624, given twenty-one dwelling houses, and a house for a master weaver, to employ the poor ; and a good estate is also settled for the repairs. Round the town are several kitchen gardens that yield excellent asparagus, which not only supplies the neighbouring places, but great quantities are sent to the London markets, where it is preferred to that of Battersea. All outward-bound ships are obliged to anchor in this road till they have been visited by the custom-house officers ; and for this purpose a centinel at the block-house gives notice by firing a musket ; and as these vessels generally stay to take in provisions here, the town is full of seamen, and is in a constant hurry. It has two markets, which are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays ; and two fairs, one kept on the 23d of April, and the other on the 24th of October, for horses, cloaths, toys, and other articles.

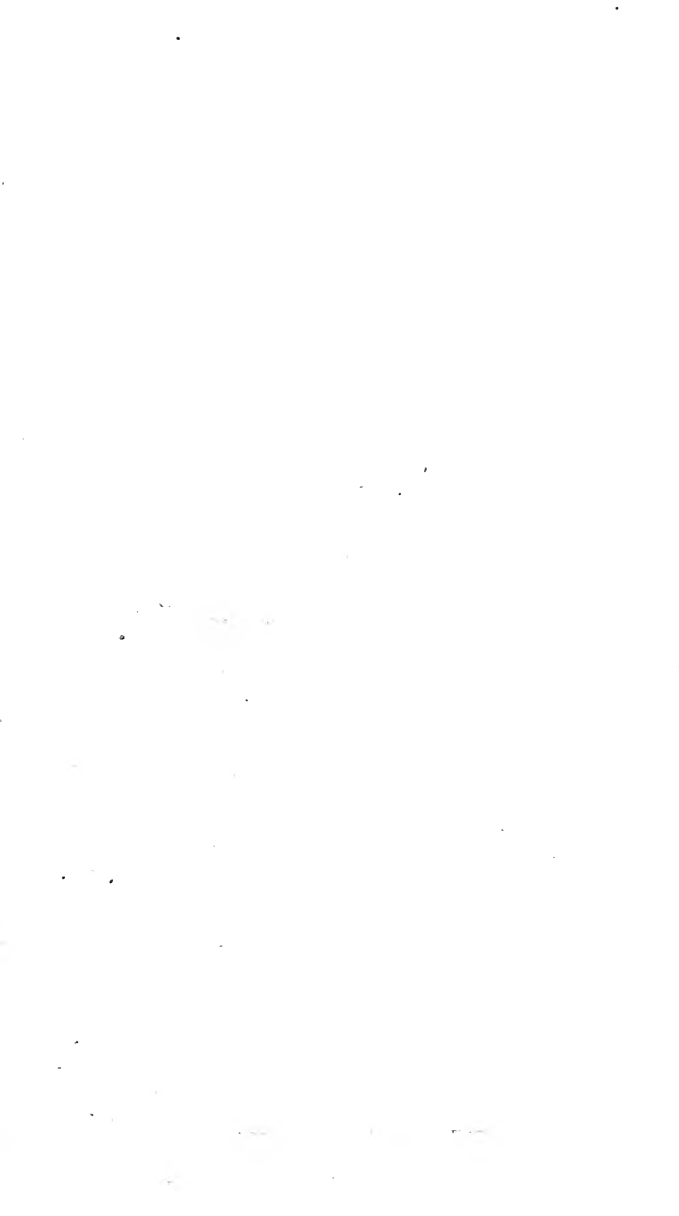
COBHAM, formerly the seat and manor of the Cobhams, from whom it took its name, is a village four miles south by east of Gravesend, and about two miles to the north of the road to Rochester. The church of this town is collegiate, and in it are very ancient monuments of the families of Cobham and Brook. It had the grant of
a market

a market and fair; but they are now both discontinued.

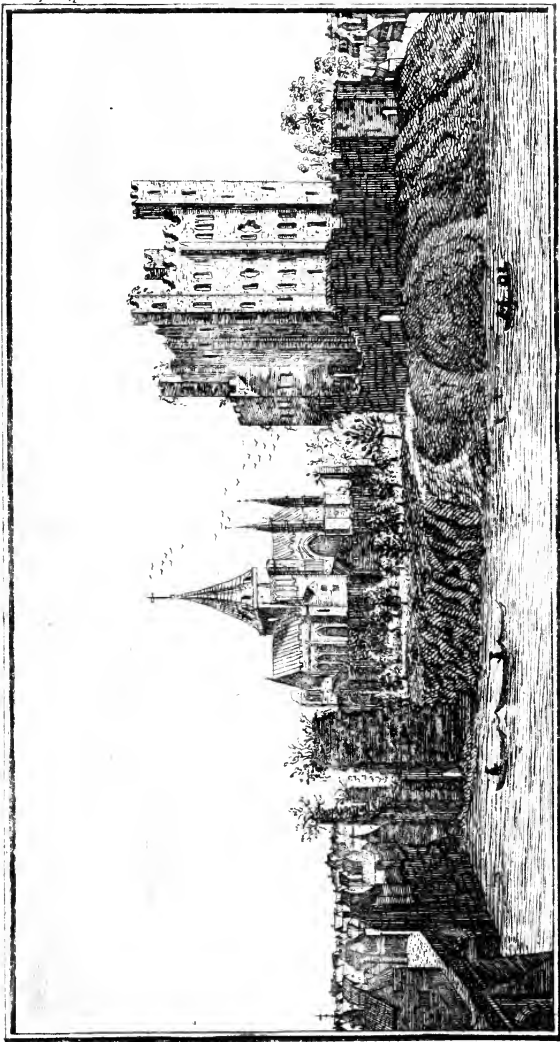
CLIFF is a village six miles east of Gravesend, and five south of Rochester. In the Conqueror's time it was called Bishops Cliff; for some ages before they had their yearly meetings here, on the first of August, to enact and settle rules for the regulation of the clergy. The village is pretty large, as is also the parish church, and it had once a fair, which is now discontinued.

COWLING Castle is a little to the east of Cliff, and was built by John, lord Cobham, in the reign of Richard the Second, in the year 1381, and with the barony by heirs general, descended to the noble family of Brook, and at length came to Thomas Best of Chatham, Esq; There are large remains of it, which are moated round, and there are still two embattled round towers on each side the entrance, that seem to be entire, besides several others that are half ruined, but show that it was once a very large, magnificent, and strong place.

From Gravesend the road extends about six miles south-east to STROUD, which joins to Rochester, from which it is parted by the river Medway, but joined to it by a bridge. Here was a mansion of the knights templars, and though the order has been long since dissolved, the manor in which it stood is still called the Temple. In 1194 Gilbert Glanville, bishop of Rochester, built an hospital, called the New Work, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the reception and relief of poor, weak, infirm people, and indigent strangers and travellers, who were to be allowed a bed, with meat and drink, till they either recovered or died. Here was a master, warden, and several priests, but the revenue at the suppression was only valued at 52 l. 9 s. 10 d. a year. The church of this



The North West View of Rochester Castle.



town was anciently only a chapel of ease, erected by the above mentioned bishop. There is a fair at Stroud on the 26th of August, for toys.

ROCHESTER is a very ancient city, and the Duro Brives of Antoninus. It is seated in a valley, on the east side of the river Medway, which is here very broad and rapid, at the distance of twenty-nine miles from London, and is joined to Stroud by a stately bridge, built in the reign of Henry the Fourth, by Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knowles, out of the spoils they had taken from the French. It consists of twenty-one arches, and is one of the best and strongest bridges in England, next to those of London, Westminster, and Newcastle upon Tyne. This bridge is kept in constant repair out of the produce of certain lands, appropriated to that purpose by act of parliament in the reign of king Richard the Third, and by two other acts in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1744 it was repaired and adorned with iron pallisades. The Roman city, which was one of their principal stations, was very strong, it being surrounded with a wall and ditch. Near the angle below the bridge is a large piece of the Roman wall made of rubble-stone, here and there intermixed with Roman bricks, and many Roman coins, urns, and other antiquities have been found here. The ancient city seems to have been of a square form, with the Roman road, called Watling-street, running directly through the midst of it. Some part of an old castle, said to have been built by William the Conqueror, is still standing and kept in repair. It is used as a magazine, and a party of soldiers constantly do duty in it. Of this structure we have given a north-west view. Many lands in this county are still held by the ancient tenure of Castle-guard; that is, upon condition, that the tenant, in his turn,

should mount guard at the castle; but a composition is taken for this service, which the tenants are obliged to pay; for upon a day appointed, a flag is hung out from that part of the castle, which is still kept in repair, and such of the tenants as do not then appear and pay their quit-rents, are liable to have them doubled at every tide of the Medway. Under the castle wall, next the river, is a chalky cliff, part of which being washed away, by the extraordinary rapidity of the stream, the wall which it supported is fallen to ruin, and forms a romantic appearance; the ground on that side is low, marshy, and overflowed by every high tide.

Rocheſter is a ſmall city, that chiefly conſiſts of one broad, ill built ſtreet, and has only the cathedral and one pariſh church. The body of the cathedral was originally erected by Ethelbert king of Kent, who dedicated it to St. Andrew, and made Rocheſter an episcopal ſee. It was repaired upon the original plan in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Gundulph, biſhop of this dioceſe, who is ſaid to have been an architect, and to have ſuperintended the building of the caſtle by the king's orders. On the north ſide of the north-weſt tower of the cathedral, is the effigy of this biſhop, and here are walls four yards thick, which are the remains of a ſtructure called Gundulph's tower. Rocheſter has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the firſt ſummons for ſuch an aſſembly, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen, of whom the mayor is one; twelve common-councilmen, a town-clerk, three ſerjeants at mace, and a water-bailiff. Here is a town- houſe and charity-ſchool, which are the beſt buildings in the place, except the churches. A free-ſchool intended for inſtructing the freemens ſons chiefly in the mathematics,

tics, was founded here by Sir Joseph Williamson, one of the members for the city, and formerly one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryfwick. Here is an alms-house, built by Richard Watts, for six poor travellers to lodge in at nights, who are allowed four pence in the morning when they go away, but those afflicted with any contagious disease, and all rogues and proctors, are to be refused admission. The latter he excepted, because one of that profession whom he had employed, when sick, to make his will, villainously devised the whole estate to himself; but Mr. Watts happily recovering, he was detected. This foundation is now so improved, as not only to answer the first intention, but to set poor people to work; and in summer here are always six or eight lodgers, who are admitted by tickets from the lord mayor. Here was an hospital for the habitation and relief of thirteen poor persons, which was begun by Haimo, bishop of Rochester, about the year 1336, and dedicated to St. Bartholemew; the revenues of which, in the year 1562, were valued at only 8*l.* a year.

In several of the creeks and branches of the Medway, within the jurisdiction of the city, is an oyster fishery; and every person who has served seven years apprenticeship to any fisherman or dredger, who is free of it, hath the privilege of taking them. Once a year, or oftner upon occasion, the mayor and citizens of Rochester hold what is called an Admiralty-court, to appoint the times when oysters shall be taken, and settle the quantity each dredger-man shall take in a day. Those who dredge for oysters, without being free of the fishery, are termed cable-hangers, and are prosecuted and punished by this court. This fishery is now in a flourishing state, and every licensed dredger annually pays 6*s.* 8*d.* to the sup-

port of the court. The town has a market on Fridays, with two fairs, the first held on the 30th of May, and the other on the 11th of December, for horses, bullocks, and various commodities.

This city has undergone many misfortunes; for in the year 676, it was destroyed by Etheldred, king of Mercia; and in 839 it was pillaged by the Danes; they also besieged it again in 885, when they cast up works round it; but it was relieved by king Alfred. In the reign of William Rufus, Rochester was seized by the Normans and English, who kept it for Robert, the king's brother, whom they intended to place on the throne. William Rufus was six weeks before it, without making any progress, and the besieged defended themselves with such bravery, that he began to lose all hopes of success; but at length a contagious distemper so weakened those who held the city for Robert, that they were compelled to desire a capitulation, and his adherents were permitted to march out with their horses.

CHATHAM, which joins to Rochester on the east, is famous for being a station of the royal navy, and has a dock, which was begun by queen Elizabeth, and has been so greatly improved by her successors, who built such a number of store-houses, that there is not at present a more complete naval arsenal in the world. They have formed new docks, launches, mast-houses, boat-houses, and store-houses, one of which is six hundred and sixty feet in length: besides these, are boat-yards, anchor-yards, forges, foundaries, canals and ditches, for preserving the masts and yards in water. In the store-houses are deposited all the sails, rigging, ammunition, guns, great and small shot, small arms, swords, cutlasses, half pikes, and the other furniture of the ships moored in the Med-
way,

way, powder excepted, which, to prevent accidents, are generally kept in particular magazines. These stores are laid up in separate buildings, and may be taken out on the most emergent occasions without confusion. Besides these, are warehouses for stores, &c. for ships in general, and for those that are to be built, or repaired. For this purpose there are separate magazines of hemp, flax, tow, pitch, tar, rosin, and oil; also sail-cloth, standing and running rigging, ready fitted, and cordage not fitted; with blocks, tackles, runners, &c. cooks, boatswains, and gunners stores; anchors of all sizes, grapples, chains, bolts, spikes, wrought and unwrought iron, cast iron, pots, cauldrons, furnaces, &c. also spare masts and yards, with great quantities of lead, nails, and all other necessaries. Here business is done without the least confusion, so that even a first or second rate is often completely equipped for an expedition in a very few tides.

The church stands on a precipice near the yard, and commands an extensive prospect up and down the Medway. Under the church yard, adjoining to the river, is the gun yard, in which are several hundreds of the largest and finest cannon in the kingdom, fit for immediate use; and in the town is a handsome victualling-office, for the more speedily furnishing the men of war with provisions on any emergency. Here are two commissioners, with other officers of the navy, whose houses are well built, and the public buildings are extremely large and beautiful. This important station is defended by Upnor and Gillingham Castles. The former stands on the west side the river, almost opposite to the dock, and was erected by queen Elizabeth: on its platform are thirty seven guns that command two reaches of the river, and defend all the ships that ride between that place and

Rochester bridge. Gillingham castle is well furnished with guns, that likewise command the river, there being no less than one hundred and seventy embrasures for cannon, which would stop the progress of any enemy that should pass by Sheerness Fort, before they could reach Chatham. In the late war, lines were drawn for the defence of Chatham yard, and it was defended by a strong garrison: the workmen in the yard were also embodied and disciplined, that in case of any emergency they might be able to assist the garrison.

That called the Chest at Chatham was instituted in the year 1558, when the seamen in the service of queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay, for the relief of their fellows, who had been wounded in the defeat of the Spanish Armado; this custom has continued ever since. An hospital was also erected here at the private expence of Sir John Hawkins, for the relief of ten or more aged or maimed mariners or shipwrights. Chatham has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on May 15 and September 19, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities.

Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, founded at Chatham an hospital for leprous persons, in the reign of William Rufus, dedicated to St. Bartholemew. It was afterwards confirmed by Henry the Third, and other kings, and increased by several benefactors. The governor was stiled custos or warden, and sometimes prior, and the brethren, canons.

In the year 1667, while a peace was negotiating between England and Holland, the Dutch sent a fleet commanded by admiral Ruyter, who, on the 8th of June, came to the mouth of the Thames, from whence he detached vice admiral Van Ghent, with seventeen of his lightest ships, and some fire ships. That officer two days after
failed

failed up the Medway, took the fort of Sheerness, burnt a magazine of stores to the value of 40,000*l.* and blew up the fortifications. This action alarmed the city of London, and to prevent greater mischiefs, several ships were sunk, and a large chain laid across the narrowest part of the river Medway. But by means of an easterly wind and a strong tide, the Dutch ships broke the chain, sailed between the sunk vessels, and immediately burnt three large ships and several others. Then sailing up as far as Chatham, burnt the Royal Oak, the Loyal London, and the Great James. The citizens of London were now struck with consternation, and apprehended that they should see the Dutch fleet at London bridge; and to prevent this, thirteen ships were sunk at Woolwich, and four at Blackwall, while platforms furnished with artillery were raised in several places. But the Dutch, after this bold stroke, thought fit to retire.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, is said to have been so called from its situation in the middle of the coast of the county, reckoning from Deptford to the Downs. It is situated about eight miles to the eastward of Rochester, near two miles to the north of the road to Canterbury, and forty-four west by south of London. The kings of Kent had a palace here, for which reason it is stiled, in ancient records, the Royal villa of Middleton; and the court being often kept here, rendered it in a flourishing condition, till earl Godwin, and his confederates, burnt down the palace in the reign of king Edward the Confessor. The church stands near a mile from the town, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has several ancient monuments. The town is large, and governed by a portreeve, annually chosen on St. James's day, who supervises the weights and measures all over

the hundred. It has a port for barges, and a great fishery for oysters, vast quantities of which are sent to London, where they are usually called Melton oysters. The town, though large, is so hid among the creeks of the East Swale, that it is scarcely to be seen at any distance either by land or water. It has a considerable market on Saturdays, for corn, fruit and other provisions; and a fair on the 24th of July, for toys. The reader should not confound this town with Milton, which we have already mentioned as united to Gravesend, that being only a small inconsiderable place, when compared to this.

To the north of Milton, out of the road to Canterbury, is the Isle of SHEPPEY, which we have already observed in treating of the rivers of this county, is separated from it by the East Swale. This island is so called on account of the great number of sheep usually fed here. It is thought by Camden to be the Toliatis of Ptolemy. In all the marshy parts are Tumuli, termed by the inhabitants Coterels; and are supposed to have been cast up, in memory of the Danish officers buried there. It is twenty-one miles round, and yields plenty of corn; but the inhabitants are obliged to buy their wood, at a dear rate, from the continent. The passage hither from the main land of Kent, is by King's ferry, where the boat is towed over by a cable, about one hundred and forty fathoms long, fastened at each end across the water. Most of the springs in this island are brackish; but a well being lately sunk, it supplies Sheerness with fresh water. On the north side of this island are cliffs of different strata or clay, to about eighty feet high, which decrease gradually to the westward. As these cliffs moulder down by frosts and stormy weather, a great variety of extraneous bodies, saturated with pyritical matter, are

are scattered along the shore ; among these are found teeth, vertebrae, and other parts of fish, and many entire crabs, and other fish of the crustaceous kind, petrified wood, and variety of seed vessels ; there are nodules also, which being broken, contain within them fair specimens of the nautilus crassus Indicus. In this island are the following places worthy of notice.

SHEERNESS is a point on Sheppey island, where that branch of the Medway, called the West Swale, falls into the Thames : it has a royal fort raised by king Charles the Second, and a line of cannon facing the mouth of the river, with good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garrison ; and here is a yard and dock as an appendage to Chatham. The above fortifications were erected here to secure the entrance of the river Medway, after the Dutch had passed up it to Chatham.

MINSTER is a village in the Isle of Sheppey, two miles south-east of Sheerness, and is so called, from a convent built there by Sexburga, widow to Ercombert, king of Kent, and the mother of king Egbert, in the year 660, who endowed it for seventy nuns of the order of St. Benedict. This house was burnt down by the Danes about a hundred and twenty years after it was erected, but it was afterwards rebuilt, and filled with Benedictine nuns, by William, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1130, and dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Sexburga. At the time of the dissolution, here was a prioress and ten nuns, whose annual revenues amounted to 122 l. 13 s. 6 d.

QUEENBOROUGH, in the Isle of Sheppey, is a town of great antiquity ; it had a castle, not only for defence, but to be a place of refuge to the inhabitants, in case of an invasion ; it was erected by Edward the Third, and some say he built both

the castle and town, in honour of his queers. The castle becoming ruinous, it was repaired by Henry the Eighth, who also at the same time erected block-houses along the sea-coast. It has a corporation, governed by a mayor, four jurats, a constable, a town-serjeant, and a water-bailiff, granting it the cognizance of pleas; with a market on Mondays and Thursdays; and a fair, namely, on the 5th of August; but the markets have been long disused; and tho' it has a mayor, &c. and sends two representatives to parliament, it is a dirty poor place, the chief townsmen being oyster-dredgers and alehouse-keepers.

We shall now return into the road from Rochester to Canterbury, at SITTINGBORN, which is near two miles south of Milton, and eight miles north-east of Rochester. It had once a market, and was governed by a mayor, but now has neither market nor corporation, though it is a considerable thoroughfare, and has several commodious inns, particularly one still known by the sign of the Red lion, where John Norwood, a neighbouring gentleman, gave an entertainment to king Henry the Fifth and his retinue, on their return from France, the whole expence of which was no more than nine shillings and nine pence, wine being then sold at two pence a pint, and every thing else proportionably cheap. Near this place are some small remains of the stone work and ditches of a fortification, raised by king Alfred, for its defence. This town has two fairs, one held on Whit-Monday, for linen and toys; the other on the 10th of October, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hard-ware.

About two miles from hence is TONG, or TONGE, where there was a famous castle, which, after the heptarchy, came into the hands of the kings of England, by whom it was possessed, till
it

it was given to the family of Bedelesmere, who had a fair granted to be held here for three days, which is now neglected.

About six miles to the east of Sittingborn is FEVERSHAM, which is seated a little to the north of the road to Canterbury, not far from the east end of the Isle of Sheppey, forty-eight miles from London. It is a populous, flourishing town, situated in the pleasanter part of the county, and has a creek coming up to it from the East Swale, on which account it is well frequented by hoys, and other small vessels, which carry on a good trade, it being the principal port-town in this part of Kent. In the charter of king Kenulf, granted in the year 812, it is called the King's Little Town, on account of its small dimensions, tho' it is now a very considerable place. This town chiefly consists of one long broad street, with a market-house, and charity-school, for ten boys and ten girls, at the expence of the inhabitants. This is a member of the cinque-port of Dover, and a corporation governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. From hence the London markets are supplied with abundance of cherries, apples, and the best oysters for stewing, of which such great quantities are purchased by the Dutch, that in the winter a considerable number of men and boys are employed in dredging for them. The value of those annually taken from this town by the Dutch, amount to 2000, or 2500 l. at the first purchase. The fishermen will allow none but married men to take up their freedom. Here are two markets, kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, held on the 25th of February, and the 12th of August, for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys.

Anciently the Saxon kings had a mansion-house here, and here also, in 903, king Athelstan held a
great

great council, by which were enacted several laws. There was also an abbey of Benedictine monks, translated from the abbey of Bermondsey in Surry, by king Stephen, the founder thereof. They at first came from Clugni in Normandy, but afterwards were discharged from obedience and subjection, to those foreign monks, and were made of the order of St. Benedict. Selden tells us, that the abbots of Feversham were called to twelve several parliaments, though they were afterwards excluded. Besides the abbot, there were but twelve monks, in imitation of Jesus Christ and his apostles, and they had several rules peculiar to themselves. They never dined alone, but entertained guests, living in or near the town, strangers living in the country, pilgrims travelling for devotion, and beggars. The abbey was also a sanctuary, and offenders, if they could reach the altar of the church before they were seized, were freed from the rigour of the law. At the time of the dissolution, it was valued at about 286 l. a year.

Near this place, as well as in other parts of the county, there are pits, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom, with distinct rooms, supported by pillars of chalk. Some think they were designed for chalk pits, others for granaries, and others for places of retreat, in times of war.

DANUTON, or DAVINGTON, is a small village seated on a hill, not far from Feversham, which had a convent of black nuns, whose founder is not certainly known, but it was valued at the suppression at 400 l. a year.

At OSPRING, near Feversham, was an hospital founded about the year 1235, by king Henry the Third, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It consisted of a master, and three regular brethren, of the order of the Holy-Cross, and two secular clerks; but fell to decay about the end of the reign

reign of king Henry the Fourth. After which, by the procurement of bishop Fisher, king Henry the Eighth presented it to St. John's college in Cambridge.

BADLESMERE is a village three miles south of Feverham, the church of which is dedicated to St. Leonard, and it has a fair on September 9, for linen and toys. Bartholemew, lord of Badlesmere, in the thirteenth year of Edward the Second, obtained a licence for founding here a house of regular canons.

Thomas Randolfe, an eminent statesman in the sixteenth century, was born in the year 1523, at this village, and educated, first under the famous George Buchanan, and afterwards at Christ's church college in Oxford. Being a zealous protestant, he retired into France in the reign of queen Mary; but returning to England at the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was taken into favour, and employed in no less than eighteen embassies, all of which he executed with equal prudence and success. Nor was his courage inferior to his other great qualities; for during one of his embassies in Scotland, he sent a challenge to Virac, the French ambassador there, on account of some insult, which that gentleman had offered him. Queen Elizabeth, sensible of his distinguished merit, bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood, appointed him chamberlain of the Exchequer, and master of the posts; and gave him, at the same time, some considerable estates. He seems to have been a man of a religious turn of mind, and to have had no great opinion of the integrity of public ministers; for, in one of his letters to Sir Francis Walsingham, his brother-in-law, he says, *'Tis now full time for us to bid farewell to the tricks; you, of a secretary, and I, of an ambassador: and for both of us to endeavour to make our*
peace

peace with heaven. He died June the 8th, 1590, and was interred in the church of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London.

At THROWLEY, about four miles south of Faversham, there was an alien priory of monks, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omers in Artois, which, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, was given in exchange to Sion abbey in Middlesex.

CANTERBURY, was called by the Saxons Cant-Wara-Byrig, or the City of the People of Kent; and from thence its present name is derived. This ancient city, the chief of this county, and the metropolitan see of all England, is situated twenty-seven miles east south-east of Rochester, sixteen north-west of Dover, and fifty-six south-east of London. It is a county of itself, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a sheriff, twenty-four common-councilmen, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. A court is held every Monday in the Guildhall for civil and criminal causes, and every other Thursday for the government of the city. It is divided into six wards, which receive their names from its six gates, North-gate, West-gate, Worth-gate, Riding-gate, Newin-gate and Bur-gate. It consists of four streets, all of which lead to St. Andrew's church in the center of the city, and, including the cathedral and gardens, is about three miles in circumference. The buildings are generally old, and neither grand nor elegant; but there is a good market-house, over which are rooms, in which the mayor and aldermen transact the affairs of the corporation. Besides the cathedral, here are sixteen parish churches, and several meeting-houses. The churches are St. Mary North-gate's, St. Paul's, All Saints, St. Mildred's, St. Mary Castles, St. Andrew's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Peter's,

ter's, St. George's, St. Alphege's, St. Martin's, St. Dunstan's, Holy Cross of West-gate's, St. Margaret's, St. Mary Bredin's, and St. Mary Breadman's.

The cathedral was in part originally built in the time of the Romans, by Lucius, the first Christian king of the Britons; and here the converted Britons worshipped till they were driven beyond the Severn by the Pagan Saxons; but Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted by St. Augustine the monk, about the year 600, he gave him this church, together with his palace, and the royalty of the city and its territories. This cathedral being thus become the metropolitan church, Augustine repaired and consecrated it by the name of Christ church; but in 1011 it was rifled and burnt, together with the rest of the city, by the Danes. King Canute, however, repaired it, and presented to it, his crown of gold; but in 1043, it was again much defaced by fire. Afterwards Lanfrac, the archbishop, rebuilt it entirely, and dedicated it to the honour of the Holy Trinity; but in the reign of Henry the First, it was again dedicated in the presence of the king and queen, David, king of Scotland, and many of the bishops and nobility of both kingdoms, by the name of Christ church. It was again consumed by fire in 1174, but was begun to be rebuilt in the reign of king Stephen, and compleated in that of Henry the Fifth.

Before the reformation, it had no less than thirty-seven altars, and in it lie interred the bodies of Henry the Fourth, and his queen, besides those of six other kings, those of Edward the Black Prince, and of other princes, cardinals, archbishops, &c. Among the rest St. Augustine, with the seven archbishops that immediately succeeded him, lie interred in one vault. These were Laurentius,

rentius, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, Deus-Dedit, and Theodosius. To whose honour the following verses were engraved on a piece of marble in this vault.

Septem sunt Angli primates & protopatres
 Septem rectores, septem coeloque triones ;
 Septem cisternae vitae, septemque lucernae ;
 Et septem palmae regni, septemque coronae,
 Septem sunt stellae, quas haec tenet area cellae.

The shrine of St. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was here murdered, was so rich, by the constant offerings for several ages made to it, that we are told by Erasmus, that his chapel glittered all over with jewels of inestimable value, and that there appeared through the whole church a profusion of more than royal splendor. Gold was one of the meanest treasures of this shrine ; and at the general dissolution of religious houses, we are told by Dugdale, that the plate and jewels belonging to this tomb filled two large chests, each of which required eight men to remove it.

This cathedral is at present a noble Gothic pile in the form of a cross, five hundred and fourteen feet long, seventy-four broad, and eighty high, and in the middle is the tower, two hundred and thirty-five feet high. It is entirely vaulted with stone, but like all other Gothic buildings, is much too high for its breadth. The place where the shrine of Thomas Becket stood, is still known by the marks of the knees of the devotees round about it, they having left deep impressions in the hard coarse marble. The font is a most curious and beautiful piece of workmanship. One had been formed by Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester, but was destroyed in the civil wars ; but he afterwards caused this to be
 made

made in its room. Under the cathedral is the church of a Walloon congregation, which to some appears somewhat strange, as they do not conform to the liturgy of the church of England. To this cathedral belong a dean, an archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, six preachers, six minor canons, six substitutes, twelve lay clerks, ten choristers, two masters, fifty scholars, and twelve alms-men.

In the city is a sumptuous conduit erected by archbishop Abbot, who died in 1633, and is of great benefit to the city. Near the cathedral is a free-school, termed the king's school, and here are three charity-schools, in which are contained fifty-eight boys, and sixty-six girls. Here are no less than seven hospitals, one of which is called Bridewell, and is both a house of correction, and a place for the reception of the sons of poor tradesmen. Canterbury has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; that on Wednesdays is toll-free for hops; it has also a fair on the 29th of September, for toys.

The Walloons who came hither in the reign of queen Elizabeth, brought the art of weaving broad silks with them, and that manufacture is now carried to such perfection, that the silks are reckoned as good, if not better, than any foreign silks; and great quantities of them are sent to London. Canterbury also derives great advantages from the hop grounds that lie round it, which consist of several thousand acres, and were some years ago esteemed the greatest plantation of hops in this kingdom. This city is also famous for its collars of brawn.

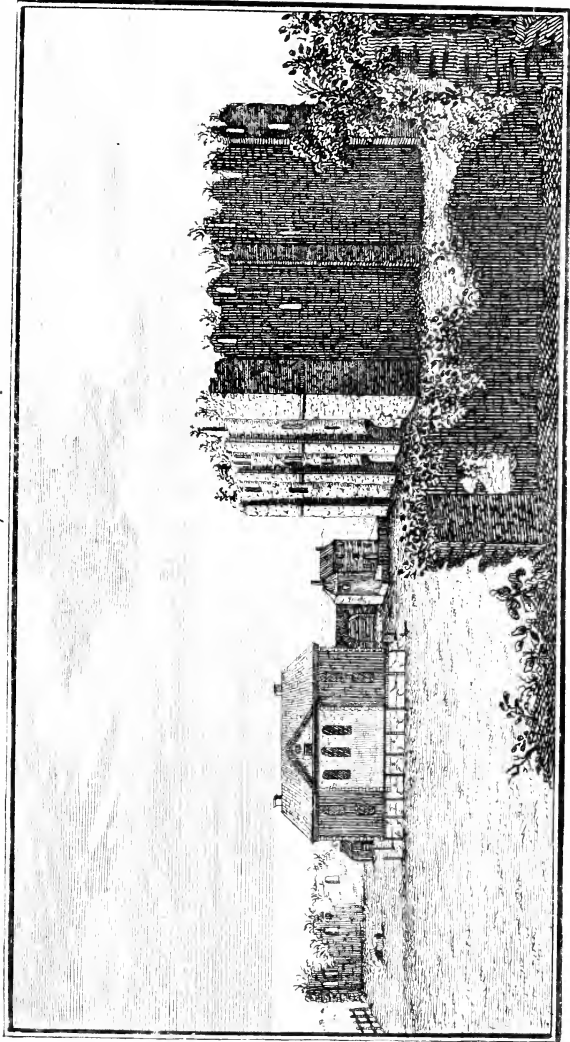
Canterbury is of very great antiquity, and some would have it to have been built upwards of 900 years before the birth of Christ; but this is altogether improbable; for the inhabitants of Britain had in those early ages scarce any buildings, they lived

lived in huts, much in the same manner as the natives of North-America now do, and had no more cloaths to cover them than they. That it was a place of some importance in the time of the Romans, when it was called Durovernum, and Darvernum, appears from the Itinerary of Antoninus, from the Roman coins frequently dug up here, the remains still visible of Roman buildings, of a military way, and Roman causeways leading from hence to Dover, and the town of Limme, near Hithe. Vortigern, king of the Britons, resided here after the Romans, and yielded this city to the Saxons, in whose time the chief magistrate was called a Praefect, afterwards a Portrieve, and in 1011, the king's provost of Canterbury. During the Saxon heptarchy it was the capital city of the kingdom of Kent, and the seat of their kings, though not built by them; for Hengist long before kept his court here, as also did his successors, till Ethelbert, becoming a Christian by the preaching of Augustine the monk, gave him not only his palace, but the royalty, with the city and its territories; and when that monk was created archbishop, he made it the place of his residence, as his successors the archbishops did for a long time after. This city suffered greatly during the Saxon and Danish wars, and yet rose again with greater beauty. It appears that at the time of the conquest, the jurisdictions of the king and the archbishop were intermixed; and that though the archbishop had a mint, and some other considerable privileges, yet the king had the supreme royalty, till William Rufus gave the city, without any reservation, to bishop Anselm.

Canterbury has been long famous both for its Roman and religious antiquities. It was strongly walled round, and had many towers at due intervals,



The North East View of Camerbury Castle.



intervals, with a deep ditch under the walls, and a great rampart of earth within. The materials of the walls, which are now very ruinous, are chiefly flint. Here also was a castle, supposed to have been built by the Saxons, the decayed bulwarks of which still appear on the south side of the city. This structure, of the ruins of which we have given a view, appears to have been of the same form with that at Rochester, and the walls are of the same thickness. The original ground plot of the ancient city is, however, spoiled by churches being built in the middle of the streets. North-gate, which stands under the castle, and is now partly walled up, is entirely a Roman work, and has a semicircular arch of Roman brick beautifully turned, with piers of stone, of the thickness of three Roman feet. At a small distance from the castle is a very high mount, called Dungeon hill, with a ditch and high bank that enclosed the area before it. The top of Dungeon hill is as high as that of the castle, and has a fine prospect over the city and country. Opposite to it, without the walls, is a hill, probably raised by the Danes, when they besieged the city. Riding-gate, which is at a small distance, is of a modern date, but has part of a Roman arch. Here are the remains of the famous monastery of St. Augustine, built by the first metropolitan, near the palace of St. Ethelbert, two gates of which remain next the city, both of which are very stately. Perhaps one belonged to the palace, and the other to the monastery, which was doubtless very magnificent and extensive, as appears from the great compass of ground it took up, surrounded with a very high wall. At the west end of the church, as is supposed, were two great towers; half of one of them is still remaining, and called Ethelbert's tower, as is also a part of the other.

This

This is about thirty feet high, and was undermined by digging away a course at the bottom, in order to throw it down; but this was not done effectually, for it lodged itself in the ground, in an inclining state. The sight is somewhat dreadful, and forbids too near an approach on any side. The adjacent close is full of religious ruins and foundations, but a great part of it is turned into a stable. In one corner are the walls of a chapel, the lower part of which is of Roman brick.

Eastward of this, and farther out of the city, is the church of St. Martin, said to be a Christian place of devotion, where king Ethelbert's queen used to attend divine service. It is built for the most part of Roman brick.

The monastery of St. Augustine belonged to the cathedral, and was for the most part under the care of a dean, and secular canons, till archbishop Aelfric, in the year 1003, expelled them, and put monks in their place; but the seculars soon after seem to have repossessed themselves, and continued till bishop Lanfrac rebuilding the cathedral, and the adjacent buildings, filled them with a hundred and fifty monks of the Benedictine order; from which time the monastery was often stiled the church or priory of the Holy Trinity, as well as Christ church; and besides the rich offerings at the shrine of Thomas Becket, it was at the general dissolution endowed with a yearly revenue of 2387 l. 13 s. clear.

King Ethelbert also founded another monastery here in the year 605, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but it was afterwards called St. Augustine's abbey. The monks, who were of the Benedictine order, had a revenue, which at the dissolution amounted to 1413 l. 4 s. 11 d. a year.

Without

Without the North-gate, Lanfrac, archbishop of Canterbury, founded an hospital for poor, infirm, lame, or blind, men and women, which he dedicated to St. John Baptist, and endowed with 70l. a year. It was almost destroyed by fire in the reign of Edward the Third, and charitable contributions were gathered for rebuilding it. This is still in being, and it is said to contain a prior, a reader, eighteen in-brothers, twenty in-sisters, and the like number of out-brothers and out-sisters. It has a handsome chapel decently kept, where divine service is performed, and its revenues amount to 195 l. a year.

St. Gregory's was a priory, which stood near the North-gate of the city, and was built by Lanfrac, for secular priests in the year 1084; but archbishop William, in the reign of Henry the First, made it a priory of black canons. About the time of the dissolution, here were thirteen religious, who had an annual revenue of 121 l. 15s.

St. Sepulchres was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, built by archbishop Anselm, about the year 1100. Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, was a nun here; and pretended a revelation from heaven, against Henry the Eighth's divorce from queen Catharine, and against the doctrine of Luther. This nunnery consisted of a lady prioress, and six nuns. It was valued at the suppression at 39 l. a year.

The hospital of Kingsbridge or Eastbridge, still in being in this city, is thought to have been founded by archbishop Lanfrac, but archbishop Stratford did so much for it, as to be stiled the second founder. It was originally for the entertainment of pilgrims, but its revenues at the dissolution amounted only to 23 l. 18s. 9d. a year. It was preserved at the reformation, but being like to be swallowed up in queen Elizabeth's time, it

was

was recovered by archbishop Whitgift, who made statutes, which were confirmed by act of parliament; by which there are here established a master, a school-master, five in-brothers, five in-sisters, and as many out-brothers and out-sisters.

In the south-east suburb, Hugh, the second of that name, abbot of St. Augustine, built an hospital, dedicated to St. Laurence, in the year 1137, for the relief of leprous monks, and the poor parents and relations of any of the monks of that abbey. It consisted of a warden, or keeper, a priest, one clerk, and sixteen brethren and sisters, the chief of whom was sometimes called the prioress. The revenues of this house were valued at the dissolution at 39 l. 18 s. 6 d. in the whole, and 31 l. 7 s. 10 d. clear.

In St. Peter's parish, almost opposite to the gate of the black friars, was an ancient hospital, called St. Nicholas and St. Catharines, founded by one William Cockyn, a citizen here, which was, about the year 1203, united to the neighbouring hospital of St. Thomas at Eastbridge.

The Minor, Franciscan, or Grey friars, came into England in the year 1224, and were nine in number, five of whom, by the direction of king Henry the Third, fixed the first house of their order on a piece of ground near the poor priests hospital. John Diggs, an alderman, and several times sheriff of Canterbury, translated them to an island called Bynnewith, on the west side of the city. King Henry the Seventh was a benefactor to them, as was also Richard Martin, who by his will gave liberally both to the church and convent. Hugh Rich, warden of this convent, was one of those who joined the holy maid of Kent in her imposture, and suffered with her. This was suppressed with the other religious houses, but the value of its revenue is not known.

In the parish of St. Margaret, Simon de Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, founded an hospital for poor, infirm, aged priests, which was valued at the dissolution at 28 l. 16 s. in the whole, and 10 l. 13 s. 8 d. clear. It continued undissolved till the seventeenth of Elizabeth, when being surrendered up, the queen granted it, with all its lands, to the mayor and commonalty of the city; and it is now, as hath been already mentioned, called Bridewell hospital, from its being a house of correction.

Mainyard's Spittle, was an hospital founded by the mayor and commonalty, who endowed it with as much land and old leases, as amounted to five marks a year. In 1562, seven poor people were maintained in it.

St. James, or St. Jaques hospital for leprous women, was dedicated to St. James, and was designed to maintain one clerk, three priests, and twenty-five leprous women. At the time of the suppression it was found to be worth 46 l. a year, tho' it was not dissolved till a little while after.

In the reign of king Edward the First or Second, the friars heremites, of the order of St. Augustine, obtained a settlement and a house in the parish of St. George, by the gift of Richard French, baker: to this house king Edward the Third, and others, were benefactors.

The knights templars had also a house, and wore crosses on their upper garments, to distinguish them from all other orders. They also built themselves houses in most great towns, and that at London is still called the Temple; but this order was abolished in 1318. There was also another house built by Edward the Black Prince, for certain chantry priests, and their successors. It is still standing, and the prince's arms are to be seen
over

over the porch, though the use of it is quite changed.

Thomas Linacre, one of the most learned physicians of the sixteenth century, was born in this city about the year 1460, and educated at the school of his native place, and at All Souls college in Oxford. After going through the usual course of an academical education, he went over to Italy, and studied Greek under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Latin under Angelo Politian: of both these tongues he acquired so thorough a knowledge, that he was considered as one of the most accomplished linguists of the age. Having thus perfected himself in classical learning, he repaired to Rome, and applied to the study of natural philosophy and physic, particularly the latter; and, upon his return to England, became physician, first to prince Arthur, then to king Henry the Seventh, afterwards to king Henry the Eighth, and, last of all, to the princess Mary. In order to encourage the study of physic, he founded two lectures in that science at Oxford, and one at Cambridge. It was he, likewise, that projected the foundation of the *College of Physicians*, which was established in 1518, and of which he was chosen the first president. Towards the latter end of his life he studied divinity, entered into orders, and obtained some livings in the church. He died of the stone, aged sixty-four; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, London. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory by his friend Dr. Caius. He translated into Latin *Proclus de Sphaera*, and some treatises of *Galen*; and wrote a learned book, entitled, *De Emendata Latini Sermōnis Structura*. Erasmus commends the elegance of his stile, and even alledges, that it is rather too elaborate. There goes a common report, that he was much addicted to swearing; and that having

ving never read the scriptures till his old age, he happened, at his first glance into them, to light upon those words of Our Saviour, where he forbids swearing; upon which Linacre cried out with a great oath, *that either this book was not the Gospel, or there were no Christians in the world.*

Richard Boyle, one of the ablest statesmen of the seventeenth century, and commonly known by the name of the *Great Earl of Cork*, was descended of an ancient and honourable family, and born in this city October the 3d, 1566. He was educated at Canterbury school, and in Bennet college, Cambridge. In 1588, he went over to Ireland, where he soon raised himself to eminence and distinction. The first foundation of the great fortune, which he afterwards acquired, was the marriage portion of his first lady, amounting to 500 l. per annum. In 1616, he was advanced to the peerage, by the stile of baron of Youghall; and, about four years after, was created viscount Dungarvan, and earl of Cork. His credit under the succeeding sovereign Charles the First was rather increased than diminished; for he procured from that monarch titles of honour for most of his younger sons, even in their infancy. In 1631, he obtained the post of lord treasurer of Ireland; and, by a felicity peculiar to himself, this high office was made hereditary in his family, as it has ever since continued. Upon the breaking out of the grand Irish rebellion, he made a noble stand against the insurgents; for having armed all his tenants, and committed the command of them to his four sons, he kept the enemy in such awe, that the province of Munster, where his lordship's interest chiefly lay, was the last part of the kingdom, which the rebels dared to attack. He died September the 15th, 1643, and was interred in his parish church of Youghall.

William Somner, an excellent antiquary of the seventeenth century, was born March the 30th, 1606, in the city of Canterbury, and bred in the free-school of that place. Though this was all the education he received, he soon distinguished himself by his literary productions. His first treatise was that of the *Antiquities of Canterbury*, which was published in the thirty-third year of his age. He then applied himself to the study of the Saxon language, of which he became a most accomplished master. He was also a considerable proficient in the old Gallic, Irish, Scotch, Gothic, Slavonian, German, and in most of the ancient and modern tongues of Europe. He wrote observations upon Sir Roger Twisden's edition of the laws of king Henry the First, and accompanied them, at the same time, with a very useful glossary. His treatise of *Gravelkind* was finished about the year 1648, tho' not published till 1660. He adhered steadily to king Charles the First, and upon the decease of that prince, wrote two poems on his sufferings and death. He assisted Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Dodsworth in compiling the *Monasticon Anglicanum*; and about the year 1659 finished his Saxon dictionary. He died March the 30th, 1669, and was buried in St. Margaret's church in Canterbury.

Aphara Behn, an excellent poetess of the last age, was descended of a good family in the city of Canterbury, and born some time in the reign of king Charles the First, but in what year is uncertain. Her maiden name was Johnson. When very young, she was carried by her father to Surinam, where she contracted an acquaintance with the American prince, named Oroonoko, whose adventures she has so feelingly described in the celebrated Novel of that name. After her return to England, she married Mr. Behn, a merchant of
London,

London, and soon became so eminent for her wit and ingenuity, that she was employed by king Charles the Second in several negociations in Flanders; in all which she acquitted herself to the entire satisfaction of his majesty. Returning once more to her native country, she devoted the remainder of her life to poetry and pleasure; and dying on the 16th of April, 1689, was interred in the cloyster of Westminster abbey. Besides the novel above-mentioned, she wrote several miscellaneous poems, seventeen plays, some histories and romances; and translated Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds.

At LIDDEN, near Canterbury, two men in July 1760, grubbed up a very large ash-tree, whose circumference at the root was upwards of fifty feet. In the center were two human skeletons almost entire, which, by the bones and teeth, seemed to have been of a large stature, and by them lay a scymeter or dagger; their heads lay very near together, but their bodies, one to the east, and the other south-east, and each had a headstone. It is not certain whether this tree grew on them casually, or was set over them as a memorial.

At STURRY, a village near Canterbury, some men being digging in May 1755, they discovered a large broad stone, five feet deep in the earth, and under it a stone coffin, with a leaden one inclosed, containing the remains of a human body, almost decayed, though the teeth in the jaws seemed perfect. Some of the lead was much wasted, as well as some of the stone coffin. The lead seemed to be put together in six pieces, without solder, and each foot thought to weigh thirty pounds. There was no inscription nor letter visible, and it was supposed to be of great antiquity, as no burial-place was near. An earthen quart jug was found

near it, which upon handling crumbled to pieces. The length of the stone coffin was six feet four inches, and the lead coffin five feet eight; the person interred was supposed of small stature.

CHARTHAM, is a village upon the Stour, about three miles south-west of Canterbury. Here some persons who were sinking a well, in the year 1668, having reached the depth of seventy feet, found a number of petrified bones of an uncommon size and figure; among these were four perfect teeth nearly as large as a man's hand. Some imagine them to be the bones of a sea animal, which had perished there. This opinion was founded upon a supposition, that the long Vale, which extends upwards of twenty miles, and through which the Stour runs, was formerly an arm of the sea. Others were of opinion, that they were the bones of an elephant; for many elephants are said to have been brought over into Britain by the emperor Claudius, who landed near Sandwich, and probably came this way in his march to the Thames. The shape and size of these teeth have been thought to agree with those of an elephant; and the depth at which they were found is accounted for by the continual washing down of earth from the hills.

Six miles to the south-west of Canterbury, and seventeen to the west of Deal, is CHILHAM, which is said to be the place where Julius Caesar encamped after his second expedition into Britain. He tells us himself, that he marched twelve miles from the shore by night, and first encountered the Britons here; when they retreating into a wood, he encamped. The Britons cut down a great number of trees, and posted themselves in a place, extremely well fortified both by art and nature. Now this place being exactly twelve miles from the sea coast, as some would have it, without
any

any river between, they think there is great probability that this was the place, where he continued encamped for ten days, and that the word Chilham, is only a corruption of Julham, so called from this emperor. But the author of the additions to Camden does not agree to this opinion, because Julius Caesar affirms, that the place where he encamped, was twelve Roman miles, from that where he first landed, whereas Chilham is several more, especially if he landed at Deal, as some maintain. Below this town there is a green barrow, said to be the burial-place of Jul-Labar, said to be a giant; but Mr. Camden thinks it was Laberus-Durus, the tribune, who was slain by the Britons, in the march of the Romans from the camp above-mentioned. King Lucius is said to have built a palace here, which, when the Danes ravaged England, was turned into a castle, which William the Conqueror gave to one Fulbert, who rebuilt it. It afterwards came to the crown, and was given to lord Badeslesmar, who forfeiting it for high treason, it came to the crown again, and passed through several other hands, till it came to Sir Dudley Diggs, master of the Rolls in 1636. It is very probable, that here were Roman buildings, because when Sir Dudley Diggs removed the ruins of the old castle, and was digging the foundation of his seat in the place where it stood, there was discovered the basis of a more ancient structure, and many Roman vessels. This village has one fair on November 8, for cattle.

About six miles north-east of Canterbury is FORDWICH, a place seated on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. This town is a member of the port of Sandwich, and was anciently incorporated by the name of the barons of the town of Fordwich, but more lately by the name of the

mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who enjoy the same privileges as the inhabitants of the cinque ports, but it has at present neither market nor fair.

WINGHAM is a village six miles east of Canterbury in the road to Sandwich. Here was a college founded and endowed by John de Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1286, for ten secular canons, two deacons, and two subdeacons, which was valued at the suppression at 84 l. a year. Here are two fairs, held on the first of May, and the first of November, for cattle.

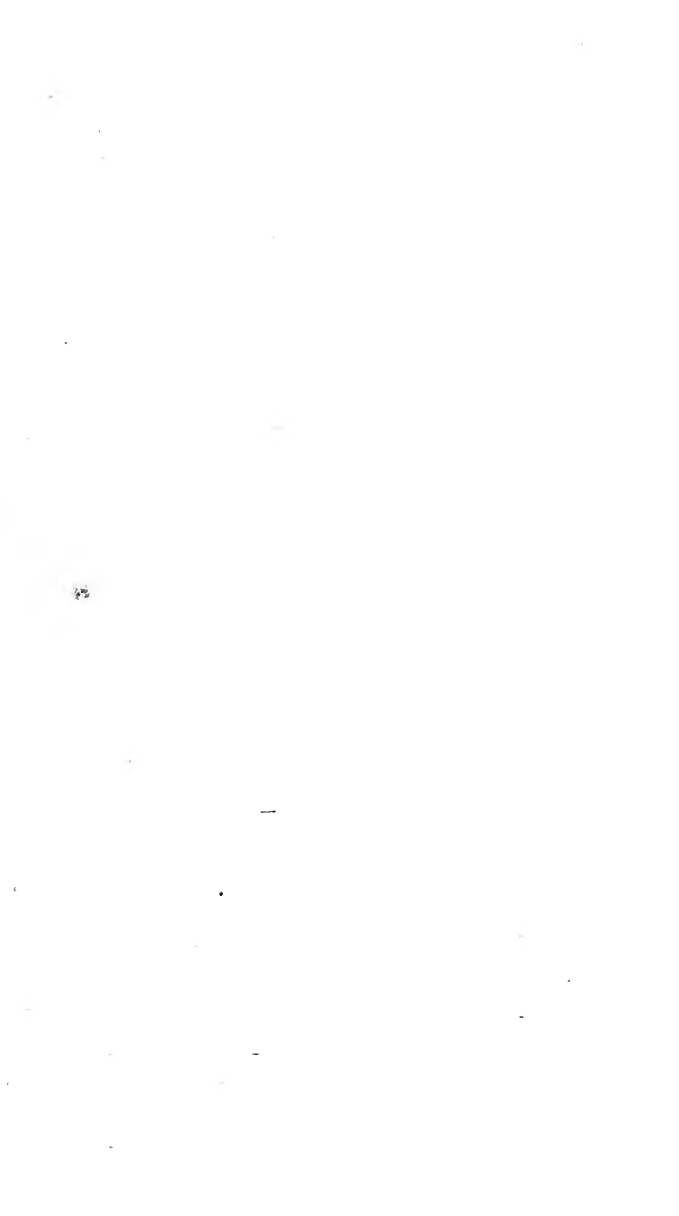
SANDWICH received its name from the Saxon word *Sondwic*, which signifies a sandy creek, it being situated at the bottom of a bay near the mouth of the river Stour, at the distance of thirteen miles to the west of Canterbury, and seventy east-south-east of London. It is separated only by a small channel from the Isle of Thanet, and is thought to have been built out of the ruins of the ancient *Rutupiae*, which was seated at a small distance, and was anciently a large and populous place, that carried on a great trade; for in the reign of Edward the Fourth, the merchants of this town had ninety-five ships, and employed one thousand five hundred sailors, and the crown received from its customs 17,000 l. a year, an immense sum in those days. King Edward the Confessor resided here a considerable time. Here many great armaments were fitted out; and several battles were fought in its neighbourhood. Sandwich haven was then one of the best in England, and it is said lay near two miles east-south-east of the present; but it is now filled up with a prodigious quantity of small pebbles, thrown into the bay by the rolling of the sea, and a hundred acres of the flat ground are covered six or seven feet deep; so that it is with some difficulty the communication

is

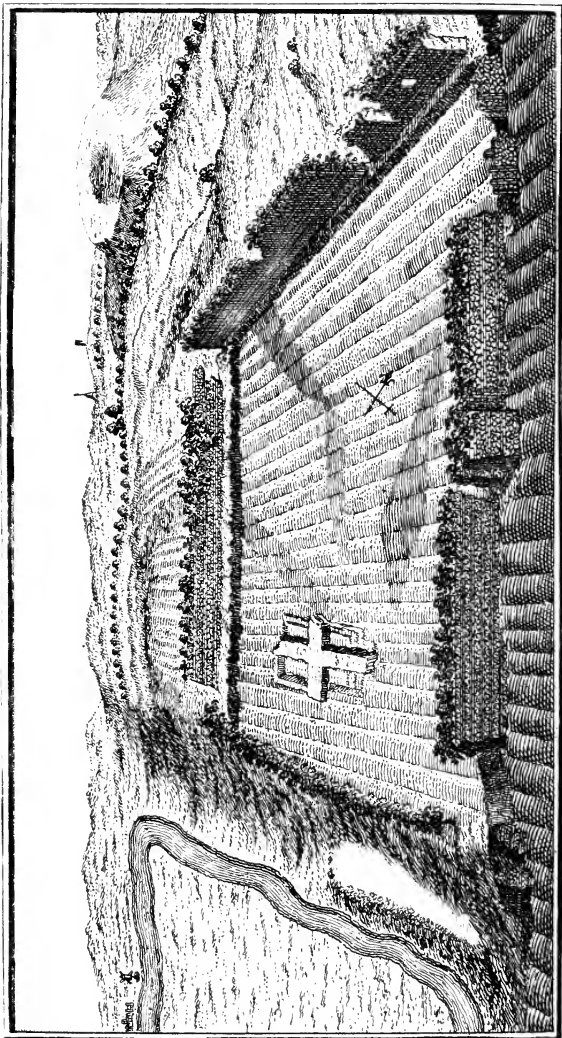
is kept up with the sea, and it can only receive small vessels. Indeed the navigation was long ago obstructed by a ship of great burthen of pope Paul the Fourth, which was sunk in the channel. Sandwich is a cinque port, and has a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty; and also sends two members to parliament. The members belonging to this town are Fordwich, which we have already described; Deal, which lies to the south of Sandwich; Walmar, which lies to the south of Deal; Ramsgate and Serre, two towns in the Isle of Thanet; Stonar, on the other side of the Stour opposite to Sandwich, and Brightlingsfey in Essex. Sandwich was once walled round, and some of the wall on the north and west sides is still standing, while on the south and east, it is only secured by a ditch. It suffered much in the wars with the Danes, &c. for here king Canute, in the year 1015, inhumanly slit the noses, and cut off the hands of such of the English as were given to Swain, his father, for hostages. In 1217 it was burnt by the French; and in 1457, the French again plundered and burnt the town, and also killed the mayor and other officers. In the reign of Richard the Second, the woolstaple was removed hither from Queenborough; and in that of queen Elizabeth, some Walloons and Dutch flying from persecution, came hither, and settled here a manufactory of woollen cloth. This town gives the title of earl to the noble family of Montague. Here were anciently four churches, dedicated to St. James, St. Clement, St. Peter, and St. Mary, but the first is entirely demolished. Here are also three hospitals, a custom-house, a quay, and a free-school, built out of the ruins of a Carmelite monastery by Sir Roger Manwood, with an exhibition for sending two scholars annually to Lincoln college in Oxford.

Here are likewise two charity-schools, one for twenty-five boys, and the other for the same number of girls. The chief trade of this town is in shipping and malting. It supplies London market with carrots, those of this town being in great request; and it likewise supplies the seedsmen with the greatest part of their stock for the kitchen garden. It has two markets, which are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and one fair, on the 4th of December, for drapery, haberdashery goods, shoes, and hardware.

Sandwich was anciently a manor of the church of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury, given for clothing the monks, and was also a lathe and hundred within itself; but in the year 1290, the monks surrendered all their right to it, except to a few houses, and the quays. Here was a monastery dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by the lady Domneva, who was assisted by king Egbert. This structure being destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by queen Emma; but it was afterwards demolished by the French, when the materials were made use of in building St. Mary's church. Here was another monastery founded in 1272, by one Henry Cowfield, for Carmelite friars. In this town was likewise an hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, founded by Thomas Cromp-thorn, Esq; and Maud his wife, about the year 1190, for a master, brethren and sisters, and three priests, one of whom was to be prior. The revenues were so encreased by Sir Henry Sandwich, lord warden of the cinque ports, that here were maintained twelve brethren and four sisters. It was valued in 1562 at 40 l. a year, and is yet in being; for there are six poor men, and as many women, who have each a house and garden, with a handsome allowance. It is under the care and government of the mayor and jurats. Here was



Richborough Castle, of the Romans.



was also an hospital for twelve poor persons, dedicated to St. Thomas, but it has been long since demolished.

About a mile to the north of Sandwich is RICH-BOROUGH, which is generally allowed to be the Roman town, called Rutupiae by Ptolemy, Rhitupis Portus by Antoninus, and Portus Rhutupensis by Tacitus, which in the time of the Romans was a great city, and had a celebrated harbour, before it was choaked up with sand; for here the Roman forces usually landed, and from hence they failed to the continent. At this town they erected a castle, which was begun by Vespasian, and finished by Severus. This was the station of the garrison appointed to watch and defend the coast; but it was destroyed, together with the city, by the Danes: however, the walls of the castle on three sides are pretty entire, and in some places twenty-five and thirty feet high, but without any ditch. Of these ruins we have given an engraved view. The side of the wall next the sea being upon a kind of cliff, its top is only level with the ground. At the east angle the wall descends to another slope, just upon the river, which seems to have been in the nature of an out-work. In the middle of the north-east side, is a square work projecting from the wall, which appears to have been an oblique gate, for the use of those who came from the water side; and it is not unlikely, that the gap on the north-east side was another strong gate. It evidently appears from the ruins of the walls in various places, that both they and the castle were deliberately demolished. At a small distance are the remains of an amphitheatre made of turf, probably for the diversion of the garrison. Many Roman antiquities have been found here, and particularly gold and silver coins. However, the site of the city is now a corn field,

but where the corn is grown up, the course of the streets may be easily discerned, by the corn growing considerably thinner than in other places.

WOODNESBOROUGH is at a small distance to the eastward of Sandwich, and is supposed by some authors to have received its name from the God Woden, worshipped by the Pagan Saxons, who had probably a temple dedicated to him in this place. It has a fair on Holy-Thursd^y, for toys.

To the north of Sandwich is the Isle of THAENET, which derived its name from the Saxon word *Thaenet*, which signifies moist or watry, it being in many parts low and damp, and is besides surrounded with water. Others derive its name from the British word *Tan*, or *Fire*, which they suppose was given to it, either on account of the many beacons formerly erected there to alarm the country in case of an invasion, or from the nightly fire kindled on the North Foreland, as a direction to mariners to shun the rocks and sands, with which this part of the coast abounds.

This island extends about nine miles from east to west, and eight from north to south. The south and south-west sides lie low and marshy, and the inhabitants are subject to agues: but on the upper part to the east and north, it is separated from the ocean by a high perpendicular cliff of chalk. The soil is here quite dry, and the air remarkably pure; but it is rather too keen in winter for persons who are of a tender constitution. The whole surface of the country is extremely level, and in this part is great plenty of all kinds of corn, and but few pastures. This was the first place given to the Saxons by the British king *Vortigern*, when he sent for their assistance against the Scots and Picts; and here the Danes began their ravages in England. The places most worthy of notice in this island are *Margate* and *Ramsgate*.

MARGATE

MARGATE, or ST. JOHN'S, is seated on the north side of the island, seventy-two miles south-east of London, and is a member of the town and port of Dover, to which it is subject in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The principal street is near a mile in length, and being built on an easy descent, the upper part is clean and dry, but the lower part much otherwise, though there are plenty of pebbles lying useles in the beach. This harbour is pleasant, but not much frequented, for want of depth of water sufficient for ships of heavy burden.

The church stands on a little hill, about half a mile from the lower part of the town, next the sea, and is dedicated to St. John Baptist. It is a large building of flints rough-cast, with the quoins, windows and door-cases of hewn stone. It has three isles, three chancels, and in the times of popery, there were three altars dedicated to St. Anne, St. John, and St. George, and over them in niches stood the images of those saints. At the west end of the north isle stands the tower, which is square and low, with only a short spire on the top of it; and within this tower is a ring of five bells, the largest in the island. Adjoining to the south side of the church yard, anciently stood two houses called the Wax-houses, where were made the wax lights used in the church, and at processions.

By that part of the town which lies next the sea is a pier of timber, built east and west in the form of an half moon, to defend the bay from the main sea, and make a small harbour for ships of little burthen, the corn hoys and fishing boats. The trade of Margate with London is at present not very great, and it would be much less, was it not for its being the market of the whole island, where the inhabitants bring their corn, in order to send it to London. Margate has however received great advantage

vantage from its being lately much frequented for bathing in the salt water, there being covered carriages constructed for carrying the patients into deep water, where, by a peculiar contrivance, the back part of the carriage sinks down into the water, and forms a bath. Two physicians usually reside here during the bathing season. Here is also an assembly-room, elegantly furnished, which stands on the parade, and commands a fine view of the harbour; and a theatre, in which a company of comedians from Canterbury perform three times a week. Hoys set out from London to Margate, and from Margate to London, every week, and sometimes perform the passage in eight hours, though at others, they are two or three days; and in these hoys the passengers pay only two shillings and six-pence for the voyage.

We ought not to leave Margate without observing, that on the 2d of December, 1763, was a dreadful storm, in which the sea made a free passage over the new pier head, beat down the light that guided vessels into the port, threw down the gun battery, and forced the cannon into the sea.

About two miles to the eastward of Margate, are those venerable monuments of antiquity, the banks of Hacken-Downe, or the Field of Battle-axes. There are here two tumuli or barrows, in which were interred the chief officers killed in a bloody battle fought on this spot, between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, in the year 853. One of these banks was opened by Mr. Reed, occupier of the land, on the 23d of May, 1743, in the presence of many hundred people, and in it were found several graves cut out of the solid chalk, and covered with stones; these contained bones perfectly found, with some urns, in which were ashes and charcoal, which crumbled to dust as soon

soon as they were exposed to the air. The best historians of these times inform us, that the battle was fought so near the sea, that vast numbers were pushed down the cliffs during the action; and it is highly probable, that the above tombs were only those of the chief officers, and that most of the slain on both sides were afterwards thrown into the sea, as no other remains of bodies have been ever found near the place.

RAMSGATE is a neat sea-port town, and a member of the port and town of Sandwich. It has many good houses, but its trade is inconsiderable. The new pier now building is esteemed one of the finest in the world, and attracts the admiration of all strangers. It is chiefly built of white Purbeck stone, and extends near eight hundred feet into the sea before it forms an angle. Its breadth at the top is twenty-six feet, including a strong parapet which runs all along the out-side, and its depth admits of a gradual increase from eighteen to thirty-six feet. The front, which faces the south, will, when finished, be of a polygonal figure. There will be five angles on a side, of about a hundred and sixty-feet each, with octagons at the end of sixty feet, joined to the works already carried on in straight lines; and these will complete the whole design, leaving an entrance of two hundred feet into a noble and capacious harbour. This is intended as a place of refuge for ships in hard gales of wind, from the south-east to the east-north-east, when they are exposed to the utmost danger in the Downs.

Upon a ledge of rocks called the White Dyke, at a small distance from hence, the San Genaro, a fine new Spanish man of war of sixty-four guns, built entirely of cedar and mahogany, was wrecked on the 2d of March, 1763. She was richly laden,

laden, her cargo being valued at upwards of 70,000*l.* Had the harbour of Ramsgate been then complete, this valuable prize might possibly have been preserved. But parting from all her anchors in a storm in the Downs, and having no place of safety, to which she could have recourse, her loss became inevitable.

In the beginning of the year 1764, during the heavy rains and floods, a gentleman walking from Ramsgate to Pigwell, along a cliff seventy feet high, perceived the cliff give way for more than twenty yards in length, and five or six in breadth, and fall into the sea. At low water he, and several others, went to the bottom of the cliff, to see what had happened, when they discovered seven graves twelve feet deep in the chalk; with some bones, and a great number of bricks, but no traces either of coffins or buildings. Several of those who were present imagined, they were the remains of some of our Saxon ancestors; though others thought they were only the graves of persons drowned, and interred there after a shipwreck.

MINSTER is a village in this island, seated about three miles and a half from Sandwich, in a very low marshy bottom, and has a fair on Palm-Monday, for toys. King Egbert, in the year 670, bestowing on his niece Domneva several lands in the Isle of Thanet, she built a religious house at this village, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and placed in it her daughter St. Mildred, whom she made abbess over seventy nuns. This abbey was plundered and burnt, and the nuns and clerks several times murdered by the Danes, particularly in the years 980, and 1011, after the last of which times, here were no more nuns, but only a few secular priests, and their church and lands were

were in 1027 granted by king Canute to the monks of St. Aulfín's, Canterbury, who translated the body of St. Mildred to their own church. St. Eadburga, the second abbess, about the year 740, built a convent at some distance to the eastward of the above abbey, and dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul.

About a hundred and thirty years ago, a farmer of Minster, ordering his servants to go to plow on a holiday, they, out of revenge, resolved to endeavour to break the plough, and for that purpose run it deeper into the ground than ordinary; but had not gone far before they struck against a pot filled with Roman silver coin, which the share brought up. These were called by the country people Baldpates, and some others of them were many years afterwards found after a shower of rain. Mr. Lewis, the learned author of the History and Antiquities of Thanet, was in possession of one of these coins: it had the face of Lucius Aurelius Verus, with short curled hair, and a curled beard; with the legend, IMP. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVC. And on the reverse, a woman dressed in a stole, or long robe, with a globe in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left; with the legend, PROV. DEOR. T. P. II. COS. II.

It is worthy of remark, that in the Downs, in the north part of the parish of Minster, is one of the most extensive prospects in the kingdom; for you see not only all this little island, and the several churches in it, except one, but have a distant view of the two spires of Reculver, the Isle of Sheppey, the Nore, or mouth of the Thames, the coast of Essex, the Swale, the British channel, the cliffs of Calais, the Downs and town of Deal, the bay and town of Sandwich, the fine champain country of East Kent, the spires of Wodnesburg and Ash, the ruins of the ancient castle of Richborough,

borough, the fine plains of Minster, Ash, &c. with the river Stour running between them, the fine and stately tower of Canterbury cathedral, and a compass of hills of a prodigious extent, that terminate the view.

SARRE is eight miles east of Canterbury, but is thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthiness of the air. It has, however, a fair on the 14th of October, for toys.

ST. PETER'S is also in this island, in the midway between Ramsgate and Margate; it is a member of the port of Dover, and has two fairs, on the 5th of April, and 10th of July, for toys. This village contains nothing worthy of notice but its church, which is a neat structure, and the summit of its tower, which has six bells, commands as delightful and extensive a prospect by sea and land, as the imagination can form; hence this tower serves as a sea-mark.

To the eastward of the church, adjoining to the sea, is a little vill called BRADSTOW, from the broadness of the place. In the way leading to the pier, is erected a stone arch or portal, composed of hewn stone and flints, to which formerly were fixed strong gates, and a portcullis, to prevent any incursions being made here by privateers and others, to plunder the inhabitants; but these gates have long been destroyed. The above-mentioned pier is to the north-east of the gateway, and is built with timber, so as to form a harbour, in order to lay up the fishing boats, and other small craft, which sail from hence to the North-Sea. For the support of this pier, the inhabitants of this parish have decrees, authorized by the lord-warden of the cinque-ports, by which they are annually empowered to chuse two pier-wardens, whose business is to look after the repairs of the pier, and collect the duties payable to it. A little

tle above the gate just mentioned was anciently a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which was her image, called our Lady of Broadstairs, which was held in such veneration, that the ships, as they sailed by, used to salute it, by lowering their top-sails.

Kilburne, in his survey of Kent, says, that near this place, “ on the 9th of July, 1574, a monstrous fish shot himself on shore on a little sand called Fishness, where, for want of water, he died the next day, before which time his roaring was heard above a mile. His length was twenty-two yards, the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw; a man stood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickness from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upward) was fourteen foot; his tail of the same breadth; the distance between his eyes was twelve foot; three men stood upright in his mouth; some of his ribs were sixteen foot long; his tongue was fifteen foot long; his liver was two cart-loads; and a man might creep into his nostrils.” Whatever absurdities there are in this account, the reverend Mr. Lewis has transcribed it into his history of the Isle of Thanet; we therefore give it our readers, but without daring to vouch for the truth of any of the extraordinary circumstances related of this monster.

A little farther to the northward is the NORTH FORELAND, so called to distinguish it from South Foreland, seated between Deal and Dover. It is a promontory at the utmost extremity of the Kentish shore, that extends into the sea, and is somewhat higher than the neighbouring lands. Upon it was formerly a house built of timber, lath, and plaster-work, with a large glass-lantern on its
top,

top, in which a light was kept to direct ships in the night to keep clear of Goodwin sands, which lie off this point, on which ships are apt to strike, on account of their endeavouring to keep clear of this promontory. This house being, by some accident, burnt down, they for some time made use of a kind of beacon, but about eighty years ago a strong light-house, of an octagon form, was built of flint, on the top of which was an iron grate open to the air, in which they made a blazing fire of coals. About forty years ago, the top of this light-house was covered with a lantern, which had large sash-lights; but the sailors complaining that these obstructed their seeing the light, particularly in hazy weather, the lantern was taken down. To the repair and maintenance of this light-house, every British ship which sails by this Foreland is obliged to pay two-pence a ton, and every foreigner four-pence.

At a little distance from this light-house is a small point of land, called WATCH-HOUSE POINT, from a watch-house which formerly stood here for men to watch in time of war. Just by are two large banks of earth, called by the country people Hackendon, or Hackingdown-banks, which are supposed to be the graves of the English and Danes killed in a battle fought here. The largest of these banks is supposed to be that where the Danes were buried, and who are said to have been defeated. This battle was probably that fought by earl Alchere, and duke Wada, with the Danes, in the year 853, wherein the Danes were entirely routed, and great numbers of them slain. Tho' other historians say, that at first the English had the victory, but at last were defeated, and both their commanders were slain, and that this battle was fought so near the sea, that many on both sides were pushed into it and drowned.

In a small valley juſt by is a gate or way to the ſea, made for the convenience of the fiſhery, formerly called by the name of BARTHOLOMEW, or BARTLEM-GATE, and frequently KING'S-GATE; for king Charles the Second once landing here in his way by water from London to Dover, commanded that it ſhould be thus called. Here is a pleaſant little village, chiefly conſiſting of the houſes of fiſhermen, who get their living here by fiſhing, going off to ſhips in diſtreſs, or carrying them freſh proviſions, beer, &c. when they paſs this way in their return from a voyage, which is called by the name of Foying. But of late it is pretty much deſerted. The land here anciently reached much farther into the ſea than it does at preſent, above thirty acres in one place having been loſt in the memory of man, and the ſea ſtill continuing to encreach upon it.

It ought not to be omitted, that North Foreland is declared by act of parliament to be the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London, which extends north in a right line to a point, called the Naſe, on the eaſt of Eſſex, and all the towns or harbours between theſe places and London, both on the Kentiſh and Eſſex ſhore, are called members of the port of London. As ſoon as any veſſels have paſſed from any of theſe ports beyond the North Foreland, they are ſaid to be in the open ſea; for if they proceed to the north, they enter the German ocean, and if to the ſouth, the Britiſh channel.

It is proper to obſerve, that the North and South Forelands being the moſt eaſterly points in Kent, they ſhelter the ſea between them on the north and ſouth, forming a tolerable good road for ſhips, called the Downs; for the Goodwin Sands, in other reſpects ſo dangerous, at low water, break the force of the ſea on the eaſt and
ſouth-

south-east; yet when the sea blows with great violence at south-east, east by north, and east-north-east, ships are frequently driven from their anchors, and obliged to take shelter, either in Sandwich bay, or Ramsgate harbour.

Goodwin sands extend from north to south, at the distance of above two leagues from the shore. Their length from the North Foreland, to the South Sand-head, over against Walmar castle, is near ten miles, and their breadth almost two. " They consist, says Mr. Lewis, of a more soft, " fluid, porous, spongius, and yet withal, tenacious matter, than the neighbouring sands, " and consequently are of a more voracious and " ingurgitating property; so that should a first " rate man of war strike here, in a few days it " would be so wholly swallowed up by these " quick sands, as that no part of it would be " seen. And this is that which makes the running on these sands so much more perilous and " dreadful, than striking on any of the other, " which are harder and more solid, rugged and " rocky." Misfortunes of this kind frequently happen; and the fishermen on the coast frequently preserve the lives of the ship-wrecked, at the extreme hazard of their own.

Ten miles to the northward of Sandwich, near the island of Thanet, is **RECVLVER**, which is seated by the sea nine miles north-east of Canterbury, but is now a very mean place, though it is remarkable for its antiquities. Its Roman name is Regulbium, and it was here that Severus, emperor of Rome, built a castle about the year 205, which he fortified against the Britons. Here likewise Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, after having given his palace at Canterbury to Augustine, retired and built a palace for himself, and his successors, the compass of which
may

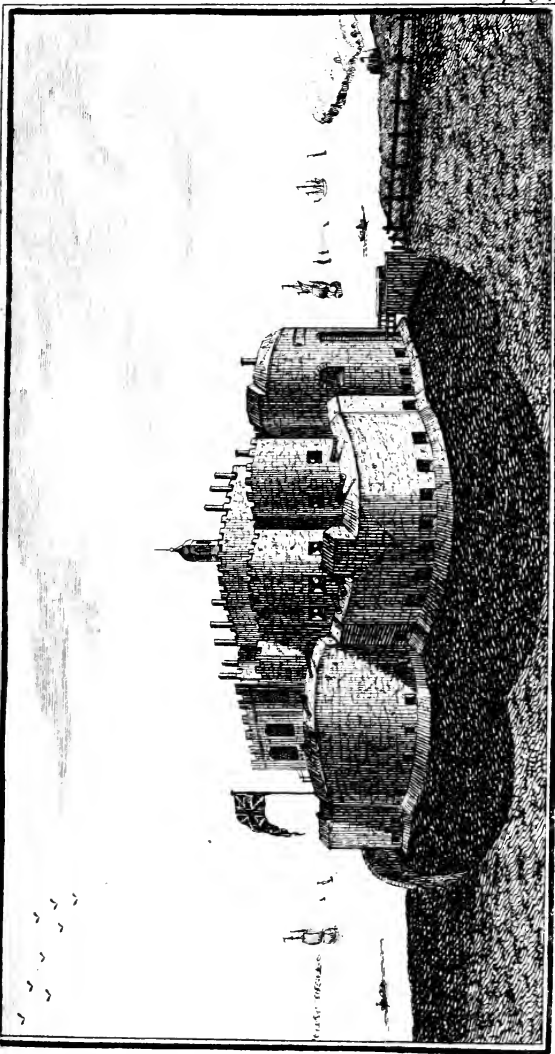
may be still traced out, by the ruins of its walls. Several Roman vessels, cisterns and cellars, besides vast numbers of coins, rings, bracelets, and other curious antiquities, have been discovered here, which serve to shew, that it was anciently a very considerable place; but the sea has carried away the greatest part of the ground upon which the town stood. In the year 669, Egbert, king of Kent, gave one Basse some lands in this parish, in which he built a monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the year 944, it was annexed to Christ church in Canterbury, by the grant of king Eadred, when the abbot and monks were probably removed, yet it seems to have been a church of considerable note, under the government of a dean about the year 1030.

DEAL is situated seven miles south by east of Sandwich, seven north by east of Dover, and seventy-five east by south of London. It is called Dola by Julius Caesar, who is supposed to have landed here in his second descent upon Britain. The sea shore is in this place thrown up into long ridges like ramparts, which some supposed to have been formed by the wind, but which Camden imagines was the work of Julius Caesar, and intended to serve as a kind of naval camp; for he tells us, that he was ten days and nights in forming such a camp for the reception of his shattered fleet, to secure it both against storms and the Britons, who made several unsuccessful attempts upon his navy. To support this conjecture, Camden observes, that the neighbouring inhabitants call these ramparts Rome's work, which is as much as to say, the work of the Romans. Dr. Stukeley, however, says, that it is in vain to expect a sight of these sea-camps, which, he observes, have been many years absorbed by the ocean, that has long been exercising its power,
and

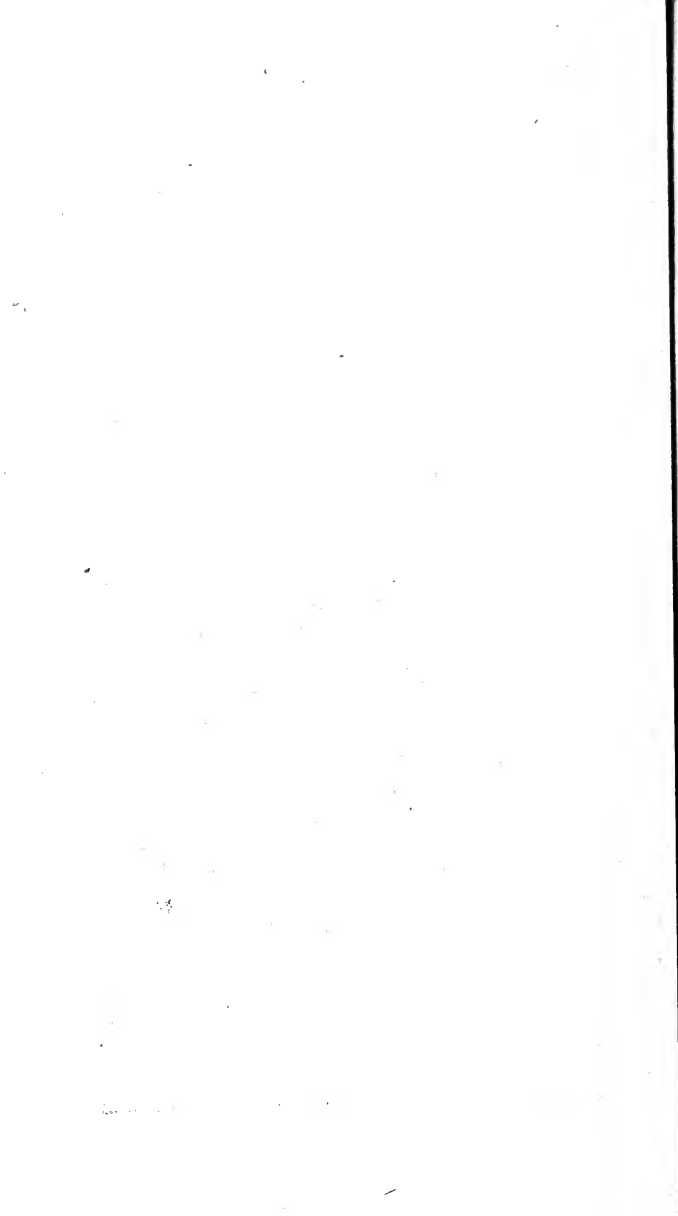
and wasting away the land. Deal consists as it were of two towns, the upper and more ancient, which is seated about a mile from the sea: in this stands the old church, called St. Leonard's. The lower town, which is much the largest, lies on the edge of the sea, and has a new church erected in it. In short, both together form a large, handsome, sea-port town, which is a member of the port of Sandwich. Here ships bound to and from London to foreign parts, by the way of the channel, generally stop, if homeward bound, to dispatch letters, notifying their arrival, and to set passengers ashore; but if outward bound, they take in fresh provisions, and receive letters from their owners and friends. It has about a thousand brick houses, which form three long, but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about four thousand five hundred, but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the sea-faring people who resort hither. This town is governed by a mayor and jurats, and defended by a castle built by Henry the Eighth, of which we have given an engraved view; and near it are two others. It has two fairs, held on the 5th of April, and the 10th of October, for cattle and pedlars-ware.

SANDOWN Castle stands upon the sea-shore, about a mile to the north of Deal, and was built by Henry the Eighth. It consists of four lunettes, of a very thick stone arch-work, with many port-holes for great guns, and in the middle is a noble round tower, with a cistern at the top, and underneath it an arched cavern, bomb proof. The whole structure is surrounded by a foss, or trench, over which is a draw-bridge. This fortress, with Deal and Walmer castles, are under the government of the lord-warden of the cinque-ports.

WALMER Castle is about two miles south of the



The North West View of Deal Castle, in the County of Kent.



the former, and like that stands on the sea-shore, not far from Deal. It was also built in the time of Henry the Eighth, and was much such a building as the former; only in the middle, there are more elegant apartments erected in the modern taste. This was the seat of the noble family of Crioll, from king Henry the Third's time, till king Henry the Fifth's reign, when Sir Thomas Kerioll, or Crioll, dying without issue male, one of his daughters and co-heiresses marrying Sir John Fogge, knight, it came to him, and by Anne, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Fogge, serjeant-porter of Calais, it passed to William Scot, Esq; and next to Henry Isham, Esq; whose son, Edward, deceasing in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Mary his sole daughter and heiress, it came to Sir John Perkins, knight, whose daughter Mary, by marriage, conveyed it to Richard lord Minshall, who in 1627 sold it to James Hugeson of Linsted, Esq; in whose family it now remains. There are lines drawn between the two last-mentioned castles, and that of Deal, and at proper intervals are round bastions, with a ditch and parapet of earth, where cannon may be planted. Dr. Stukeley supposes, that Caesar landed between Walmer Castle and Deal, on his first expedition, it being the first place where the shore can be ascended north of Dover, and exactly answers his assigned distance of eight miles. It is probable, that in his second expedition, when he came with many more ships, and had a more perfect knowledge of the country, he went a little farther in the Downs, to the place where Deal now stands. Since the reign of Henry the Eighth, the sea has carried off the esplanades of the three castles, and one half of two of the three circular forts. But of late years the providential heaping together of pebbles, has

in some measure put a stop to the encroachments of the sea; and it is surprizing, to see how they have gradually filled up these fosses and trenches.

Ten miles to the west of Deal, in the road to Canterbury, is NONNINGTON, where, at the seat of—Plumptree, Esq; there was standing in August, 1764, a large oak, nick-named the fretful oak, supposed to be the largest that ever grew in England, as it measured four rods, or twenty-two yards in girth.

DOVER is situated ten miles to the south-east of Deal, fifteen miles south-west of Canterbury, and seventy-one south-east by east of London. It is supposed to derive its name from *Disyrrha*, which in the British tongue, signifies a steep place, whence it was called by the Saxons *Dofra*, and by Antoninus, in his *Itinerary*, *Dubris*. It stands in a most romantic situation, in a great valley, under a semicircular range of chalky cliffs, which form a kind of bay or harbour, and is the only place about this coast where the water is admitted within the cliffs. These rise to an amazing height, and nothing can be more exact, and at the same time more beautiful, than the description of them which Shakespeare, in his king *Lear*, has put into the mouth of *Edgar*.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eye so low!
 The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
 Shew scarce so big as beetles. Half way down
 Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade!
 The fishermen that walk upon the beach
 Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
 Diminish'd to her cock, her cock a buoy
 Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge
 Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
 Lest my brain turn, and the disorder make me
 Topple down headlong. The

The samphire gathered on these rocks is pickled, and sent to Canterbury, and from thence to London, and different parts of England. As Dover is situated in the narrowest part of the channel that divides England from France, the cliffs of Calais on the French coast, which are only thirty miles distant, may be seen from those of Dover. By the town a brook discharges itself into the sea, which formerly came a good way higher up, forming a large harbour, so that anchors have been found above the town.

The Roman city was to the south of the river, and Watling-street enters it at Bigging-gate, extending directly from Canterbury, where it is very perfect. This city was an oblong square, surrounded by a wall, through which were ten gates; and some remains of the walls are still visible. It had formerly seven churches built in a very antique taste. But there are only two remaining, St. James's, where the courts of the cinque ports are held, and St. Mary's. Among the others, that of St. Martin was collegiate, and founded by Wightred, king of Kent. Its ruins have a venerable appearance, and the east end seems to be terminated in three semicircular works; but the main body is built in the form of a cross. There is some part of a priory remaining, which is now a farm-house: this priory had twenty-two canons, but it was suppressed in the time of Henry the First, and the lands given to the archbishop of Canterbury. William Corbeil, then archbishop, began to build a new minster, which was finished by Theobald, his successor, in the reign of Henry the Second, who filled it with a prior and twelve Benedictine monks, who were subordinate to the monastery of Christ church in Canterbury. At the dissolution, their revenues were

valued at 170 l. a year, by Dugdale; but at 232 l. by Speed.

The hospital of St. Mary, also called *Maison de Dieu*, or the House of God, stood at the end of Dover, and was founded by Hubert de Burgo; earl of Kent, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the support of poor people and travellers that came there. It was valued at the dissolution at 160 l. a year. This structure is now turned to a store-house, and Dr. Stukeley informs us, that here the knights templars lodged, when they came into or went out of the kingdom.

Here was also an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was begun about the year 1141, upon the solicitation of Osbern and Godwin, two monks of St. Martins, who subjected it to the disposal of their prior.

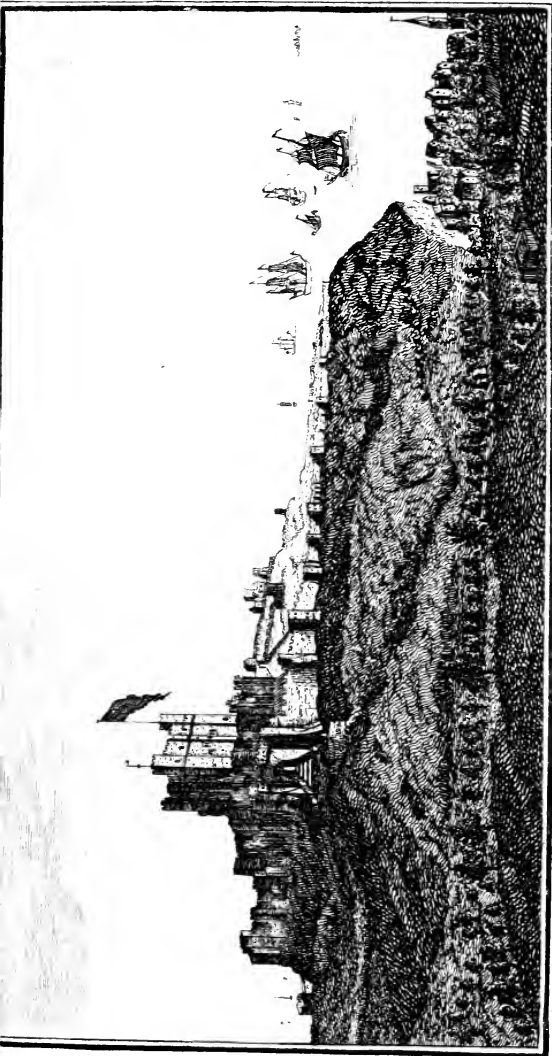
The town is governed by a mayor, assistants, and commonalty; and being one of the cinque ports, is, in other respects, subject to the same jurisdiction as the rest. In its prosperity it had twenty-one wards, each of which furnished a ship for the service of the crown, and maintained it forty days at the expence of the inhabitants; in consideration of which service they had a licensed packet boat; and, according to the town records, the fare to France was thus settled in the reign of Richard the Second; for a single passenger, in the summer time, six pence, and a shilling in winter; for a horse in summer, one shilling and six pence, and in winter two shillings. The towns which are at present auxiliaries to Dover, as a cinque port, and liable to contribute to the expence of such service as may be required upon any emergency, are Birchington, St. John's, and St. Peter's, three small towns in the Isle of Thanet, Ringwold, near Dover, Feversham, and Folkstone.

The

The pier that forms the harbour of Dover is a great and costly work, on which king Henry the Eighth expended 80,000*l*. It was begun in the year 1533, and was composed of two rows of main posts, and great piles of twenty-five or twenty-six feet in length, which were let into holes hewn in the rocks, and some were pointed with iron, and driven down into the chalky ground. The posts and piles were fastened together with iron bands, bolts, &c. and the interstices filled with great chalk stones, &c. over which were placed great blocks of stone of twenty tons each, brought thither by water from Folkstone, on timber frames supported by empty casks. The harbour has since been repaired and altered, till it was brought to its present state, and for its support there are certain customary duties on all goods, &c. exported or imported: yet it is at present only fit to receive small vessels, and those only at high water. Above the piers, is a fort with four bastions of a modern date. The broad beach, which lies at the mouth of the great valley, and was the harbour in Julius Caesar's time, is a very delightful spot. On the shore there are sea plants, and many curious fossils and shells, and also a long street, called Snare-gate, from the tremendous rocks of chalk hanging directly over the houses. On the summit of the cliff are the remains of a castle, said to have been begun by Julius Caesar, and finished by Claudius. It takes up thirty acres of ground, and is an amazing collection of walls, ditches, battlements, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable after the old manner. The walls are still standing, tho' most of the works are destroyed. There are also the remains of a royal palace and chapel, with stables and other offices, the ruins of which shew the building to have been very magnificent. Of all

these ruins we have given an engraved view. One part of the fortification that still remains, is a circular work, in which is an old church, said to have been built by Lucius, the first Christian king in Britain, with some fragments of the Roman buildings that had fallen into ruins. It is in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle; but the windows seem to be of a much later date than the rest of the structure. This castle is supplied with water by a well of a cylindrical figure, three hundred and sixty feet deep, lined to the bottom with free-stone, and said to have been the work of Julius Caesar. The water of this well is raised by a wheel, which receives a man, who turns it by his own weight. This castle was taken by William the Conqueror in 1067; and on its being besieged by king Stephen's queen, the governor surrendered it to her. In 1228, it was delivered up to Philip, earl of Flanders, but after his departure king Henry the Third granted this place to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent. The barons of the cinque ports in 1266, having by stratagem gotten possession of the tower within the castle, they defended it till king Henry the Third and his son prince Edward appearing before it, they submitted. It was by the English, as well as foreigners, called the Lock and Key of England, and was of such importance, that when the dauphin of France was assisting king John against the barons, the French king enquiring where his son was, it was answered, at Stamford; he replied, what! has he not got Dover castle, being answered, No. "Then, said he, by the arm of St. James; my son has not one foot in England." This noble and memorable fortress, which has several times saved the kingdom from conquest or slavery, is now become the prey of the people to whom it belongs. In queen Anne's time, there

were



The West View of Dover Castle, in the County of Kent.



were kept here one thousand five hundred prisoners; but about fifty years ago, the timbers and floors were carried away, so that it is now hardly fit for that use. In this castle are two very old keys, and a brass trumpet, said to have been kept here ever since the time of Julius Caesar. There is here also a brass gun, which is said to be the longest in the world. It is of the most curious workmanship, and was presented by the states of Utrecht to queen Elizabeth, and is humorously called her Pocket Pistol. It is twenty-two feet long, requires fifteen pounds of powder, and is said to carry a ball seven miles; but the greatest curiosity of this place is the pharos or Roman watch tower, standing at the west end of the church, for notwithstanding it is so much disfigured by daubing it with mortar, casing and mending, the original intention for which it was formed may be easily discerned. Its design is simple, and yet is extremely well contrived. The base is octagonal without, within a square, but the sides of the square and octagon being equal, that is, fifteen feet, this reduces the thickness of the wall to ten feet. It was much higher than it is at present, and grows narrower by degrees to the top. Upon four of the sides there are narrow windows, handsomely turned with a semicircular arch of Roman bricks, six feet high. The door is on the east side, about six feet wide, and very well turned over head, with an arch made of coarse Roman bricks and stone alternately; and the height is fourteen feet. Upon a rock over against the castle, opposite to this tower, are the remains of another pharos, called Bredenstone, and by the vulgar, the Devil's Drop, from the strength of the mortar; and here the constable of the castle, who is always lord warden of the cinque ports, is sworn into his office.

In time of peace, the packet-boats, that pass between this town and Calais in France, are stationed here. The town sends two members to parliament, and has two markets, which are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, with one fair, kept on the 22d of November, for wearing apparel and haberdashery.

White Kennet, a learned writer and an eminent prelate in the eighteenth century, was born August 10, 1660, at Dover, and educated at Westminster-school and Edmund hall in Oxford. Having finished his studies at the university, where he distinguished himself equally by his genius and his application, he was presented, in 1685, to the vicarage of Amerlden in Oxfordshire; after which he became successively principal of Edmund hall, rector of Shottesbrook in Berkshire, archdeacon of Huntingdon, chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne, dean of Peterborough, and, in 1718, was consecrated bishop of that see. Being fond of shooting in his younger years, he had the misfortune to be wounded in the forehead by the bursting of his gun; and though the wound was perfectly cured, yet he wore ever after a piece of black velvet to cover the scar. This mark was employed to distinguish his person on a very particular occasion. He had, it seems, by his lenity and moderation, incurred the resentment of the high church party; and Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, took the following method to expose him, while he was dean of Peterborough. In the altar piece of Whitechapel church, which was intended for a representation of Christ and his twelve apostles eating the passover and last supper, Judas, the traitor, was drawn sitting in an elbow chair, dressed in a black garment, between a gown and a cloak, with a black scarf and a white band, a short wig, and a mark on his forehead

head between a lock and a patch, and with a great deal of the air of Dr. Kennet's face. The original sketch, it is said, was designed for bishop Burnet; but the painter being apprehensive of an action of *Scandalum magnatum*, leave was given him to drop the bishop, and make the dean. Multitudes of people flocked daily to the church to behold this curious picture, the meaning of which could hardly be mistaken; but it was esteemed so insolent a contempt of all that is sacred, that, upon the complaint of others (for the dean himself never saw it, nor seemed to regard it) the bishop of London obliged those, who had set it up, to take it down. Bishop Kennet died at his house in Westminster on the 19th of December, 1728. He was a keen advocate for the revolution, and for revolution principles; and was wont to say, that when he could no longer preach or write, he would cheerfully fight in defence of that cause. His works are numerous, and greatly admired. The principal are, his *Parochial Antiquities*; his *Case of Impropriations*; the third volume of the *Complete History of England*; *A true Answer to Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon*, &c. He founded an antiquarian and historical library at Peterborough; and projected a scheme for laying the foundation of an American library.

Philip Yorke, lord high chancellor of England, one of the most learned lawyers, and most eminent statesmen, that ever appeared in this kingdom, was the son of a reputable attorney of this town, and was born here December the 1st, 1690. Being intended, from the beginning, for the profession of the law, he was put under the tuition of the famous serjeant Salkeld; and entering a member of the Middle Temple, London, was called to the bar in 1714. Here he soon rendered himself so remarkable for his abilities,

as to attract the attention of his grace, the duke of Newcastle, at whose recommendation, in 1718, he was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Lewes in Suffex. Before he had arrived at the thirtieth year of his age, he was promoted to the office of solicitor-general, and gratified with the honour of knighthood. About four years after, he succeeded to the office of attorney-general; and 1733, was appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer, by the title of lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester. Upon the death of lord Talbot in 1737 he was declared lord high chancellor of England; and with what integrity and ability he discharged that important office, appears remarkably from this circumstance, that during the space of almost twenty years, that he presided in the court of Chancery, which was longer than any of his predecessors, except Egerton, had done, only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even these were afterwards confirmed by the House of Lords. In 1749 he was elected high steward of the university of Cambridge; and, in 1754, his majesty advanced him, as a reward of his merit, to the rank of an earl, with the title of viscount Royston, and earl of Hardwicke. At length, after having held the great seal, with universal applause, till the month of November, 1756, he thought proper to resign it, on account of some disagreement which he had with the other ministers. But though he thus retired from public business, he still continued to assist the government with his council and influence; and having lived to see all his children happily settled, he breathed his last on the 6th of March, 1764, and was interred near his wife at Wimble in Cambridgeshire.

Six miles to the eastward of Dover is **FOLKSTONE**, a town seated on the sea-coast, four miles north-east of Hive, and sixty-nine from London. It is a member of the cinque-port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, jurats and commonalty. From Dover to this place the cliff is exceeding high, but is here a kind of rock, and not chalk. A plentiful spring runs thro' the town, and near a church upon the sea-side is a square plain. It has a harbour for small ships, and several hundred fishing boats belong to it, which are employed at the season in catching mackrel for London. About Michaelmas the Folkstone barks, with others from the shore of Sussex, sail to the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk, in order to catch herrings for the merchants of Yarmouth and Leostoff. The market is on Thursdays, and there is a fair on the 28th of June, for pedlars ware.

Folkstone appears to have been a considerable town in the time of the Romans, from the many Roman coins and bricks frequently found there. It also flourished under the Saxons, when it had five churches, but four of them were destroyed by earl Godwin and his sons, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the south part of the town was a castle, built by Eadbald, king of Kent, above a thousand years ago, which falling to decay about the year 1068, a fort was erected upon the same foundation, out of the materials of the old castle; and the ruins of it are still visible. Upon a hill called Castle-hill, was a watch tower, now in ruins, and two pieces of an old wall hang over a terrible cliff. This is supposed to be the remains of some Roman work. Among the antiquities seen here are some old guns, one of which is of iron, and of a very odd cast. It seems to have been made in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Eanwitha, the daughter of Eadbald, king of Kent, being fond of a religious life, her father built here, about the year 630, a nunnery for her use, and that of her companions. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and was built on the shore; but, according to some authors, it was at length swallowed up by the sea; others, however, say it was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards granted by king Ethelstan, in 927, to Christ church in Canterbury. After the conquest, Nigell de Muncwell, lord of Folkstone, laid the foundation of a new one in another part of the town, which was finished by William Abrenaris, who married his daughter and heiress, and it was given to the abbot and convent of Lonely in Normandy, together with the church of St. Mary, and St. Eanwide in this place; upon which some Benedictine monks were sent from thence and placed here. This alien priory had the fate of the other houses of the same kind, it being suppressed by Henry the Fifth, during his war with France, and fell into the king's hands, but was afterwards made denison, and continued till the dissolution, when it was valued at 41 l. 15 s. 10 d. a year.

William Harvey, a celebrated physician, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkstone, on the 2d of April, 1578. After pursuing the study of physic about five years at Cambridge, he travelled to Padua in Italy, where he prosecuted the same study, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty, as he did likewise at Cambridge, upon his return to his native country. In 1607, he was elected fellow of the college of physicians; and, about eight years after, was chosen reader of the anatomy and surgery lecture, founded by Dr. Richard Caldwell. In the course of these lectures, he first opened his grand discovery *Of the circulation of the blood*, which he

he afterwards digested into a regular treatise. He was made physician to king James the First, and king Charles the First; and in 1651, published his treatise on the Generation of Animals. He died in June, 1657; and having no children, left his estate to the college of physicians, where a commemorative speech in Latin in honour to his memory, and that of their other benefactors, is annually delivered on the 18th of October.

Near Folkstone is SANGATE Castle, which was built by Henry the Eighth, much in the same taste, as those of Deal, Sandown, and Walmar, and is exceeding strong. In this castle queen Elizabeth lodged in 1588, on her progress into Kent, to take care of the defence of the coast.

ELHAM is a small town, about five miles to the north-west of Folkstone. The earl of Ew, a Norman, had once a magnificent seat here, of which there are no remains. Here is a market on Mondays, and four fairs, held on Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, and October 10, for horses, other cattle and pedlars goods.

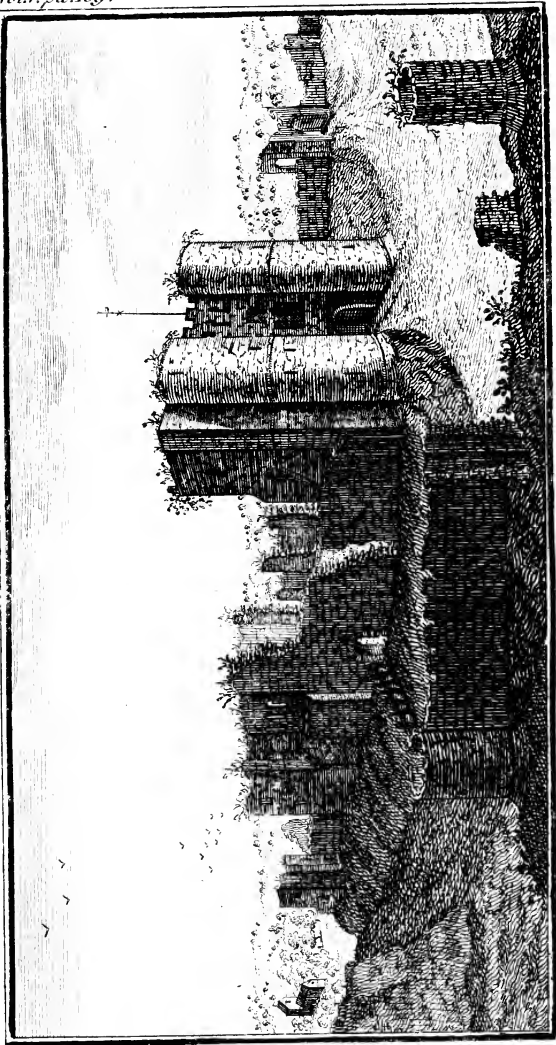
HITHE, HYTHE, or HITH, is situated six miles to the south-west of Elham, and sixty-nine south-east by east of London. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who with the freemen elect two members to serve in parliament. It had once five churches; but having several times suffered great losses they are now reduced to one. It owed its rise and prosperity to the decay of the neighbouring towns of Lime and West Hithe, whose harbours were choaked up with sand, and that of this town has undergone the same fate, so that it is now almost useless, and scarcely deserves the name of a port. Here are two hospitals, those of St. John and St. Bartholomew, both under the government

vernment of the mayor and jurats : here is also a charity-school for thirty boys. In a vault under the church is a remarkable pile of bones placed in a regular manner, with an inscription, which says, they are the remains of the Danish soldiers killed in a battle near this place before the Norman conquest. Hithe has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 10th of July, and the 1st of December, for horses, and other cattle, shoes, clothiers and pedlars goods.

The misfortunes this town has suffered were very dreadful ; in the reign of Henry the Fourth, most of the inhabitants were carried off by a pestilence, which was succeeded by a fire that consumed two hundred houses. Soon after five of the ships which this town, as a Cinque-port, was obliged to fit out for the service of the crown, were sunk at sea, and a hundred men drowned. The surviving inhabitants, dispirited by these calamities, resolved to leave the place ; but the king encouraged them to stay, by giving them a temporary release from the service due from the town as a Cinque-port. On the 6th of April, 1580, an earthquake rung the bells, and damaged many houses ; and in April, 1739, while ten persons were waiting in the church porch for the keys, in order to ascend the steeple, for the sake of the view it afforded, it fell down with six bells in it ; but providentially nobody was hurt.

About a mile north-west of Hithe is SALTWOOD, a village that has a castle, which the learned Dr. Gale supposes was originally built by the Romans, and that several Roman antiquities have been found in its neighbourhood. In the year 1036 Halden, a noble Saxon, gave it to Egelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, and it was enjoyed by his successors. Archbishop Courtney enlarged





The South East View of Saltwood Castle. in the County of Kent.

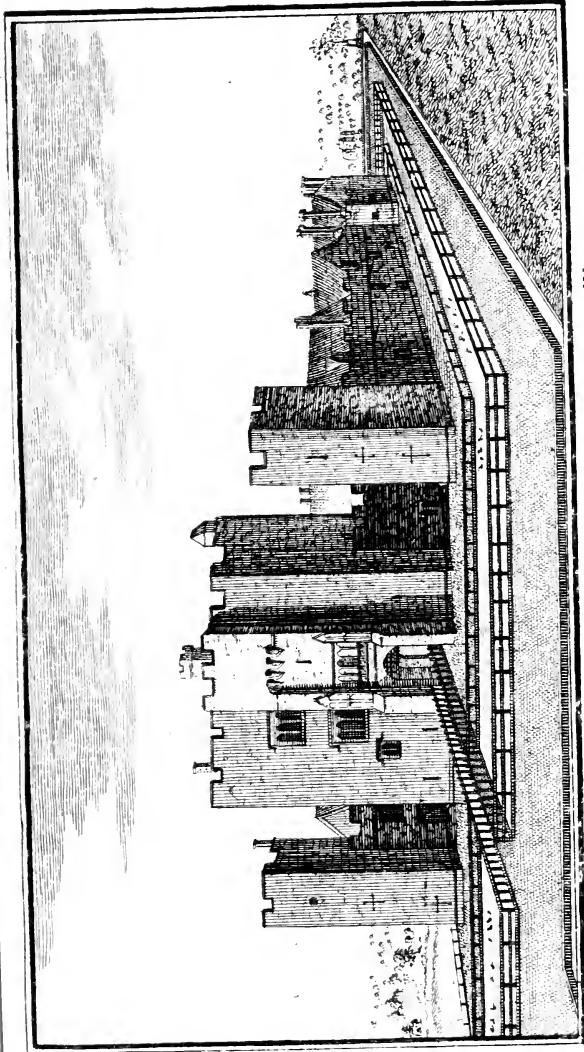
enlarged and beautified it ; but Cranmer exchanging it with Henry the Eighth for other lands, it was given by Edward the Sixth to John Dudley, earl of Warwick ; but it soon after reverting again to the crown, that king in 1550 granted it to Edward lord Clinton, from whom it came through several hands to Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart. Of this ancient structure we have given an engraved view.

About three miles to the westward of Hithe is LIME, or LIMNE, where, upon the side of a hill, are the remains of an ancient castle, which included ten acres of land, and the ruins of a Roman wall may be seen almost to the bottom of the hill. This is a noble piece of antiquity, and there seems no doubt of its being the Portus Lemanis of the Romans, though its port is at present, as well as those of its two neighbouring towns, East and West Hithe, choaked up with sand ; yet it has still the horn and mace, with other tokens of its ancient grandeur. The remains of this Roman work hang, as it were, upon the side of the hill, for its descent is pretty steep, forming a kind of irregular square, without a ditch. A brook, rising from a rock to the west of the church, runs on the east side of the wall, then passes through it, and flows along its lowermost edge by a farm house at the bottom. The composition of the walls appears to be the same as those at Richborough. They are twelve feet thick, and in some places upwards of ten feet high. The real harbour is thought by some to have been somewhat to the eastward, as was probably the ancient town belonging to it, old foundations being frequently discovered under the side of the hill, and several Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found in its neighbourhood ;
besides,

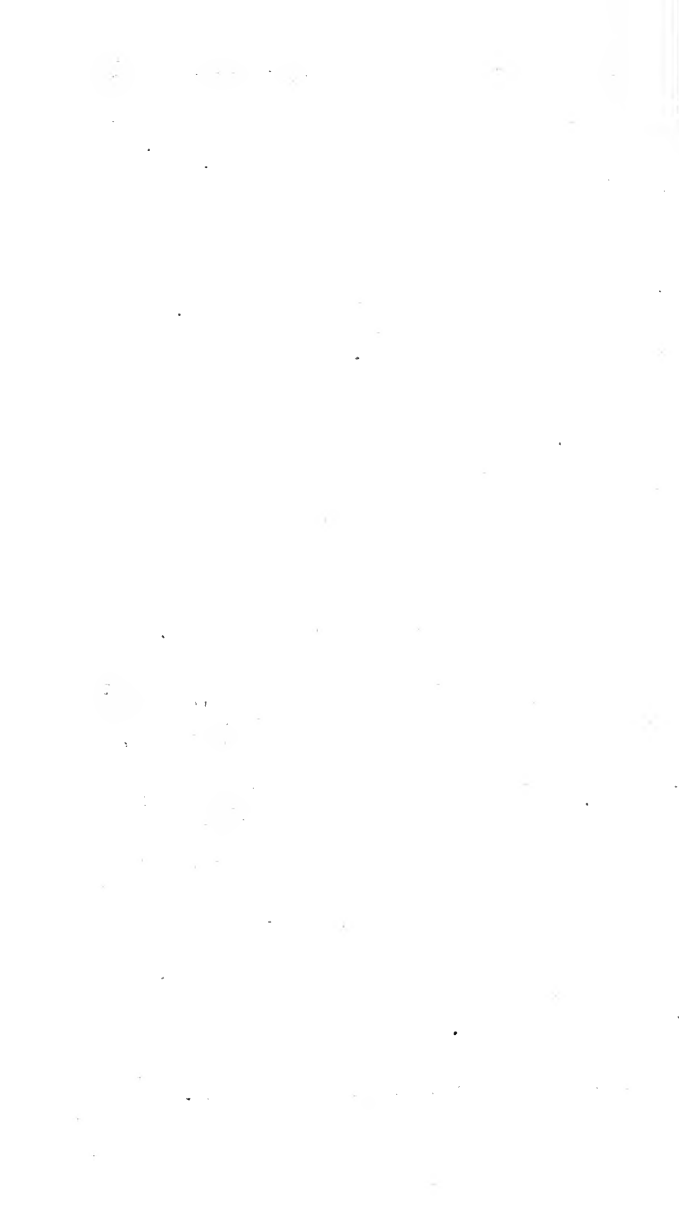
besides, a field adjoining to the church yard of Lime, is called the Northern Town, nor do the inhabitants know that it ever had any other name. Dr. Stukeley informs us, that between Canterbury and this place, the way is laid out in a strait line, on a solid rock of stone, from which the town seems to derive its name, *Lha* in the British tongue signifying a way, and *Maen* a stone. This town was formerly the place where the lord-warden of the Cinque-ports was sworn, upon his entering on his office.

As we have here taken notice of so many castles seated near each other, we shall now describe one at some distance to the west: this is HEVER Castle, which is said to have been built in the reign of Edward the Third, by Thomas de Hever. Joan, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William, that gentleman's son, carried this castle by marriage to Reginald Cobham, of whose family it was afterwards purchased by Geoffrey Boleyn, whose son George, viscount Rochford, being attainted of treason, it was forfeited to the crown, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Here Anna Boleyn lived, when king Henry courted her, and here queen Anne of Cleves resided for some time after her divorce. At length king James the First granted it to Sir Edward Waldgrave, and James lord Waldgrave, his descendant, conveyed it to Sir William Humfreys, Bart. lord mayor of London, whose son lately enjoyed it. Of this structure, which is very extensive, we have caused a view to be engraved.

A little to the south of LIME is RUMNEY-MARSH, a tract of land in the south-east part of the country, about twenty miles long, and eight broad, including the adjacent marshes of Walham



The Wall View of Dover Castle, in the County of Kent.



ham and Culford, and is said to contain between forty and fifty thousand acres of land. This tract is remarkable for the devastations made in it by the sea in the reign of king Edward the First, when whole villages, with their inhabitants, were destroyed, a considerable river called the Rother, removed from its usual course, and a passage opened for it nearer to Rye in Sussex, through which it flows at this day. These marshes, however, at present afford the richest pastures in England, which feed vast numbers of sheep and herds of black cattle, sent hither from other parts. The sheep are said to be larger than those of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and the oxen, the largest in England. This marsh is the place from whence the Owlery have for many ages exported our wool to France. Some think it was once covered with the sea, and it is certain, that the air is very unwholesome, for which reason it is but thinly peopled. It has two towns, and nineteen parishes, which were incorporated by Edward the Fourth, by the name of a bailiff, twenty-four jurats, and the commonalty of Rumney marsh. They have a court every three weeks, for all causes and actions; and a power to choose four justices yearly, from among themselves, besides the bailiff. They have several other privileges, as well as exemptions, which no other place in England enjoys. In this marsh great trees are often found, lying at their length under ground, they are as black as ebony; but fit for several uses when dried.

OLD RUMNEY, which is situated about twelve miles to the south-west of Hithe, was anciently a considerable place, particularly in the reign of Edward the Confessor; for earl Godwin came into the harbour, and carried away several ships then riding there. The sea has since withdrawn itself, and consequently the harbour was deserted,

deserted, and a new one made about a mile and a half distant, since called New Rumney. This is thought to have happened before the Conqueror's time, because we find in Dome's-day book, that New Rumney was then a considerable town and port. From this time Old Rumney began to be neglected, and the New was made one of the cinque-ports.

NEW RUMNEY was at first incorporated by the name of the jurats and commonalty of that town, but it is at present governed by a mayor, jurats and commonalty, and the mayor is chosen on Lady-day. This town was in a flourishing condition in the reign of William the Conqueror; for it had then twelve wards, five parishes, an hospital for the sick, and a priory. It had also a good harbour on the west side, but the terrible inundation from the sea we have just mentioned, spoiled the haven. The two great meetings for all the cinque-ports are still held here, and the members belonging to this port, are Old Rumney, Bromehill, Orlaston and Dangyness. New Rumney has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 21st of August, for pedlars goods. An hospital for leprous persons was anciently founded in this town by Adam de Chering, in the time of Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Stephen, and St. Thomas of Becket, but it being decayed and forsaken in the year 1363, John Frauncys, then patron, re-established a master and one priest, somewhat in the manner of a chantry, which in 1481, was annexed to St. Mary Magdalen's college in Oxford. The church of St. Nicholas in this town, with the chapel annexed to it, and some other churches in Kent, being given to a foreign abbey named Pountney; here was placed a cell of monks, which belonged to that abbey; but upon the suppression of these
alien

alien priories, king Henry the Sixth gave it to All Souls college in Oxford.

LYDD, or LIDD, was thus called by the Saxons from the Latin words Littus, the shore, alluding to its situation near the south-coast of Rumney Marsh. It is situated three miles to the southward of Rumney, and is a populous town, incorporated by the name of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty; and, as hath been already mentioned, is a member of the cinque-port of Rumney. On the beach near Stone-end, at the east side of this parish, is what the inhabitants call the tomb of St. Crispin and Crispianus, who are said to have been buried here. This town has a market on Thursdays, and a fair on the 24th of July, for pedlars goods.

BROOKLAND is a village in Rumney Marsh, about three miles west of Rumney, and has a fair on the first of August, for pedlars goods.

Five miles to the west of Old Rumney is APPLIEDORE, a town seated on the river Rother, about five miles from its influx into Rye haven. In the reign of king Alfred, the Danes, after plundering the coasts of France, landed in England, and surprized a small castle here; but thinking it not sufficient for their defence, pulled it down, and erected a new one; but king Alfred marching against them, soon obliged them to accept conditions of peace, and depart the country. The town has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the 22d of July, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WAREHORN, a village about two miles north-east of Appledore, was anciently part of the jurisdiction of that church, and was given to the monks of Christ church, Canterbury, for their clothing. It so continued till the reign of Henry the Eighth, who made it part of his revenue, but now it belongs to the earl of Thanet, as well as the other
part

part that was in lay hands. There is one fair kept here, on October 2 for horses, cattle and pedlars goods.

The Isle of OXNEY, which lies to the south-west of Appledore, contains two or three villages, namely Whiterham, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Christ church Canterbury; but at length the revenues passed into the family of Alford. There is one fair kept here on May 1, for pedlars ware. Stone is another village in this island, which anciently belonged to the monks of Christ church in Canterbury, but now to the dean and chapter. Near the side of the marsh, at a place called Apdale, are the ruins of a great stone building, supposed by some to have been a castle, and by others a store-house for merchants.

TENTERDEN is about six miles north-east of Appledore, nine miles north by west of Rye, and sixty south-east of London. It is a member of the cinque port of Rye, to which it was annexed in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, and is an ancient borough governed by a mayor and jurats, the mayor being annually chosen in the town-hall. It has a church and several meeting-houses. The steeple of the church is remarkably lofty, and is here said to have occasioned Goodwin sands, which lying low were defended, from the sea by a great wall that required constant care to uphold it; but being afterwards given to St. Austins monastery at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting the wall while he was taken up in building this steeple, the sea broke in, and overflowed the land. There is here a free-school founded by Mr. Hayman and William Marshall about the year 1521; who gave 10*l.* a year for the support of a school-master. The town has a market on Fridays, and a fair on the 6th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

CRANBROOK is situated in the woody parts of this county, about six miles to the eastward of Tenterden, and fifty-four south-east of London. In this place was the first woollen manufacture in this kingdom, erected by some Flemings, who were encouraged to settle here by king Edward the Third, in order to teach this manufacture to his subjects: this trade has however long ago deserted this place. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 30th of May, and the 29th of September, for horned cattle and horses.

NEWENDEN, a village about four miles south-east of Cranbrook, is, in Camden's opinion, built in the place, called by the Noticia of Antoninus, Enderida, and by the ancient Britons Caer Andred, but Horsley places that town at Eastbourn. It has a fair on the first of July, for pedlars goods.

BENENDEN, a village about a mile and a half south-east of Cranbrook, was formerly in the possession of Godric, a Saxon, as appears from Doomsday-book, but now the manor is in the hands of the family of the Wattses. The steeple stands at some distance from the church, and is remarkable for its curious workmanship on the inside. It is very high and has a fine spire. Here is a fair on May 15, for horses and cattle.

SANDHURST is a village three miles south of Cranbrook. The manor was granted by king Offa, to Christ-church in Canterbury, in the year 791. Since that time it has passed through diverse hands, and was lately in the possession of Mr. Downton, a justice of peace in Middlesex. It has one fair on May 25, for cattle and pedlary.

HAWKHURST, a village three miles south-west of Cranbrook, was a dependant of the manor of Wye, and is annexed to it, to hold of Battel-abbey in Suffex. The inhabitants here had

had formerly a three weeks court, for all causes under forty shillings; but it was suppressed in the last century. The parish is very populous, and one of the largest in the county. Here was anciently a market every Tuesday, which has been long discontinued; but there is still a place upon the green, called the Market-place, with some old shops about it. It has a fair on August 10, for cattle and pedlary.

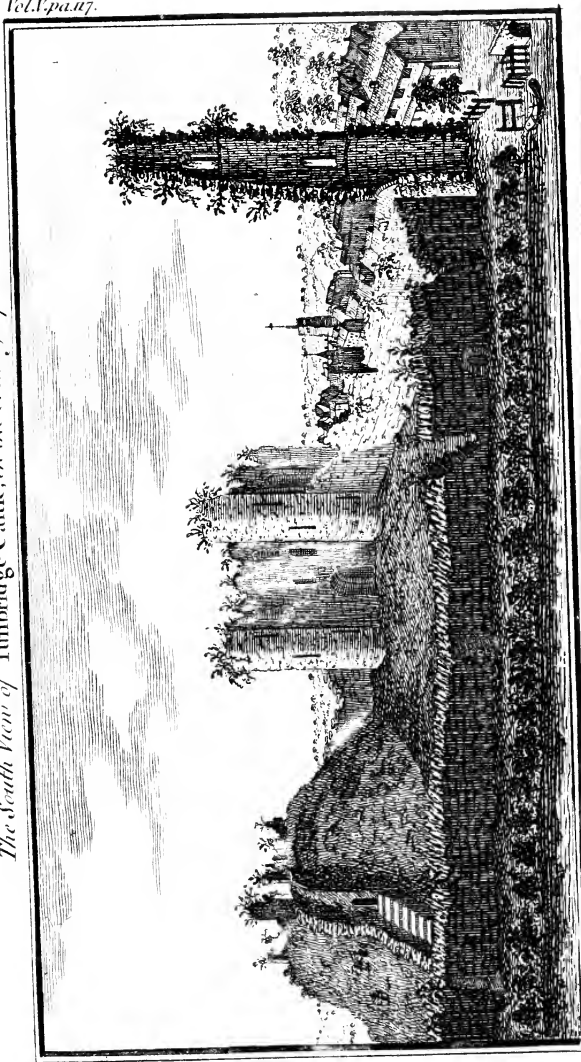
GOUDHURST is situated about four miles north-east of Cranbrook, in the road to Tunbridge, and has a market on Wednesdays, which was procured by Joan, widow of Roger de Bedgesbury, in the reign of Richard the Second, that family then being in possession of the manor. The market was formerly held in the flat part of the town; but about a hundred years since, it was removed to the top of the hill, near the church-yard, as also was the fair, kept on August 26, for pedlars goods. The church dedicated to St. Mary stood upon a hill, and had a very large and tall spire, which was set on fire by lightening in 1637, and five large bells were melted, on which it became necessary to take down the steeple, which was lofty and of stone. A brief was granted for rebuilding it, but the small wooden steeple hastily fixed on the top of the stone work, with one bell in it, still continues.

At CUMBWELL, near Goudhurst, Robert de Thornham or Turnham founded a priory of the order of St. Augustine, in the reign of Henry the Second. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consisted of a prior and six canons, and at the general suppression, was endowed with 80 l. 17 s. 5 d. a year.

TUNBRIDGE, or the town of Bridges, received its name from its having five bridges, one over the river Medway, and the rest over different branches



The South View of 'Tumbridge Castle, in the County of Kent.



of that river. It is situated thirty-five miles north-east by north of Rye, and twenty-nine south-east by south of London. Most of the houses are ill built, and the streets are very indifferently paved. The church is however a modern structure, and there is a free-school erected by Sir Andrew Judd, lord mayor of London, a native of this town, who appointed the skinnners company trustees of the charity, on which an estate was settled upon it by parliament in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It has a market on Fridays, and three fairs, held on Ash-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29, for bullock, horses and toys. Here was a large handsome castle, encompassed with strong walls, and defended by the river and a deep ditch. Some ruins of the walls are still remaining, as is also the keep, which is covered with ivy, and of these ruins we have given an engraved view. Richard de Clare, earl of Brionie in Normandy (in consideration of his loyalty and the loss of Brionie Castle demolished by Robert, duke of Normandy) obtained of William Rufus as much land here as consisted of a league in length and breadth, upon which he built this castle, in whose family it continued, till by Isabell, sister and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, it came to the Audleys, and from them, by an heiress to Ralph Stafford, whose descendant Edward Stafford, duke of Bucks, lost his life, and forfeited his estate by an attainder in 1521, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth.

There was also at Tunbridge a priory of black canons, founded by Richard de Clare, earl of Briony and Hertford, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First, and dedicated to St Mary Magdalen. He also endowed it with certain rents, and the privilege of feeding one hundred
and

and twenty hogs yearly in the forest of Tonebrigge, and with one buck at the feast of St. Mary Magdalen. It was one of those small monasteries which cardinal Wolfey procured to be dissolved in the seventeenth of Henry the Eighth. Its revenues were of the annual value of 169 l. 10s. 3d. Its remains shew that it was a great clumsy structure.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS are about five miles south of the town of Tunbridge, but are situated for the most part in the same parish, at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on each of which are good houses and fine fruit gardens; but the Wells are supplied from a spring in the neighbouring parish of Spelhurst. The principal well is walled in, and paved like a cistern; and there are two paved walks running from it, in one of which is a long covered gallery for a band of music, and for the company to walk under in bad weather; and there is also a row of shops of different kinds, for books, toys, and millenary goods, as also for wooden boxes, cups, bowls and the like, commonly called Tunbridge Ware, besides coffee-rooms, and a hall for dancing. On the other side is a good market, in which all kinds of provisions are generally very reasonable. They have plenty of the best wild fowl, particularly of Wheatears, and of almost all sorts of fish, about three hours after they are taken. Behind the Wells is a chapel of ease to the parish church, where divine service is performed twice a day during the months of June, July, and August, which is the season for drinking the water. Seventy poor children are wholly maintained here by the contributions of the company at the Wells, from whom the chaplain has also his chief support. The waters have a purging quality, and if the stomach is foul will vomit;

mit; for which reason, some instead of physic take a spoonful of common salt with good effect. The water is accounted an effectual remedy in recent dropsies, and is of great service in pains of the stomach. It is good in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder; and strengthens the brain and origin of the nerves; it is also good in convulsions, the head-ach and vertigo. It is excellent in long and tedious agues, in the black and yellow jaundice, hard swellings of the spleen, the scurvy and green-sickness.

At the distance of five miles south-west of Tunbridge is PENSURST, a village that has a fair on the first of July, for pedlars goods.

Sir Philip Sidney, the darling of his time, and one of the most accomplished gentlemen that ever appeared in this, or in any other nation, was the eldest son of Sir Henry Sydney, lord deputy of Ireland, and was born in this village on the 26th of November, 1544. He had his education at Shrewsbury school, and at Christ's church college in Oxford; in both which places he made so rapid a progress in his studies, that, by the time he had attained to his seventeenth year, he was universally considered as a most excellent scholar. Before he was turned of eighteen, he set out on his travels; and after making the tour of France, Germany, and Italy, he returned, in 1575, to England. So great was his reputation, not only in his native country, but in most parts of Europe, that the king of France appointed him one of the gentlemen of his chamber; the Poles put him in nomination for their crown, which was then vacant; queen Elizabeth sent him ambassador to the emperor Maximilian the Second, and the prince palatine of the Rhine, being made a knight of the garter, gave him his procuration to receive his stall, and take possession of it in his name,

name, and it was upon that occasion that Mr. Sydney was knighted. In 1586, he was appointed governor of Flushing, and accompanied his uncle, the earl of Leicester, to Flanders; where, during the short time that he served, he gave many signal proofs of his courage and conduct. He had a considerable share in the taking of Axel and Dorpt; but falling into an ambuscade of the Spaniards, near Zulphen, he received in his thigh a dangerous wound, which, producing a mortification, put a period to his life in the thirty-second year of his age. The states of Zealand would have honoured his remains with a public funeral; but queen Elizabeth caused them to be brought over to England, and to be interred with military honours, in St. Paul's cathedral in London. Never was man more universally beloved while living, or more sincerely regretted when dead: the mourning for him was almost as general as if he had been of the blood royal. Learned himself, and the patron of the learned, he was justly considered as the Mecaenas of his time. He wrote the romance, called *Arcadia*; an answer to a book, entitled, "Leicester's Commonwealth;" *Astrophel and Stella*; *Ourania*; and several other pieces. He honoured with his friendship, and assisted by his bounty, the famous poet Spencer; and to him were dedicated, as to an exquisite judge, most of the literary productions of the age. So apt was he to be transported with any thing excellent, especially in poetry, that, upon reading a few stanzas of Spencer's *Fairy Queen*, (which had been put into his hands by the author, before he was acquainted with him) he ordered his steward to give him fifty pounds: upon reading another stanza, he doubled the sum; and he at last raised his gratuity to two hundred pounds, and commanded his steward to deliver it immediately,

leit,

left, upon proceeding farther, he should be tempted to give away his whole estate. Nor was he less remarkable for the humanity of his temper, than for his other amiable qualities. After the battle of Zulphen, while he was lying in the field, mangled with wounds, a bottle of water was brought him to relieve his thirst; but observing a poor soldier near him in a like miserable condition, he said, *this man's necessity is still greater than mine*; and resigned to him the bottle of water: an instance of such heroic and god-like generosity, as can hardly be paralleled in ancient or modern story.

About seven miles north-west by north of Tunbridge is SEVENOKE, commonly called SENNOCK, which is said to have taken its name from seven oaks of an extraordinary size, that once grew near it. It is situated twenty-three miles south-east by south of London, and is governed by a warden and four assistants. Here is an hospital for maintaining aged people, and a school for the education of poor children, built and endowed by Sir William Sevenoke, who was lord mayor of London in 1418, and is said to have been a foundling, brought up at the expence of some charitable person of this town, whence he took his name. John Potkyn was, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, a great benefactor to this school; and the revenues being afterwards augmented by queen Elizabeth, it was thence called Queen Elizabeth's free-school. It was rebuilt in 1727, and it is remarkable, the stile of the corporation is the wardens and assistants of the town and parish of Sevenoke, and of Queen Elizabeth's free-school there. This town has also a charity-school for fifteen boys. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, one on the tenth of July, and the other on the twelfth of October.

Here was formerly a magnificent palace belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury, built by Thomas Bouchier, archbishop of that see, and much improved by John Moreton and William Warham, his successors. It was afterwards exchanged with the king, but it was neglected for some time, till Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, obtained it of James the First. His grandson Richard, sold it to Richard Smith, commonly called Dog Smith, who settled it for ever upon St. Thomas's hospital in Southwark.

About five miles to the west of Sevenoke is WESTERHAM, or WESTRAM, a neat well built market town, on the western borders of Kent. Its market is on Fridays, and it has a fair on September 19, for bullocks, horses and toys. Near it is a noble seat begun by a private gentleman, but finished by the late earl of Jersey, and called Squirres. The house is seated on a small eminence with respect to the front ; but on the back of the edifice the ground rises very high, and is divided into several steep slopes ; near the house are some woods, through which are cut several ridings. On the other side of the hill, behind the house, rise nine springs, which uniting their streams, form the river Darent.

Benjamin Hoadley, a learned divine, a worthy prelate, and a zealous defender of the natural rights of mankind, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Westram on the 14th of November, 1676. He had his education at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, where he applied to his studies with unwearied diligence, and where he took his degrees of bachelor and master of arts. His first preferment in the church was that of being lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London ; and in 1704, he was presented to the rectory of St. Peter's Poor in Broad-street. Before he attained

to the thirty-fourth year of his age, he had distinguished himself so much by his excellent writings, that the House of Commons passed a vote, recommending him to the favour of her majesty, queen Anne, for some dignity in the church; but with this request, though she received it very graciously, the queen could never be persuaded to comply. In 1710 he was inducted to the rectory of Streatham in Surry; and upon the accession of king George the First to the throne, he was sworn one of that prince's chaplains in ordinary. In 1715 he was advanced to the bishopric of Bangor; and it was remarked as a very singular circumstance, and not at all to his dishonour, that so great a stranger was he as yet to the court, that, when he came there to kiss hands on his promotion, he did not know the way up stairs; and when he arrived, he sat in an outer room, till he was shewn into the presence. His preservative against the principles and practices of the Nonjurers was published in 1716; his sermon on the nature of the kingdom of Christ the year following. This last gave occasion to the celebrated dispute, known by the name of the *Bangorian Controversy*. In 1721 he was translated to the see of Hereford, to that of Salisbury in 1723, and to that of Winchester about eleven years after. This last dignity he held till his death, which happened April 17, 1761, at his palace at Chelsea. He had three sons, Samuel, Benjamin, and John. The first died an infant; the second was bred a physician, and was author of *the Suspicious Husband*; and the third, who is still living, is a clergyman, and enjoys some considerable preferments in the church. The bishop's works, which are partly theological and partly political, are highly esteemed; but are so numerous, that to

give a bare catalogue of them would greatly exceed our limits.

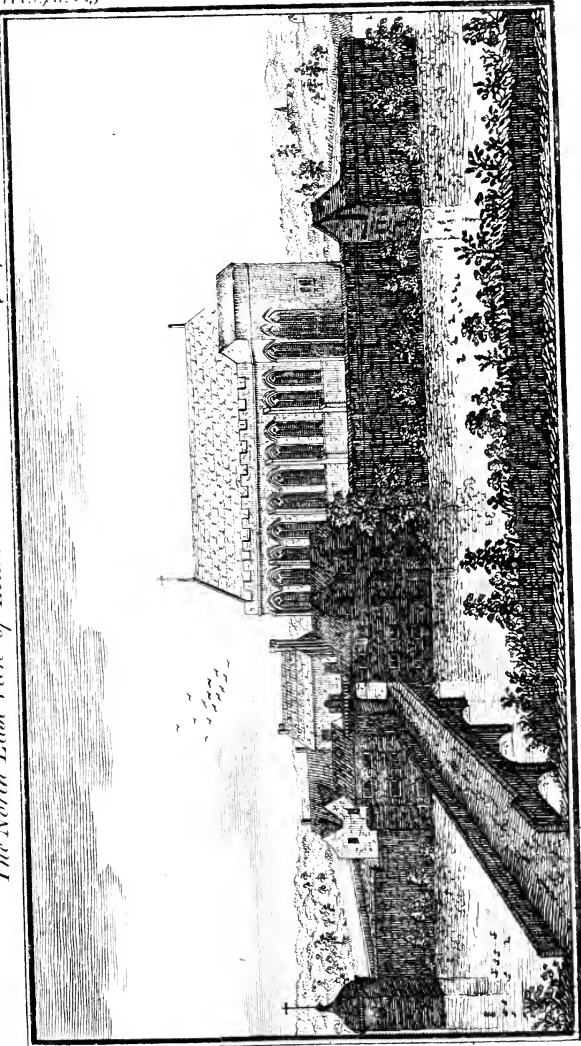
BROMLEY is a small town, situated on the river Ravensbourn, nine miles north of Westram, and six south of Greenwich. Of this parish the bishop of Rochester, for the time being, is always rector, and has a palace at a little distance from the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which has been found, by a chemical analysis, to contain the same qualities as that of Tunbridge Wells does in a greater degree. Here is a college, erected in the reign of king Charles the Second, by Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester, for twenty widows of poor clergymen, who have an allowance of twenty pounds a year each, and fifty pounds a year to a chaplain. This town has a small market on Thursdays; and two fairs, held on February 3, and August 5, for horses, bullocks, sheep and hogs.

At the village of KESTON, which is situated about three miles south of Bromley, is a fortification, the area of which is inclosed with very high treple ramparts and deep ditches, near two miles in compass. This is supposed to be a work of the Romans.

LEWISHAM, is a village seated about four miles north of Bromley, and five miles south-east of London, and had a priory of Benedictine monks, founded and endowed by king Alured, and his son Edward the Elder, with several manors. This religious house was one of the first that felt the severity of the secular power; for as it belonged to the abbey of St. Peter's at Ghent, and was consequently an alien priory, it was suppressed by Henry the Fifth, and the revenues bestowed on the magnificent monastery at Shene in Surry, founded by that king,



The North East View of Eltham Palace, in the County of Kent.



We have now followed the roads which lead round the borders of this county, and shall next proceed through the centre of it, in the road from London to Ashford.

ELTHAM is a village seven miles south of London, in the road to Maidstone. It had formerly a palace, erected by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, who bestowed it upon queen Eleanor, wife of king Edward the First. King Edward the Second constantly resided here, where Isabella his queen was delivered of John, who hence was called John of Eltham. King Edward the Third here entertained the kings of France, Scotland and Armenia at the same time; and this was king Henry the Sixth's usual place of residence. King Edward the Fourth, who laid out large sums in the repair of this structure, entertained two thousand persons in the great hall, and king Henry the Seventh built a fine front. His successors spent most of their hours of pleasure here, till Greenwich grew up, when this palace was neglected; and here were made the statutes of Eltham, by which the king's house is still governed. Of this palace we have given a view. The town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the prince of Wales, and here are the houses of several rich citizens, and also two charity-schools.

ST. MARY CRAY, or CRAY ST. MARY'S, is situated about two miles west of the road to Maidstone, near the source of the river Cray, at the distance of twelve miles from London. It has a fair on the 10th of September, for toys.

SHOREHAM is seated about three miles to the westward of the road to Maidstone, and four miles north-east of Sevenoke. It has a church and charity-school, with an old house, called Shoreham Castle, from its being built with bat-

lements, and has a fair on the first of May, for toys.

WROTHAM, or WORTHAM, is said to have taken its name from the plenty of Worts, an herb that grows in its neighbourhood, and is twenty-five miles south-east of London, and eleven north-west of Maidstone. It has a large church, in which are sixteen stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy attending the archbishops of Canterbury, who had formerly a palace here. In the last century, a considerable quantity of old British silver coins was dug up in this manor; and not many years ago several small solid pieces of brass were found, in a place called the Camps, supposed to have been the weapons or armour of some military officer buried there. It has a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horses, bullocks, &c.

WEST MALLING, or TOWN MALLING, is situated twenty-nine miles east-south-east of London, and six west by north of Maidstone, and was raised from a small village to a considerable place by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who in 1080 founded an abbey here for nuns of the Benedictine order, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the dissolution at 218 l. a year by Dugdale, but at 245 l. by Speed. The walls, a great part of which are still standing, shew that it was very large and spacious. The town has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, which are held on August 12, October 2, and November 17, for bullocks, horses and toys.

WEST PECKHAM, or LITTLE PECKHAM, is a village three miles south-west of West Malling, where was a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by John Colepepper, which was valued at the dissolution at

63l. 6s. 8d. a year, after which it came with the rest of their lands to the hospitallers.

MAIDSTONE received its name from its situation on the bank of the river Medway, and is seated thirty-six miles south-east by east of London, and thirty-three north-west by west of Hithe. It was a Roman station, and was anciently reckoned the third among the principal cities of Britain. It was then called *Caer Medwag*, or *Caer Megwad*, which is thought to signify the meadows upon the river *Vaga*, which are here very beautiful. Its Roman name was *Madviacis*, or *Vagniacis*, which was probably derived from the British. It has always been a considerable town, and is now a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve jurats, and twenty-four commoners. It is pleasant, large, and populous. Being nearly in the middle of the county, one of the public goals for the county is kept in it, and it has the custody of weights and measures, renewed by the standard of king Henry the Seventh. The courts of justice are likewise always held here, and generally the county assizes, and the elections for knights of the shire. It has however but one parish, of which the archbishop of Canterbury is rector, it being one of his peculiars, and served by his curate; but there are two parish churches, and some Dutch inhabitants have divine service performed in one of them, which is dedicated to St. Faith. Here is a fine stone bridge over the Medway, erected by an archbishop of Canterbury, and a fine new court-house has been lately erected. At this place the Len falls into that river, and the tide, which flows quite up to the town, carries barges of sixty tons burden. Here is a free-school, and also four charity-schools, in which are above a hundred boys and girls; one of them for thirty boys, another for thirty girls,

both clothed; a third for thirty boys, who are distinguished, by wearing cloaks and bands; and a fourth for twenty boys and girls. The chief trade of Maidstone is in thread, which is made here in great perfection; and in hops, of which there are very extensive plantations about the town, besides orchards of fine cherries. From this town, and the adjacent country, London is supplied with more commodities than from any other market town in England, particularly with timber, large bullocks, hops, cherries, apples, wheat, a fine white sand for glass-houses and stationers, and a kind of paving stone about eight or ten inches square, that is exceeding durable. The market, which is on Thursdays, is the best in the county, and is toll-free for hops; there are also four fairs, which are held on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities.

The archbishop of Canterbury had a palace here, founded by John Offord; there was also a college or hospital, erected by archbishop Boniface, and a chantry by Thomas Arundel, which is now the free-school. This hospital was at first called the New Work, and was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but William Courtney, one of the archbishops of Canterbury, converted it into a college for one master and as many fellows, chaplains and other ministers, as he should think expedient. It was dedicated to all the Saints, and the parish church was made collegiate. They were valued at the dissolution at 159 l. a year by Dugdale; but at 261 l. by Speed.

In the year 1720 were dug up several canoes made of trees, which were hollowed. These were found in the marshes of the river Medway above Maidstone, and one of them was some time after used for a boat.

Near Maidstone was seated ALLINGTON Castle, which was built by Sir Stephen de Penchester about the year 1282, on whose death, without issue male, it descended by Joan his daughter and co-heiress to Stephen de Cobham, from which family it came to that of Brent, whose descendant John Brent, in 1493, passed it away to Sir Henry Wyat, knight, one of king Henry the Seventh's privy council. His grandson Sir Thomas Wyat, knight, after he had repaired it, forfeited it to the crown in 1555. Queen Elizabeth granted it to John Astley, Esq; master of the jewels, whose son, Sir John Astley, dying without issue, it descended to Jacob, created lord Astley in the reign of Charles the First, of which family the right honourable lord Marsham purchased it. A part of the walls are still standing, which shew that it has been a very strong structure.

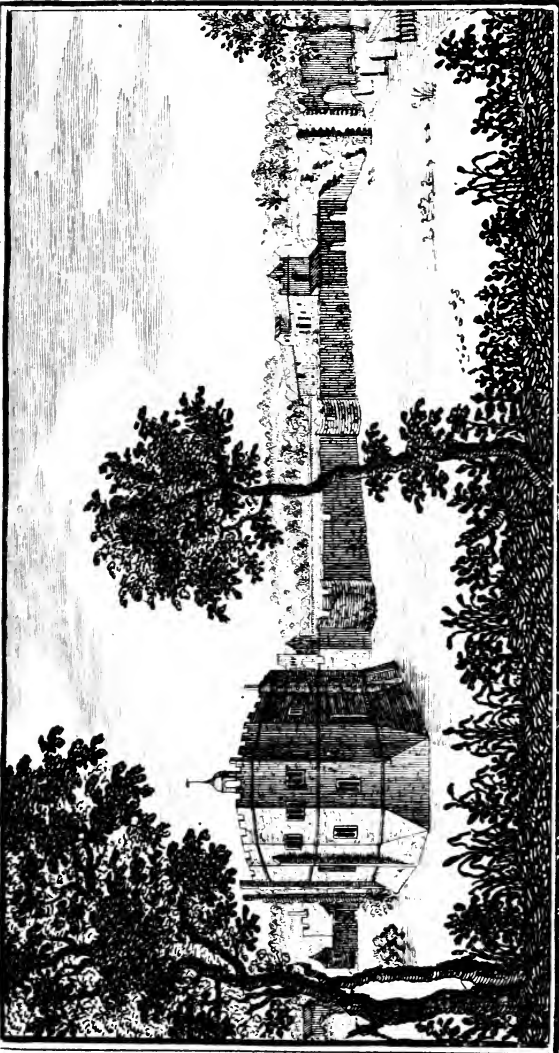
At the village of HUNTON near Maidstone was discovered in the year 1683, at the depth of about six yards, a stratum of sea shells several yards square, which however strange, is not very uncommon in places much more remote from the sea.

At the village of LEEDS, near Maidstone, Robert de Crepito Corde, or Crevecoeur, or Croucheart, knight, erected in the year 1119, a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, which, at the suppression, was endowed with an annual revenue, amounting to 362 l. 7 s. 7 d. A castle was also erected here by the noble family of Crevecoeur; but it was forfeited, with the manor, by Robert, the son of Haman de Crevecoeur, for his adhering to the barons. Henry the Third gave it to Roger de Leyburn, a baron. Edward the Second in 1309 granted this place to Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, whose servants refusing queen Isabell lodging here without their lord's knowledge, raised the

king to that height of passion that he besieging it, it soon surrendered. Afterwards it was in the possession of Thomas Arundell, who was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury in 1396; on whose death it fell to the crown, and was reputed one of the king's houses. King Edward the Sixth, in 1550, granted it to Sir Anthony St. Leger, knight, and from him through different owners it came to Sir John Colepeper, knight, created lord Colepeper in 1643, from whom, by marriage, it fell to the right honourable Thomas lord Fairfax.

At **BOXLEY**, a village three miles north of Maidstone, William de Ipre, earl of Kent, in the year 1146, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, from Claravalle in Burgundy, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was endowed at the suppression with 204 l. 4 s. 11 d. a year. Here was the image of St. Rumbald, which was so contrived, that it was made to move the hands, eyes, feet, and to nod, frown and smile. It was considered as the touchstone of chastity, and brought incredible gain to the monks, till the fraud was detected by Cromwell and Cranmer, after which it was brought to London, shewn publicly at St. Paul's cross, and then broke to pieces.

AYLESFORD is seated on the river Medway, over which it has a bridge, three miles north-west of Maidstone, and thirty-four east south-east of London. It is now a small place, in comparison of what it was formerly. The parish is divided by the river Medway, and the north part is an ancient demesne, and has a constable; and in this part the church stands; it has no market nor fair, though it formerly had both. There was a house of Carmelites, or white friars, founded by the lord Grey of Codnor, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the year 1240. After the suppression it



The North View of Leeds Castle, in the County of Kent.

was given to Sir Thomas Wyat, whose son forfeited it to the crown, by rebelling against queen Mary. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Mr. Sidney, whose brother, Sir William Sidney, erected an hospital, in 1607, for six poor people, with an allowance to each of 10 l. a year.

Sir Charles Sedley, an eminent wit and poet of the seventeenth century, was born at Aylesford, about the year 1639. He studied for some time in Wadham college, Oxford; but left the university without taking any degree. Upon the restoration he appeared at court, where he soon recommended himself to the notice of that gay and dissolute monarch, king Charles the Second, with whom he became, from a sympathy of temper, a most distinguished favourite. Sir Charles, however, though extremely devoted to his pleasures, made no contemptible figure in parliament, of which he was a member. He opposed, with great vigour, all the arbitrary measures of king James, and concurred heartily in the revolution; though in this he is said to have been actuated by personal resentment against that prince, who had debauched his daughter, whom he created countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles died about the year 1722, when his works were published in two volumes, octavo. They chiefly consist of poems and plays.

Near Aylesford, under the side of a high chalky hill, is a heap of stones of a prodigious size, some standing on their ends, and others lying across, called by the common people Ketts, or Keith-Coty-House, and are supposed to be the tombs of Kentigern and Horbus, two Danish princes killed here in battle.

Eight miles to the west of Maidstone is LENHAM, which takes its name from its situation at the source of a small river called the Len, and has

a market on Tuesdays, with two fairs, one on the 6th of June, for horned cattle and horses, and the other on the 23d of October, for horses, &c. There is a remarkable inscription upon a tomb stone in the church, signifying that Mary Honeywood, the wife of Robert Honeywood, Esq; of Charing near this town, had, at the time of her decease, three hundred and sixty-seven descendants, sixteen of which were children of her own body, a hundred and fourteen grand children, two hundred and twenty-eight great grand children, and nine in the fourth generation.

Two miles and a half south-west of Lenham is **ULCOMB**, where the parish church was made collegiate for an archipresbyter, and two canons, with one deacon, and one clerk, by Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 1220. This subsisted in 1293, but seems to have dropped afterwards, and the church became, as it is at present, an undivided rectory.

At **MUTTENDEN**, seven or eight miles to the south west of Lenham, was a priory of Trinitarian friars, founded by Sir Robert de Rokesly, Knt. about the year 1224, and dedicated to the Trinity, which at the suppression was, according to Dugdale, endowed with a revenue of 30 l. 13 s. but, according to Speed, it amounted to 60 l. 13 s.

About eight miles to the south of Lenham is **SMARSDEN**, whose manor anciently belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and in queen Mary's reign there was a rood-loft, in which one Drainer, a justice of the peace, made nine holes, to observe those, who did not conform to the popish ceremonies, that he might punish them, from whence he was called Justice nine holes. It has a market on Fridays, and one fair on October 10, for pedlars ware.

At the distance of ten miles south-east of Lenham is ASHFORD, which received its name from its being seated by the ford of a small river called the Esh, twelve miles west-north-west of Hithe, and fifty-seven east-south-east of London. It is governed by a mayor, and has a court of record every three weeks, for all actions, in which the debts or damages do not exceed twenty marks. Here is a large church, which was formerly collegiate. In the church was also a chantry, in a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but the lands which supported it were given among several persons at the suppression. This town has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on May 17, and September 9, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

John Wallis, an eminent mathematician in the last century, was the son of a clergyman, and born November 23, 1616, in this town. He had his education first under one Mr. Moffat, a Scotchman, afterwards at Felsted school in Essex, and last of all at Emanuel college in Cambridge. Having taken his degrees, and entered into orders, he became chaplain to the lady Vere, widow of lord Horatio Vere; and it was during his continuance in this lady's family, that he began to distinguish himself in the art of decyphering, which he afterwards carried to the highest perfection. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he sided with the parliament, and was presented by that party to the living of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, London. In 1644, he was appointed one of the scribes or secretaries to the assembly of divines at Westminster; and in 1648, signed a remonstrance against putting the king to death. The next year he was constituted, by the parliamentary visitors, Savilian professor of Geometry at Oxford; and it was during his residence
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in that seat of the Muses, that he promoted and encouraged those weekly meetings of the learned, which afterwards gave birth to the Royal Society. The duties of his office, however faithfully discharged, did not engross the whole of his attention. He published a grammar of the English language in Latin, for the use of foreigners. He engaged in a controversy with the celebrated Mr. Hobbes; and managed the dispute with equal spirit and ability. In 1657 he digested the substance of his lectures into a regular work, and published it under the title of *Mathesis Universalis, sive opus Arithmeticum*. Upon the death of Mr. Langbaine, in the course of the ensuing year, he was chosen *Custos Archivorum* in the same university. After the restoration of king Charles the Second, his majesty remembering, that, notwithstanding the doctor's attachment to the popular party, he had performed some signal services to himself and his royal father, and had likewise reflected great honour on his country by his mathematical learning, was pleased not only to confirm him in the possession of his places, but to appoint him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and to name him one of the commissioners empowered to review the book of Common Prayer. He afterwards complied with the act of conformity; and continued a steady conformist till his death. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and enriched their transactions with many curious and valuable papers. He died October 28, 1703, and was interred in the choir of St. Mary's church at Oxford. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a variety of other tracts.

Seven miles north-west of Ashford is CHARING, a village which anciently belonged to Christ church in Canterbury, but was taken from it by king Offa, and remained in the hands of the Mercian

cian kings, till archbishop Athelard, in the year 799, persuaded king Kenulph, to restore it to the church, and it continued in the possession of the archbishops, till Cranmer exchanged this manor with Henry the Eighth, by which means it came to the crown. At the suppression the manor was given to Sir John Darell. This village has two fairs, held on the 1st of May, and the 29th of October, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

PLUCKLEY is a village five miles north-west of Ashford, and has a parish church built by Sir Richard Pluckley; but after the decease of William, the last male heir of the family, it came to John Serenden, Esq; who married Agnes his daughter, after which it came into the possession of the Deerings, who have built a very beautiful church here. There is one fair held here on December 5, for pedlars goods.

BETHERSDEN, a village about six miles west by south of Ashton; it was probably so called from St. Beatrice, to whom the church was dedicated; in a peculiar chancel, on the north side of it, there was a perpetual chantry, founded in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by Richard Lovelace, mercer and merchant of London. There is one fair, kept here on July 31, for pedlars goods.

Four miles north-east of Ashford is WYE, which is situated upon the bank of the river Stour, over which it has a bridge, at the distance of fifty-seven miles from London. It has a harbour for barges, and a charity-school founded by lady Joanna Thornhill. It has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, which are held on the 24th of March, and the 2d of November, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlars goods. The manor of this town William the Conqueror gave to Battle abbey, which he erected in remembrance of the
victory,

victory, by which he gained the English monarchy. It was called the Royal manor of Wye, and had at that time twenty-two towns and villages belonging to it, lying across the country as far as that abbey. Henry the Sixth built a collegiate church here for one master or provost, and secular priests, and endowed it with lands. This structure has been rebuilt since the year 1706, the old one having been almost reduced to ruins by the fall of a tower. Here also John Kemp, bishop of York, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and a cardinal, began in 1431 a college for a master or provost, and several canons, and finished it in 1447. This structure was dedicated to St. Gregory and St. Martin, and its revenues at the suppression were worth 93l. 2 s. a year.

This county has produced, besides the great men already mentioned, those which follow.

William Caxton, famous for being the first who introduced the art of printing into England, was born somewhere in Kent about the year 1412. About the age of fifteen he was bound apprentice to a mercer in London, with whom he lived several years. He then went over to the Low Countries, where he learned the art of printing, which had been lately invented at Harlem, or Mentz, by one Toffan, *alias* John Guthenberg, or by Faustus, or Schaeffer; for antiquaries are not agreed, either as to the place where, or the persons by whom this noble art was first discovered. Caxton having made himself master of it, introduced it into England; according to some in 1464; according to others in 1474; but, in the general opinion, some time between these two periods. From this time he continued to exercise the art,
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publishing one or more books every year till the day of his death, which happened in 1491.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was descended of an ancient and honourable family, and born in 1510, at Chislehurst in this county. After finishing his studies in Bennet college, Cambridge, he travelled into France, for his farther improvement. On his return to his native country, he settled in Gray's Inn, and applied himself to the study of the law, with such assiduity, that he soon became one of the most distinguished in the profession. As a reward of his merit, Henry the VIIIth made him a large grant of lands on the dissolution of the monasteries, and promoted him to the office of attorney in the Court of Wards. He enjoyed the same office under Edward the VIth; and, by his prudence and moderation, kept himself safe during the dangerous reign of queen Mary. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was created a knight, and intrusted with the custody of the great seal of England; which he held, without interruption, for the space of twenty years. He expired on the 20th of February, 1579, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. This eminent statesman was no less remarkable for his modesty than his sense; for when queen Elizabeth told him, that his house was too little for him; *Not so, Madam,* replied he, *but your majesty has made me too great for my house.*

Giles Fletcher, author of *the Russe Commonwealth*, and brother to Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, was born somewhere in this county. He received his education in Eton-school, and in King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts, as also that of doctor of laws. He acted as ambassador to queen Elizabeth in Scotland, Germany, the Low Countries, and Russia.

Upon

Upon his return from this last country, he was appointed secretary to the city of London, and one of the masters of the Court of Chancery. He died in February 1610. Besides his *Russe Commonwealth*, he writ an *account of the learned in Britain, who have founded colleges at Cambridge*.

John Lilly, a writer of some fame in the sixteenth century, and by many accounted one of the first reformers of the English tongue, was born in the Wild of Kent, about the year 1553. He studied some time both in Oxford and Cambridge; but took no higher degree than that of bachelor of arts. In 1579 he repaired to court, where he became a great favourite with queen Elizabeth. Besides nine plays, he published a book, intituled, *Euphues and his England*, in which he gives a regular system of moral duties, and lashes severely the vices of the age.

Sir Francis Walsingham, one of the greatest statesmen that ever this island produced, was born of a good family at Chislehurst in Kent, and educated at King's college in Cambridge. Having finished his course of academical learning, he travelled into foreign countries; and returning to England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was sent by that princess, as her ambassador, to the court of France. Here he resided for several years; and discharged the duties of his office with equal ability and success. In 1573 he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state; was sworn a privy-counsellor; and gratified with the honour of knighthood: and from this time forwards he was universally considered as one of the wisest ministers of the wise queen Elizabeth. He detected and defeated all the secret plots that were formed against her person; and particularly that famous one, called *Babington's Conspiracy*; which cost the queen of Scots her life. After the death of
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that unhappy princess, he was nominated chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, created a knight of the garter, and chosen recorder of the borough of Colchester. He died April the 6th, 1590, and was privately interred in St. Paul's cathedral. So extensive was his intelligence, and so great were the sums which he laid out for that purpose, that he maintained, it is said, no less than fifty-three agents in foreign courts, and eighteen spies. His disinterestedness, we are assured, was equal to his other virtues; for, notwithstanding the many lucrative places, which he had so long enjoyed, he died so poor, that he scarce left enough to defray the expences of his funeral. A book, intitled, *Arcana Aulica*, is commonly ascribed to him; but there is some reason to doubt if it was of his own composition.

Sir Richard Baker, a writer of the seventeenth century; was born at Sissingherst in Kent, about the year 1568. After going through the usual course of academical learning at Hart hall in Oxford, he travelled into foreign parts; and, upon his return home, was created master of arts, and soon after received the honour of knighthood. In 1620 he was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire; but having by an imprudent marriage involved himself in debt, he was forced to take shelter in the Fleet-prison, where he composed several books, the principal of which is his *Chronicle of the Kings of England*. He died in jail the 18th of February, 1645.

Sir Henry Wotton, an accomplished statesman in the seventeenth century, was descended of an ancient and honourable family, and born at Bocking in this county, on the 30th day of March, 1568. He had his education at the university of Cambridge, where he applied to his studies with unwearied diligence, and distinguished himself greatly

greatly by his academical exercises. Upon the death of his father he set out on his travels; and, after making the tour of France, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, returned, much improved, to his native country. His first public employment was that of being secretary to the famous earl of Essex, whom he attended to Ireland, and in his expeditions against the Spaniards. Upon the trial and condemnation of that nobleman, he withdrew himself to Florence, where he soon attracted the notice of the grand duke of Tuscany, who dispatched him with letters to king James the Sixth of Scotland, to acquaint him with a design that was formed against his life. This embassy happily laid the foundation of all Mr. Wotton's future fortunes. King James had no sooner ascended the throne of England, than he sent for that gentleman; bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood; and employed him, nine or ten different times, as his ambassador at most of the courts of Europe. Being discharged, at last, from all his public employments, he was appointed provost of Eton college; and here he spent the remainder of his days in a quiet, studious, and honourable retirement. He died in December 1639, and was interred, according to his desire, in the chapel of his college. He wrote *The State of Christendom*; *The Elements of Architecture*; *Epistol. de Gasparo Scioppio*; *Epist. ad M. Velferum*; *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, &c. His definition of an ambassador was, that he is *Vir bonus, peregre missus ad mentiendum Reipublicæ Causa*; i. e. An honest man sent abroad to lie for the good of his country.

Sir George Rooke, one of the bravest and most experienced naval officers that Great Britain ever produced, was born of honourable parentage in the county of Kent, in the year 1650. His first

station

station in the navy was that of a reformade, from which he rose gradually through the inferior ranks of lieutenant, captain and commodore, to that of admiral. He distinguished himself greatly in the battles of La Hogue and Malaga, in the first of which he destroyed thirteen of the enemy's ships of war. For his gallantry in this action, he received the honour of knighthood, and had a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, settled upon him for life. In 1702 he destroyed a large fleet of French men of war, and Spanish galleons, in the harbour of Vigo, where he obtained a rich booty. The next year he took the strong fortress of Gibraltar, the reduction of which is said to have been owing to a singular circumstance; the day, it seems, on which it was taken, being a Sunday, the women had all gone early in the morning to pay their devotions in a little chapel at some distance from the place; the English sailors got between them and their husbands; and the latter choosing rather to part with the town than their wives, compelled the governor to surrender. Notwithstanding the important services Sir George had performed for his country, he was obliged, by the violence of party spirit, which then raged in an extreme degree, to resign his command. He died on the 24th of January, 1709, and was interred in Canterbury cathedral.

John Evelyn, a great philosopher, a worthy patriot, and an eminent writer of the seventeenth century, was born October the 31st, 1620, at Wotton in this county, and educated at Baliol-college in Oxford. Having completed his course of academical learning, he removed, about the year 1640, to the Middle Temple, London; and there he continued till the breaking out of the civil war, when he obtained permission from king Charles the First to travel for his improvement.

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He accordingly spent above six years and a half in making the tour of Europe; and returning to England in 1651, took up his residence at Sayes-Court near Deptford. Here he employed himself in beautifying his Villa, which he possessed in right of his wife, the only daughter of Sir Richard Browne; and in the improvements which he made he gave a noble specimen of the practicability of that plan, which he recommended in his writings. Devoted, as he was, to study and retirement, he was no less qualified for the active scenes of life: for, upon the first probable prospect of the happy restoration, he appeared a warm advocate for the royal cause; and this service was so acceptable to king Charles the Second, that he enjoyed, ever after, the confidence of that prince. When the Royal Society was established in 1662, Mr. Evelyn was appointed one of its members; and at the breaking out of the Dutch war in 1664, he was constituted a commissioner of the sick and wounded seamen. His merit had, by this time, introduced him into the acquaintance of some of the best and greatest men of the age; and it was by his persuasion chiefly, that the lord Henry Howard was prevailed on to present to the university of Oxford, the noble collection of Arundelian marbles: a favour so grateful to that learned body, that they complimented him with the degree of doctor of the civil law. Upon the first erection of the Board of Trade and Plantations, he was appointed a member of that honourable council; and he shewed by his sensible history of trade and navigation, how well he was qualified to fill such a place. In the reign of king James the Second, he was named one of the commissioners for executing the high office of lord privy-seal; and in a very little time after the revolution, he was constituted treasurer of Greenwich

rich Hospital. But these great employments, however laborious, did not divert him from the prosecution of his studies, which he still carried on with unwearied application; and indeed the books he wrote were so numerous, and on such a variety of subjects, that to give a bare catalogue of them would greatly exceed the limits of this article. The principal are *Sculptura*, or the History of Chalcography and engraving in copper; *Sylva*, or a Discourse of Forest Trees; *Pomona*, or a Treatise on Fruit Trees; A Parallel of ancient and modern Architecture; The Gardener's Almanack; *Numismata*, or a Discourse of Medals, together with upwards of twenty other Tracts. Mr. Evelyn died February 2, 1706, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

John Evelyn, son to the famous writer of that name, and himself a man of great genius and learning, was born in his father's house at Sayes-Court near Deptford, January the 14th, 1654. He studied some time in Trinity-college, Oxford; but it does not appear that he took any degree. As he was no less distinguished for his political abilities than his literary accomplishments, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and would probably have been advanced to higher employments, had he not been cut off in the flower of his age, dying March the 24th, 1698, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He translated a *Poem on Gardens*, from the Latin of *Renatus Rapin*, and the *Life of Alexander the Great*, from the Greek of *Plutarch*.

George Byng, lord Torrington, and rear-admiral of Great Britain, was descended from an ancient family in the county of Kent, and born in 1663. At the age of fifteen he entered as a volunteer into the sea service, which, however, he soon after quitted, and served as a cadet of grenadiers

grenadiers under general Kirke at Tangier. He returned, nevertheless, in 1684, to the sea service, in which he continued during the remaining part of his life, and had a capital share in most of the sea fights that happened from 1690 to 1720. He rose, merely by the force of merit, through all the inferior posts in the navy, till at last, in 1705, he was advanced to the rank of admiral. In 1708, he defeated an invasion, which the pretender threatened to make upon the kingdom of Scotland. He likewise disconcerted, by his resolute conduct, the design formed by Charles the Twelfth of Sweden against this island. But the most important action, in which he was ever engaged, and indeed one of the most glorious events, that occurs in the English history, was the defeat he gave the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro, where he took or destroyed fifteen of their ships of war. For this noble achievement, he was raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Torrington, and baron Byng of Southill, in Bedfordshire. He was afterwards created a knight of the Bath, and appointed first lord of the Admiralty, in which high station he died in the month of January, 1733.

Robert Plot, a learned philosopher and antiquarian of the seventeenth century, was born at Sutton-barn, in the parish of Bosden in Kent, and educated at the free-school of Wye, and at Magdalen-hall and university-college in Oxford, where he took the degrees in arts and in law. In 1682 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and superintended the publication of some of their Transactions. He afterwards became keeper of the Ashmolean collection of curiosities, professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford, historiographer to king James the Second, and register of the court of Honour. He died of the stone on the 30th of April, 1696, and was interred

interred in the parish church of his native place. He composed a natural history of the counties of Oxford and Stafford; and several other smaller tracts inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.


Basil Kennet, a learned writer, and brother of the preceding, was born October 21, 1674, at Poffling in Kent, and educated at Corpus-Christi-college, in Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1706, he went over chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where, notwithstanding the opposition of the papists, he continued five years; and returning to England for the benefit of the air, was chosen president of his college. This honour, however, he did not long enjoy; for he died on the 15th of May, 1714. He wrote *The Roman Antiquities, and the Lives and Characters of the ancient Greek Poets*; and translated into English Puffendorff's *Treatise of the Law of Nature and Nations*, and some other books.

Stephen Hales, a worthy divine, and an eminent mechanic genius, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the sixth son of Thomas Hales, Esq; of Beckesbourn in Kent; and was born at that place on the 7th of September 1677. He received his education at Bennet-college Cambridge, where he distinguished himself greatly by his application to his studies. Having taken his degrees, and entered into orders, he was appointed perpetual curate of Teddington in Middlesex. In 1718, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and about the same time was inducted into the living of Porlock in the county of Somerset. In 1727, he published his *Treatise of Vegetable Statics*; and continuing to prosecute the same subject with unwearied diligence, he printed, in 1733, a second part, called *Statical Essays*. In 1743, he favoured the public with an account of his *Ventilators*; and these, though at first they met

with opposition, were soon after brought into universal use. In 1751, he was made clerk of the closet to her royal highness, the princess dowager of Wales; and about two years after, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. This last compliment redounded the more to his honour, as the number of foreign members admitted into that society is limited to eight. His own merit, and the interest of his friends, might easily have procured him some higher preferment in the church; but he studiously declined all farther promotion, and devoted his time to the prosecution of his studies. He died at Teddington January the 4th, 1761, and was interred under the tower of the parish church. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, by her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several other pieces, which are to be found either in the Philosophical Transactions, or in separate pamphlets.



L A N C A S H I R E.


 ANCASHIRE was thus called from its Saxon name Loncaſterſcyre, which was derived from Lancaſter the county town. This is a maritime county, in the north-weſt part of England, bounded on the north by Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, on the ſouth by Cheſhire, and on the weſt by the Iriſh ſea; extending fifty-ſeven miles in length from north to ſouth, thirty-two in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and a hundred and ſeventy in circumference.

In the time of the ancient Britons and Romans this county was part of the large territory inhabited by the Brigantes, and there are two Roman military ways that enter it, one from Weſtmoreland, and the other from Yorkſhire. Under the Saxon heptarchy it became ſubject to the kings of Northumberland. King Edward the Third made it a county palatine, in favour of his ſon John of Gaunt, and it has ſtill a court, which ſits in the dutchy chamber at Weſtmiſter, and takes cognizance of all cauſes, that any way concern the revenue belonging to that dutchy, the chief judge of which is the chancellor of the dutchy, who is aſſiſted and attended by the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the auditor of the north and ſouth parts of the dutchy, the king's ſerjeant and council, the ſecretary, deputy-clerk and register, an uſher, deputy-uſher, and meſſenger; as alſo a court of chancery, appointed to

hear and determine all causes, according to some peculiar customs used among themselves, which is held at Preston. The chancellor is chief judge of this court also, and has proper officers under him, such as a vice-chancellor, an attorney-general, chief clerk, register and examiner; five attorneys and clerks, a prothonotary and his deputy, and clerks of the crown and peace. From the time that Lancashire was made a county palatine, the town of Lancaster gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family, till the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of king Henry the Seventh, of the Lancaster line, with Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York.

The air of Lancashire is, in general, more serene than that of any other maritime county in England, on which account the inhabitants are strong and healthy, except near the sea-shore, and near the bogs and fens, where sulphureous and saline effluvia, which rise on the approach of storms, produce fevers, scurvies, consumptions, rheumatism and dropsies.

The principal rivers in this county are the Mersey, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lon.

The Mersey rises in the mountains of Derbyshire, and running south-west divides that county from Lancashire; and being joined by a considerable stream called the Gout, which parts Derbyshire and Cheshire, continues its course along the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire, and receiving the Taume, the Irwell, the Bollen, and several other small rivers, passes to Warrington, and from thence running westward, falls into the Irish sea at Liverpool.

The Ribble rises in Yorkshire, and flowing south-west, enters this county at Clithero. In its course it is augmented by the Great Calder, the Hodder, the Darwen, and the Savock; and
dividing

dividing Lancashire nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Irish sea near Preston. At its mouth it receives a large river, formed by the conflux of the Charnock, Dowgless, and the Taud.

The Wire is formed by the Broke, the Little Calder, and other small streams; and directing its course westward, discharges itself into the Irish sea, about twelve miles to the north of the mouth of the Ribble.

The Lon rises near Kirby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland; and running south-west is augmented by several streams, till it passes by the town of Lancaster, near which it falls into the Irish sea, at a wide channel.

The rivers of this county abound with fish, particularly the Mersey, with sparlings and smelts; the Ribble, with plaice and flounders; the Lon, with excellent salmon; and the Wire, with a large sort of muscle, called Hambleton Hookings, because they are dragged out with hooks; and in these muscles, pearls of a considerable size are frequently found. The Irk, a small river that discharges itself into the Mersey, is remarkable for eels that are so fat, that few people can eat them; their extraordinary fatness is imputed to their feeding on the grease and oil, pressed by a number of water mills upon this stream, out of the woollen cloth milled in them.

The principal meers, or lakes, in this county, are the Winander, the Keningston, and the Martin. Winander meer is the largest, it being eighteen miles in length, and two in breadth. It abounds with all sorts of fish, but is most remarkable for the Char, which is esteemed a great delicacy. It was formerly said, that this fish was found no where else in England; but this is a mistake, for it has been met with in Keningston meer, about five miles distant from this; as also

in several places in Wales. It is commonly called the red char, the gilt char being a different species; it is of a longer and slenderer make than a trout; for one of eighteen inches long is no more than an inch and a half broad. The back is of a greenish olive colour, spotted with white, and the belly is painted with red in the melters; but that of the spawners is quite white. Kenington meer is neither so large, nor so full of fish as the former; but some think the chars that are caught therein are best.

Upon the sea coasts are found turbutts, plaice, flounders and cod; the sea-dog, sheth-fish, and inkle-fish, are taken upon the sands near Liverpool; sturgeon is caught near Warrington, and all along the coast are found green backs, mullets, soals, sand-eels, lobsters, oysters, prawns, shrimps, the best and largest cockles in England, the echim, torculars, wilks and perriwinkles, pap-fish, and rabbit-fish; and such plenty of muscles, that the husbandmen near the sea coast manure their ground with them.

There are several excellent mineral springs in this county, of different natures and qualities, one of the most remarkable of which is at Latham near Ormskirk; this is called Maudlin's Well, and has wrought many extraordinary cures. It was walled in and covered at the expence of Charles, late earl of Derby, who had a family seat here. Though this spring is not near the sea, and is at a distance from any salt river, it used to throw up great quantities of marine shells, till mill-stones being laid upon it, that inconvenience was prevented. This spring would be much more frequented were there better accommodations in its neighbourhood. It is said to be impregnated with sulphur, vitriol and ochre, mixed with iron, lapis

lapis sciscilis, and a marine salt, united with a bitter purging salt.

Carlton water, so called from Carlton, a village ten miles south-west of Preston. This water is somewhat of a chalybeate, and when just taken up, has a faint smell of sulphur. It will curdle with soap and milk, turns white with oil of tartar, has a pink sediment with galls, and changes to a deep blue with logwood. A gallon contains two hundred and thirty-six grains of a white sediment, whereof one third part is earth. The sediment is of a blackish taste, and bitterish in the throat, and will ferment with acids. The salt is brackish and very bitter in the throat, and it emits an acid fume with oil of vitriol; but will not ferment nor change with vinegar: it is a more powerful absorbent than many other nitrous waters, and three or four pints will purge briskly.

At Wraysholm tower, two or three miles to the southward of Cartmel, is a spring, which rises from the bottom of a rocky mountain. It is of a brackish taste, and turns white with oil of vitriol, green with syrup of violets, and brown with logwood; but it continues clear with galls. A gallon of this water yields three hundred grains of sediment, of a saltish taste, and will ferment with oil of vitriol, and emit an acid fume. It purges briskly by stool and urine, and the common people drink it from three to eight quarts. It is of great use in bad digestions, loss of appetite, and the scurvy. It has cured the jaundice and a quartan ague; and is excellent in the green sickness.

Crickle Spaw rises in a village of that name, a mile from Broughton. It has a strong fetid smell, and will turn silver black in a minute. The earth it runs over is of a shining black, and yet it will

turn rags, leaves and grafs, white. A gallon contains three hundred and twenty grains of fediment, twelve of which are earth, and the reft are fea-falt and nitre. It is a purging fulphureous water.

At Heigh, a village not far from Wigan, is a water, which will ferment ftroingly with any alcali; it will turn inky with galls, and has likewise a vitriolic tafte; a gallon yields four ounces of fediment, which confifts of a variegation of white and green, with oker, fulphur, and a little copper. It works plentifully by vomit and ftool, and will ftop internal bleedings.

Burnly waters will turn galls of a deep red in a moment, and mixed with fyrup of violets turns to a very deep green. It works powerfully by urine, and is good in fcorbutic cafes.

Handbridge is feated between Burnly and Townly, and has a fpring that will change galls to a faint orange colour. The falt obtained therefrom yields a fetid, penetrating fmell with falt of tartar. Thefe two laft waters agree with the Pohun at Spa, in containing iron and natron as their principal ingredients. It purges by ftool and urine, and is of great ufe in the gravel, fcurvy, and obftructions.

There is a fpring two miles from Whaley, and feven miles weft of Burnly, whose ftream renders gold brighter; but turns all white metals black. The channel this water runs in, is lined with a bituminous ftinking fubftance. It is ftroingly impregnated with fulphur, combined with a little calcarious nitre, a mixture of fea-falt, and of abforbent earth; but we have no account of its virtues.

Inglewhite is a village in Lancashire, where there is a ftroing, fulphureous and chalybeate water.

ter. A gallon contains twenty-four grains of sediment, of which nineteen are earth and oker, and five of nitre; but it will not purge, unless drank with salt.

Besides these medicinal springs, there is at Barton, near Ormskirk, a spring of salt water, a quart of which will produce eight ounces of salt, tho' a quart of sea-water will yield but an ounce and a half. In many parts on the coast near Kirkham, the inhabitants gather great heaps of sand, which after having lain some time, they put into troughs, full of holes at the bottom, pour water on it, and boils that which runs into the receiver into white salt.

At Ancliff, about three miles from Wigan, is a remarkable phenomenon, called the Burning Well, the water of which is cold, and has no smell; yet so strong a vapour issues from it, that, upon applying a candle to it, it will take fire, and the top of the water be covered with a flame like that of spirits, which will continue burning a whole day, and emits so fierce a heat, that eggs, and even flesh meat, may be boiled over it; yet, the water being taken out of the well, will not emit vapour in a sufficient quantity to catch fire. This well is but a few yards distant from a rich coal mine, and the inflammable vapour is undoubtedly a petroleum, quite distinct from that of sulphur.

After mentioning the rivers and remarkable springs of this county, it will be proper to give an account of an artificial river or canal, of a very extraordinary nature, formed for an inland navigation. This is the duke of Bridgewater's magnificent work near Manchester, which is perhaps the greatest artificial curiosity of its kind in the world. It is a subterranean canal, constructed to

convey coals from the bottom of the pits to Manchester and other places. It begins at Worsley mill, about seven miles from the last mentioned town, where, at the foot of a large mountain, is a basin that forms a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir or head to this navigation; and from it a subterranean passage is formed under the mountain, large enough for flat-bottomed boats, fifty feet long, and four and a half broad, to pass to the mines, by the light of candles. In proceeding through his passage, the boat is towed on each hand by a rail, for the space of a thousand yards, or near three quarters of a mile, under the mountain, before you come to the coal works. The passage then dividing, one branch continues in a strait line, three hundred yards farther, among the coal works, while another turns off, and extends three hundred yards to the left. Hence those who go both passages, go by water near three miles under ground, before they return. The passages in those parts, where there were coals or loose earth, are arched over with brick; and in other the arches are cut out of the rock. At certain distances there are niches on the side of the arch, with funnels or openings through the rock to the top of the hill, which is in some places near thirty-seven yards perpendicular, in order to preserve a free circulation of fresh air, and to prevent those damps and exhalations that are sometimes so destructive in works of this kind, and also to let down men to work, in case any accident should happen to the passage. Besides, near the entrance of the passage, and again farther on, there are gates to close up the arch, and prevent the admission of too much air in windy and tempestuous weather. The arch is at the entrance, about six feet wide, and five feet high, from the
surface

surface of the water ; but on entering farther in, it grows wider ; so that in some places boats that are going to and fro, can easily pass each other ; and when you come among the pits, the arch is ten feet wide.

Coals are brought from the pits to this canal in little low waggons that hold near a ton each ; and as the works are on the descent, are easily pushed forward by a man on a railed way, to a stage over the canal, and then shot into one of the above-mentioned boats, each of which holds about eight tons. One of these boats, thus loaded, is conveyed thro' the passage, by means of the rails, by a single man, to the basin at its mouth, where four, five, or six of these boats, being linked together, are drawn by one horse, or two mules, by the side of the canal, to all the places to which the canal is conveyed. About fifty of these narrow boats are employed, besides a considerable number of large ones, that hold about fifty tons each, and are likewise drawn by one horse.

The various uses to which the canal is employed, is amazing. It serves to drain the coal pits of water, which would otherwise obstruct the works ; and near the mouth of the subterranean passage is an overshot mill, so admirably contrived, as to work by the force of the current three pair of grind-stones for corn, a dressing or bolting mill, and a machine for sifting sand, and compounding mortar for the works carried on. The bolting mill is made of wire, of different degrees of fineness, and at one and the same time discharges the finest flour, the middling sort, the course flour, the pollard, and the bran, without turning round, the work being effected by brushes of hogs bristles within the wire. The mortar is made by a large stone laid horizontally, and turned by a cog-wheel underneath it ; this stone, on which the
mortar

mortar is laid, turns in its course two other stones that are placed upon it obliquely, and, by their weight and friction, work the mortar underneath, which is tempered, and taken off by a man employed for that purpose.

From the above basin a canal extends to Manchester, which is nine miles by water, though but seven by land. It is broad enough for two barges to pass each other, or go a-breast; and on one side of it is a good road for the passage of the horses and mules that draw the boats and barges. To perfect this canal without impeding the public roads, bridges are built over it; and where the earth has been raised to preserve the level, arches are formed under it; all of which are built chiefly of stone, and are both elegant and durable: but what principally strikes every observer, is a work raised near Barton bridge, to convey the canal over the river Mersey. This is done by means of three stone arches, so spacious and lofty, as to admit a vessel sailing through them; and indeed nothing can be more singular and pleasing, than to observe large vessels in full sail under the aqueduct, and at the same time, the duke of Bridgewater's vessels sailing over all, near fifty feet above that navigable river. At convenient distances there are, besides the canal, receptacles for the superfluous water; and at the bottom of the canal, machines constructed on very simple principles, and placed at proper distances, to stop and preserve the water, in case any part of the bank should happen to break down. The aqueduct is perfected as far as Manchester, where coals are brought from the mine in great plenty, and another large basin is making there, for the reception of the vessels employed in this work.

There is likewise another canal, which takes its rise from that we have described near Barton bridge,

bridge, and goes to Stratford. In the execution of this work, such judgment and oeconomy have been observed, that the refuse of one part is made to construct the material parts of another : thus, the stone, which was dug up to form a bason for the boats at the foot of the mountain, with that taken out of the rock, to form the subterraneous passage, is hewn into different forms, and dimensions for the building of bridges over the aqueduct, and arches to raise it ; while the clay, and other earth taken up to preserve the level in one place, are carried down the canal, to raise the land to a level in another. In short, grandeur, elegance, and oeconomy, are here happily united, and the whole executed at an expence by no means adequate to the importance of the undertaking.

The soil on the west side of this county yields great plenty of wheat and barley ; and though the hilly tracts on the east side are for the most part stony and barren, yet the bottom of those hills produce excellent oats. In some places the land bears very good hemp, and the pasture is so rich, that the cows and oxen are of a very extraordinary size ; and their horns wider and bigger than in any other county in England. Lancashire has also mines of copper, lead, and iron, of antimony, black-lead, and Lapis Calaminaris ; also quarries of stone for building. Here is likewise great plenty of coal, and a particular species, called Cannel, or Candle-coal, which is chiefly found near Wigan, and is supposed to receive its name from the clear and steady light it gives in burning. This coal will not only make a much brighter fire than other kinds of coal, but is of so firm a texture, as to bear turning, and be capable of receiving a good polish, when it has the appearance of black marble ; whence cups, candlesticks, standishes, salts, and other things are made of it.

And

and these have not only a very agreeable appearance, but will not soil the fingers. In some of the coal-pits are found green vitriol, brimstone, and alum.

The mosses, or bogs of this county, are, like those of Cheshire, distinguished into three kinds, the white, the black, and the grey; all which being properly drained, bear good corn. They likewise yield turf for fuel, and marle proper for manuring the ground. In these mosses, trees are sometimes found lying buried; and the people make use of poles and spits to discover where they lie. Some are of opinion, that these trees have lain there ever since the universal deluge; and some would have them to be mineral productions, which is altogether improbable, some of them being found with roots, and those that have none, appear either to have been burnt, or have the marks of the ax still visible. These trees when dug up serve for firing, for they burn like a torch, which some suppose to be owing to the bituminous stratum in which they lie; but others to the turpentine which they contain, they being generally of the fir kind.

About Latham is found a bituminous earth, which yields a scent much like the oil of amber; and an oil may be extracted from it, which in most of its valuable qualities, is little inferior to that of amber. The country people cut this kind of bitumen into pieces, which they burn instead of candles.

Among the vegetables that grow wild in this county are the following.

The least Tway blade, *Bifolium minimum*, observed upon Pendle-hill among the heath.

Wild-heart-cherry tree, commonly called the Merry tree, *Cerasus sylvestris fructu minimo cordiformi*, P. B. About Bury and Manchester.

Small sea scurvy-grass with a cornered leaf,
Cochlearia

Cochlearia marina folio anguloso parvo, D. Lawson.
In the Isle of Walney.

Jagged fleabane-mullet, or marsh-fleabane,
Coryza helenitis foliis laciniatis. In the ditches
about Pillinmoss, plentifully.

Prickly samphire, or sea-parsnep, *Crithmum
spinosum*, Ger. *maritimum spinosum*, C. B. At
Roofbeck in Low Fournels.

Sea bugloss, *Echium marinum*, P. B. *Buglossum
dulce ex insulis Lancastriae*, Park. Over against
Bigger in the Isle of Walney, plentifully.

Small jagged yellow rocket of the Isle of Man,
Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea, Cat. Ang. Be-
tween Marsh-Grange and the Isle of Walney.

Bloody cranes-bill, with a variegated flower,
Geranium haematodes Lancastrense, *flore eleganter
striato*. In the Isle of Walney, in a sandy soil
near the sea-shore.

Hares-tail-rush, moss-crops, *Juncus Alpinus
cum cauda leporina*, J. B. Upon the mosses.

Purple-goats-beard, *Rosmarinum purpureum*.
On the banks of the river Chalder.

On the coasts of this county are frequently ob-
served many extraordinary birds, as the sea crow,
which is distinguished by its blue body, its black
head and wings, and by its feeding upon muscles;
the asper, which is a species of sea eagle; the ra-
zor-bill; the puffing; the cormorant; the cur-
lew-hilp; the copped-wren, which is said to be
fond of a red colour; the red-thanks; king's
fisher; heighough; and perrs; besides swans,
ducks, teal, and other common birds.

This county is divided into six hundreds, and
has no city, and only twenty-seven market towns.
It lies in the province of York and diocese of
Chester, and contains sixty-three parishes, which
are, in general, much larger than those of any
other

other county in England, and very populous; for which reason there are many chapels in the county, several of which are as large as parish churches. It sends fourteen members to parliament, two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the following boroughs. Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Newton, Wigán, and Clithero.

We shall now enter this county by the road which leads from London to Lancaster, and shall begin with WARRINGTON, which is situated in the midway between Liverpool and Manchester, about eighteen miles from each, fifty to the southward of Lancaster, and a hundred and eighty-two north-west of London. It is a pretty large, neat, old built, but populous and rich town, seated on the river Mersey, over which it has a stone bridge, that was partly pulled down in the last rebellion, to intercept the rebels. It is not incorporated, but governed by the justices of peace and four constables. It has one large church, and a very large and elegant chapel of ease, lately built with stone. Here is a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth, a large house for smelting of copper-ore, a glass-house both for bottles and flint-glass, which is here also neatly cut; a sugar-house, and a brewery for exportation, the beer of which is excellent; and in its neighbourhood is a fine linen manufactory of huckabacks, of which it is said that 500 l. worth or more, are sold weekly at the market here. In this town is also a free-school, and there has been lately erected a large and elegant building, as an academy for the education of youth in all branches of literature, which is carried on by several masters, under the direction, and supported by the subscription of many gentlemen of fortune in the neighbourhood. Here is also a charity school, in which twenty-four boys are taught

taught and clothed, out of an estate given by Peter Lee, Esq; The market days are here on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but that on Wednesdays is the most considerable. Here are also two fairs, namely, on the 18th of July, and the 30th of November, for horses, horned cattle and cloth.

At the bridge end near Warrington was a priory of Augustine friars, founded before the year 1379.

From Warrington a road extends eastward to LIVERPOOL, LEVERPOOL, or LIRPOOL, which is seated on the east bank of the river Mersey, eighteen miles west of Warrington, forty south of Lancaster, and two hundred north-west of London. This is a large, populous, and neat town, yet seems to have been very inconsiderable in former times, and is scarce mentioned in history, except when prince Rupert took it by storm in the great rebellion, as he was marching to the relief of that illustrious heroine the countess of Derby, then besieged in Latham-house by the parliament forces. But within these fifty years, it hath increased so prodigiously in trade, that it is now said to be the greatest sea-port in England, except London, it being thought to exceed even Bristol. The merchants here trade to all parts, except Turkey and the East-Indies; but their most beneficial trade is to Guinea and the West-Indies, by which many have raised great fortunes. The increase of its trade for a century past cannot be better ascertained, than by a view of the number of shipping belonging to the town, or which have been cleared out at the port, for any two years at any considerable distance of time. In 1565, the trade of the place seems to have been carried on solely by their own ships and boats, of which they had twelve, that in the whole amounted to no more than two hundred and twenty-three tons, and they employed but seventy-five seamen. There were then in
the

the town only one hundred and thirty-eight householders and cottagers, as appears by the town's book, folio one hundred and forty-four: whereas from the 24th of June, 1762, to the 24th of June 1763, the following ships were cleared.

	Ships	Tons
From Great Britain and Ireland	1496	42840
Danes, Swedes, Ruffians, &c.	85	13418
Africa and America	171	25193
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1752	81451

An amazing encrease of commerce! to which let it be added, that this town seldom employs less than one hundred and twenty ships in the Guinea trade only, and in the last war Liverpool did more business in that trade than all the ports in Europe. This encrease of commerce has drawn such numbers of people to the town, that for many years past their buildings have encreased after the rate of two hundred houses a year, so that instead of one hundred and thirty-eight houses and cottages, as mentioned above, there are now more than six thousand, and many of them capital buildings. Here are also some manufactories of note, particularly one for sail-cloth, two for preparing silk, one for china-ware, several pot-houses, which make very fine ware, some salt-works that do a great deal of business, several glass-houses, a number of public brewers, some of whom brew large quantities for exportation, and several wet and dry docks for the building and refitting of ships.

Liverpool was once in the parish of Walton, but is now separated from it by act of parliament, yet pays to the rector of Walton forty shillings per annum. There are four churches in the town, viz. St. Peter's, St. Nicholas's, St. George's, and St. Thomas's. St. George's and St. Thomas's are

are in the gift of the corporation. There are two chaplains at St. George's, who have each 120 l. a year. St. Nicholas's chapel, or the old church, stands near the river, and consists of a nave or chancel, and side isles. In it is a small organ, and at the east end, within the church, are two monuments, for the two Mr. Cleveland's, father and son, formerly members for the town; and besides several others, there is one in the chancel for Mrs. Clayton. At the west end is a steeple, which consists of a low tower, on which a spire has been lately erected. St. Peter's consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side isles; and has a tower at the west end. These two churches are a joint rectory, in the gift of the corporation. There are two rectors, who have each 150 l. per annum, and officiate at them alternately; they have likewise surplice fees of the whole town; fees are also paid to the ministers who do the duty of the other churches. St. George's chapel or church stands in the New market. It consists of a nave, a chancel, two side isles, and has a lofty spire at the west end. This is a beautiful fabric, the organ case, front of the galleries, pulpit and desk are of mahogany, and round the church is a noble pallisade of iron work. The mayor and corporation go to this church. St. Thomas's chapel or church stands near Prince's Square; and consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side isles, with a lofty spire at the west end. An act was passed a few years ago to enable the inhabitants to build two churches more, one of which was, soon after begun near the ladies walks, a very pleasant place, which commands a fine view of the river and the Cheshire shore.

There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a division lately arising among that sect, some of them erected a new meeting-house, called the Octagon,

Octagon, from the form of the building, where they use a liturgy different from that of the church of England, and have an organ. There are also two meeting-houses for the Baptists, one for the Quakers, and one for the Methodists. There is a large mass-house in Lombard-street, the Catholics being very numerous, and there is likewise a synagogue for the Jews.

The Exchange, which cost 30,000*l.* and is erected on the spot where the town-house stood, is at the top of Water-street, and is a grand edifice of white stone, built in the form of a square, round which are piazzas for the merchants to walk in. Above stairs are the mayor's offices, the sessions-hall, the council-chamber, and two elegant ball rooms; but this edifice is entirely hid on two sides of the square by the adjoining houses.

The charity-school stands near St. Peter's church, and is a very handsome structure of brick and stone, with iron pallisades before it, the gift of one Mr. Martindale of this town. The Infirmary, and the sailors hospital, is a large edifice of brick and stone, and stands on a hill, in a very pleasant, airy situation, at a distance from the town. There is also a work-house for employing the poor. The custom-house is a neat building of brick and stone, situated at the head of one of the docks. There are three large and commodious docks, secured by iron gates, thro' which ships sail, on their coming to the town. In these docks they lie close to the shore, and land their goods with the greatest facility; and the gates being shut, they are secured from winter storms. There is also a new playhouse in Drury-lane, where players perform in the summer season.

Liverpool is governed by a mayor, annually chosen on St. Luke's day, a recorder, and common council of forty-one, including the mayor, recorder,

order, and town clerk. The town lying low, it is somewhat dirty in the winter. The best houses are in Hanover-street. There are two markets, held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, kept on July 25, and November 11, for horses and horned cattle. This town sends two members to parliament.

We cannot quit this place without observing, that the streets are narrow and incommodious, and the water is so bad, that they are obliged to hire people to bring them fresh water in carts out of the country, at so great an expence, that some of the inns pay from 20 to near 40 l. a year; and some of the brewers and sugar-bakers much more. They also want a Trinity-house, like that of London, for the better regulation of pilots, as many of those employed in that important service are mere boys, and have little experience.

It will not be improper to add here, that in the middle of March 1757, there was the greatest storm of wind on the western coast ever known, a great number of ships were stranded and lost in this neighbourhood, and considerable damage done to the town, particularly about forty-two feet of the lofty spire of St. Thomas's church, which was esteemed one of the most beautiful in Europe, fell upon the body of the church, broke through the roof, and tore down the west galleries.

We shall now return back to Warrington, between which and Liverpool is PRESCOT, a small market town, eight miles east of Liverpool, and a hundred and ninety-one north-north-west of London. The market is on Tuesdays, and it has two fairs, on June 12, and November 1, for horned cattle, horses and toys.

From Warrington a road extends north-westward to NEWTON, which is seated five miles
north

north of Warrington, and a hundred and eighty-seven north-west of London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesſes, and ſends two members to parliament, who are returned by the ſteward of the lord of the manor. Here is a charity-school founded in 1707, by Mr. Hornby, who endowed it with 2000 l. Here children are taught to read, write, and caſt accounts; and are allowed a dinner every ſchool-day; and there are ten boys and as many girls lodged in a neighbouring hospital, where they are provided with all ſorts of neceſſaries, till they are fourteen years of age. The town had once a market, which is now diſuſed; but it has two fairs, on May 17, and Auguſt 12, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys.

LEIGH, a ſmall town, ſituated ten miles north of Warrington, and a hundred and ninety-two from London, is of ſmall account; for the market is very inconfiderable, and it has no fair.

On proceeding from Newton, in the road to Lancaſter, we come to WIGAN, which is pleaſantly ſeated near the ſource of the river Dowglaſs, at the diſtance of thirteen miles to the northward of Warrington, thirty-nine miles ſouth of Lancaſter, and a hundred and ninety-five north-north-weſt of London. It was erected into a corporation by charters granted by queen Elizabeth and king Charles the Second, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, and a ſword and mace-bearer. It is a neat, well built town, three quarters of a mile in length, and has a ſtately church, one of the beſt endowed in the county; and the rector of it is always lord of the manor. It is famous for the manufactures of coverlets, ruggs, blankets, and other ſorts of bedding; and alſo for its iron works, and pit-coal, called Kennel-coal, which we have already
men-

mentioned in speaking of the produce of this county. There are here likewise many braziers, pewterers, dyers, and weavers. It has two markets, which are held on Mondays and Fridays; and three fairs, which are kept on the 18th of October, and on Holy-Thurday, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and on the 27th of June, for horses and horned cattle.

At HAIGH, near this place, is a mineral spring, of which we have already taken notice. Here is a handsome seat of the Bradshaighs, which is thought to be one of the finest situations in the north of England; and in the park is a mount, from the top of which may be seen thirteen counties, and the Isle of Man.

Before we proceed farther to the northward, we shall make an excursion to the west, where, at the distance of four miles south-west of Wigan, we find HOLLAND, a village, where, in the chapel of St. Thomas the martyr, was a college of secular canons, who were changed in the year 1319, by Walter, bishop of Litchfield, at the petition of Sir Robert Holland, knight, then patron, into a priory of Benedictine monks. It consisted of one prior and twelve monks, who were all to wear a black habit; and upon the death or vacation of a prior, were to elect three from among themselves, one of whom being approved by the patron, and presented to the diocesan bishop, was by him appointed their prior. It was valued at 53*l.* a year by Dugdale; but at 61*l.* by Speed. Part of it is now a very handsome parish church, and the rest belongs to John Owen, Esq;

At the distance of four miles north-west of Holland is LATHAM, which is remarkable for a house, which Charlotte, countess of Derby, with the greatest bravery and intrepidity defended, for two years,

years, against the forces of the parliament, who after all could not take it. They however, at length, became masters of it, and laid it almost level with the ground.

Four miles north of Latham is RUFFORD, a village that has a fair on the first of May, for horned cattle.

Three miles to the west of Latham is ORMSKIRK, a handsome town, seated near the river Dowglass, at the distance of forty miles south of Lancaster, and two hundred and six north-north-west of London. It has a good inland trade, and a market on Thursdays, with two fairs, which are held on Whit-Monday, and September 8, for horned cattle and horses.

At BURSCOUGH, near Ormskirk, Robert Fitz Henry, lord of Latham, founded a priory of black canons, in the reign of Richard the First, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas. This foundation had at the suppression of religious houses, a prior and five religious, with forty-eight servants, whose annual revenue were valued at the suppression at 122 l. 5 s. 7 d.

We shall now proceed back to Wigan, and shall again enter the road to Lancaster. About eight miles to the east of this road is CHARLEY, or CHORLEY, which is seated on a rivulet that runs into the Yarrow, eight miles north of Wigan, and two hundred north-west of London; but is a small place that has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on the 5th of May, and the 20th of August for horned cattle; and on the 5th of September, for toys and small wares.

PRESTON, which is an abbreviation of Priest-Town, was so called from its being inhabited by a great number of religious, and is a large, handsome borough, twenty-one miles south of Lancaster,
and

and two hundred and twelve north-west of London, seated on a delightful eminence on the north side of the river Ribble, over which is a fine stone bridge. It was incorporated by king Henry the Second, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, seventeen common council-men, and a town clerk. It rose out of the ruins of Ribchester, now a village, but anciently a very considerable city in the neighbourhood, and is a handsome town as large as some cities. It is a place of residence for the officers belonging to the chancery of the county palatine, of whom an account has been already given, and is reckoned one of the prettiest retirements in England. It is a very gay place, there being here assemblies, balls, and other diversions; it being frequented by people of fortune in the winter season many miles round. The earl of Derby has a house here, which makes a noble appearance; and the houses, in general, are well built. The duke of Hamilton was routed here, when he brought an army from Scotland to assist king Charles the First, as were likewise the English rebels in the year 1715, who had taken arms against king George the First, when the forces belonging to the king were obliged to set fire to the houses in order to dislodge the rebels, who fired upon them from the roofs and windows, but the town was afterwards amply recompensed by the government for the damage the inhabitants had sustained: after which the town rose more beautiful than before. This happened on the 12th of November, 1715, on the very day when the Scotch rebels were routed in Scotland. Here is a charity-school for twenty-eight boys, and another for as many girls; and on the neighbouring common are frequent horse-races. The markets

are held here on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and all sorts of provisions, particularly fish, with which they are supplied by the Ribble. It has three fairs, which are held on the first Saturday after the 6th of January, chiefly for horses; on the 27th of March, for horses and horned cattle, and on the 7th of September, for coarse cloths and small wares. Besides these fairs, every twentieth year is held a guild or jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month; at which time persons of the first rank resort hither from all parts, and even from London. On the north-west side of the town was a college of grey friars, founded by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, son to king Henry the Third. Here was also an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the mastership of which was in the gift of the king.

In LOINSDALE also near Preston, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Theobald Walter, brother of Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. It was called Cockerfand abbey, and was endowed by several persons. There is nothing of it now standing but some ruins of walls, and in the middle entire window-cases of a considerable height, which are sufficient to shew, that it was once a very magnificent structure. It was valued at the dissolution at 28l. a year.

On the other side of the mouth of the Ribble was MARTON Lake, a large and broad water, about two miles in diameter, and eighteen in circumference; but not many years ago it was drained by Thomas Fleetwood, Esq; which turned out greatly to his advantage, the soil being fat and muddy, mixed with marle. In it were found a great quantity of fish; but what is much more

extra-

extraordinary, there were found sunk at the bottom eight canoes, each made of a single tree, somewhat like those made use of by the Indians in America, in which it is supposed the ancient Britons used to fish upon this lake.

At LONRIDGE, north-east of Preston, was an hospital, consisting of a master and brethren, dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary.

RIBCHESTER, or RIBBLECHESTER, was situated six miles to the east-north-east of Preston, and is generally supposed to have been the Coccium of Antoninus, and the Rigodunum, or Bibodunum, of others. However, its ruins, and the many remains of antiquity that have been discovered in and near it, prove that it was once a place of great opulence and splendor; and some pretend, that it was once one of the most flourishing towns in Europe. There are still visible traces of Roman military ways leading to it, one of which is a high causeway running hither from York; another passes from the north, and is plainly to be seen for several miles together; and a third passes to it from the mouth of the Ribble through Preston. Relicks of military engines and weapons, with variety of coins, statues, pillars, pedestals, funeral monuments, and altars, with inscriptions, have been frequently discovered here. In this neighbourhood is a remarkable piece of antiquity, which has been the object of much speculation. This is an ancient fortification, near which has been dug up anchors, rings, nails, and other parts of vessels; whence the place is called Anchor hill. As this hill is at a considerable distance from the sea, it is supposed to have been a rampart of the fortress of Coccium, and that the broad and deep foss under it, which leads towards the river, served as a canal for the boats, that passed and re-

passed the river, for the service of the garrison. In this hill have been frequently dug up Roman paterae or bowls, consisting of a substance resembling that of china bowls, adorned with flowers and the figures of wolves, and some of them marked at the bottom with FAB. PRO. which doubtless implies, that they were made when one of the Fabii was proconsul.

At PENWORTHAM near Preston was a Benedictine monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which at the dissolution was valued by Speed at 115 l. a year.

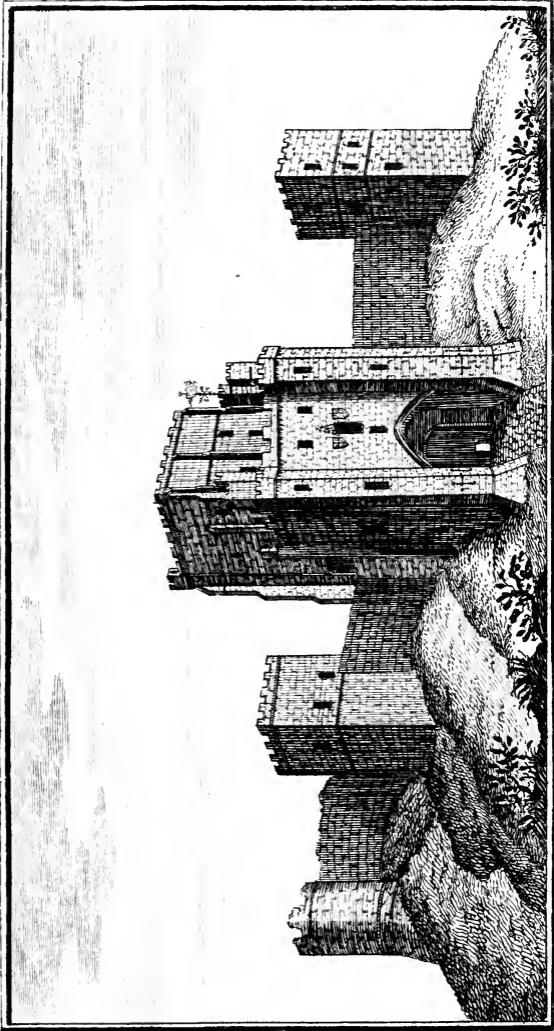
CHIPPING, a village thirteen miles east of Preston, has three fairs, held on Easter-Tuesday, St. Bartholomew's day, and the 28th of August, for cattle.

Seven miles to the west by north of Preston is KIRKHAM, which is about two miles to the north of the mouth of the Ribble, and has a handsome church, and from the church yard is a fine prospect of mountains at a great distance, as well as of the course of the river, which abounds with salmon, trouts and other fish, which, as well as other provisions, are here very cheap. This town has a grammar-school well endowed, by Mr. Colborn, a citizen of London, in the year 1674, and has three masters, one of whom must be in holy orders, and preach a lecture once a month in the mother church, or in some chapel in the parish. The town has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, which are held on June 24, for horses and horned cattle, and on October 18, for toys and small ware.

POULTON, or POTTON, is a town near the sea shore, sixteen miles west by north of Preston, ten west by south of Garsang, and two hundred and twenty-six north-north-west of London. It stands
very



The South East View of Lancaster Castle.



very conveniently for trade, on a rivulet that falls into the Wire, at a small distance from its mouth, and is noted for a good pearl fishery. It has a market on Mondays, and three fairs, viz. on February 2, for horned cattle, and on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle, and small wares.

GARSTANG is situated on the road from Preston to Lancaster, from which it is ten miles distant to the south, eleven north of Preston, and two hundred and twenty-three north-west of London. It is about half a mile in length, and has a market on Thursdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions; with three fairs, which are held on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle, on July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

LANCASTER, the county town, derived its name from the river Lon, or Lun, on which it is seated, it being called by the inhabitants Loncaster. It is situated near eight miles to the north of Garstang, eighty-nine miles west of York, sixty-eight south of Carlisle, and two hundred and thirty-two north-north-west of London. It was a Roman station, and is the ancient Longovicum mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, where the Roman lieutenant of Britain kept in garrison a company called the Longovici. Several utensils used in sacrifice, and a variety of Roman coins, have been dug up here; and on the steepest side of the hill, near the church, hangs a piece of an old Roman wall, now called Werywall. The ancient town indeed was not exactly upon the same spot on which Lancaster now stands; for the old Longovicum being destroyed by the Scots in the year 1322, the new town was built nearer the river, and is in a fine situation, having a prospect over the harbour and country. The castle, of which we have caused a view to be engraven for the satisfaction of the reader, is thought to be

one of the finest monuments of antiquity, that this kingdom can boast of; for the ditch was made by the command of the emperor Adrian, in the year 124, and a garrison was placed here by him; who, for their better security, erected a tower towards the west. In the year 305, Constantine Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, built another handsome tower facing the town, both of which are now standing. After the Norman conquest, this castle was considerably enlarged; and John, earl of Moreton and Lancaster, contributed the most to its grandeur, by erecting the beautiful tower, now called the Gatehouse. Afterwards, when he was king, he gave audience in it to the French ambassadors, and also here received homage from Alexander king of the Scots, whom he had vanquished. It is at present the county jail, and the assizes have been held in it near five hundred years. On the top of this castle there is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's chair, whence there is a beautiful and extensive prospect of the adjacent country, and of the sea. Here is but one church, which is a handsome structure, with a square tower, and stands on the very top of the castle hill. Here are also a custom-house, and a stone bridge of five arches over the river Lon; but the port is so choaked with sand, that it will not admit of ships of any considerable burden. It has however some trade to America, in which vessels of seventy tons burden are employed, and the inhabitants export thither hardware and woollen manufactures; but they would probably have more trade, if the country about it was not so thinly peopled, on account of its barrenness, which occasions the demand for sugars and other commodities brought back from America to be but small. Camden informs us, that, in his time, the town was not populous, and that
the

the inhabitants were all husbandmen; but at present the case is very much altered, it being well inhabited, and is a thriving place. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesſes, twelve common burgesſes, a town clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace; and the members to ſerve in parliament are elected by the majority of freemen. King John confirmed to the burgesſes all the liberties he had granted to thoſe of the city of Briſtol; and king Edward the Third granted to the mayor and bailiffs, the privilege of having the pleas and ſeſſions held here, and no where elſe in the county. This town has given the title of duke to many branches of the royal family. It has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, which are held on the firſt of May, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlars goods; on the 5th of July, for cattle, cheeſe, pedlars goods and wool; and on the 10th of October, for cattle, pedlars goods and cheeſe.

It is worthy of remark, that earl Rogers of Poitiers, in the year 1094, gave the church of St. Mary at Lancaſter, with ſome lands here, to the abbey of St. Martin de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy; upon which a prior and five Benedictine monks from thence were placed at Lancaſter, who with three prieſts, two clerks and ſervants, made up a ſmall monaſtery, ſubordinate to the foreign houſe, which was endowed with the yearly revenue of about 80l. After the diſſolution of alien priories, this, with the lands belonging to it, was annexed by king Henry the Fifth, to Sion abbey in Middleſex. There was a Franciſcan convent near the bridge, but we are not informed of any particulars concerning it.

Here was likewiſe a houſe of Dominican, or black friars, founded by Sir Hugh Harrington, knight, about the fourth year of king Henry the

Third; and also an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, for a master, chaplain and nine poor persons, three of whom were to be lepers. This was founded by king John while he was earl of Morton; but Henry duke of Lancaster, in about the thirtieth year of the reign of Edward the Third, annexed it to the nunnery of Seton in Cumberland.

At the distance of about five miles from Lancaster is a remarkable cave, called Dunald Mill-hole: a brook nearly as big as the New River, after turning a corn mill at the entrance of the cave, runs into its mouth by several beautiful cascades, continuing its course two miles under a large mountain, and at last makes its appearance again near Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance into this cavern has something pleasingly terrible: from the mill at the top you descend about ten yards perpendicular by means of chinks in the rock, and clumps of trees: the passage is then almost parallel to the horizon, leading to the right a little winding, till you have some hundreds of yards thick of rocks and minerals above your head. “ In this manner, says
 “ our author, we proceeded, sometimes through
 “ vaults, so capacious, that we could neither see
 “ the roof nor sides, and sometimes on all-four,
 “ still following the brook, which entertained us
 “ with a sort of harmony well suiting the place;
 “ for the different heights of its falls were as so
 “ many keys of music, which being all conveyed
 “ to us by an amazing echo, greatly added to the
 “ majestic horror which surrounded us. In our
 “ return we were more particular in our observa-
 “ tions. The falls from one rock to another
 “ broke the rays of our candles, so as to form the
 “ most romantic vibrations and appearances upon
 “ the variegated roof. The sides too are not less
 “ remarkable for their fine colouring; the damp,
 the

“ the creeping vegetables, and the seams in the
“ marble and lime-stone parts of the rocks, form
“ as many tints as are seen in the rainbow, and
“ are covered with a perpetual varnish from the
“ just weeping springs that trickle from the roof.
“ When we arrived at the mouth, and once more
“ beheld the chearing day-light, I could not but
“ admire the uncouth manner in which nature
“ has thrown together the huge rocks which com-
“ pose the arch over the entrance; but, as if
“ conscious of its rudeness, she has clothed it
“ with trees and shrubs of the most various and
“ beautiful verdure, which bend downwards, and
“ with their leaves cover all the rugged parts of
“ the rock.”

From Lancaster a road extends north-west to an arm of the sea, which is crossed to a distinct and separate part of the county, called Fourness, almost surrounded by Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the Irish sea, where the first town we meet with is CARTMEL, which lies among some hills called Cartmel Fells, at the distance of fourteen miles north-west of Lancaster. The town, which has a harbour for boats, lies between two bays of the sea, one formed by the mouth of the river Ken, which flows from Westmoreland, and the other by the conflux of several small rivers, from Westmoreland and Cumberland, into the Irish sea. There are near it three sands, one termed Ken Sand, from the river Ken; another called Leven Sand, from a river of the same name; and the third, on the like account, called Dudden Sand. These sands, which travellers frequently pass at low water, on account of their being the shortest way to the places to which they are going, are very dangerous, both on account of the uncertainty of the tides, which are quicker or slower, as the winds blow more or less from the

sea; and from the many quicksands; upon which account there is a guide on horseback appointed to each sand, for the direction of such persons as have occasion to pass over; and each of these three guides has a salary paid him by the government.

Cartmel is most remarkable for its priory of canons regular of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by William Mareschall, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1188, and endowed by him, on condition that they should not be subject to any other house, and that they should elect their prior from among themselves; and also that the priory should never be made an abbey. About the time of the dissolution here were reckoned ten religious, and thirty-eight servants, whose revenues were valued at 124 l. 2 s. a year. The church of this priory is now turned into a very large and beautiful parish church, which is kept in excellent repair. The town has a market on Mondays, for corn, sheep and fish; and two fairs, which are held on Whitson-Monday, and the first Tuesday after October 23, for pedlars goods.

About six miles to the west of Cartmel is ULVERSTON, which is likewise situated in Furness, and stands on the west side of a large bay, that runs up thro' this part of the county, and is chiefly memorable on account of a moiety of it being given by Edward the Third to John Coup-land, one of the most warlike men of the age, whom he also advanced to the honour of a knight banoret, for taking David the Second, king of Scots, prisoner, in a battle at Durham. Ulverston has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and the first Thursday after October 23, for pedlars goods.

About

About three miles south-west of Ulverston is DALTON, a town in Fourness, eighteen miles to the south-west of Hawkhead, which has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, one on the 6th of June, for horned cattle, and the other on the 23d of October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars goods.

Near Dalton is KIRBY IRELETH, whose manor-house is called Kirby Cross House, from a cross which anciently stood before the gate, till Sandys, archbishop of York, ordered the top of it to be broken off. This house is now a stately seat of the Kirbies. There formerly happened here such a violent eruption of water, as carried the houses before it, and swept away fragments of rocks of such a magnitude, that the united force of many teams of oxen were unable to move them.

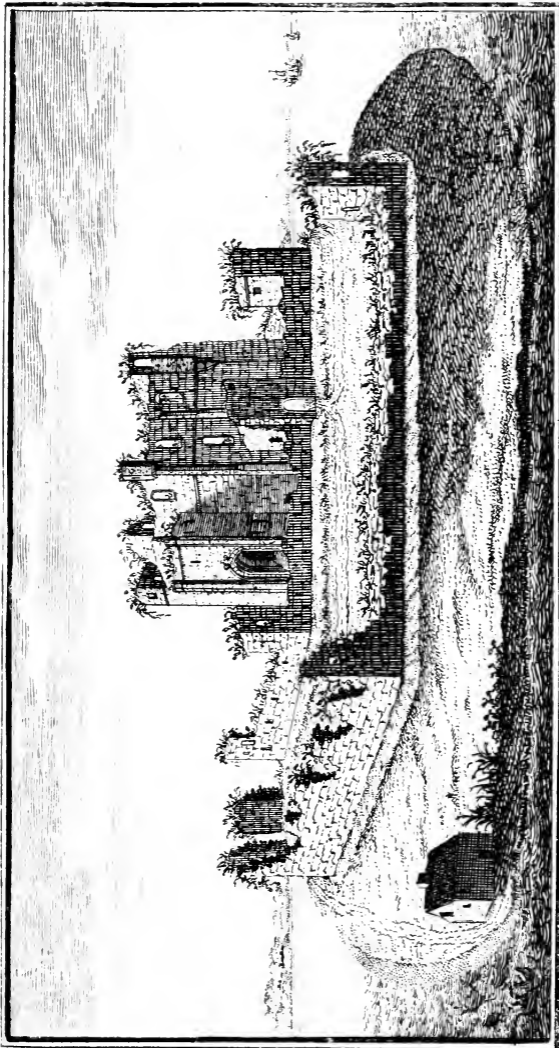
Upon the promontory of Fourness, are to be seen the ruins of Foreness abbey, which was founded in the year 1127, by Stephen, earl of Morton and Boloign; afterwards king of England. The monks of this house were translated from Tulket in Alderness hither. They observed the rules of St. Bennet, and wore a grislet hair coloured habit. William de Moubrey, the third earl of Lancaster, and Agnes de Brufs his wife, Michael Flemming, &c. were large benefactors to this abbey. Pope Eugenius granted to John Abbot, of St. Mary's in Fourness, and his brethren, a full confirmation of all their possessions, with an immunity from all tithes, for either cattle or lands held in their own hands. Its annual value according to Dugdale was 805 l. 10 s. and according to Speed, 966 l. 7 s.

At the south-west extremity of the same promontory of Foreness is a long and narrow island, called the Isle of WALNEY, divided from the country by a small arm of the sea. It is remarkable,

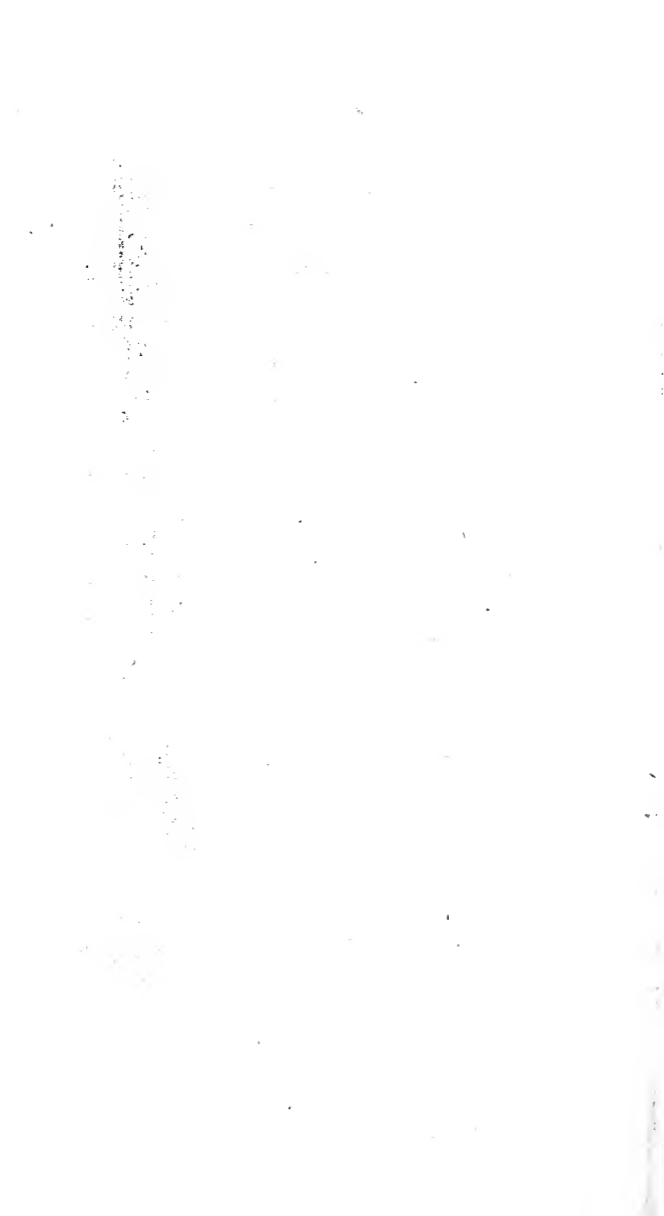
able, that the land of this island is trebled in value, by manuring their clay with sea sand. Upon a rock, near the south end of this island, is Pile, or Peele castle, sometimes called the Pile of Fowdrey. King Stephen granted this island to the abbot of Furness, on condition that he should build and maintain a castle upon it for the defence of the country; but king Henry the First, in the year 1403, caused it to be seized, because the abbot suffered it to go to decay; but on his promise to repair it, it was re-delivered to him. It was surrounded by a wall, of which there are large remains, and a great part of the castle itself is still standing, which shew, that it was once a very beautiful structure: there being now to be seen lofty pillars, spacious windows, noble arches, and subterraneous vaults. Of these ruins we have given a view, for the satisfaction of the curious reader.

GLEASTON is a village in Furness, two miles south of Dalton, remarkable only for its castle, supposed to be built in the reign of Edward the Third, about the year 1340, to prevent the frequent inroads of the Scots into England. Upon the beheading of the duke of Suffolk, the proprietor, in the reign of queen Mary, it became forfeited to the crown. It now belongs to the family of the Lowthers. The ruins that yet remain, shew it was a spacious and handsome building.

HAWKSHEAD is another town in Furness, on the west side of Winander meer, on the northern borders of the county, two hundred and fifty-six miles from London. Here is a free grammar-school, endowed by Edwin Sandys, archbishop of Canterbury. It has a market on Mondays, for provisions and woollen cloth, and two fairs, namely,



The North West View of Peele Castle, in the County of Lancaster.



on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle and pedlars goods; and on September 21, for pedlars ware.

The above Edwin Sandys, ſucceſſively biſhop of Worceſter and London, and archbiſhop of York, the anceſtor of the preſent lord Sandys, was born in the year 1519. He had his education in St. John's college, and Catharine hall in Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. In the reign of king Edward the Sixth he was vicar of Haverſham, prebendary of Peterborough, and of Carlisle, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge; but, joining with the party of the lady Jane Grey, he was ſtripped, by queen Mary, of all his dignities and preferments, and thrown into the Tower, where he remained ſeven months. Upon his enlargement, he retired into foreign countries; but returning to England at the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was promoted, firſt to the biſhopric of Worceſter, then to that of London, and laſt of all, to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York. During his continuance in this high ſtation, he was unjuſtly attacked by ſome gentlemen of the county, who wanted to rob him of part of his temporalities; and who, being at length diſappointed in their ſacrilegious deſign, formed a moſt villainous ſcheme for ruining his reputation, by making an inn-keeper's wife at Doncaſter get into bed to him. The conſpiracy, however, was afterwards diſcovered, and the delinquents brought to condign puniſhment. This learned prelate died on the 10th of July, 1588, in the 69th year of his age. His ſermons were publiſhed after his death.

We ſhall now return back to the ſouthern part of this county, which we ſhall enter farther to the eaſtward, by paſſing the river Merſey at Stockport, and proceeding to MANCHESTER, the firſt town of any conſequence on this road, and indeed

indeed the most considerable place, next to Liverpool, in the whole county, and the finest village, or meer market town, in England; for though its chief magistrate is only a constable or headborough, yet it is more populous than either York or Norwich, and indeed than most other cities in this kingdom. Manchester is the ancient Mancunium or Manutium of Antoninus's itinerary, a name which some suppose to have been originally derived from Main, which, in the British tongue, signifies a rock or stone, which might have been applied to this town, from its situation on a rocky soil near a famous quarry, called Colyhurst. It stands near the conflux of the rivers Irk and Irwell, about three miles north of the Mersey, eighteen miles east-north-east of Warrington, thirty-seven north-east of Chester, sixty-eight west-south-west of York, and a hundred and eighty-six north-north-west of London. This town has many handsome and elegant houses, and some new streets, scarcely inferior in beauty to the finest in London. Among its public buildings is the Exchange, a very noble structure, adorned with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order, and three parish churches, of which St. Mary's is a collegiate church, built in 1422, and is a large, beautiful and stately edifice, with a choir, remarkable for its curious carved work, and a clock that shews the age of the moon. With respect to the college belonging to this church, it will be proper to observe, that Thomas West, brother to the lord de la War, some time rector of the parish church of Manchester, obtaining the barony and estate of his family, by the death of his brother without issue, founded this college, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, St. Dennis of France, and St. George, and endowed it with revenues to the yearly value of 200 l. or, as they were afterwards

valued

valued at the suppression, at 226 l. 12 s. 5 d. in the whole, and 213 l. 10 s. 11 d. clear. It originally consisted of a warden, and a certain number of priests. At the time of its dissolution, Edward the Sixth granted the lands and revenues to the earl of Derby, who purchased the college-house. Queen Mary refounded it, and restored most of the lands and revenues. It was also founded a new by queen Elizabeth, in the nineteenth year of her reign, for a warden and four fellows, two chaplains, four singing men, and four choristers; and dedicated by the name of Christ's college. It was again re-established by Charles the First, when the statutes were drawn up by archbishop Laud. In Oliver Cromwell's time, it was sold by the parliament with the chapter lands, but restored by king Charles the Second. By an act of parliament passed in 1729, the king is empowered to be visitor of this college, whenever the warden of it happens to be bishop of Chester.

With respect to St. Anne's church, it is a modern structure, erected in an elegant taste, and adorned with pilasters, two ranges of semicircular windows, and a handsome ballustrade round the top, which supports a number of vases. Its tower also makes a neat and agreeable appearance, and the whole building is seen to great advantage, by its forming one side of St. Anne's square, which is encompassed on every other side with handsome houses. This church was begun by the contribution of the inhabitants, in the reign of queen Ann, and finished in the year 1723. There are here also several meeting-houses of dissenters.

The hospital was founded by Humphrey Chetham, Esq; and incorporated by Charles the Second, for the maintenance of forty poor boys; but the governors have enlarged the number to sixty,

sixty, who are to be taken in between six and ten years of age, and maintained, lodged and cloathed till they are fourteen, when they are to be bound out apprentices at the charge of the hospital, and for their support he left 420 l. a year, which by prudent management is considerably improved. Here also, by the bounty of the same benefactor, is erected a large school for the hospital, or blue boys, where they are taught to read and write; as also a large library furnished with several thousand volumes, the number of which are always encreasing, there being left by him about 100 l. a year, to be laid out in books, besides 20 l. a year for a librarian.

The free-school was founded in the year 1519, by Dr. Oldham, bishop of Exeter, whose endowment, by the purchase of an estate of the lord de la War, was considerably encreased by Hugh Bexwick and his sister, who having purchased another estate of the same lord de la War, with the mills upon the river Irk, left them to the same free-school for ever. Here are three masters with liberal salaries; and the boys on the foundation have certain exhibitions for their maintenance at the university. Besides these public benefactions, here are three charity-schools, two of which are for forty boys each.

Among the other public buildings is a stone bridge over the river Irwell, which is built exceeding high, because, the river flowing from the mountainous part of the country, sometimes rises four or five yards in one night.

The inhabitants, including those of the suburbs, are said to amount to 50,000. This town is as remarkable for its manufactures as any in the kingdom, and these have been greatly improved of late years. Hence some manufactures are particularly called Manchester goods, as fustians,

tians, ticking, tape, filleting, and cotton cloth, for which this town has been famous for more than a century and a half. Manchester velvet is another important article, for which they have a prodigious demand. All the neighbouring villages are employed in these manufactures, and there are, for three miles above the town, no less than sixty mills upon this river: the weavers here have looms that work twenty-four laces at a time. This town gives the title of duke to the noble family of Montagu; but though it is in every respect so considerable a place, it does not send one member to parliament. It has three markets, which are kept on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, namely, on Whitson-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, cloth and bedding.

Manchester was an ancient Roman fortress, and several monuments of antiquity are still to be seen in and about the town. It is said, indeed, that the Roman station was about a quarter of a mile to the south-west, and now goes by the name of the Giant's castle, or Tarquin's castle; and the field in which it stands, is called Castle field. The ramparts are still very conspicuous, and a river runs near it on the south-east side. Mr. Camden saw a stone here with the following inscription, \odot CANDIDI FIDES XX.—III. A draught of another stone was sent him thus inscribed, \odot HO. I. FRISIN. \odot MASAVONIS P.—XXIII. These stones, he thinks, were erected to the memory of two centurions, who had given proofs of their fidelity. And in the year 1612, a stone was dug up with this inscription, $\text{FORTVNAE CONSERVATRICI L. SENECIANIVS MARTIVS} \textcircled{3}$ LEG. VI. VICT. which appears to have been an altar dedicated to Fortune by L. Senecianius Martius, the third governor or commander in the sixth legion, which

which was stationed at York, when Severus was there.

This town had formerly the privilege of a sanctuary, which, by an act of parliament in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was transferred to Chester.

John Byrom, an ingenious poet, and an elegant writer, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was descended from a genteel family; and was born in the year 1691, at Manchester. He had his education at Merchant Taylor's school in London, and Trinity college in Cambridge. His genius for poetry began to discover itself very early; and when he had attained to the twenty-third year of his age, he composed that beautiful pastoral, beginning with, *My Time, O ye Muses, was happily spent*, which was printed in the eighth volume of the Spectator. He likewise wrote two humorous letters upon dreams, which were inserted in the same volume. Being affected, it is said, with an hereditary disorder, he went to Montpellier, for the recovery of his health; and upon his return to England, fell deeply in love with his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Byrom, whom he soon after married against the consent of her parents; who were so enraged at the match, that they refused to give their daughter the fortune they had intended her; so that doctor Byrom (for so he was now called) was obliged to support his family by teaching the art of writing short hand, in which he excelled. Upon the death, however, of his elder brother, Mr. Edward Byrom, he succeeded to the family estate at Kersal; and spent the remainder of his days in the full enjoyment of that conjugal felicity, for which he had a peculiar relish. He died at Manchester September the 26th, 1763, in the seventy-second year of his age. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote an excellent poem upon *Enthusiasm*, and another up-

on the *Immortality of the Soul*, together with some epigrams.

SALFORD is a town which seems joined to Manchester; they being only separated by the river Irwell, but being united by a bridge, seem to form one town. Salford is, however, much worse built, the houses being old mean buildings. The church is a large Gothic structure, with a square tower, from the center of which rises a very short spire.

Ten miles to the north-west of Manchester is BOLTON, which stands in the road from Wigan to Leeds in Yorkshire, eighteen miles north-north-east of Warrington, and two hundred north-north-west of London. It is famous for its mineral spring, and its being the staple of several sorts of cotton cloths, especially the Milan and Augs-burg fustians, which are brought to its market and fairs from all parts of the country. Its market is held on Mondays, and its fairs, on July 19, and October 2, both for the above articles, and for horses, horned cattle and cheese.

Twelve miles to the north of Manchester, and a hundred and ninety-eight north-north-west of London, is ROCHDALE, which derived its name from its situation in a valley, by a small river called the Roche, which falls into the Irwell. The valley, in which the town stands, is at the bottom of a ridge of hills, called Black Stone Edge, which are so high, that their tops are sometimes covered with snow in the month of August. The town is pretty large and populous, and is of late very much improved in its woollen manufactures. It has a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on May 14, Whitson-Tuesday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth.

About four miles to the south-east of Rochdale is BURY, a populous town, seated on the river Irwell,

well, that has a considerable trade in the fustian manufacture, bays, and the coarse goods called kerseys, and half thicks. It has a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, which are held on the 5th of March, the 3d of May, the Thursday but one after Whit-Sunday, and September 18, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. Several Roman coins have been dug up here.

From Bury the road leads northward to HASLINGTON, or HASLINGDEN, which is seated at the bottom of some mountains eighteen miles north of Manchester, about the same distance east of Preston, and two hundred and four north-north-west of London. It has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, which are held on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

Eight miles to the east of Haslingden is BLACKBURN, or BLACKBOURN, which is so called from a brook or rivulet of black water, which runs thro' it, and is seated near the river Derwen, at the distance of two hundred and twelve miles from London. It has a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on May 21, for horses, horned cattle and toys; on September 30, for toys and small wares; and on October 21, for horses, horned cattle and toys.

On returning back to Haslingden, you proceed sixteen miles north to CLITHERO, which is situated on the river Ribble, not far from its source, at the foot of Pendle-hill, which rises to a great height, and at the distance of two hundred and twenty-seven miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs, and sends two members to parliament. It had formerly a castle seated at the bottom of Pendle-hill, built about the year 1178, by Robert de Lacy, lord of the honour of Pontefract, and the
fourth

fourth descendant from Ilbert, who came in with William the Conqueror. The body of this castle is demolished, but there is still standing a great part of the square tower. The town has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, which are held on the 21st of July, for horned cattle and woollen cloth; on March 24, the fourth Saturday after September 29, and December 7, for horned cattle, woollen cloth and horses.

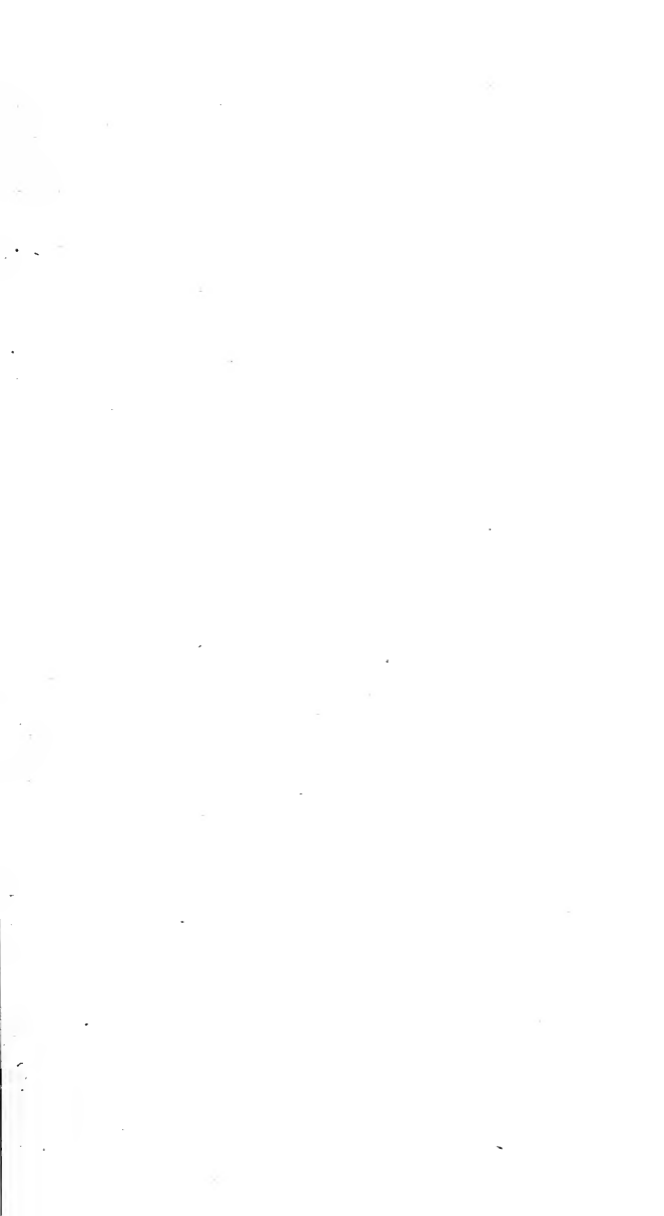
WHALEY, a village four miles south of Clithero, is famous for an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by John Constable of Chester, first at Stanlow in Cheshire: and by him endowed with divers lands and liberties in 1178; but was afterwards translated hither. The church of Whaley is said to have been in being when Augustine the monk came into England, in the reign of king Ethelbert, and was dedicated to all saints. The rectors of this church were married men, to whom the lands went by inheritance till the time of William the Conqueror, and then it was otherwise determined by the council of Lateran in the year 1215. In the thirty-fourth of Edward the Third, Henry duke of Lancaster, &c. gave divers lands to the abbot and convent of Whaley, for maintaining a recluse anchorite and his successors. It had several other benefactors, and was valued at the dissolution at 551l. a year. There are magnificent ruins of this abbey yet to be seen of prodigious extent, though now, there are buildings quite detached from each other, whose walls seem to be pretty entire, and several of them have been turned into dwelling-houses, which belong to the family of the Curzons. For the conveniency of travellers there is a bridge over the river Calder, on the banks of which the abbey stands.

COLN is a market town, situated near Pendlehill, but on the opposite side to Clithero, at the distance

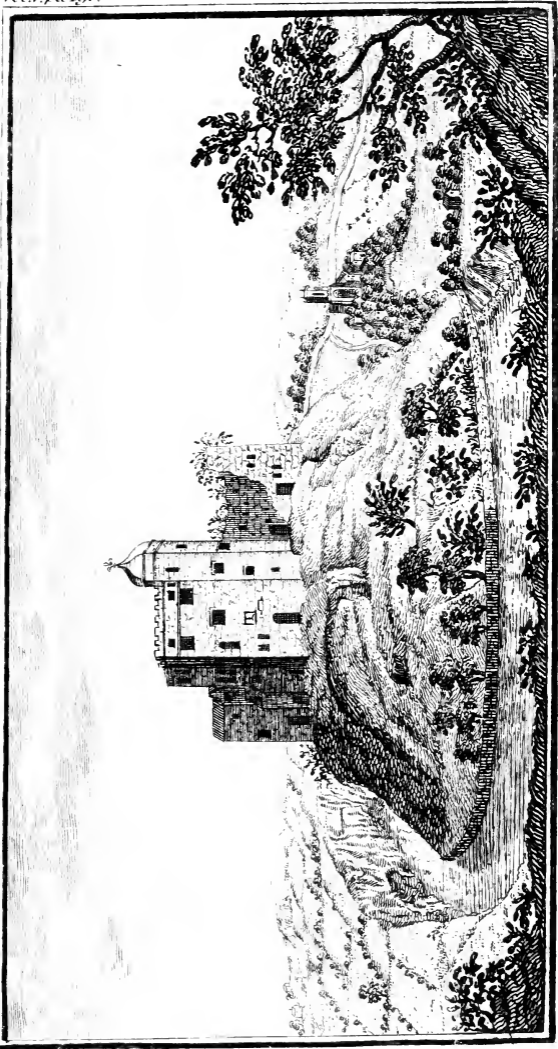
distance of about two hundred and twenty-five miles from London, it being seated on a small eminence near the eastern confines of the county. This town is remarkable for its antiquities, several sorts of Roman coins being found here, some of which were of copper; others were turned up by a plough, not many years since, these were of silver, inclosed in a great silver cup; and some of them were of Gordianus. Hence several antiquaries have concluded, that this town was a Roman station; however, there are here no remains of fosses, or any other fortifications. Coln has a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; namely, on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth.

BURNLEY is a small town seated in a healthy air, about ten miles south-east of Coln, in the road to Leeds, twenty miles east of Preston, and two hundred and ten north-north-west of London; it is so called from Bourn, a river, and Lay, a field, it being a small town, in a very healthy air, seated on the Great Calder. Several consular coins have been dug up here, supposed to have been ancient Roman Denarii, made before the time of the emperors. This town has five fairs, which are held on March 6, Easter-Eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

About eighteen miles north-west of Clithero is HORNBY, which is situated on the river Lon, at the extremity of the county next to Westmoreland, about eleven miles north-east of Lancaster, and two hundred and thirty north-north-west of London. It has a market on Mondays, with a fair on July 30, for horned cattle and horses, but is most remarkable for its castle, which is beautifully situated on a hill, round the foot of which runs the river Wenning. It was founded by



The South View of Hornby Castle, in the County of Lancaster.



by Nicholas de Mont Begon, and afterwards belonged to the noble families of the Harringtons and Stanleys, barons of Mont Eagle, descended from Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby. Much of the antient castle is in ruins, but part of it has been repaired and erected into a very handsome structure, which at a distance makes a very fine appearance, on account of its high situation. Of this structure we have given a view. In this town was an hospital, or cell, of a prior and three Premonstratensian canons, belonging to the abbey of Croxton, on the borders of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, founded by one of the ancestors of Sir Thomas Stanley, lord Mont Eagle, to whom this priory was granted by king Henry the Eighth. It was dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and endowed at the suppression with lands to the value of 26 l. a year.

Besides the persons already mentioned as born in this county, it has given birth to the following.

Barton Booth, one of the most celebrated actors that ever trod the English stage, was descended of a very ancient and honourable family in this county, where he was born in the year 1681. He had his education in Westminster school, under the famous doctor Busby, who having with his usual sagacity discovered the bent of Booth's genius, was so far from repressing, that he seemed rather to encourage it. He was originally intended for the church; but his passion for the stage being too strong for the restraints of parental authority, he eloped from school at the age of seventeen, went over to Ireland, and appeared on the theatre in that kingdom. Returning to his native country in 1701, he was recommended to Mr. Betterton, at that time manager of Drury-Lane play-house. That gentleman readily took him into his company,

ny, and generously gave him all the assistance in his power, towards the perfecting his theatrical talents. The first part he performed was that of Maximus in the tragedy of Valentinian, when he was received with great applause ; and proceeding gradually thro' several inferior characters, he rose at length, in 1712, to the part of Cato, which, next to that of Othello, was always considered as his master-piece. In 1713, he was, by the interest of lord Bolingbroke, admitted one of the managers of Drury-Lane theatre ; and after having continued, for the space of twenty years, at the head of his profession, he died on the 10th of May 1733, universally regretted.



LEICESTERSHIRE.

THIS county, which was called by the Saxons Ledcesterfscyre, received its name from Leicester, the county town. It is bounded on the north by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; on the west by a small part of Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the east by Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire. It extends from east to west about thirty miles; from north to south about twenty-five; and is about a hundred miles in circumference.

It was anciently inhabited by the Coritani, who were likewise possessed of Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, and separated from Warwickshire by the old military way, called Watling-street. In the time of the Saxons, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, but after the dissolution of the heptarchy, it became a county of itself.

The principal river is the Soar, or Soure, which rises about the midway between Hinckley and Lutterworth; and passing by Leicester and Loughborough, falls into the Trent on the edge of Derbyshire.

The Avon rises in Northamptonshire, and only touches the south-west edge of the county.

The Swift rises in Leicestershire; but passing by Lutterworth soon leaves it, and flows into Warwickshire.

The Welland rising near Harborough in this county, passes by that town, and continuing its

course from west to east, divides Leicestershire from Northamptonshire, enters Rutlandshire, and flowing through that county, runs across the south part of Lincolnshire, into a bay of the German ocean called the Wash.

The Wreke rises in the eastern part of the county, and passing by Melton Mowbray, falls into the Soure above Mountsorrel.

Besides these, there are a number of small rivulets and brooks; but notwithstanding this county is so well watered, it has neither bogs nor marshes, which is of great advantage to the air; and though it is at a considerable distance from the sea, salmon are frequently met with in the Soar, which come into that river from the Trent.

Leicestershire has one remarkable mineral spring at Nevill Holt, a village to the south of Market Harborough: the water is exceeding fine and clear, and has a styptic, bitter, sweetish and sub-acid taste, leaving the mouth somewhat dry. It is commonly brisk and sharp, when drank at the spring head; and then also it passes quicker than else where; it curdles with soap; lets fall a gross, white sediment with oil of tartar; but with the solution of alum and copperas it will continue clear. Hence, and from other experiments, it appears to contain a calcarious nitre and allum, with a fat clay, a latent sulphur, and sometimes a little oker. It will cure external fresh wounds, and all sorts of ulcers, and is excellent for the eyes: used outwardly, and taken inwardly, it will cure hec tick ulcers. When taken inwardly, as an alterative, an ounce or two may be taken five or six times a day, or four ounces night and morning; but when designed as a purge, it must be taken from one pint to three. If the constitution is cold and phlegmatic, it will be necessary to add four spoonfuls of brandy, and an ounce of sugar

to each bottle of water. It is excellent in bloated, dropfical constitutions: it has no parallel in all sorts of haemorrhages, as well as in all great and natural secretions, of what kind so ever. It also cures an inflammation of the lungs, attended with a cough and spitting of blood. It is very successful in the king's evil, hidden cancers, as well as scrophulous inflammations of the eyes of many years standing. It also cures all diseases of the skin, and has had surprizing success against rheumatisms; but it must not be drank in the increase and height of any internal inflammation.

In the neighbourhood of Lutterworth is a petrifying spring, the water of which is exceeding cold, and so strongly impregnated with petrifying qualities, that, in a very little time, it is said to convert wood and several other substances into stone.

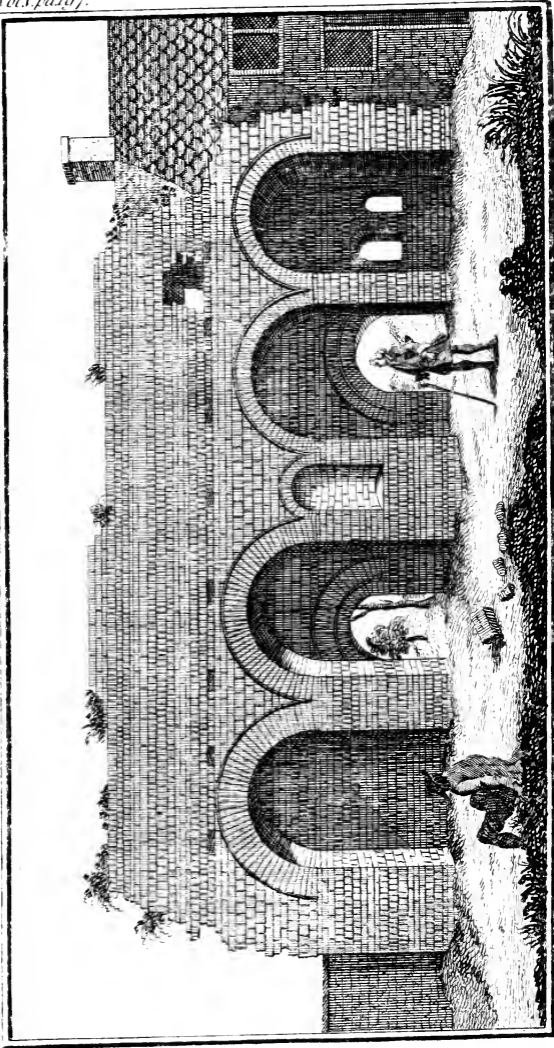
The soil of this county is, in general, very good, and yields plenty of grass, corn, and particularly beans, which are esteemed excellent. Indeed the north-east part, which borders upon Lincolnshire, being more hilly and gravelly, is not remarkable for its fertility; but the great quantities of pit-coal in that part of the county, and the great number of cattle, particularly sheep, that feed upon the hills, whose wool is much esteemed, make sufficient amends for other deficiencies. On the other hand, the south-west part, which borders on Warwickshire, abounds with corn and pasture, yet is but indifferently provided with fuel. Leicestershire, in general, is well provided with corn, cattle, fowl and fish, particularly with horses for the collar. The principal business of the county consists in agriculture; for it has no manufactory besides that of weaving stockings; and that is very considerable.

Leicestershire lies in the province of Canterbury and the diocese of Lincoln, and has a hundred and ninety-two parishes. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are eleven market towns; and sends four members to parliament, two for Leicester, and two for the county.

We shall enter this county by the road which leads from London to Leicester, and shall begin with MARKET HARBOROUGH, formerly called Haverburg, seated on the edge of the county on the north side of the Welland, which, as we have already observed, separates this county from Northamptonshire. This is a small market town, pleasantly situated in a fine open country, eighty-four miles west by north of London, eighteen north of Northampton, and sixteen south of Leicester; and is a great thoroughfare in the road to Nottingham and Derby. It is remarkable, that this town has neither field nor meadow lands belonging to it, which gave rise to a proverb among the inhabitants, that a goose will eat up all the grass in Harborough, and children are threatened with being thrown into Harborough Field. It has a large church, which is an old but elegant structure, an old market-house and town-hall, and new shambles. The market, which is on Tuesday, is a very good one, and it has two fairs, viz. on the 29th of April, for horses, cows, sheep and hogs; and on the 19th of October, which lasts ten days, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, brass, hats and cloaths; leather is sold the last day, and cheese is a capital article all the ten days. This fair was famous in the time of Camden for the fine horses and colts sold at it. This town gives the title of earl to the noble family of Sherrard.

Proceeding sixteen miles to the north-north-west, you come to LEICESTER, which received its

The Roman Building commonly called the Temple of Janus at Leicester.



its name from its being seated upon the Leir, the ancient name of the river, now called Soar, the word Cester signifying a town or castle. It is washed on the west and north sides by that river, and is still the largest, best built, and most populous town in the county. It is situated at the distance of a hundred miles from London, twenty-five from Nottingham, and about the same distance from Derby. This town is generally allowed to have been the Ratae of Antoninus, and the Ragaë of Ptolemy. It stands upon a branch of Watling-street, called the Foss Way, and the traces of a Roman wall quite round, may in some places be still discovered, especially in the gardens about Senvigate, and on the outside of it was a ditch. The Roman town was two thousand five hundred feet in length, and two thousand feet in breadth. It appears, that in the time of the Romans, it was a place of considerable note, from the multitude of bones of various beasts, which are supposed to have been offered in sacrifice, and dug up in a part of the town still called Holy Bones, where there are some ruins of a Roman building, commonly called the Temple of Janus; of these ruins we have given a view, for the satisfaction of the curious reader. Near All Saints church in this town was discovered, about half a century ago, a piece of Roman antiquity, supposed to be the fable of Diana and Actæon, as related by Ovid, formed with little stones, some white, and others of a chesnut colour. Medals and coins both of silver and copper have been found in the town in great abundance, particularly of the emperors Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, and Antoninus. Near St. Nicholas's church is an old wall, named the Old Jewry wall, which is composed of Roman bricks and rag-stones, and has several niches of an oval figure, in which urns

were probably placed, though the inhabitants have the ridiculous notion, that in those niches the ancient Britons offered up their children to idols. Also at a small distance were discovered the remains of what is supposed to have been a Roman hot bath. It is constructed of small stones about an inch in length, half an inch broad, and the same in thickness: the roof is arched, and the whole perforated by several small earthen pipes, through which the water is supposed to have been conveyed. The stones are finely cemented with thin mortar, and the whole work, which was considerably below the present surface of the ground, is said to have been about eighteen feet long and twelve broad.

Under the Saxon heptarchy, Leicester was the chief city of the kingdom of Mercia, and was then the see of a bishop; but the see being removed after the succession of eight prelates, it fell to decay; however, in the year 914, it was repaired and fortified with new walls, after which it became a populous and wealthy town, and had thirty-two parish churches; but rebelling against king Henry the Second, it was besieged and taken, when the castle was dismantled and the walls thrown down. At present it has six parishes, though but five churches; one of them is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a noble structure, with a ring of six musical bells. It is said that king Richard the Third, who was slain in the battle of Bosworth in this county, was interred in it, and that his stone coffin was afterwards converted into a horse trough belonging to the White Horse inn in this town, where it remained till a few years ago, but is now destroyed by time. It is remarkable, that in the church of St. Martin in this town, is an epitaph on a tomb stone, which asserts, that Mr. John Heyrick, who died on the 2d of April, 1589, in
the

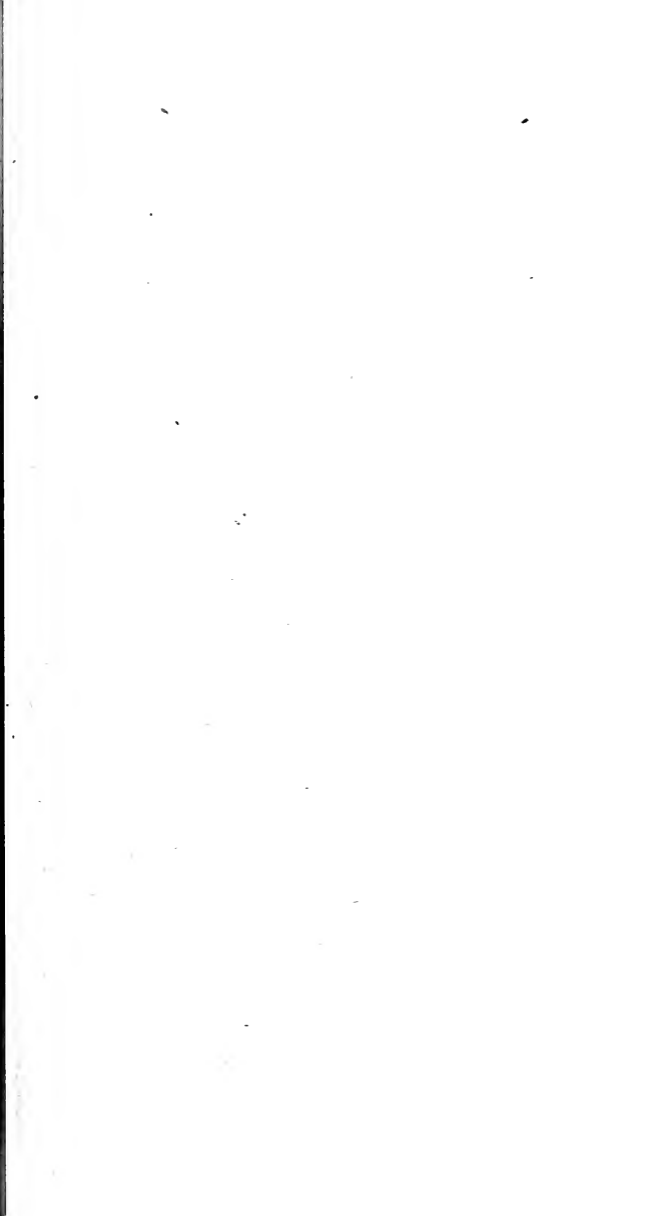
the seventy-sixth year of his age, lived in one house with his wife full fifty-two years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though they were sometimes twenty in family, and that his widow, who died in 1611, aged 97, saw before her death a hundred and forty-three of her own issue, including the third generation. In the High-street is a cross in the form of that on which Our Saviour suffered, and esteemed an excellent piece of workmanship. This town, besides its fine churches, has several meeting-houses of dissenters, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a steward, a bailiff, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common council-men, a town-clerk, and other officers: it had its charter from king John, and its freemen are toll-free at all the fairs and markets in England. Leicester has been lately much improved in its buildings, and has a new town-hall in the market-place, a new assembly-room, and many new and elegant houses. An hospital built in the town for a hundred poor sick men and women by Henry the First, duke of Lancaster, who was interred in it, is still in a tolerable condition, it being supported by some revenues of the dutchy of Lancaster, and contains a great number of old people of both sexes. It is a long low structure covered with lead; and at some distance from the door is a kind of altar, where prayers are read every day by some of the old men; and from thence you have a view of the whole length; but the inside has a most gloomy and melancholy appearance. The most stately edifice of this kind is an hospital, erected and endowed in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by Sir William Wigiston, a merchant of the staple here, for twelve men and as many women. In this hospital is a chapel, and library for the ministers and scholars of the town. Here is likewise

an hospital for six widows, and a charity-school, and in an adjacent meadow is a course for annual horse races.

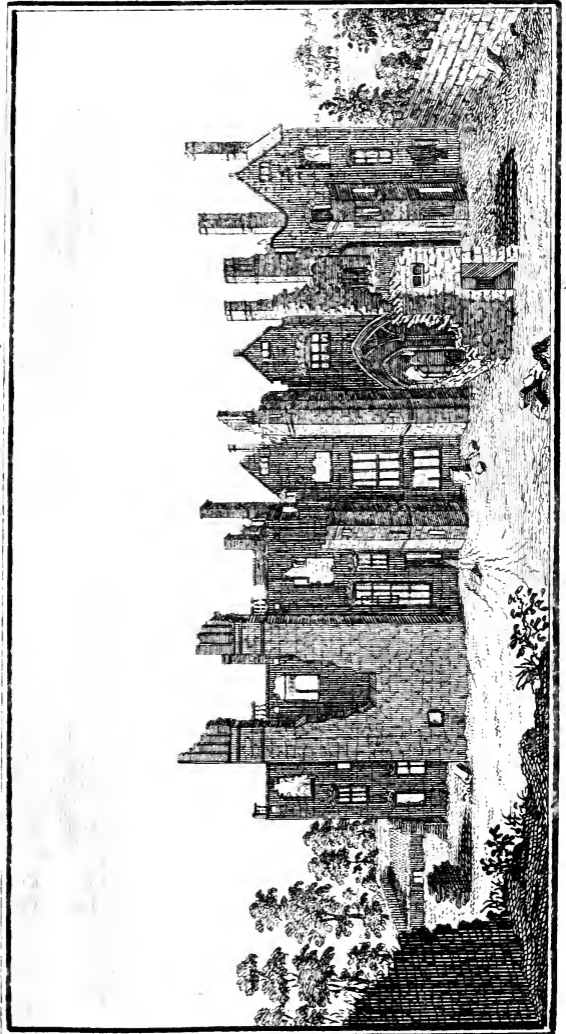
This town has a large manufactory of stockings, of which they weave such vast quantities, that in some years Leicester has returned 60,000 l. in that article. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the latter is one of the greatest in England for provisions. It has likewise four fairs, which are held on the 12th of May, and the 5th of July, for horses, cows and sheep; on the 10th of October for horses, cows, sheep, and a large quantity of cheese, and on the 8th of December, which is inconsiderable, for a great number of horses and cows.

At a small distance from the town are the remains of a castle, which, though now dismantled, was of great antiquity and extent. It was built before the reign of William the Conqueror, and John, duke of Lancaster, who held his court here, enlarged it with twenty-six acres of ground, inclosed it with a wall, and named it *Novum Opus*, whence it is still called Newark, a corruption of *New Work*, and has on a part of the ground where it stood some of the best houses in or near Leicester; these houses are extraparochial, as being, by an old grant from the crown, under castle guard. The hall and kitchen of the castle are still entire, and in the former, the town and county-courts are held; for the hall is so spacious and lofty, that at the assizes, the courts are so far distant, as not to disturb each other. One of the gateways of this castle has a fine arch, and the tower over it is converted into a magazine for the county militia.

Before the conquest there was a collegiate church within the castle; but during the wars of William the First it was demolished, together with



The South View of Leicester Abbey.



with the city and castle; but rebuilt in the year 1107, by Robert, earl of Mellent and Leicester, for a dean and twelve prebendaries, and dedicated, as the old church was, to St. Mary. Most of the lands and tithes of this church were alienated by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, and annexed to his new abbey in a meadow at the other end of the town, and called St. Mary de Pratis, or Prez, i. e. St. Mary of the Meadow. However, here continued a dean and seven prebendaries, whose house was called the College of St. Mary the Less, but their revenues at the general dissolution were only valued at 24l. 13s. 11d. a year.

The above abbey, named St. Mary de Prez, and still called Leicester abbey, was founded in 1143, for black canons, in honour of the assumption of the Virgin Mary; and at the suppression of religious houses was endowed, according to Dugdale, with 951l. 14s. 5d. a year; and, according to Speed, with 1062l. It is since turned into a dwelling-house and garden, where close to the river is a pleasant terrace supported by an embattled wall, with lunettes, and shaded with trees. We have given a view of this structure, which belongs to the duke of Devonshire.

Besides these religious houses, Henry, earl of Leicester and Lancaster, erected near the castle, in the year 1330, the above hospital, dedicated to the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for a master and several chaplains, and poor persons; but about twenty-five years after, it was converted into a noble college, called Collegium Novi Operis, and St. Mary the Greater. It consisted of a dean, twelve secular canons and prebendaries, twelve vicars, three clerks, six choristers, fifty poor men, as many poor women, ten nurses, with proper of-

ficers and attendants. The revenues of this college were valued at the dissolution at 800 l. a year.

On the north part of the town was an hospital for lepers dedicated to St. Leonard, founded in the reign of king Richard the First, by William, the youngest son of Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leicester, who was himself a leper: but William, lord Hastings, begged this hospital of king Edward the Fourth, and gave it to the dean and chapter of our Lady's college in this town. Here likewise was an hospital before the year 1235, for a master, brethren and sisters, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist.

A house of Franciscan grey friars is said to have been founded in the north-west part of the town, by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who died in the year 1264. Here was also a house of black friars in an island near the bridge, founded by the earl of Leicester, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and dedicated to St. Clement. The friars of the order of St. Augustine, had a priory here called St. Catharine's. And the friars of a Mendicant order, called De paenitentia Jesu Christi, had a house in the suburbs of the town.

With respect to the civil history of this town, it will be sufficient to add, that a parliament was held there in the reign of king Henry the Fifth. In the civil war the army of king Charles the First took it by storm, and it was soon after retaken by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

MOUNTSORREL, more properly MOUNT SOAR-HILL, received its name from the river Soar, which runs on the east side of it, and a hill in the middle of the town, and is situated seven miles to the northward of Leicester, and a hundred and seven north-west of London. It was formerly famous for its castle, which was seated on a steep and craggy hill that hangs over the river,
and

and first belonged to the earls of Leicester; but has been long demolished. It is partly in the parishes of Burrow and Rodeley, and had anciently two chapels, though it has now but one, and a meeting-house. It has a bridge over the Soar; but is very indifferently built, the houses being generally low mean structures, formed of a reddish kind of stone. It has however a market on Mondays, and a fair on the 10th of July, for toys.

The manor and church of Rodeley above-mentioned, were given by king Henry the Third to the Knights Templars, who settled there a commandery of their order, which, with their other lands, came afterwards to the Knights Hospitalers, who enjoyed them till the general dissolution, about which time they were valued at 87 l. 13 s. 4 d. a year.

At COSSINGTON, which is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wreke and Soar, about three miles to the south-east of Mount Sorrel, there is a vast barrow, three hundred and fifty feet long, a hundred and twenty broad, and forty high. It stands exactly north and south, and in rainy seasons is almost encompassed with water. The country people call it Shipley hill, and say a great captain, called Shipley, was buried there; but be that as it will, it is certainly of great antiquity.

LOUGHBOROUGH is pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, near the forest of Charwood, on the banks of the river Soar, over which it has a bridge, and at the distance of four miles from Mount Sorrel. In the time of the Saxons it was a royal village, and is at present pretty well built, though it has suffered greatly by fires. It has a spacious church, and a free-school, a charity-school for eighty boys, and another for twenty girls. It has a good market on Thursdays, with five fairs, which are held on March 28, for horses
and

and cows; on April 25, for horses and sheep; on Holy-Thurday, and the 12th of August, for horses and cows, and on November 13, for horses, cows and foals.

At a village near Loughborough, Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, in the year 1133, built an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which, at the suppression of religious houses, were fourteen monks, who enjoyed a revenue of 186 l. 15 s. 2 d. a year.

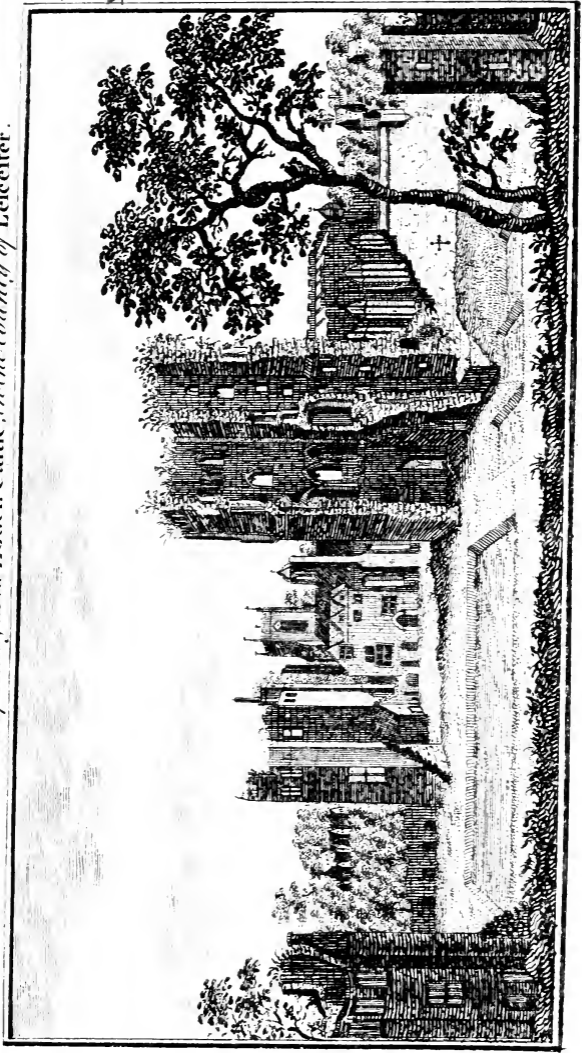
Seven miles west by north of Loughborough is BELTON, which has a fair on Monday after Trinity-week, for horses, cows and sheep; considerable for horses.

Loughborough being near the borders of Nottinghamshire, one road leads from thence to Nottingham, and another to Derby.

About half way between Loughborough and Ashby de la Zouch, was the nunnery of Grace-Dieu, which was founded by Roesia, the wife of Bertram de Verdun, about the twenty-fourth of Henry the Third, for Cistercian nuns, and dedicated to the honour of God, the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary. Sir William Wastnes was afterwards a benefactor to this house, which, at the time of the dissolution, had fifteen nuns, with a yearly revenue, according to Speed, of 101 l. 8 s. 2 d. King Henry the Eighth granted it to Sir Hugh Foster, by whom it was alienated to John Beaumont, Esq; but the present owner is Ambrose Philips, Esq; a considerable part of the walls are still standing, and shew, that it was formerly a very handsome structure.

Sir John Beaumont, brother of the famous dramatic poet, Mr. Francis Beaumont, and himself no unfavoured son of the Muses, was born at Grace-Dieu, in the year 1582. After studying about three years in Broadgate's hall in Oxford, he

The South View of Alnby de la Zouch Castle, in the County of Leicester.





he removed to one of the inns of court; but soon quitted that situation, and retired to the place of his nativity, where he seems to have resided till the time of his death, which happened in the winter of 1628. He wrote a poem, called *Bosworth Field*; besides several other original pieces and translations from the classics.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH was so called from the Zouches, its ancient lords, to distinguish it from another Ashby, in this county named Ashby Folville. It is pleasantly situated on the borders of Derbyshire, about thirteen miles to the west of Loughborough, and has a handsome large church, and a meeting-house. It chiefly consists of one good street, in which there is a neat stone cross, and has a free-school, the master of which has a handsome salary. Here are also the ruins of a castle, which formerly belonged to Alan de la Zouch; from whom it came to the lord Hastings, who was beheaded by king Richard the Third; and from the Hastings lineally descended to the earls of Huntingdon, in which noble family it now remains. Here king James the First, with his whole court, spent several days, during which dinner was served up by thirty poor knights, who wore gold chains and velvet gowns. But this place being a garrison for king Charles the First, it was demolished in 1648 by the parliament forces. Its ruins, of which we have given a view, shew that it was a fine Gothic structure. This town has a plentiful market on Saturdays, and four fairs, which are held on Easter-Tuesday, and Whitsun-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on August 24, and October 28, for horses and cows.

John Bainbridge, an eminent physician and astronomer of the seventeenth century, was born in this town in the year 1582. He received his education

education in the grammar-school of this place, and in Emanuel college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts, and applied himself to the study of physick, and of mathematics. He practised physick for some time in his native country; and removing afterwards to London, was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1619 he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and in 1635 superior reader of Linacre's lecture. He died on the 3d of November, 1643, and was interred in the church of Merton college. He published, among other things, *A Description of the Comet in 1618*, and *A Treatise concerning the Dog-Star*.

At BREEDON ON THE HILL, a village five miles north-east by north of Ashby de la Zouch, on the borders of Derbyshire, is a church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulf, which, about the year 1114, was given by Robert Ferrers, earl of Nottingham, to the monastery of St. Oswald, at Nostol hall near Wakefield in Yorkshire; upon which there was here a cell of black canons subordinate to that monastery, consisting of a prior, and five religious, whose revenues at the dissolution were valued at 24 l. 10 s. 4 d. a year.

At LANGLEY, a village five miles north-east of Ashby de la Zouch, was formerly a priory for Benedictine nuns, built by William Pantulf, and Burgia his wife, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the annual revenues of which were valued, by Dugdale, at the suppression at 29 l. 7 s. 4 d.

At HEATHER, a village seated to the south-east of Ashby de la Zouch, was a house with lands belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, given by Ralph de Grifely, before the first year of king John: for some time it had a distinct preceptor, and

and at another time was accounted part of the preceptory of Dalby. At its dissolution it was valued at 39 l. 1 s. 5 d. a year.

At CHARLEY and ULVESCROSS, two solitary places in Charnwood forest, which lies to the south-east of Ashby de la Zouch, were settled by Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leicester, three friars hermits in each, in the reign of king Henry the Second, but by the consent of the earl of Winchester, patron of both houses, in the reign of Edward the Second, they were united at Ulvescros, where a priory of regular canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, continued till the dissolution, when it contained eight religious, whose revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to 83 l. 10 s. 6 d. a year; and according to Speed, to 101 l. Part of the walls are still standing; and there are sculptures on those of the second story representing cherubims. At one end there is a tower, which seems to be pretty entire, except at the top, and probably belonged to the church of the priory.

Eight miles to the south of Ashby de la Zouch, and nine to the westward of Leicester, is BOSWORTH, or MARKET BOSWORTH, which is pleasantly situated in a wholesome air, and fruitful soil, both for corn and grass, and has a free-school founded by Sir Wolstan Dixey. It has a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, held on the 8th of May, for horses, cows and sheep; and on the 10th of July, for horses and cows. At the distance of three miles from this town is a plain, anciently called Redmore, but now Bosworth field; for here was fought the famous battle between Richard the Third, and Henry, earl of Richmond, in which the former was vanquished. In the moor, where the battle was fought, there are frequently found, by digging and plowing,

ing, pieces of armour, and other warlike accoutrements, and particularly arrow heads of an extraordinary size. Here is also a small mount, from which the earl of Richmond is said to have made a speech to his army before the engagement.

HINCKLEY is a small town seated near the Roman road, called Watling-street, on the borders of the county towards Warwickshire, five miles south of Bosworth, and nine west-south west of Leicester. It has a large handsome church, with a lofty spire steeple, and the assizes were formerly held here. At the east end of this church are trenches, and very high ramparts, which the inhabitants call Hugh's castle, supposing them to be vestiges of a castle, built here by Hugh Bigot, the first earl of Norfolk. The market is on Mondays, and it has a fair on the 26th of August, for horses, cows, sheep and cheese. At this town was formerly an alien priory of two Benedictine monks, belonging to Lyra in Normandy, to which it was given by Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leicester, before the year 1173.

HIGHAM, a village three miles north-west of Hinckley, is remarkable for the antiquities discovered there in 1607. An inhabitant taking up a great square stone, which lay in Watling-street road, upon the crossing of another road that leads to Coventry, met with two hundred and fifty pieces of silver of the coin of Henry the Third, each of which weighed about three pence. There was also a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a third of silver, in which was a flat ruddy stone, engraved with Arabic characters; which have been thus translated, "By Mahomet
" magnify him; turn from him each hand that
" may hurt him " Among this treasure were also found several silver hooks, with links of a large gold chain. These were found by the side of the
stone,

stone, and underneath it, two or three pieces of silver coin of the emperor Trajan. The stone itself is thought to have been the basis of an altar, dedicated to Trajan, it being customary among the Romans to place, under the foundation of the monuments, and other buildings, some of the coins of the reigning emperor. The English money, rings and other things, deposited by the side of the stone, are thought to have been the treasure of some Jew.

BENONIS, near High Cross, stands in the intersection of the two great Roman roads, that traverse the kingdom obliquely, and Dr. Stukeley thinks it is in the very centre of England, because there are rivers that run from thence every way. The site of the ancient city is very rich; and many antiquities, as Roman stones and bricks, have been found here, besides Roman coins. There is a cross here, that is well designed, but it is constructed with mouldring stone. In the garden before the inn there was a barrow, lately taken away, and under it was the body of a man upon a plain surface.

LUTTERWORTH is seated in a good soil on the river Swift, which soon after runs into the Avon, at the distance of nine miles to the south-east of Hinckley, and twelve south-west of Leicester, and near it to the westward runs the ancient Roman way, called Watling-street. It is a pretty good country town, and has a large handsome church with a lofty spire steeple. In this church is still to be seen the pulpit of the famous reformer John Wickliff, who was rector of the parish. This town has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, held on April 2, for horses, cows and sheep; and on September 16, for horses, cows, sheep and cheese. Here Rose de Verdon, and her son Nicholas, in the reign of king John, built and endow-
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ed an hospital for a prior, or master and brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was valued at the dissolution at 26 l. 9 s. 5 d. a year.

At SWINSFORD, which lies to the south-east of Lutterworth, is a church which was given to the hospitallers by Robert Rivell, before the reign of king John, and here was settled a small preceptory of that order.

On entering this county by the road from Rutlandshire, you pass by HALLATON, which lies about two miles to the west of the road, and eight miles north-west of Harborough. It has a charity-school, and a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on Holy-Thursday, May 23, and June 13, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass and cloaths.

At BRADLEY to the south-east of Hallerton, Robert Bundy, or Burneby, founded a small priory of the order of St. Austin, in the reign of king John; but at the dissolution it had only two canons, with lands of the annual value of 20 l. 15 s. 7 d.

In the chapel of the manor house at NOSELEY, a village to the north-west of Hallaton, Sir Anketine de Martival founded, in the second year of Edward the First, a college or chantry, which was farther endowed by his son Roger de Martival, archdeacon of Leicester, and afterwards bishop of Salisbury, about thirty-two years after. It was dedicated to the Ascension of our Lord, and the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and, according to Mr. Burton, consisted of a warden and certain brethren; or, according to others, of three priests, who had distinct prebends, three clerks, and four choristers.

BILLESDON is a town about six miles north-west of Hallerton, and eight to the eastward of Leicester. It has a market on Fridays, and two fairs;

fairs; namely, on April 23, and July 25, for pewter, brass and toys; but contains nothing remarkable. Not far from hence, are two places called Burrow-hill, and Ardborough, where Mr. Camden supposes the ancient Vernometum stood; but Horsley places it at Willoughby. However, the ground is a steep hill on all sides, except the south-east; and on the top, is the appearance of a demolished town, a double trench, and a tract where the walls went, which encloses about eighteen acres of land. Mr. Camden also thinks, some great Heathen temple formerly stood in this place; and this the annotator takes to be the whole of the affair, there being here more marks of a temple, than of a town.

To the east of Billesden, and on the borders of Rutlandshire, is LODDINGTON, where was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. John Baptist, founded by Richard Basset of Weldon, and Matilda Riddell his wife, in the latter part of the reign of king Henry the First. The revenue of this priory, according to Dugdale, amounted to 399l. a year; but, according to Speed, to 511l.

About six miles north-east of Billesden, and the same distance south of Melton Mowbray, is the village of OLVESTON or OSULVESTON, where was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Grimbold, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and dedicated to the honour of St. Mary, St. Andrew, and All Saints: to which canons he gave the church and town, &c. Robert, bishop of Lincoln, confirmed these donations; and farther added a charter to them, of being for ever free from the payment of synodals, and all other episcopal customs, Peter-pence excepted. It had also several other benefactors, and at the suppression was valued by
Dugdale,

Dugdale, at 1611. a year; but by Speed at 1741. The whole building was a few years ago, if it is not still, entire. It is leaded at the top, and makes a very beautiful appearance. Indeed it is a very agreeable feat, and lately belonged to Jeffery Johnson, Esq;

At the distance of ten miles north-east of Billesden is MELTON MOWBRAY, so called from the ancient family of the Mowbrays, its ancient lords. It stands in a fertile soil, on the banks of the river Eye, which almost surrounds it, eighteen miles south-east of Nottingham. It has two handsome stone bridges over the river, and is a large well built town, with a spacious handsome church, and a free-school. Here are frequent horse-races, and the market, which is on Tuesdays, is the most considerable for cattle of any in this part of England. It has also three fairs, which are held on the first Tuesday after January 17, for horses and horned cattle; on the Monday a shew of horses; on Whitfun-Tuesday for horses, horned cattle and sheep; and on August 21, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs.

At DALBY, near Melton Mowbray, was a preceptory of the knights hospitallers, said to have been founded by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, and valued at the dissolution at 91l. 2s. 8d. a year.

In BURTON LAZARS, south of Melton Mowbray, Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of king Stephen, gave two carucates of land, a house and a mill here to the lepers of St. Lazarus, without the walls of Jerusalem, and thus laid the foundation of a well-endowed hospital in this place, consisting of a master and several brethren. This was the chief of all the spittals or lazar-houses in England; but was dependent on the great house

at Jerusalem. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lazarus; and at the suppression, its possessions were valued at 265 l. 10 s. 2 d. a year.

Roger Beller, in the reign of Edward the Second, founded a small chantry in St. Peter's chapel, near his manor-house at KIRKBY BELLARS, on the north side of Melton Mowbray, which a few years after he converted into a kind of college, for a warden and twelve seculars priests. It was afterwards made conventual for a prior and regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and thus continued till the dissolution, when it contained ten religious, and had a revenue of 142 l. 10 s. 3 d. a year.

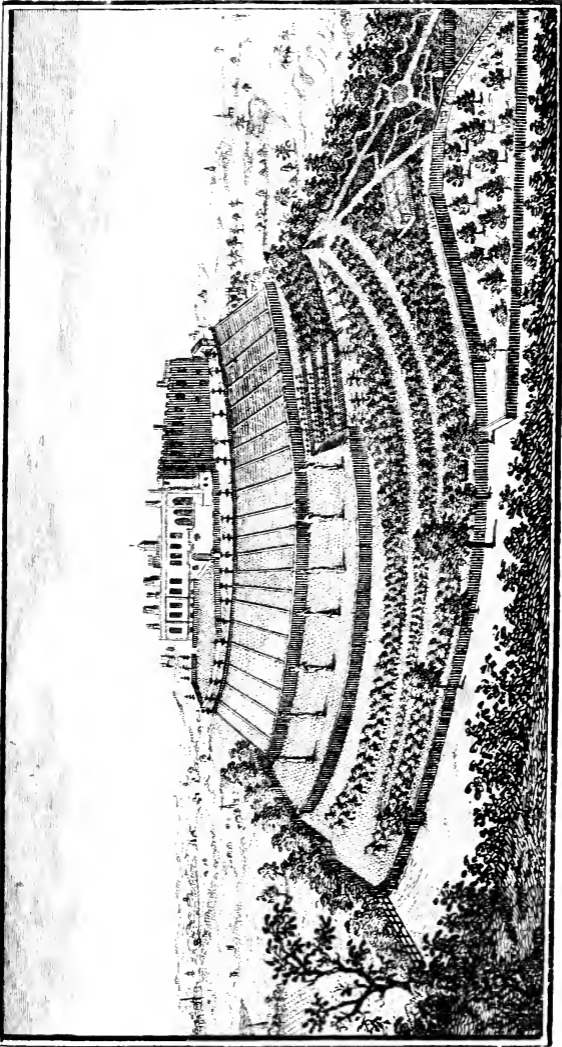
WALTHAM ON THE WOULD is seated five miles north-east of Melton Mowbray, in a wholesome air; but is a poor town, with a charity-school; a small market on Thursdays, and a fair on the 19th of September, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and goods of all sorts.

At CROXTON-KYRIEL, to the north-east of Waltham in the Would, William Porcarius de Linus built an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, in 1162, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangelist. It continued till the dissolution, when its revenue amounted to 385 l. a year.

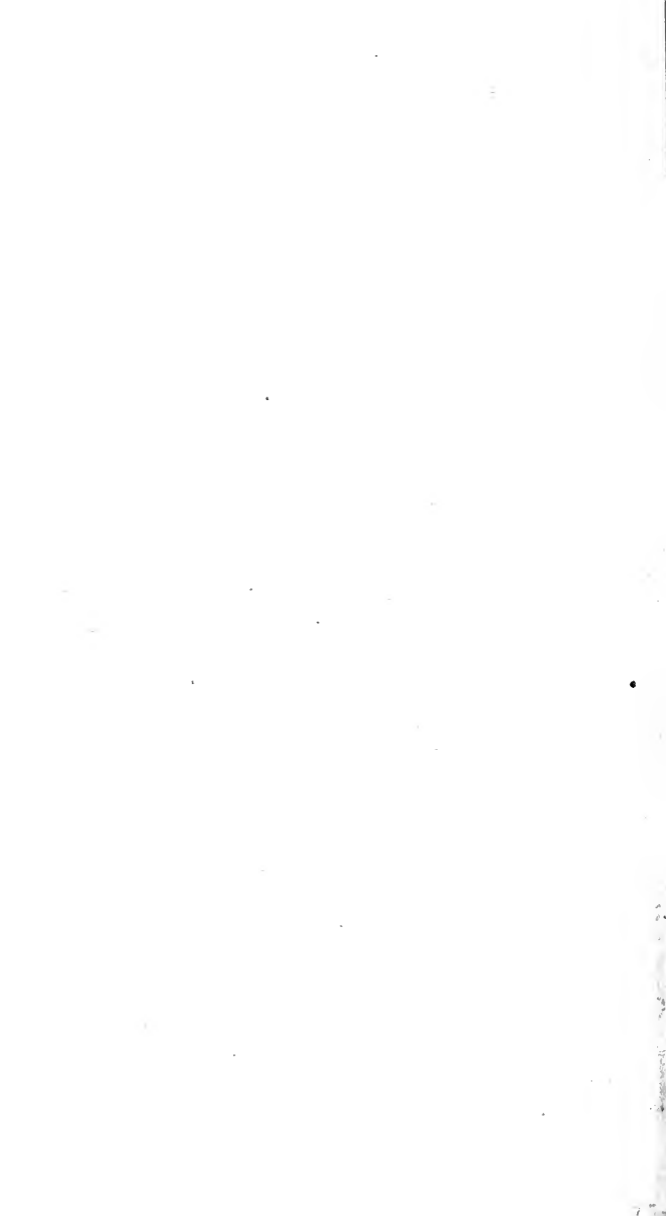
BELVOIR Castle, commonly called BEVER Castle, is seated on the edge of the county, next Lincolnshire, ten miles north-east of Melton Mowbray, and is the seat of the duke of Rutland. The hill on which it stands is supposed to be artificial, or at least a great part of it. Some take it to have been a Roman station, named Marigdonum; but this is a mistake, for that is at East Bridgeford; however, many Roman coins have been found about it. The old castle was built soon after the conquest by Robert de Tudenelo, a Norman nobleman, to bridle the Saxons, and
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he made it the seat of his barony. It passed thro' several hands, and at last came to the family of the Manners, the present proprietor. Near it is Wolfstrop church, now in ruins, though great part of the steeple is still standing. The castle suffered much in the reign of Henry the Sixth, it being almost destroyed by William lord Hastings; and lay some years in a ruinous condition, till Thomas, earl of Rutland, rebuilt it. In the civil wars, it was made a garrison for king Charles the First, and defended for some time by Mr. Thomas Maifon, rector of Ashwell, in Rutlandshire, who commanded a company here; but was afterwards besieged, and much defaced by the enemies cannon; it has since been rebuilt and beautified, as also the hill on which it stands; for it has been turned into fine gardens, adorned with walks, plantations, and statues. Of this structure we have given the reader an engraved view. It has the name of Belvoir, from the very extensive prospect it affords; for from hence you may see Nottingham castle, Lincoln minster, and many towns and lordships belonging to the noble proprietor. In a fine gallery are many ancient and modern family pictures; and among the rest, an original of Charles the First, as he sat at his trial.

Upon the edge of the county, near Nottinghamshire, is WILLOUGHBY-BROOK, near which is a tumulus, or barrow, on an eminence, called Crop-hill; and upon the brow of the hill, overlooking Willoughby brook, appears to have been a Roman town, and the inhabitants are persuaded that here was a city, called Long Billington. However, in common discourse, it is generally called Black-Field, the soil being perfectly black, though the adjacent land is red. Many brass and silver coins have been found here, and a few that were gold. The people are however, it is said, deterred



The South View of Belvoir Castle, in the County of Leicester.



terred from digging by the ridiculous fear of spirits, which they imagine haunt the place. Many Mosaic pavements have been dug up, as well as pot-hooks, fire-shovels, and the like; also broad stones and foundations are frequently found on the side of the Foss-way.

Besides the persons already mentioned, this county has produced, the Lady Jane Grey, the eldest daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, and of the lady Frances Brandon, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, queen dowager of France, youngest daughter of king Henry the Seventh, and sister to king Henry the Eighth. She was born in 1537, at Broadgate in this county, and educated in her father's house, under the doctors Aylmer and Harding, two of the most learned men of the age. Under the care of these able instructors, she made so rapid a progress in her studies, that before she had arrived at the years of maturity, she had acquired a thorough knowledge of the French, Italian, Latin, and Greek, and was tolerably versed in the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic; without, however, neglecting those accomplishments which are more peculiar to her sex. Her near relation to the blood royal inspired Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (to whose fourth son, the lord Guilford Dudley, she was married) with the ambitious thoughts of raising her to the throne; a scheme which proved the ruin of her, and of all who were concerned in it. In order to accomplish his daring prospect, Northumberland prevailed upon king Edward the Sixth, whose health was now in a very declining state, to appoint the lady Jane his heiress and successor; and accordingly upon the death of that prince, which happened on the 6th of July, 1553, the lady Jane was proclaimed, though much against her own inclination,

on, queen of England, France and Ireland, with the usual solemnity. Her reign, however, was of short continuance; for the princess Mary, eldest daughter to king Henry the Eighth, having raised an army in support of her own title, and that of her sister Elizabeth, obtained the crown, on which Northumberland was seized, and committed to the Tower; and was soon after tried, and brought to the scaffold. Sentence of death was, at the same time passed, as well upon queen Jane, as upon her husband and father, the last of whom had lately been created duke of Suffolk. The duke, however, was pardoned and set at liberty; and the execution of the sentence against the queen and her husband was, for the present, suspended, and might perhaps, at last, have been entirely remitted, had it not been for the imprudence of her father, who unwarily engaged in Wiat's insurrection. For this fresh crime he was again seized and tried; and being found guilty, was immediately beheaded, and his daughter and son-in-law shared the same fate. Queen Jane suffered, February the 12th, 1554, on a scaffold within the Tower; the court being afraid, that a public execution might too much excite the compassion of the spectators. She met her fate with great courage and composure; and, as she was a lady of the most amiable accomplishments, both of body and mind, her death was lamented, and her memory celebrated, not only in this, but in several other nations. Her reign lasted but nine days; and this circumstance is supposed to have given rise to the common proverb of, *A nine days wonder.*

Hugh Latimer, bishop of Worcester, and a martyr, in the sixteenth century, was the son of Hugh Latimer, a yeoman, at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, and born at that place about the year 1480.

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He received his education in Christ's-college, in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of divinity; but it does not appear, that he ever took that of doctor. From this time, to the thirtieth year of his age, he was a most zealous and violent Papist; but being converted by Mr. Thomas Bilney, he became as zealous and determined a Protestant, and preached with great vehemence against the errors and superstitions of popery. In 1529, he was promoted, by the interest of Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, to the rectory of Weskinton, in Wiltshire; and, in 1535, was raised to the bishoprick of Worcester. Refusing, however, to subscribe the six bloody articles, he resigned his see in 1539. Upon the accession of king Edward the Sixth, though he did not resume the episcopal dignity, he again entered upon his ministerial function, which he continued to exercise, during that short reign, with great vigour and uncommon success. But, when in 1553, the bloody queen Mary came to the throne, he was singled out as one of the first victims to be sacrificed to Popish cruelty and revenge. Accordingly he was seized, together with bishop Ridley; and these two worthies, being condemned as heretics, were committed to the flames at Oxford, October the 16th, 1555.

Joseph Hall, a learned prelate and ingenious writer, was born July 1, 1574, at Bustow park in this county, and educated at the public school of his native place, and at Emanuel-college, in Cambridge. After acting for some time as professor of rhetoric in that university, he became successively rector of Halsted, dean of Worcester, bishop of Exeter, and lastly of Norwich. In 1616, he attended the embassy of lord Viscount Doncaster into France; and the next year was chosen by his Majesty as one of the divines who should ac-

company him into Scotland. In 1618, he was sent by king James to the Synod of Dort, and pitched upon by that learned body to preach before them a Latin sermon. He was obliged, however, by the bad state of his health, to leave that assembly before it broke up; but he received from them, at the time of his departure, the most signal marks of their esteem and regard. The states too, in compliment to his merit, bestowed upon him a golden medal. He approved himself, during the civil wars, a true son of the church of England; a conduct which exposed him to the resentment of the then ruling powers, and reduced him, in his old age, to very great difficulties. He died September the 8th, 1656, and was interred in the church-yard of Higham, near Norwich. His works are numerous, and esteemed. His meditations and his satires are the best known. He is a very sententious writer; and from his style, has been frequently denominated the Christian Seneca.

William Burton, a very skilful topographer, and author of *The Description of Leicestershire*, was born at Lindley in that county, on the 24th of August, 1575. He had his education in Brazen-Nose-College, in Cambridge. He afterwards settled in the Middle-Temple, in London, and became a barrister; but his favourite study was that of antiquities, in which he made a considerable progress. He died on the 6th of April, 1645.

George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham of that family, and the greatest favourite of two succeeding monarchs, that ever was known in this, or any other kingdom, was the third son of Sir George Villiers, and born at Brooksby in Leicestershire, on the 28th of August, 1592. In his youth he was carefully instructed in dancing, fencing, and other ornamental accomplishments; and,

and, having travelled into France for his farther improvement in these genteel exercises, he returned, at the age of twenty-one, to his native country, when, by the beauty of his person, and the politeness of his address, he soon attracted the notice of his majesty king James the First, who was apt to be struck with such superficial endowments. His first station at court, was that of cup-bearer to his majesty; from whence he rose, by a quick and rapid progress, to be gentleman of the bed-chamber, master of the horse, knight of the garter, baron of Whaddon, viscount Villiers, earl and marquis of Buckingham, lord high admiral of England, chief-justice in Eyre, master of the king's bench office, steward of Westminster, constable of Windsor-castle, earl of Coventry; and, last of all, duke of Buckingham. In 1623, he accompanied prince Charles (afterwards king Charles the First) to Spain, in order to make up the long depending match between him and the infanta of that kingdom. Upon the death of king James, and the accession of king Charles, he continued to enjoy the same degree of favour with the son, which he had so long possessed under the father. His spirit and his ambition were equal to his high fortune. For, when he was sent to Paris, in order to conduct to England the princess Henrietta Maria, the king's intended consort, he had the presumption to make his addresses to the queen dowager of France; and being thwarted in his views, engaged his sovereign, by way of revenge, in a war with that kingdom. He afterwards commanded the forces sent against Rochelle; but, being now become universally odious, he was stabbed at Portsmouth by John Felton, a discontented lieutenant in the army, on the 23d of August, 1628.

William Lilly, the famous astrologer, was born May the 1st, 1602, at Diseworth in Leicestershire, and educated in Grammar learning at Ashby de la Zouch, under the care of Mr. John Brinsley. He was servant first to a mantua-maker in London, and afterwards to Mr. Gilbert Wright, master of the Salters company in that city; upon whose death he married the widow, and received with her a fortune of 1000l. Being thus placed in easy circumstances, he applied himself to the study of judicial astrology, in which he became at length a very considerable proficient, and was consulted by many persons on the most important occasions. And such was the ignorance or credulity of the age, that no party seems to have been free from this childish delusion. King Charles the First, while a prisoner, consulted him twice concerning his escape. The parliament gave him a pension of one hundred pounds, and employed him in encouraging their soldiers by his predictions. He even read public lectures on *Christian Astrology*, as he phrased it; and his harangues on that subject met with great applause. Nor was his fame confined to the narrow limits of England. He received from the king of Sweden a golden chain, and a medal, on account of the honourable mention he had made of that prince in his almanack. His reputation, however, tho' very firmly established, sustained now and then some severe shocks. He was at one time imprisoned for reflecting upon the parliament, and at another brought to a trial for giving judgment upon stolen goods. Towards the latter end of his life, he retired to Herisham, where he practised physic, having previously obtained a license for that purpose; and a little before his death, he adopted for his son, by the name of *Merlin Junior*, one Henry Coley, a taylor, to whom he
made

made a present of the impresson of his almanack, after it had been printed for thirty-six years successively. He died of the palsey June the 9th, 1681, and was interred in the church of Walton upon Thames.

William Beveridge, a learned divine and venerable prelate in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was born at Barrow in Leicestershire, in the year 1638. After finishing his studies at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his skill in the oriental languages, he became successively vicar of Yealing in Middlesex, rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary; and, in 1704, was advanced to the bishopric of St. Asaph. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but a short time; for he died at his lodgings in the cloysters in Westminster-Abbey, March the 5th, 1708; and his body was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. He wrote *Private Thoughts upon Religion*; *Private Thoughts upon a Christian Life*; *an Exposition of the Church Catechism*; *Thesaurus Theologicus*; and several other works.

William Whiston, a learned divine in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the son of a clergyman, and born December the 9th, 1667, at Norton near Twycrosse, in Leicestershire. He had his education at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he applied himself to mathematics, and to the Cartesian philosophy; but embracing soon after the Newtonian doctrine, he wrote a *New Theory of the Earth*, agreeable to those principles. In 1698 he was presented by the bishop of Norwich to the living of Lowestoft cum Kessingland in Suffolk; and in 1701 he was named by Sir Isaac Newton as his deputy in the mathematical pro-

fessorship at Cambridge. About two years after he succeeded that great man in the mathematical chair; and in the mean time published his *Chronology of the Old Testament*, and his *Tacquet's Euclid*. In 1707 he was chosen to preach the sermons at Boyle's lecture; but disclosing, soon after, his peculiar sentiments concerning the Trinity, he involved himself, by that means, in inextricable difficulties. Continuing to persist immovably in his opinion, he was stripped of his preferments, and expelled the university. In 1711 he was summoned before the convocation, and his opinions condemned as heretical; but this sentence was not confirmed by her majesty. He was afterwards prosecuted in the spiritual court; but no kind of punishment was inflicted upon him. In conjunction with Mr. Ditton, he published a new method for discovering the longitude at sea, and a large sum was raised for the purpose. The scheme, however, in the end proved abortive. He lived in great intimacy with her majesty queen Caroline, and with Pope, Addison, Walpole, secretary Craggs and others; and, what by their interest, and the sale of his works, he acquired a very comfortable subsistence. Towards the latter end of his life he abandoned the communion of the church of England, and embraced that of the Baptists; and dying August 22, 1752, was interred at Lyndon in Rutland, in the county of Lincoln. He seems to have been a man of considerable parts, of extensive learning, and of great piety and integrity; but too dogmatical with regard to some points, in which, perhaps it is impossible for any one to obtain an absolute certainty. Besides the works above-mentioned, he wrote, *Prælectiones Physico Mathematicæ*, *Memoirs of his own Life*, and variety of other tracts.

William




William Cave, a very learned divine of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was born at Pickwell, in Leicestershire, of which parish his father was rector. In 1653 he was admitted into St. John's college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor, and master of arts. His first station in the church was that of vicar of Iffington in Middlesex; from whence he was promoted successively to be chaplain to king Charles the Second, rector of Alhallows the Great in Thames-street, London, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Isleworth in Middlesex. He died at Windsor on the 4th of August, 1713. He was the author of several excellent works.

Roger Cotes, a great mathematician, and Plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy in the university of Cambridge, was the son of the reverend Mr. Robert Cotes, and born at Burbage in Leicestershire, July the 10th, 1682. Discovering in his youth a strong inclination to the mathematics, he was encouraged to pursue his studies by his uncle Mr. John Smith, a clergyman in Lincolnshire, who prevailed upon his father to send him to St. Paul's school in London, and afterwards to Trinity college in Cambridge. In 1706 he was appointed professor of astronomy upon the foundation laid by Thomas Plume, D. D. archdeacon of Rochester; and he had the double honour of being the first person who enjoyed that office, and of being raised to it solely on account of his merit. In 1713 he entered into orders, and in the course of the same year published, at the request of Dr. Richard Bentley, a second edition of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, enriched with all the improvements of that great man, and ushered in with an excellent preface by the editor. He likewise

wrote a description of the great meteor that appeared on the 6th of March, 1716; and was diligently employed in preparing other works for the press, when, to the regret of the university in general, and of the lovers of mathematical studies in particular, he was carried off in the prime of his life, on the 5th day of June of the same year. His *Harmony of Measures* was published after his death; as were also his *Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures*.



L I N C O L N S H I R E .




 HIS is a large maritime county, which received its name from the city of Lincoln, its capital. It was called by the Saxons Lincollscyre, and by the Normans, on their first arrival, Nicolshire. It is bounded on the north by the estuary of the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton and Rutland, and on the west by Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. It extends about seventy miles in length from north to south; forty-five in breadth from east to west; and according to the best maps is above two hundred miles in circumference.

In the time of the ancient Britons and Romans, this was part of the country inhabited by the Coritani, and from the remains of antiquity found here, it appears to have been no inconsiderable place in the time of the Romans; there being still evident traces of a Roman highway extending thro' the county from south to north. Under the Saxons Lincolnshire belonged to the kingdom of Mercia.

The county of Lincoln is divided by nature into three divisions, consisting of so many tracts of high elevated land; the South Heath, the North Heath, and the Wolds, round and between which three hills, run several rivers, the land on the banks of which being low and level, and the

out-falls of the rivers being obstructed, form what is usually called the Fens; and these, to people who know the country only by hearsay, form the characteristic of the county.

The South Heath is a tract of elevated heid land, as the Saxons used to pronounce it, and which we call heath, trending almost directly north and south from Stamford to within about a mile of Lincoln; it being forty-six miles in length, and about four, at an average, in breadth. The edge of this heath to the west is, for the most part, a steep cliff, and the towns upon this ridge are called the Cliff-row: it slopes away gradually eastward to the Fens, which lie upon the Wel-land and Witham: and there is another row of towns upon the edge of it, next the Fens.

The North Heid, or Heath, extends in the same direction to Winteringham on the Trent. The western edge of this heath is in like manner a cliff; but it is remarkable, that while all the towns on the South Heath, stand upon the top of the cliff, those on the North Heath, lie at the foot of it. This slopes away east of the Fens, which lie about the river Ankhram.

The Woulds is a tract of high land running from Spilsby, about ten or twelve miles north of Boston, and trending north by west, about forty miles, to Barton upon the Humber, and is, upon an average, about eight miles broad.

Between these hills lie the following Fens: first, those through which runs the river Witham, north by east from Grantham to Lincoln, below the cliff of the South Heath, at about three or four miles distance. Great part of this land is of that species, called moor.

The next is a moorish tract, between Lincoln and the Trent,

The next are the Fens, or drowned lands on the banks of the Ankham, lying between the North Heath and the Woulds, which might easily be drained, and rendered as fine dry land as any in the world, did not the private interest of individuals, and the jobs which power and profit always suggest, constantly intervene to prevent it.

The fourth are the low lands, upon the banks and environs of the river Witham, lying between the North Heath, the South Heath, and the Woulds, forming a triangle, the three angles of which may be taken to be Lincoln, Wainfleet, and Crowland. This is a large tract of drowned land, rendered so by the out-fall of the river Witham being choaked up, but was not originally so, it having been, as appears not only from tradition, but by evident marks of the lands below the super-induced mud, a dry, inhabited, and cultivated country. Thus, that part of it now called Holland, was formerly a tract of wood-land.

Besides these, there is a most excellent tract of land, extending east at the foot of the Woulds, along the sea-shore, from Wainfleet to Barton. This is in general about ten miles broad, but at length narrows, till it comes to a point at Barton, upon the banks of the Humber. This is a tract of land gained from the sea, and is therefore called the Marsh, or Marish, from the Latin *Mariscus*, and the French *Marais*. The sea is, all along the shore, banked out by great banks of earth, equal to the largest ramparts of the strongest fortified towns in Europe. In these banks are fixed sluices, called in the language of the country Goats, which have folding doors pointing to the sea. These the efflux of the fresh water open when tide is down, and the reflux of the sea shuts when the tide rises. This whole tract is drained by artificial canals, called in the language of the country

country Eaus and Ufleets. The country thus drained is firm, and wears a perpetual verdure, maintaining a constant vegetation. To describe the origin and nature of this tract, would require a treatise of itself, containing matters of the greatest peculiarity and curiosity, but this lies beyond the bounds of the present work.

The Washes of this county have been much talked of, and are terrible to strangers, though no danger is to be apprehended from them, if they have the prudence to take a guide, a precaution that is highly necessary. These are situated at the mouth of the river Welland, called Fossdyke-wash, and at that of the river Ouse, called Cross-keys-wash. Twice every twenty-four hours, six hours each time, during the recess of the tide, they are fordable, and easy to be passed over; but during the intermediate six hours, they are covered with the flux of the ocean, which forms a kind of bay. Formerly people travelled over what was called the Long-wash, between Lynn and Boston, entirely upon the sands or skirts of the ocean; but this is now quite impracticable. Here king John lost all his carriages among the creeks and quick-sands, the memory of which is preserved by the corner between Cross-keys-wash and Lynn, being called King's Corner.

With respect to the nature of the rocks and soil, it is proper to observe, that the North and South Heath, which united, extend thro' the whole county, from Stamford to Winteringham, is quite through a rock of white rag-stone, that rises in strata, which encreases in thickness in proportion to its depth. Hence Dr. Stukeley observes, that the river Witham, which rises to the west of this ridge, must have run into the Humber, had not nature made a breach in this ledge of hills, by the great valley under Lincoln, and thus
formed

formed a passage for it into the estuary in the south-east part of the county, called the Wash. The same learned gentleman adds, that the stone upon this western cliff is full of sea-shells, and that when the universal deluge had carried those inhabitants of the ocean into the inland parts of the county, they being, by their weight, unapt to retire again with the waters, were intercepted by this cliff, and received into the nascent stone.

We have already observed, that the south-east part of the county, called Holland, was once a wood, and there are there found infinite quantities of subterranean trees, lying three or four feet deep. They are of a vast bulk, and of different species, but chiefly fir and oak, exceeding hard, heavy and black; and their branches sometimes lie so near the surface, as to break the ploughs of the husbandmen. About the villages of Kyme and Billingay, there have been dug up some boats or canoes made of the hollow trunks of trees; but what appears still more extraordinary, is the skeleton of a crocodile fixed in a flat stone, which was discovered in this county, and is now to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Society of London. The above gentleman is of opinion, that these phenomena can no otherwise be accounted for but by the universal deluge.

With respect to fossils, it is proper to observe, that at a village named Stratton, between Lincoln and Ganesborough, are found the ophites, or serpent stones, a kind of variegated marble of a dusky green, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green; and astroites, or star stones, so called from their resemblance to a star, are found in this county, near Belvoir Castle.

The air of this county is different in different parts; for in the division called Holland, a great part of the land is frequently overflowed, consequently

quently the air is aguish, especially to strangers. Likewise that part of the division called Kesteven, which joins to Holland, cannot be very healthy. However, in the middle and western parts, the air is as salubrious as in any part of the kingdom.

The principal rivers that water Lincolnshire are the Trent, the Welland, the Dun, the Witham, and the Ankam. The Trent rises in Staffordshire, and runs north-east through the counties of Derby and Nottingham, then running north, parts the last mentioned county from Lincolnshire, and falls into the Humber.

The Welland has its source in Northamptonshire, and running from thence into Lincolnshire, passes by Stamford, Market Deeping and Spalding, and then discharges itself into a bay of the German ocean, called the Washes.

The Dun rises in Yorkshire, and inclosing, together with the Trent, a considerable piece of land, in the north-west part of the county, distinguished by the name of the Isle of Axholm, falls into the Trent, near its conflux with the Humber.

The Witham rises at a little town called Post Witham, near Grantham, in this county, and flowing north-east, passes by Lincoln, whence directing its course to the south-east, it falls into the entrance of the inlet, called the Washes, near Boston.

The Ankam rises to the north of Lincoln, and after taking a curve to the south-east, turns to the north, and continues that course till it falls into the Humber, to the east of the Trent.

These rivers, together with the sea, afford the inhabitants plenty of all sorts of fish, and water-fowl. There is in particular a sort of pike found in the Witham peculiar to that river, and superior to all others.

Besides

Besides these rivers, there are, in the fens of Cambridgeshire, many very extensive artificial canals, made to drain the lands, particularly, as we have already observed, in the south-east part of the county, called Holland. Among these is a canal, called Cardike, which Dr. Stukeley is firmly persuaded, was a work of the Romans; and thinks it highly probable, that Catus Decianus, the procurator in Nero's time, was the projector of it.

Lincolnshire has several mineral springs, one of which is at Cawthorp, a village about ten miles to the northward of Stamford, where the spring rises up in a large basin in the middle of the street. This water will turn very white with oil of tartar, and afterwards let fall a yellow sediment; but it turns green with spirit of hartshorn. A pint will yield a scruple of a white sediment, of which near one half is salt, and the other earth. It is a purging chalybeate, and is probably a great corrector of acidities.

In the parish of Stainfield, near Bourn, is a water that is pleasant and sweet to the taste; but will curdle with soap, and turns of a pearl colour with oil of tartar. A gallon of it contains four scruples of white sediment, whereof forty-four grains are earth, thirty nitre, and eight sea salt. It is an effectual remedy in the cure of fluxes and the diabetes; as also in all internal haemorrhages, and profuse night sweats.

There are other mineral waters at Walcot, Peckworth, Newton, and Aserby; but their virtues have not been well ascertained by physicians.

The soil of this county is in general extremely fruitful; the inland parts produce corn of all sorts in plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and the richest pastures; for which reason the oxen and sheep are of an extraordinary size. It is also remarkable
for

for excellent dogs, as well greyhounds as mastiffs. It likewise abounds in game of all kinds, and so great is the plenty and variety of wild-fowl, that this county has been called the aviary of England. Two fowls, called the knute and the dotterel, are delicious food, and said to be found nowhere else in England. The dotterel is remarkable for imitating all the actions of the fowler; for if he stretches out his arm, the bird will stretch out his wing, and if he stretches out his leg towards the bird, the bird stretches out one of his legs towards him; by this means the fowler approaches nearer and nearer to it, till he has an opportunity of throwing his net over it; and it is easily taken, especially by candle light. Between Lincoln and Boston is sometimes seen the fowl called a bustard, which is found nowhere else in England, except in Salisbury plain. There are likewise teal, quails, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, and other fowl common in England.

It will be proper here to take notice of the vast number of water-fowl, particularly the duck, mallard, teal, and widgeon, which are taken here in the fens, in decoys formed for that purpose. These decoys are very large ponds, dug in the fens, with four or five creeks shooting from them to a great length, and each growing gradually narrower, till it comes to a point. The banks are well planted with willows, fallows, oziars, and the like kinds of underwood. Into these ponds the fowl are enticed by ducks, bred up tame for that purpose; for the decoy-ducks being fed constantly, at certain places, at length become so familiar, as to feed out of the hand, and as they are not confined, they fly abroad, and return at pleasure. During the proper season of the year, we are told, they take frequent flights, and sometimes, after being gone several weeks, return home
with

with numerous flocks of fowl, which they are supposed to have invited from Holland, and other parts of the continent, to partake of their entertainment. The decoy-man no sooner perceives that these numerous flocks are settled in the pond, than he goes down secretly to the angles of the pond, under the cover of hedges, made with reeds, and then throws over them handfuls of corn, into such shallow places as the decoy-ducks are acquainted with, and to which they immediately resort, followed by the strangers. Thus, they are for several days entertained without any disturbance, the bait being sometimes thrown in one place, and sometimes in another, till they are at length insensibly lead into the narrow canals of the pond, where the trees on each side hang over head like an arbor, though at a good height from the water. Here the boughs are conducted with such art, that a large net is spread near the tops of the trees, and fastened to hoops, which reach from side to side, though the passage is so wide and lofty, that the fowl do not perceive the net above them. Mean while the decoy-man going forward behind the reeds, throws corn into the water, which the decoy-ducks greedily fall upon, and encourage their visitors, till by degrees they are all got under the sweep of the net, which imperceptibly grows lower and narrower, till it ends in a point, like a purse, perhaps two or three hundred yards from the first entrance. When the decoy-man perceives that they are all within the net, a dog, that is perfectly taught his business, rushes from behind the reeds into the water, swimming directly after the fowl, and barking at them. Immediately they take wing, but being beat down, naturally swim forward, to avoid the dog, till they are at last hurried into the purse, where they fall a prey to the decoy-man, who there waits to receive

ceive them. All this is done with so little disturbance, that the wild-ducks left in the great pond take no notice of it, so that a single decoy-man, having seized all the fowl in one of these creeks or canals, goes round to execute the same game at all the rest, always taking care to distinguish the decoy-ducks, and restore them to liberty. By this means incredible numbers of wild-fowl are taken every week during the season, most of which are sent up to London. In short, the produce of these decoys is so great, that some of them are lett for four or five hundred pounds a year.

The fruits of Lincolnshire are the same as in the other counties; only the Kentish pippin thrives here better than in many other parts of England; and there is a sort of pippin in a manner peculiar to it, and which growing about Kirton, is from thence called the Kirton pippin.

The plants and herbs more common in Lincolnshire than in other counties, are,

Arach, or sea-orach, *Atriplex maritima*, *halimus dicta*, &c. found plentifully near Sairbeck, about a mile distant from Boston.

Common caraways, *Carum vulgare*, plentifully in the marshes and fenny grounds.

Chickweed-knot-grass, *Alfina polygonoides tennifolia*, &c. with its narrow leaves and flowers set along the stalks, as it were in spikes.

Fair flowered nurse hemp, *Cannabis spuria flore amplo*, growing plentifully in the fenny grounds about Spalding.

Golden dock, *Lapathum flore aureo*, in Lower Holland.

Marsh gentian, or calathian violet, *Pneunio-nauthe gentiana palustris*, seu *calathina palustris*, in a park at Tattershal, and the heathy grounds in its neighbourhood,

Propwort,

Propwort, or wild vine, *Oenanthe Staphilini folio*, &c. with leaves somewhat resembling the wild parsnip, found in the marshes and ditches in the parish of Whaplode near Spalding.

Swallow thorn, *Oleaster Germanicus*, in great plenty on the sea banks on Lindsey coasts.

This county is divided into three provinces; which, beginning at the north, are, first Lindsey, called by Bede Lindifii, as is supposed from the city of Lindum or Lincoln, and is subdivided into seventeen wapentakes or hundreds. Secondly, Kesteven, comprehending the south-western part of the county, and by an ancient writer called Ceostefne-wood, as is imagined from a large forest, formerly within this division, which contains ten wapentakes or hundreds; and thirdly, Holland, comprehending the south-east part of Lincolnshire, and subdivided into three wapentakes or hundreds. Thus the whole county is subdivided into thirty hundreds or wapentakes, in which are contained the city of Lincoln, and the following thirty-one market towns. Alford, Barton, Binbroke, Boston, Bourn, Bullingbroke, Burgh, Burton, Castor, Corby, Crowland, Deeping-market, Dunnington, Fokingham, Gainborough, Glandford-bridge, Grantham, Holbech, Horncastle, Kirkton, Louth, Rasen-market, Saltfleet, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stamford, Stanton, Tattershal, and Wainfleet. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln; contains six hundred and thirty parishes, and sends twelve representatives to parliament; namely, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Lincoln, and two members for each of the following boroughs, Stamford, Boston, Grantham, and Grimsby.

We shall describe all the principal towns of this county, according to the topographical description

scription we have given it, as they stand on the several tracts of South Heath, North Heath, and the Woulds, or in the several fens and marshes: yet shall, as nearly as possible, keep to our accustomed method of following the roads from one extremity of the county to the other. As most of the principal towns are on the fens and marshes, near the sea-shore and the rivers, on account of the inhabitants enjoying the advantages arising from navigation and commerce, we shall begin with them; and entering the south-west part of the county from Northamptonshire, first describe Stamford, and proceed through the south-east part of the country called Holland.

STAMFORD, or STANFORD, is thus called from its ancient Saxon name Steanford. It is seated on the river Welland, near the foot of the North Heath, on the borders of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, at the distance of eighty-three miles north by west of London, and is a large, populous, and rich town, with a handsome stone bridge over the Welland into Northamptonshire. It is one of the largest and neatest market towns in this county; it consisting of several handsome streets, and has many elegant buildings. It had once fourteen churches; but in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, they were reduced by act of parliament to seven, and besides these, there are several meeting-houses of dissenters. One of the churches, named St. Martin's, stands on the east side of the river, in a part of the town called Stamford Baron; which is indeed in Northamptonshire, though rated within the jurisdiction of this corporation, and upon that account is also called by the name of Stamford. In this church lies interred the great Cecil, lord Burleigh, the favourite of queen Elizabeth, under a magnificent tomb. Near the bridge there is a
church,

church, in which is a fine monument of the earl and countess of Exeter in white marble, with their figures, as big as the life, in a cumbent posture, done at Rome; and opposite the church is an inn, known by the sign of the George, which is thought to be the largest in England; but there is a much nobler structure of the same kind in this town, called the Bull inn; which forms a handsome quadrangle of free-stone, with slated windows, and has the appearance of a palace. Here is a fine town-hall, and near the town is a new course for horse-races. Most of the houses are covered with slate, and taking the whole town together, it may justly be considered as the most compact and best built town in the county. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and his deputy, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, twenty-four capital burgeses, and two serjeants at mace. Its first charter was before the reign of Edward the Fourth, and it had others from Charles the Second and James the Second, but these last being only temporary, are expired. The inhabitants have very extraordinary privileges, particularly a freedom from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county, and from being empannelled on juries out of the town: they are exempted from the government of all lord lieutenants; are entitled to have the returns of all writs, and claim the privilege of having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers; in short, the mayor being the king's lord lieutenant, and immediately under his majesty's command, he is esteemed, within the liberties and jurisdiction of the town, the second man in the kingdom. The chief trade in the town consist in free-stone, obtained from a neighbouring quarry, and in sea-coal and malt.

Some pretend, that there was an university here long before the birth of Jesus Christ; but this is not

not at all probable; for there was neither learning, nor learned men, in England at that time, any more than there is now among the savages of North America. However, it seems to be pretty plain, that there was one here before the reign of Edward the Third; there being still the remains of two colleges, called Black hall, and Brazen nose; and on the gate of this last, is a brazen nose, with a ring run through it, like that at Oxford. Some likewise seem confident, that this was not a pattern of that at Oxford, but that at Oxford of this. It is certain, that the Oxford students removed hither in the reign of Edward the Third, on account of a quarrel; but as they only staid a few months, it cannot be supposed they could build two colleges in that short space of time, which renders it highly probable, that they were already built to their hands, and made use of before. From some remains of antiquity found here, it appears to have been no inconsiderable place in the time of the Romans; and there are still the traces of a Roman highway running from south to north, passing through the town.

Here was fought the first battle between the Britons and Saxons, in which the former were entirely routed, and left their enemies in the possession of the field. In the reign of king Stephen, there stood a castle in the middle of the town, the foundation plot of which is said to be still visible: and here the custom of Borough English still subsists, by which the youngest son is his father's heir.

With respect to the charitable foundations at this place, here is an hospital, erected and endowed in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by William Brown, who had been twice mayor, for a warden, twelve men and a nurse. An hospital was likewise erected and endowed here by
the

the lord Burleigh. Here is also a charity-school, in which eighty children are taught and employed; twenty of them wholly maintained and cloathed, and the rest supplied with wheels, reels, fire and candles; they are said to earn 400*l.* a year.

This town gives the title of earl to the noble family of Grey. It has two markets, on Mondays and Fridays; and the following fairs, Tuesday before February 13, Monday before Midlent, Monday before August 12, for horses, and stock of all sorts; Midlent-Monday, for all sorts of haberdashery; Monday before May 12, Monday after Corpus Christi, June 13, August 5, November 8, for horses and stock of all sorts.

In the reign of king Richard the First, the inhabitants of this town, influenced by superstition, fell upon the many Jews who then lived there, and barbarously murdered them.

The ancient religious foundations here were pretty numerous. There was a priory of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to the monastery of Durham, dedicated to St. Leonard, and was valued at the suppression at 25*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* a year. This is now a farm-house, still called St. Cuthbert's see. On the east side of the town, north of St. Leonard's, without Paulgate, stood a house of Franciscan or Grey friars, founded before the forty-eighth of Edward the Third. On the same side of the town, near the river, was a convent of Dominican, or Black friars, founded before the year 1240. Here was also a house of Carmelite, or White friars, founded, according to Speed, by king Edward the Third; but Tanner, with greater probability, imagines it to have been founded by king Edward the First, in whose time it occurs.

Stamford is surrounded on all sides by noblemen and gentlemen's seats, some of which are, perhaps, the finest in England; witness that noble and ancient palace of the Burleigh family, within a mile of Stamford, which was designed by the most celebrated architect that ever this kingdom produced, and from which that singularly wise and honourable councillor Sir William Cecil, lord high treasurer of England, received the title of baron Burleigh, at the hands of queen Elizabeth. The carvings, and especially the paintings in this house, are so curious, that several travellers have declared, they have met with nothing equal to them either in Italy or France.

Within a few miles of this place, stands that delightful seat of the duke of Ancafter, whose park is laid out with such elegance and variety, that it justly attracts the admiration of all who visit it.

Many other places in this neighbourhood deserve particular mention, but I shall only observe in general, that for several miles round, this is as pleasant and as fine a sporting country, as is to be found in the island of Great-Britain.

At about eight miles distance to the north-east of Stamford is DEEPING, or MARKET-DEEPING, an ill-built dirty town, on the road from Peterborough to Lincoln, situated among the fens, on the north side of the Welland, at the distance of eighty-seven miles from London. Here Richard de Roulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, by throwing up a high bank, kept out that river, which used to overflow the town. It has a market on Thursdays, with three fairs, which are held on the second Wednesday after May 11, on the Wednesday before the 1st of August, and on October 10, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts. Near this place is a vale,
many

many miles in compass, and the deepest in all the marshy country, from which the town is thought to have received its name, Deeping signifying a deep meadow.

In this town was anciently a cell of black monks, dedicated to St. James, and belonging to Thorney abbey in Cambridgeshire, to which it was given by Baldwin, the son of Gislebert, in the year 1139.

About six miles to the east of Deeping is CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, which is seated in the midst of a vast fenny level, rendered an island by its being encompassed by the Welland, the Washes, the Nyne, and the Shire drain, at the distance of eighty-eight miles north of London, and is so surrounded with bogs, that it is accessible only on the north and east sides, and even there not for carriages; whence arose the proverb, that "All the carts that come to Crowland are shod with silver." The town is, however, pretty well inhabited; and consists of three streets built on piles, and separated by water-courses, planted on each side with willows; they having a communication with each other by a bridge of a triangular form, rising from three segments of a circle, and meeting in a point at the top. It seems to have been built under the direction of the abbots of Crowland, rather to excite admiration, and furnish a pretence for collecting money, than for any real use; for, tho' it stands in a moorish ground, and must have cost a vast sum, yet it is so steep in its ascent and descent, that neither carriages nor horsemen can go over it, and therefore they pass under it. The river Nyne and Welland, with a stream called Catt-water, on the sides of which the streets of the town are built, all meet under the arch, and there forming one

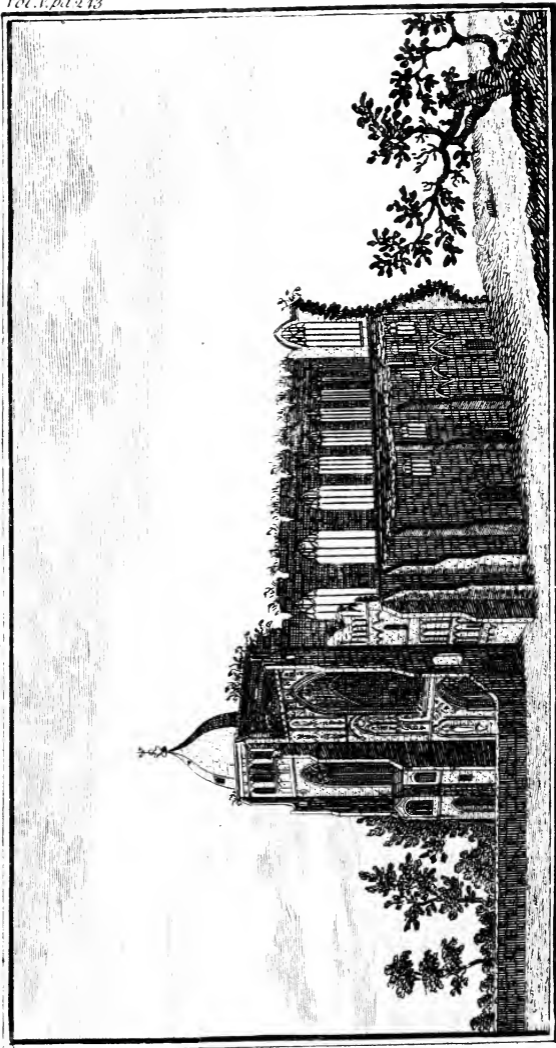
river, flow from thence thro' Spalding into the Washes, and from thence into the sea. On the foot, which faces the London road, is placed, in a sitting posture, a statue of king Ethelbald, who has a crown fleury on his head, and a globe in his right hand. As king Ethelbald was upon the throne, only from the year 856 to 860, the building of this bridge may be fixed about the last mentioned date; and it appears to be the oldest Gothic structure we have remaining entire in the kingdom. It is said, that each base of this bridge stands in a different county; one in Lincolnshire, another in Northamptonshire, and the third in Cambridgeshire; but this does not appear to be strictly true.

Notwithstanding the inhabitants have the advantage of this bridge, their cattle are kept at such a distance, that they go in boats to milk them. Their greatest gain arises from fish and wild ducks, which last are here so extremely plentiful, that they sometimes take in the net of their decoys three thousand at once. For the liberty of fishing in the many pools in and near the town, they now pay to the king, as they did formerly to the abbey there, 300 l. a year. The market is held on Saturdays; and there is one fair, held on the 4th of September, for cattle, hemp and flax.

Croyland abbey was first built by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, and dedicated to St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlake. It was afterwards burnt by the Danes in 870; but was rebuilt by king Edred in the year 948, and continued in great splendour and wealth till the general dissolution, when its revenues amounted, according to Dugdale, to 1083 l. 15 s. 10 d. a year; but, according to Speed, to upwards of 1277 l. The foundation of this abbey is laid on
wooden



The South West View of Croyland Abbey, in the County of Lincoln.



wooden piles. The conventual church was covered with vast beams of oak and leaded, and under that was an inward roof of oak, composed of ribbed arches joined with roses, &c. carved, painted and gilt. The windows in the great isle were all very large, and in them the history of the Old and New Testament were elegantly painted in the glass, and between each window were images of the saints, prophets and apostles, as large as the life, of oak, painted and gilt; what is left seems not to have been one half of this minster when in its glory, exclusive of the cloysters and conventual buildings about it. The steeple now remaining is an arch pointing upwards. The windows and doors of the great western isle or nave were curiously carved, and on each, from the bottom to the top of the window at the west end, are images, the lower as large as the life, supported by corbel stones, and covered with pinnacle work: over this window are the images of the apostles, and St. Guthlake, who with St. Bartholomew were, as we have before observed, the tutelar saints of this convent. Over the doors is the history of the life and death of St. Guthlake, the hermit, in alto relievo, distinguished into five several pieces, by compartments of bold foliage, all which has been painted and gilt. Of this structure we have given a south-west view, as it now appears.

Upon a hillock not far from the abbey are the remains of a little stone cottage, called Anchor church-house, where St. Guthlake lived a hermit, and where he was buried.

SPALDING is an ancient well built town, situated ten miles north of Crowland, and ninety-eight from London, in the road from Peterborough to Boston. It is encompassed on every side by

rivers and canals, and at a greater distance are lakes and other bodies of water : but it is a much neater and more populous town than could be expected in such a situation. It has a large and handsome market place, a free grammar-school for the sons of the inhabitants, and a charity-school. The town has a small port, and a bridge over the Welland, which is navigable up to the town for vessels of fifty or sixty tons. To this port belong several barges, which are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn. It has a very good market on Tuesdays, for corn, cattle and provisions, with five fairs ; namely, on April 27, for hemp and flax, June 29, for horses and cattle, on August 30, for horses, and on September 25, and December 17, for hemp and flax.

Several Roman antiquities have been found here, particularly some cisterns, of which an account is given in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 279; and Dr. Stukeley conjectures, there was a castle here on the north side of the town, on the right hand of the great road to Boston, the square form of the ditch still remaining.

Spalding was once famous for its priory, which rose from very small beginnings ; for, in the year 1052, Thorold de Bukenhale, gave a house and lands for the maintenance of a prior and five monks from Crowland, who, after the conquest, were forced to abandon this cell, by the barbarous treatment they received from Yvo Tailboys, earl of Angiers in France, and lord both of Spalding and great part of the adjacent country : but in 1074, that nobleman gave the church of St. Mary, and the manor of this place, to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, from whence were sent some Benedictine monks. Thus it became an alien priory, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. In the twentieth year of Henry the Sixth it

it was given to King's college in Cambridge: and in the first of Edward the Fourth, to Sion abbey in Middlesex; but being at length made a *prioratus indigena*, and at last an abbey, it continued till the general suppression, when its annual revenues were valued at 767 l. 8 s. 11 d.

HOLBEECH is seated in the fen country, about nine miles north-east of Spalding, and is famous for its church, which is large and well built, with a strong tower and lofty steeple. It is dedicated to all the Saints, and had formerly fine painted windows. In this town is a free-school founded about the year 1669, by George Farmer, Esq; who endowed it with lands, which with other benefactions produce about 50 l. a year. The market is held on Thursdays, and it has two fairs; namely, on May 17, and the second Tuesday in September, for horses.

In this town and its neighbourhood have been found several antiquities, and particularly an urn, many coins, the rubbish of ancient buildings, and an old brass seal, on which was a man in long robes, with two escutcheons; on one three cocks, and on the other a portcullis: the legend SOVRABLA DEVS OLER.

FLEET, a village near Holbech, is remarkable for the steeple standing at a distance from the church. Here was found, not many years ago, three pecks of Roman copper coins, piled down edgeways, most of them of the emperor Gallienus.

About two miles to the south-east of Holbech is GEDNEY, a village remarkable for its beautiful church, built, as Dr. Stukeley supposes, by the abbots of Crowland, who had a house on the north side of the church, and large possessions in the parish; the upper part of the tower is of the same date with the church, but built upon older work.

We shall now leave the island of Crowland, in order to examine the western part of the district, called Holland, and shall proceed to Bourn, which is situated nine miles to the west by south of Spalding; six miles and a half to the north of Market-Deeping, and thirty-five south of Lincoln, at the head of a spring, called Bournwell-head, which produces a river that runs thro' the town. It is remarkable for being the place where, according to the vulgar opinion, king Edmund was crowned; but better accounts inform us, that his coronation was performed at Bucers in Suffolk. Bourn stands in a plain adjoining to the fens; but enjoys a mild air. The principal business of the inhabitants is tanning of leather. It has a small market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses and horned cattle.

Bourn had formerly an abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Baldwin, the son of Gislebert de Gaunt, about the year 1138. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and at the dissolution had eleven canons, when its revenues were valued at 197 l. 17 s. 5 d. per annum.

William Cecil lord Burleigh, and lord high-treasurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the son of Richard Cecil, Esq; groom of the robes to king Henry the Eighth, and was born in this town in the year 1521. He was educated at Cambridge, where he became reader of the sophistry lecture when but sixteen years of age; he read the Greek lecture when but nineteen; and both these offices he discharged without any pay or salary, and merely as a gentleman for his exercise and amusement. Having finished his course of academical learning, he removed to Gray's Inn, London, and applied himself to the
study

study of the common law; but he had not continued long in this new station, when an accident introduced him to the knowledge and favour of his sovereign. Coming one day, to see his father at court, he entered into a dispute in Latin with two Roman Catholic priests, and managed the argument with so much dexterity and address, that his antagonists were foiled, and put into a downright passion. King Henry the Eighth, who then filled the throne, was no sooner informed of this circumstance, than he sent for him, and granted him the reversion of the Custos Brevium. In the reign of king Edward the Sixth, he was appointed master of requests and secretary of state; and though, upon the fall of his noble patron, the duke of Somerset, he was thrown into the Tower, he yet, soon after, recovered his liberty. Upon the death of king Edward, he supported, with great firmness, the title of the princess Mary, notwithstanding the vigorous remonstrances of the duke of Northumberland, who wanted to engage him in the lady Jane Grey's interest. He signed, indeed, the will of king Edward's disposing of the crown to the lady Jane; but this he did only as a witness of his majesty's subscription, and not in the quality of a privy-counsellor. Upon the accession of queen Mary, he received a general pardon, together with the offer of any post under the government, provided he would embrace the Catholic religion. This, however, was a condition, with which he did not think proper to comply; and therefore enjoyed no post during that whole reign. Upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was appointed secretary of state, and was the first person sworn of her privy-council. He had a considerable share in the settlement of religion; in the regulation of the coin; in the trial of the queen of Scots, and in all the capital transactions of that

long and active reign. In 1571 he was created baron of Burleigh. The next year he was advanced to the important office of lord high treasurer of England; and this he continued to enjoy till his death, which happened on the 4th day of August, 1598. Camden says, “ that he was one
 “ of those few, who lived and died with equal
 “ glory.” “ Such a man,” adds he, “ as while
 “ others regard with admiration, I, after the an-
 “ cient manner, am rather inclined to contem-
 “ plate with the sacred applause of silent veneration.”

WOOLSTROPE, a village about five miles to the south of Bourn, had the honour to produce that great philosopher Sir Isaac Newton, the most extraordinary genius that ever arose for the ornament and instruction of the human species. He was descended from an ancient family, and was born in this village on the 25th of December, 1642. He had his education at Grantham-school, and at Trinity college in Cambridge; where he made such a surprizing progress in the study of the mathematics, as almost exceeds the bounds of credibility. He comprehended Euclid's Elements at the first glance of his eye, and advanced immediately to the geometry of Des Carles and Kepler. He is even said to have made his great discoveries in geometry, and to have laid the foundation of his two most famous works, the *Principia* and the *Optics*, by the time he had attained to the twenty-fourth year of his age. It is commonly reported, that, as he sat alone in a garden, he fell into a speculation on the power of gravity, and imagined, that, as their power is not sensibly diminished at the remotest distance from the center of the earth, to which we can rise, it might probably extend much farther than was usually thought; and pursuing this notion, by comparing the pe-
 riods

riods of the several planets with their distances from the sun, he found, that, if any power, like gravity, held them in their courses, its strength must decrease in the duplicate proportion of the encrease of the distance. This enquiry was dropt for the present, but resumed again, and gave rise to the celebrated treatise, which he wrote and published under the title of *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*; a work, which was looked upon as the production of a celestial intelligence, rather than of a man. “Does Mr. Newton eat, or drink, or sleep, like other men,” said the marquis de l’Hôpital (one of the greatest mathematicians of the age) “I represent him to myself as a celestial genius, entirely disengaged from matter.” In 1688 he was chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge, and he again represented the same university in 1701. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal Society, and continued in the chair twenty-three years, till the day of his death. In 1704 he published his *Optics*, which is a piece of philosophy so new, that this science may be considered as solely his invention. In 1705 he was knighted by queen Anne, and, about two years after, he published his *Arithmetica Universalis*. In 1711 his Fluxions were published by William Jones, Esq; and next year several letters of his appeared in the *Commercium Epistolicum*. In the reign of king George the First he became better known at court than he had ever been before. The princess of Wales, afterwards queen consort of England, used frequently to consult him, and was often heard to declare, that she thought herself happy in coming into the world at a juncture, which put it in her power to enjoy the benefit of his conversation. Nor was he less qualified for the active scenes of life, than for the study and cultivation

of the sciences. For, when the privileges of the university of Cambridge were attacked by king James the Second, he was one of the most zealous defenders of that learned body, and was accordingly named one of their delegates to the High Court of Commission. In 1696 he obtained, by the interest of Mr. Montague, then chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards earl of Hallifax, the office of warden of the mint; and in this post he did very considerable service, at the time of recoinage of the specie of the kingdom. About three years after he was appointed master of the mint; and this place he held till his death, which happened March the 20th, 1726, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His body, after lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, was conveyed into Westminster-abbey, and interred on the left hand of the entrance into the choir, where a noble monument, with a proper inscription, was erected to his memory. *His Chronology; his Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Apocalypse of St. John; and some other pieces,* were posthumous works.

Nine miles north of Bourn is FOLKINGHAM, or FOKINGHAM, a town seated on the side of a hill, near the South Heath, twenty-four miles south of Lincoln, and a hundred and four north of London; but is much decayed, and greatly inferior to what it was formerly. It however enjoys a wholesome air, and has several fine springs near it. It has a small market held on Thursdays, and seven fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; on May 12, for horses, sheep, and tradesmen's goods; on June 16, for horses and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hardware, and besoms, or brooms; and on November 10 and 22, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods.

At

At SEMPRINGHAM, near Folkingham, Sir Gilbert, the son of Sir Joceline de Sempringham, Knt. instituted a new model of religious life, from him and from this place, called the Gilbertine or Sempringham order; and about the year 1139, built here a priory for his canons and nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This was the principal house of the order, where their general chapters were held. At the dissolution it had a yearly revenue of 317 l. 4 s. 1 d.

About seven miles north of Folkingham is SLEAFORD, which is seated near the eastern edge of the South Heath, and is called New Sleaford, to distinguish it from a neighbouring town called Old Sleaford. It is situated eighteen miles south by east of Lincoln, and a hundred and ten north of London; near the source of a small but pleasant river, which runs with such rapidity through the town, that it is never frozen in the severest winter, and within the compass of two miles, including the town, turns five corn mills, two fulling mills, and one paper mill, and then falls into the Witham. This town is very populous, and of late much improved in its buildings. It has one parish church, which, in the time of the civil wars, was robbed of its organ, and other ornaments: the structure itself is of excellent workmanship, a hundred and seventy-two feet in length; the west end, which fronts the market-place, is seventy-two, and the east end thirty-two feet broad; there are six tuneable bells in the steeple, with chimes, which play at four, nine, and twelve o'clock. Here is a free-school, founded and handsomely endowed in 1603, by Robert Carr, Esq; the master of which must be a bachelor of arts, at least, in Oxford or Cambridge: the same gentleman also erected an hospital for the maintenance of twelve poor men; for the management of
which

which he constituted the vicar of the town, together with the rectors of five places in the neighbourhood, for the time being, perpetual guardians. The market is on Mondays, for cattle, and all manner of provisions; it has five fairs, viz. on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday and Whitson-Monday, for horses, horned cattle and sheep; on August 12, for provisions, and on October 10, for horned cattle and sheep.

At ROXHAM, about three miles north of Sleaford, is a fenny land, out of which are dug oak-trees, some of which are thirty feet long, with the sap rotted away, but the heart entire; it is, however, as black as jet, and yet is of use in building. Here the people also sometimes find acorns; and are fully persuaded, that both they, and the trees, have lain here ever since the general deluge. The sea is seventeen miles distant, and yet there are abundance of shells found here.

HAVERHOLM, six miles north-east of Sleaford, had a monastery of Gilbertine nuns, founded by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln. It was valued at the suppression at 71 l. a year, by Dugdale; and at 88 l. by Speed.

At KYME, a village about seven miles north-east of Sleaford, was a priory of black canons, built by Philip de Kyme, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It consisted of about eight religious, and at the dissolution was possessed of lands and rents, worth 110 l. per annum.

We shall now proceed south-east to DUNNINGTON, which is situated ten miles south-east of Sleaford, and nine miles to the northward of Spalding. It is a small town, which has a market on Saturdays, famous for the great quantity of hemp and hemp-seed sold in it. It has also a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to
and.

and from Boston, and the Washes. Here was born Thomas Cowley, Esq; who dying about the year 1718, left all his estate, which was very considerable, to the poor of every parish in which it was situated, by which means 400 l. a year came to Dunnington, and was employed in building and endowing a free-school. This town has four fairs, which are kept on May 26, for horses, flax and hemp; on August 17, for horses only; on September 6, for cattle, flax and hemp; and on October 17, for horses, cattle, flax and hemp.

About seven miles to the eastward of Dunnington is SOUTHERTON, a little village, about three miles from the sea, where there are great banks still remaining, which show that the sea came up as far as this place; but it must have been many ages ago, for FOSS-DYKE, a village built on the sea-shore, is also three miles from Southerton. This last village is supposed to be so called, from the foss way cast up by the Romans, which runs from Crowland, touches the borders of this parish, and extends to Lincoln.

BOSTON, according to Bede, was anciently called Botolph's town, from St. Botolph, a Saxon, who founded a monastery here, from which the town took its rise. It is situated on the river Witham, which is navigable from hence to Lincoln, eleven miles north-east of Dunnington, thirty-seven south-east of Lincoln, and a hundred and fourteen north of London. It is built on both sides of the above river, over which there is a wooden bridge, and has long been a flourishing town. It is said to have been first incorporated by king Henry the Eighth; and queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of Admiralty, whose jurisdiction extended over all the neighbouring coast. This town is governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market, and admiral of the coast,

coast, a recorder, a deputy recorder, twelve assessors, a town-clerk, eighteen common-councilmen, a judge, and marshal of the admiralty, a coroner, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. It has one church, and several meeting-houses. This church is thought to be the largest parochial church without cross isles in England, it being three hundred feet long, and a hundred feet wide, within the walls. The ceiling is of English oak, supported by twenty-four tall slender pillars. The tower, which was built in the year 1309, is two hundred and eighty-two feet high, and from thence rises a beautiful octagon lantern, the top of which is three hundred feet from the ground, and serves as a guide to mariners on their entering the dangerous channels, called Lynn-deeps, and Boston-deeps, in the Washes, and is the admiration of travellers, it being seen at the distance of forty miles round. In short, this church has three hundred and sixty-five steps, fifty-two windows, and twelve pillars, answering to the days, weeks and months in the year. Here are two charity-schools, and many handsome buildings. The town is supplied with fresh water by pipes from a pond, in a large common called the West-Fen, where a water-house and engine were erected by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne. Here is a commodious harbour, and many considerable merchants, who carry on a brisk inland and foreign trade; and many of the inhabitants apply themselves to grazing of cattle, all the country, in the neighbourhood of the town, consisting of rich marsh lands, that feed vast numbers of large sheep and oxen. It has two markets, which are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and three fairs, viz. on May 4, chiefly for sheep; on August 11, called the town fair, for cattle, and all sorts of merchandize,

chandize, which lasts nine days; and on December 11, for horses.

This town appears to have been inhabited by the Romans; for about the year 1716, a Roman foundation was dug up a little beyond the school, and near it some hewn stones formed a cavity, in which was an urn with ashes; a little pot with an ear, and an iron key of an odd figure. Some time before was dug up in a garden, an urn lined with lead, full of red earth and bones.

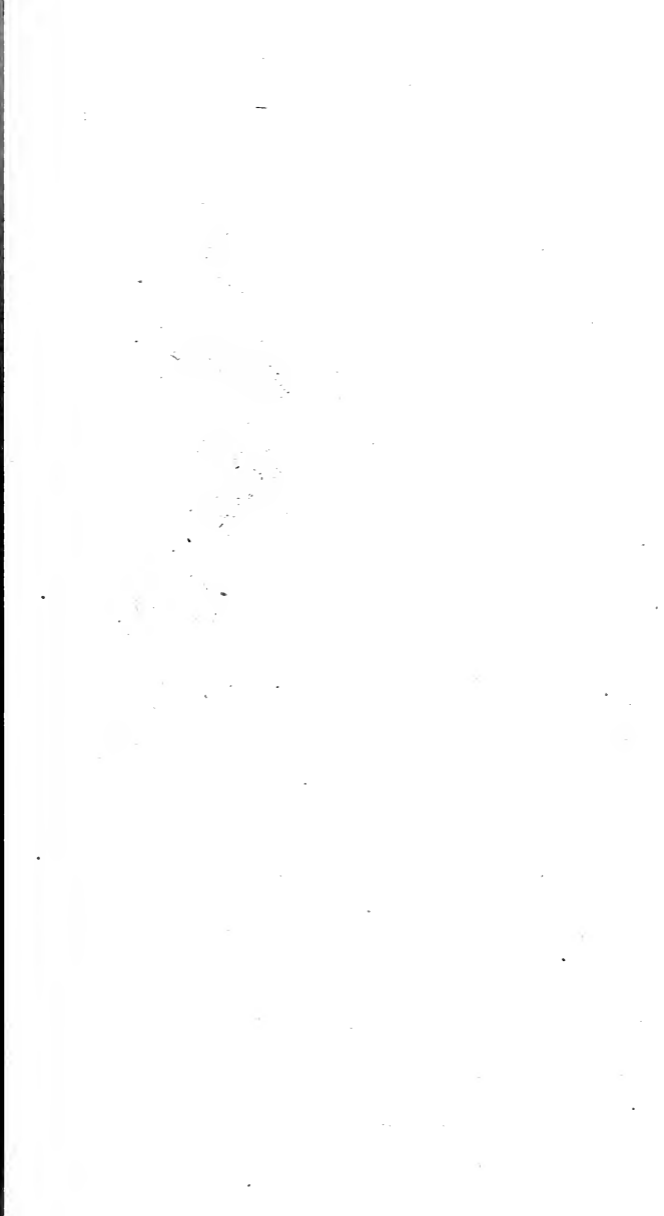
Before the tenth of king Edward the First, here was an hospital for poor men; and before the year 1288, here was a house of Black friars. In the part of the town seated to the west of the river, was a priory of Carmelite friars, founded about the year 1300, by Sir — Orreby, Knt. Here was also a priory of Austin friars, that appears to have been founded by king Edward the Second, and likewise a house of Grey or Franciscan friars, founded, according to Leland, by the Esterling merchants; but, according to Stow, by John le Pytehede.

About the end of the reign of Henry the First, a fellow named Robert Chamberlain, at the head of some desperate villains, disguised like monks and priests, while a tournament was proclaiming at Boston fair, set the town on fire in several places, in order to plunder the inhabitants while they were removing their effects, many of them being rich merchants. Chamberlain was however taken, and confessing the fact, was executed for it, but would not discover his accomplices.

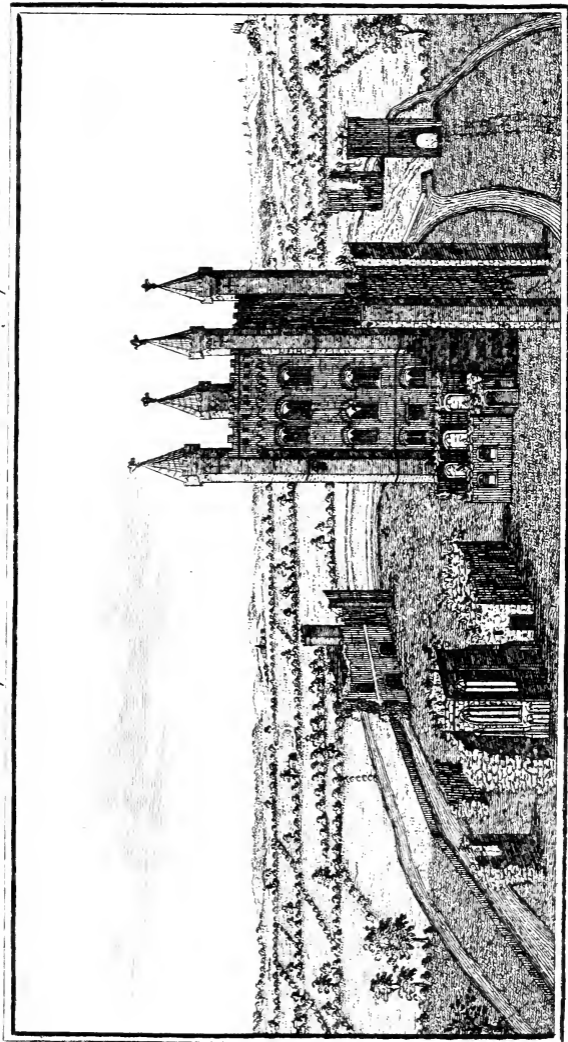
John Fox, the famous martyrologist, was born in 1517, at Boston, and educated at Brazen-Nose-college in Oxford. He discovered in his younger years a genius for poetry, and wrote several Latin comedies upon religious subjects; but afterwards applied himself to the study of divinity, to
which

which the bent of his mind more powerfully inclined him. Being expelled the college for heresy, he was obliged to support himself by becoming a tutor; and, in the reign of queen Mary, he even found it necessary to withdraw out of the kingdom. Returning, however, to his native country, upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, he obtained, by the interest of Mr. secretary Cecil, the rectory, or prebendship of Shipton, in the church of Salisbury; and this he was permitted to hold, notwithstanding his non-conformity; for he could never be persuaded to subscribe the canons. He was, nevertheless, according to the concurring testimony of his contemporaries, a very quiet and peaceable man, and greatly disapproved of the violence used against the Puritans. He died on the 18th of April, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, in London. Besides his well-known work, entitled, *Acts and Monuments of the Church, or Fox's Book of Martyrs*, he wrote *Admonitio Restituendis*; together with some sermons and other tracts.

We shall now pass through the Fenny country, to the north-east of the river Witham, and shall proceed twelve miles north-west from Boston to TATTERSHALL, which has a market on Tuesday, and two fairs; the one held on the 14th of May, and the other on the 25th of September. Most of the houses are of brick, and here are the remains of a castle, which formerly belonged to the noble families of Tattershall, Dribey, Barnake, and Cromwell. Ralph, lord Cromwell, and lord high-treasurer of England, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, converted the parish church into a collegiate, and endowed it with lands lying under this castle; and from him the castle came to the noble family of Clinton, earls of Lincoln. The lower apartments and offices are
entirely



The East View of Tattershal Castle, in the County of Lincoln.



entirely demolished; but the tower, which is esteemed one of the finest structures of the kind in England, is standing. It is built of brick; the walls in the thinnest part measure fifteen feet thick, and it is about two hundred feet high. Of this structure we have given an engraved view as it now appears.

In this town was also a college for a master or warden, six priests, six clerks, and as many choristers; and by the church yard was an alms-house for thirteen poor persons, built and endowed by Sir Ralph Cromwell, knight, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. It was dedicated to the Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. John the Evangelist, and St. John the Baptist, and its revenues were valued, in the 26th of king Henry the Eighth, at 348l. 5s. 11d. a year.

At KIRKSTEAD, a village standing in a marshy ground, near three miles to the north of Tattershall, Hugh Brito, the son of Eudo, lord of Tattershall, founded in the year 1139 a cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the revenues of which were valued at the dissolution, at 286l. 2s. 7d. a year.

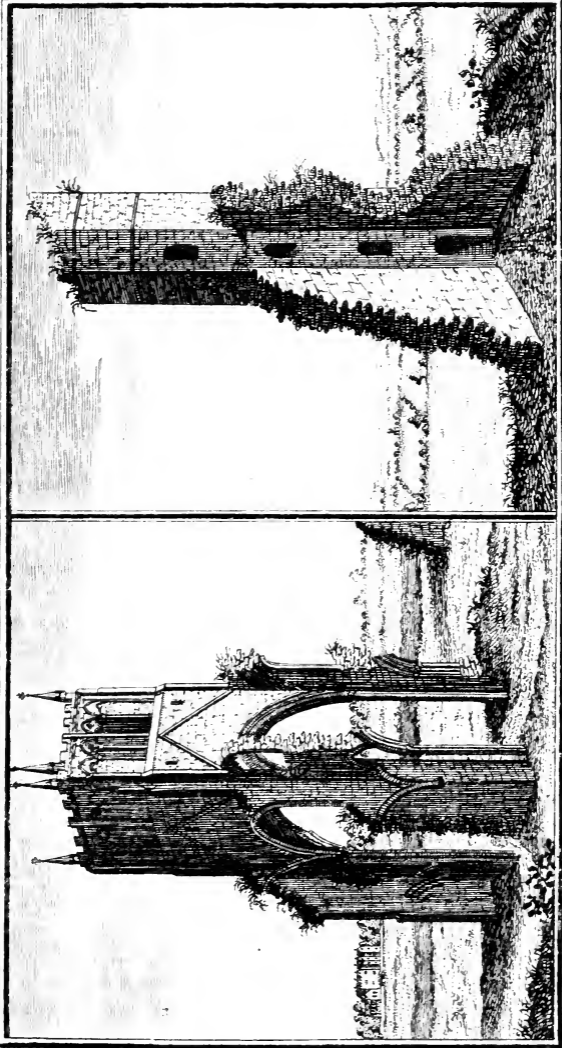
At TUPHAM, or TUPHOLM, a village five miles north-west of Kirkstead, was a priory founded by Robert de Nevil, who held several lands of the king in capite, from the conquest, which he gave to the abbot of Tupham, at the first foundation of this house, which had several other benefactors, and was valued at the suppression at 100l. a year, by Dugdale; and at 119l. by Speed. There are large remains of it still standing, from which it appears to have been a handsome structure.

Near Tupham is STAKESWOLD, or STICKWOLD, a village which had a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by the countess Lucy, relict
of

of Yvo de Tailbois, Roger de Romara, and Ranulph, the first earl of Chester. It was built in the time of king Stephen; was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was under the direction of a master. It had thirteen nuns, and was valued at the suppression at 114 l. a year, by Dugdale; and, by Speed, at 163 l.

At BARDNEY, or BRADNEY, a village two miles north-west of Tupham, was an abbey before the year 697, to which Ethelred, king of Mercia, was a great benefactor, if not the original founder; but it was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and continued in ruins above two hundred years, till it was rebuilt, and filled with Benedictine monks, by Remegius, bishop of Lincoln, or Gislebert de Gaunt, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald, the king and martyr, whose relicts were first enshrined here. The revenues of this abbey were, at the dissolution, valued at 366 l. 6 s. 1 d. a year; and at about 429 l. by Speed.

At BERLINGS, six miles east of Lincoln, and five miles north-east of Bardney, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by the honourable Ralph de Haye, second son of Robert, lord Haye of Halnack, and Richard, lord Haye, his brother, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in the reign of king Henry the Second. It was much enriched by the liberal grants of that noble lady, Alice Lucey, countess of Lincoln, and afterwards by several other illustrious families, and valued at the suppression at 242 l. 5 s. 11 d. per annum. There is only a piece of an old wall, and a tower, now standing, the upper part of which is pretty entire, and very beautiful, and is supported by large high pillars and arches. Of these ruins we have given an engraved view.



Moor Tower, or Tower Moor, near Horn Castle,
in the County of Lincoln.

The North West Prospect of Berlings,
near Lincoln.



At BULLINGTON, a village eleven miles north-east of Lincoln, and five north of Bardney, Simon Fitz-William built a religious house, in the reign of king Stephen, as a convent for both sexes, under the rule of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 158 l. by Dugdale; and at 157 l. by Speed.

Five miles north of Bardney, and eleven east by north of Lincoln, is WRAGBY, a village seated on a rivulet that falls into the Witham, and has an alms-house, built by Sir Edmund Turner, consisting of twelve apartments, with two rooms each, designed for six ministers widows, and six poor people. He also built a chapel adjoining to the hospital, where divine service is performed every day. This village has two fairs, viz. one on the 23d of May, for sheep, and the other on the 11th of October, for horned cattle.

HORN CASTLE is seated seven miles east of Tupham, and sixteen east of Lincoln, between the river Bane and a small rivulet; so that the town is almost surrounded with water. It is large and well-built; and Dr. Stukeley observes, that it was undoubtedly the Banovallum of Ravennas, and that the Romans were induced to fix a station here from the convenience of its situation, in being easily rendered defensible by a vallum drawn across, from one river to the other, whence it derived its Roman name. They afterwards built the strong stone wall still visible, and in some places three or four yards high, and four yards thick, which at present encloses the market-place, the church, and a good part of the town. It is a perfect parallelogram, composed of two squares, and is said to have had a square tower at each of the angles. The gates were in the middle of three of the sides; and Dr. Stukeley supposes,

poses, that there was a postern into the meadows called the Holme. Many Roman coins have been found near the walls, and upon digging cellars, they frequently find human bones. The town was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and its seal is a castle and horn. Our author observes, that in this town, the boys annually keep up the festival of the Floralia on May-Day, making a procession to the May-pole-hill, with gads, as they call them, in their hands. These are white willow wands, without the bark, encircled with cowslips, a thyrsus of the Bacchanals: at night they have a bone-fire, and other merriment. The king had formerly this whole town in his possession.

MOOR TOWER, or TOWER MOOR, near Horncastle, is a curious brick tower, probably very ancient, because neither the tower itself, nor the moor on which it stands, are known by any other names, than what each gives the other. When or for what purpose it was built is very uncertain; but by the foundations yet visible, it is evidently the remains of a large building, at the south-west corner of which this tower stands, and has a pair of winding stairs up to the top. It seems probably to have been a house of pleasure, with towers to overlook the moor in the time of sport, or the like. We have given a view of the remains of this structure for the satisfaction of the reader.

At SCRIVELBY-HALL near Horn Castle, commonly called Scrilby, is the seat of Lewis Dymock, Esq; champion of England, as lord of Scivelby, an ancient barony, which he holds, as hereditarily devolved upon his ancestors, from the noble family of Marmion; by appearing on horseback, armed cap-a-pee, in Westminster-hall, to defend the rights of the sovereign, at the coronation of every king or queen of England.

BULLINBROKE, or BULLINBROOK, is seated at the spring head of a small river that falls into the Witham, seven miles north-east of Tattershall, twelve miles north of Boston, and a hundred north of London. It has been famous for its castle built by William of Romara, earl of Lincoln, and for its being the birth-place of king Henry the Fourth, called Henry of Bullinbroke. It gives the title of viscount to the noble family of St. John, and has a market on Thursdays, but no fairs.

At HAGNEBY, near Bullinbroke, Hubert de Orreby, and Agnes his wife, erected and endowed a Premonstratensian abbey, in the year 1175, which was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and had, a little before the suppression, nine canons. Its revenues were then valued at 87 l. 11 s. 4 d. a year.

At REASBY, or REVESBY, a village, which stands south-west of Bullinbroke, William de Remora, earl of Lincoln, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks in the year 1142, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Laurence. At its suppression it was endowed with 287 l. 2 s. 4 d. per annum.

About ten miles to the south by east of Bullingbroke is WAYNFLEET, which is seated on a river, not far from the sea; and on the borders of the fenny country, called Holland. It is well built; and in the church William Patten, bishop of Winchester, the founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, erected a marble monument for his father, and in the town built a handsome chapel of brick, with a pretty good revenue, to pray for his and his ancestors souls; but this is now converted into a free-school. Waynfleet has a market on Saturdays, particularly for fish; and four fairs, viz. on the third Saturday in May, for all
forts

forts of cattle ; on July 5, and August 24, chiefly for pleasure ; and on October 24, for rams and other sheep.

Dr. Stukeley observes, that the sea has added much ground to this place since the time of the Romans, when this town was called Vainona ; but that city stood somewhat higher up the river.

We now enter that valuable tract of land which extends on the east of the Woulds along the sea shore, from the last mentioned town to Barton.

About three miles to the northward of Waynfleet is BURGH, which is at present an inconsiderable place, but it has a church dedicated to St. Peter, which is a large structure, and has a charity-school, and three fairs, viz. on May 12, for horses, sheep, and horned-cattle ; on August 16, which is a town-fair only, and on October 2, for cattle and all sorts of clothing.

Dr. Stukeley thinks, that this was a Roman castrum, to guard the sea-coasts, probably against the Saxon-rovers. It is seated on a piece of very high ground, partly natural, and partly, as the doctor imagines, raised by labour, overlooking the wide extended marshes ; perhaps, in those times, covered with salt water, at least in spring tides. There are two artificial tumuli, one very high, called Cock-hill. In the church-yard of St. Mary's, now demolished, Roman coins have been found : among these, the doctor saw a very fair and large one of Antoninus Pius, and in the yards and gardens about the town, they frequently dig up bodies.

ALFORD is a small obscure town, near the foot of the Woulds, and about six miles from the sea. The town is compact and well built, seated on a small brook that runs thro' a part of it, and has a market on Tuesdays, well served with provisions ; and two fairs, held on Whitsun-Tuesday, and
the

the 8th of November, for horned-cattle and sheep.

At **MALTBY**, three miles north of Alford, was a preceptory of the Templars, and afterwards of the Hospitallers, originally founded by Randall, earl of Chester.

At **MARKBY**, a village two miles north-east of Alford, was a priory of Black canons, built before the fifth year of the reign of king John, by Ralph Fitz Gilbert. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and valued at the suppression at 130 l. 13 s. a year.

GREENFIELD is a village about two miles and a half north-west of Alford, where was an abbey of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, which was founded and endowed by Eudo de Greinsby, and Ralph de Abi, his son, before the year 1153, and had about the time of the suppression ten nuns, when its revenue was valued at 63 l. a year by Dugdale; but at 80 l. by Speed.

Eleven miles to the south-west of Alford is **LOUTH**, which is seated at the foot of the Wolds, and is said to have received its name from a small river called the Lud, on which it is situated, about twenty-four miles west-north-west of Lincoln, and a hundred and thirty-five north of London. It is a pretty large, well built, and populous town, incorporated and governed by a warden and several assistants. It has a large church, with a fine steeple, which some think as high as Gainfborough spire. Here is also a free-school, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and a charity-school for forty children. It has two markets, held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but that on Wednesdays is the principal, and is considerable for cattle, horses, hogs, corn, and all sorts of provisions; besides which it has three fairs, viz. on May 24, and August 16, for sheep, and on December 3, for horses.

Louth-Park abbey, was founded by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, and lord chancellor of England, about the year 1139, for the Benedictine convent of Haverholm; and those monks removed hither from their former cell, subject to the abbey of Haverholm. This abbey was in a fine situation, that commanded a view of the town of Louth, and had an annual revenue of about 150 l.

ALVINGHAM, a village about two miles north-east of Louth, had, in the reign of king Stephen, a priory of Gilbertine canons and nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Adelwold, which was valued at the suppression at 128 l. 14 s. 2 d. a year.

LEGBURN, a village to the south-east of Louth, had an abbey of Cistercian nuns, founded by Robert Fitz-Gilbert of Legburn, before the first year of king John. It had several other donations, which were confirmed by the above prince, and was valued at 38 l. a year by Dugdale; and at 57 l. by Speed.

SALTFLEET is a little market town, seated on the German ocean, about seven miles to the north-east of Louth, and has a small harbour. At this town the reverend Mr. John Watson, who died in 1693, aged a hundred and two, was minister seventy-four years, in which time he buried three successive generations in his parish, except three or four persons.

About thirteen miles north-west of Saltfleet is GRIMSBY, which is seated within half a mile of the sea, thirty-six miles to the north-east of Lincoln, and a hundred and fifty-eight north by east of London. In point of antiquity, it is said to be the first, or at least the second corporation-town in England. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twelve common-councilmen,

men, two coroners, a town-clerk, and three serjeants at mace. The mayor holds a court here every Tuesday, and the bailiffs every Friday. Here are several streets of good houses. It was formerly a very large town, and had two parish churches, only one of which remains; but for largeness, it is equal to most of the cathedrals in England. It had likewise a castle, and a considerable trade; the harbour being then very commodious; but it has been long choaked up, and yet the road before it is a good station for ships, that wait for a wind to get to sea. The inhabitants trade in coals and salt by means of the river Humber. The market is held on Wednesdays, and there are two fairs, the first on June 17, and the other on September 15, for horses.

In this town was a Benedictine nunnery, founded about the year 1185, and dedicated to St. Leonard, in which, about the time of the suppression, were a prioress, and seven or eight nuns, and yet its revenue, according to Dugdale, amounted only to 10 l. a year; and, according to Speed, to 12 l. In this town was also a house of Austin friars, about the year 1304; and likewise a convent of Franciscan, or grey friars, founded in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Second, if not before.

At WELLOW, near Grimsby, Henry the First built and endowed an abbey of black canons, dedicated to St. Augustine, which was valued at the dissolution at 95 l. 6 s. a year.

At COTHAM, seven miles north-west of Grimsby, Alan Muncels, or Monceaux, founded a Cistercian monastery, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, in which, at the dissolution, were a prioress, and twelve nuns, whose revenues were valued at 40 l. a year.

At **NEWSHAM** abbey, a little to the north-east of Cotham, was the first monastery of the Premonstratensian order in England, which was erected by Peter de Gousta, or Goussel, about the year 1146, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martin. Here were maintained, just before the dissolution, an abbot and eleven canons, whose revenues were valued at 99 l. 2 s. 10 d.

From Newsham a road extends nine miles north by west to **BARTON**, which is situated by the northern extremity of the Woulds, near the mouth of the Humber, thirty-five north of Lincoln, and a hundred and sixty-three from London. Here is a considerable ferry for passing the Humber, which is six miles broad, into Yorkshire. This ferry is of great advantage to the town, which is pretty well built, and has a plentiful market on Mondays, with a fair on Trinity-Thurs-day, for cattle.

At **THORNTON**, a village three miles south-east of Barton, William le Crofs, earl of Albemarle, and lord of Holderness, founded in 1139 a monastery of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, at the dissolution, was valued at 594 l. 17 s. 10 d. a year. It is now called Thornton college, a very beautiful part of which is still left standing; it is adorned with figures in relievo, and is now inhabited.

We shall now proceed through the fens, on the sides of the river Ankham, between the South-Heath, and the Woulds.

Nine miles south-east of Barton is **GLANFORD BRIDGE**, a pretty good town, seated on the east side of the river Ankham, over which it has a bridge, from which it obtained its name, twenty-four miles north of Lincoln, and a hundred and fifty-three north of London. It has a good market on Thursdays, but no fairs. Here was an ancient hospital,

hospital, founded in the reign of king John, by Adam Paynell, subordinate to Selby abbey in Yorkshire, one of the monks of which abbey was master.

At WINGALL, seven miles south of Glanford bridge, was an alien priory, dedicated to St. John. It was a cell to the abbey of Sees in Normandy, to which it belonged in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third.

RUCKHOLM, an island in the river Ankham, to the south of Glanford bridge, was before the year 1173, given by king Henry the Second, and the canons of Sempringham, to found a priory of their order, which was called Newstede. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed at the dissolution with 38l. 13s. 5d. a year.

At OMBY, which is situated near the foot of the North-Heath, eight miles to the northward of Lincoln, are some fields, adjoining to a great road, that extends from Stamford to Hull in Yorkshire; silver and brass coins have been plowed up, which had a view of the city of Rome on one side, with the inscription VRBS ROMA, and on the reverse, PAX ET TRANQVILLITAS.

Nine miles east by north of Omby is MARKET RASEN, which is seated at the foot of the Woulds, fifteen miles to the north-east of Lincoln, and is thus called to distinguish it from East, West, and Middle Rasen, all seated at a small distance from each other; and from its crowded market on Tuesdays. It has a fair on the 6th of October, for horned cattle.

We shall now proceed to the north-west, and take a view of the towns from north to south, in the moorish tract on the west side of the county, seated near the banks of the Trent.

On the northern verge of Lincolnshire is WINTERINGHAM, a village a little to the north of

Burton, near which stood a Roman town, large foundations of which have been plowed up. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that the name of this old Roman station was Abontrus. It is seated in a peninsula, between the Humber and the Angham, and has a fine spring on the east side, with stonework left round it. It has no market, but has a fair on the 14th of July, for horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

BURTON, also called BURTON STRATHER, is situated on the east side of the Trent, near its influx into the Humber, at the foot of the North Heath, twenty-eight miles to the north of Lincoln. The houses are pleasantly intermixed with trees, and the inhabitants have several mills on the Trent. It has two churches, and it is remarkable, that one of them is situated at the bottom of a rock, so that a person might almost leap down from the precipice to the top of the steeple. It has a market on Mondays.

The Isle of AXHOLM, is seated in the north-west part of the county, with its northern extremity, a little to the west of Burton. It is made an island by the rivers Trent, Dun, Idle, and others, and is about ten miles in length from north to south, but scarcely half so much in breadth. The flat and lower part towards the rivers is moorish ground, and yields a sweet shrub, to which the inhabitants give the name of gall. Likewise in the moorish parts, very large fir-trees have been frequently dug up. The middle part is a rising ground, in which alabaster is found.

CROUL, or CROWLE, a village in this island, six miles south-west of Burton, has two fairs, one held on the last Monday in May, and the other on the 22d of November.

At EPWORTH, a village in this island, was a Carthusian monastery, founded by Thomas, earl of
of

of Nottingham, marshal of England, who also endowed it. In the year 1398, pope Boniface the Ninth granted an indulgence to all such as should visit it. It was valued at the suppression at 290 l. a year. This village has a fair on the 9th of September, for cattle, hemp and flax.

At HYRST, a village also in the Isle of Axholm, was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Nigellus de Albani, who gave his habitation to the monks; but the revenues were valued at the suppression at only 6 l. a year.

GAINSBOROUGH, or GANESBOROUGH, is commodiously seated on the river Trent, and on the borders of Nottinghamshire, eighteen miles to the northward of Burton, fourteen to the north-west of Lincoln, and a hundred and forty-two north by west of London. It is a well built, flourishing town, and had a church, which, being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down in the year 1735, and rebuilt by act of parliament. Here are also several meeting-houses of dissenters, and a fine market-place. The town has a considerable trade, by means of the Trent, which, though it is near forty miles by water from the Humber, brings up ships of considerable burthen with the tide. The North Marsh, in the neighbourhood of the town, is used for horse-races. Gainsborough gives the title of earl to the noble family of Noel. It has a plentiful market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on Easter-Tuesday, and the other on the 20th of October, for all sorts of cattle and shop goods. This town is very ancient, it being the harbour of the Danish ships, which came up the Trent, far into the country; and here Sweno, the Danish tyrant, after he had committed great ravages, was stabbed by an unknown hand.

In the south part of the town was an old chapel, in which many Danes are said to have been interred.

Simon Patrick, a learned writer, and venerable prelate of the seventeenth century, was born September the 8th, 1626, at Gainsborough, and educated first at the school of his native place, and afterwards at Queen's college in Cambridge. After being some time chaplain to Sir Walter St. John, of Battersea in Surry, and vicar of that parish, he was presented, in 1662, to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, in London, and in 1679, was advanced to the deanery of Peterborough. During the reign of king James the Second, he exerted himself strenuously in support of the Protestant religion; and as a reward of his services, he was immediately after the revolution promoted to the bishopric of Chichester, and in 1691 translated to that of Ely, in the room of the deprived bishop Turner. He died at Ely, May the 31st, 1707, in the eighty-first year of his age. His works are numerous and well known. His Paraphrases and Commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures are greatly esteemed.

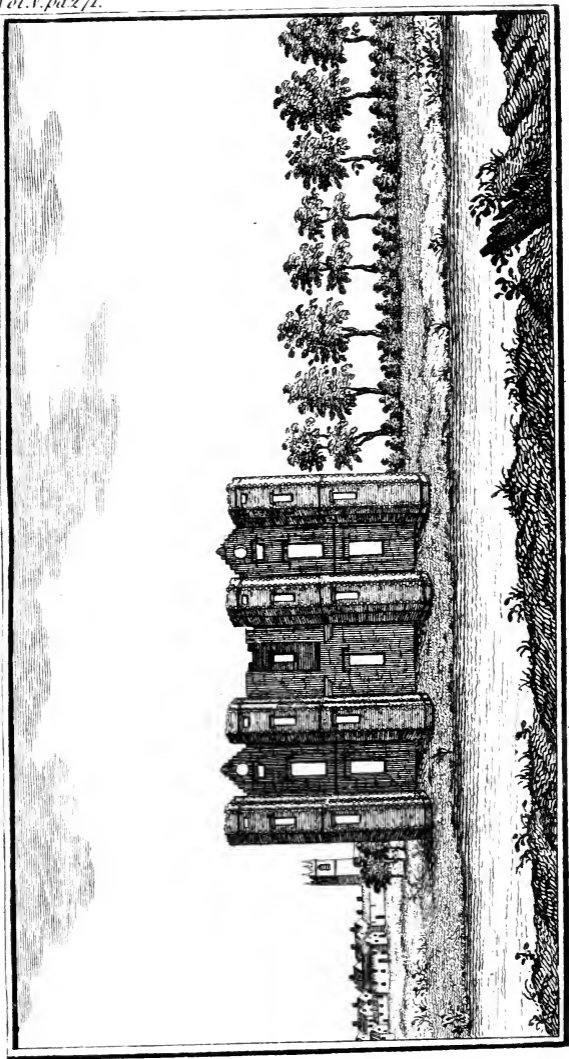
At MARTON, near Gainsborough, are the remains of a Roman highway, leading from Doncaster in Yorkshire to Lincoln; and about a quarter of a mile from the town, are two or three considerable pieces of Roman pavement.

On some hills between Gainsborough and Lea, a neighbouring village, many Roman coins, and pieces of Roman urns, have been dug up; and one of these eminences, called Castle-hill, is surrounded with intrenchments said to inclose above a hundred acres.

At a place formerly called HEYNINGES, or HEVENYNGE, at two miles distance from Gainsborough,



The West View of 'Torkley Hall in the County of' Lincoln.



rough, was a Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded about the year 1180, by Robert Evermue. It had a prioress and twelve nuns, with a yearly revenue of 49l. 5s. 2d.

Eight miles south-west of Gainsborough is CAMERINGHAM, which is seated at the foot of the North Heath, about seven miles to the northward of Lincoln, where was an alien priory, a cell to the Premonstratensian abbey of Blanch-Land in Normandy, the manor here being given by the founders Richard de Haya, and Matilda his wife, to that abbey, in the reign of Henry the Second; but in the reign of king Richard the Second, Elizabeth, the widow of Sir Nicholas Audler, purchased this priory, and settled it on the abbey of Hilton in Staffordshire.

About five miles to the south-west of Cameringham, and nine miles north-west of London, is **TORKSEY**, a village which was formerly a considerable place, and enjoyed many privileges that were granted on condition that the inhabitants should, whenever the king's ambassadors came that way, carry them down the Trent, in their own barges, into the Humber, and afterwards conduct them as far as York. This place is, however, at present very small, but has a fair on Whitfun-Monday, for merchandize.

On the east side of this town was a convent of nuns, called the House at the **FOSSE EXTRA TORKSEY**, for canonessees, founded by king John. Its ruins, now called **TORKLEY Hall**, stand on the banks of the river Trent, where the ancient Fosse Dyke was cut between the river Witham and the Trent, for the service of the city of Lincoln. It seems to have been a very regular structure, and the walls, of which we have given a view, are still lofty. It was valued at the suppression at 19l. a year, by Dugdale; and at 27l. by Speed.

About three miles north-east of Torkley is **Stow**, where is supposed to have been the ancient city, called **Sidnacester**, once the seat of the bishops of this county; it was famous even before Lincoln was a bishop's see; nay, some maintain, that this was the mother church to Lincoln. The church is a very large building in the form of a cross, and the steeple, though now large, has been much higher than it is at present. This village has a fair on the 10th of October, for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

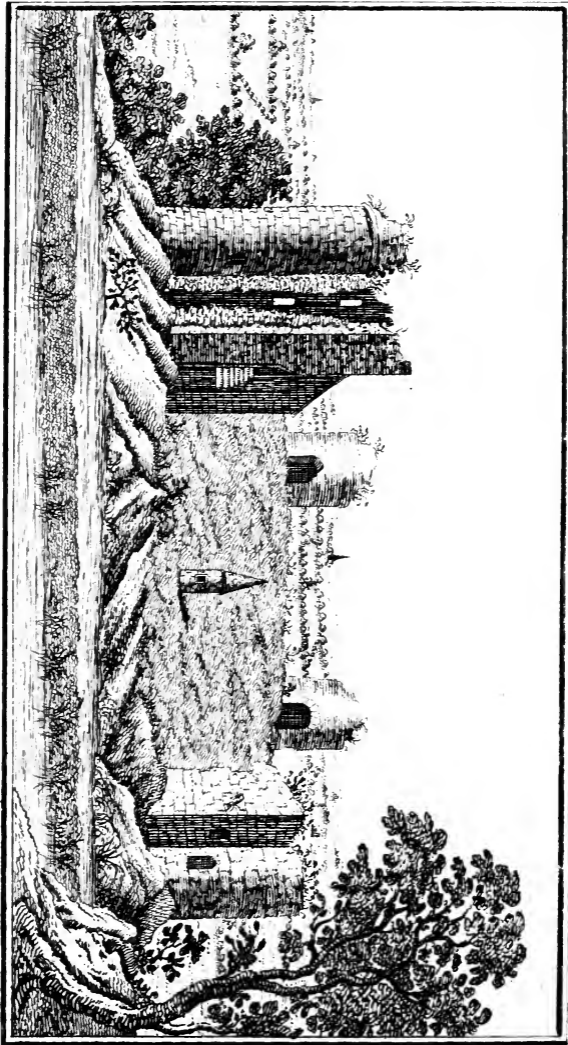
We now proceed southward, through the low lands on the west side of the South Heath, from Lincoln to Grantham.

At **Eagle**, a village six miles south-west of Lincoln, and on the borders of Nottinghamshire, was a commandery of the knights Templars, who enjoyed the manor of this place by a grant from king Stephen. It afterwards came to the knights Hospitallers, and at their dissolution, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was valued at 124l. 2s. per annum.

Seven miles south-east of Eagle, and eight miles south of Lincoln, is **Somerton**, which is seated at the foot of the South Heath, and had a castle, built by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, and by him given to Edward the First, who bestowed it on Henry de Bellomonte, from whom it descended to the family of the Beaumonts. Some affirm, that this castle was in being in the reign of Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, about the year 734, and that it was only rebuilt by the above bishop in the year 1305. It is now in ruins, but at one end there are high walls still standing, and part of a round tower, of which we have given an engraved view.

Grantham is seated on the river Witham, twenty-two miles to the south of Lincoln, in the road

The South View of Somerton Castle, near Lincoln Heath.





road from London to York, twenty-one miles north by west of Stamford, fourteen south of Newark, and a hundred and four north by west of London. It is a rich, neat and populous town, and being much frequented, has several good inns. The church is a lofty structure, with one of the highest stone spires in England, it being eighty-two yards high; but is so constructed, that on which side soever it is viewed, it appears to incline from the perpendicular. The church is a handsome edifice, and the organ, which is finely ornamented, has a double front. The charnel-house belonging to this church is a large handsome building, in which may be seen near one thousand five hundred skulls bleached white by the air, piled up, with great order, in rows one above another. Here are likewise several meeting-houses of dissenters, and a good free-school, built and endowed by Dr. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, who was a native of this place, besides two charity-schools; and, about the year 1290, here was built a house of Franciscan, or grey friars. On a neighbouring course are horse-races. The town is governed by an ancient corporation, consisting of an alderman, a recorder, twelve common burgeses, a coroner, an escheator, twelve second twelve men, who are of the common-council, and twelve constables to attend on the court. The alderman and burgeses have all power to act as justices of the peace for the corporation, and soake of Grantham. The members to serve in parliament are elected by the freemen of the corporation. There is a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses and sheep; on Holy-Thursdaiy, for sheep and horses; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses.

Henry More, an eminent divine and platonick philosopher of the seventeenth century, was born October the 12th, 1614, at Grantham, and educated first at Eton school, and afterwards at Christ's college in Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Being naturally of a grave and contemplative turn of mind, he confined himself entirely to a college life; and studiously avoided every preferment in the church, that might oblige him to quit his beloved retirement. Bishopricks were offered him both in England and Ireland; but he could not, by any means, be persuaded to accept them; so that, with great truth he might say, what is commonly said by other clergymen only for form's sake, *Nolo episcopari*: his friends, indeed, without discovering their purpose, once drew him to Whitehall, in order to kiss his majesty's hand for an English bishopric; but he had no sooner learned their design, than he suddenly stopt short, and could not be prevailed on to proceed a step farther. He accepted, however, of a prebendship in the church of Gloucester; but this he did only with a view of conferring it upon Dr. Edward Fowler, who accordingly, by his interest, soon after obtained it. He was likewise a member of the Royal Society, both before and after its establishment by the royal charter; and contributed, by his writings, to raise the character of that learned body. He seems, from his works, to have been a man of a strong fancy, and a pious disposition, but somewhat tinged with enthusiasm. There was a sublimity in his conceptions, which soared above the reach of ordinary capacities. Bishop Burnet says, that he was a sincere Christian philosopher, who studied to establish men in the great principles of religion against Atheism, which was then beginning to gain ground: and Mr. Hobbes was wont to declare,

“ that,

“ that, if his own philosophy was not true, there
 “ was none that he should sooner like than Dr.
 “ More’s of Cambridge.” Though naturally of
 a serious, and even of a melancholy temper, he
 could yet be merry in his hours of relaxation; for
 being seized with a swoon, a little before his last
 illness, he said, upon coming to himself, that his
 distemper was wind, but he hoped it would not
 carry him away in a storm. He died September
 1, 1687, in the seventy-third year of his age.
 He wrote a treatise of the Immortality of the
 Soul; *Conjectura Cabalistica*; *Enchiridion Ethic-
 cum*; the Mystery of Godliness; the Mystery of
 Iniquity; Philosophical Collections, and other
 pieces.

About the year 1164, king Henry the Second
 gave the manor of HAUGH, near Grantham, to
 the abbey of St. Mary de Voto, at Cherburgh in
 Normandy, founded by the empress Maud, his
 mother, and himself; hence there was settled here
 an alien priory of Austin canons, subordinate to
 that foreign abbey.

At HERLAXTON, a small village a little to the
 west of Grantham, was plowed up in the sixteenth
 century a brazen vessel, in which was found an
 helmet of gold studded with jewels, which was
 presented to Catharine of Spain, queen dowager
 to king Henry the Eighth. In the same vessel
 were also some silver beads, and a parcel of wri-
 tings, but these being rotten could not be read.

PAUNTON is a village about three miles south
 by east of Grantham, at the foot of the South
 Heath, and is famous for its Roman antiquities,
 particularly for the chequered pavements dug up
 there. Some affirm, that there was a bridge at
 this place, over the river Witham; on which ac-
 count they would have it to be the Ad Pontem of
 Antoninus; but Horsley would have that station

to be at Southwell in Nottinghamshire, near the river Trent, over which he imagines there may have been a bridge.

BELVOIR Castle, commonly called BEVER Castle, the seat of the duke of Rutland, three miles to the west of Herlaxton, has been already taken notice of in Leicestershire, where it certainly stands, but the Benedictine priory near it was in this county; and was begun by Robert de Belvideir, or de Toreneio, lord of Belvoir Castle, in the reign of William the Conqueror, but not finished. It was, however, afterwards compleated, and made a cell to the abbey of St. Albans. It had benefactions from several persons, and was valued at the suppression at 105 l. a year by Dugdale, but at 130 l. by Speed.

We shall now begin the South Heath, and, proceeding from the end next Stamford, shall take a view of the principal places on this eminence from south to north.

BITHAM, a village seated on the South Heath, eight miles from Stamford, had a convent of Cistercian monks, who, in the year 1147, were brought thither from Fountain abbey in Yorkshire, by William earl of Albemarle; but these monks soon removed to a more pleasant place, called Vaudy abbey, a little to the north-east of Witham. It was given them by Jeffry de Brachecourt, or his lord, Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln; and about the time of the suppression had an abbot and thirteen monks, whose annual revenues were valued at 124 l. 5 s. 11 d.

At GRIMSTHORP, three miles north-east of Bitham, is a pleasant seat of the duke of Ancaster's. The house is handsome and commodious, the park large and beautiful; and here is a fine lawn, on which is an annual horse-race. In the
middle

middle of this park stood Vaudy abbey, some ruins of which are still to be seen.

Three miles to the north-west of Grimsthorp is CORBY, a small town, twenty-eight miles to the south of Lincoln, and nineteen to the north of London. There is here a school, erected and endowed for the sons of deceased clergymen. The town has an almost neglected market on Thursdays; and two fairs, held on the 26th of August, and the Monday before October 10, for horses and horned cattle.

ANCASTER is seated eleven miles to the north of Corby, and sixteen south of Lincoln, and is a place of great antiquity. It is taken by some to be the Crococolane of Antoninus; but Horsley affirms, that this place was called Causennae; though Dr. Stukeley is positive, that Great Paunton must have been the Causennae of the Romans. But be this as it will, it is certain, that it has been a very strong city, intrenched and walled round, as still plainly appears to those who are even but little versed in those enquiries. Dr. Stukeley observes, that the bowling-green, behind the Red Lion inn, is made in the ditch, and that when they were levelling the bank, they came to the old foundation. At that end of the town is Castle-close, which is full of foundations, every where appearing above ground, and encompassed by the ditch and rampart. Prodigious quantities of Roman coins have been found here, and many people have traded in them for several years. They are also found in great plenty upon all the hills round the town, especially to the southward; and after a shower of rain, the school-boys and shepherds have been accustomed to look for them on the declivities of the hills, and frequently with success. Dr. Stukeley observes, that he saw an Antoninus Pius of base silver, found the morning he

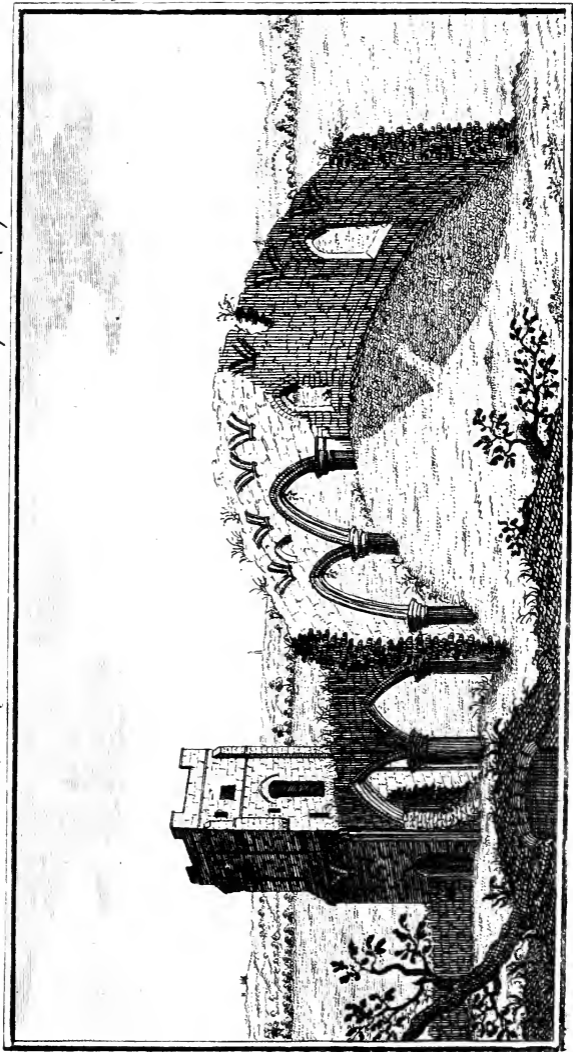
he was there, likewise many coins of *Fauftina*, *Verus*, *Commodus*, *Gallienus*, *Salonina*, *Julia Maefa*, *Constantius Chlorus*, *Helena*, *Maximiana Theodora*, *Constantine the Great*, *Magnentius*, *Constans*, *Victorinus*, &c.

The town consists of one street, running north and south along the road, and there is a spring at both ends of it, which was probably the reason of the town's being built in this place, for no more water is to be met with in the Roman road from hence to *Lincoln*. There is a road on the west side of the town, which was for the convenience of those that travelled when the gates were shut. There are quarries about the town, and the rocks lie very near the surface of the ground. *Ancaster* had a market, which is now difused, as well as its fairs: but it gives the title of duke to the noble family of *Bertie*.

A mile and a half to the west, in the village of *HUNNINGTON*, which is seated upon a hill that affords a delightful prospect, both towards the sea coast, and into *Nottinghamshire*; and is famous for its having been a *castrum exploratorum*, or summer camp of the Romans. This work is of a square form, and double trenched, but of no great extent, and the entrance seems to have been on the east side. In 1691 as many Roman coins were found in an earthen pot as would fill a peck; and some years ago were plowed up in this place bits of spears, bridles, and swords, with two urns full of coins, among which was a large brass one of *Agrippa*, and *Julia*, daughter of *Augustus*. There is a charity settled upon ten poor people of *Hunnington* and *Cathorp*, of 20 l. a year, and each of them has 40 s. paid quarterly.

All the way from this road, upon *Lancafter Heath*, you have a view of the sea, and the tow-
ering

*The North View of 'Temple Bruer
in the middle of the great Heath on the South side of the City of Lincoln.*



ering height of Boston steeple. At **TEMPLE BRUER** is a cross upon a stone, cut through in the shape of that borne by the knights Templars, and is supposed to be a boundary of their demesne. Bruer, in this place, signifies a heath, it being seated near the middle of the Great Heath, on the south side of Lincoln; and here was a commandery of the knights Templars, founded, or early endowed by the lady Matilda de Cauz, daughter of the heiress of the lord Robert de Cauz, and was afterwards greatly enriched by many kings and noblemen. This church was built about the reign of king Henry the Third, in imitation of the temple near the holy sepulchre in Jerusalem; and of the remains of this structure, we have given a view for the satisfaction of the curious reader.

Eleven miles north by east of Temple Bruer is **NOCTON**, a village seven miles south-east of Lincoln, where was a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Robert de Arcy, or Arcy, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It had five canons about the time of the dissolution, when its revenues were valued by Dugdale at 44 l. a year; and by Speed at 53 l.

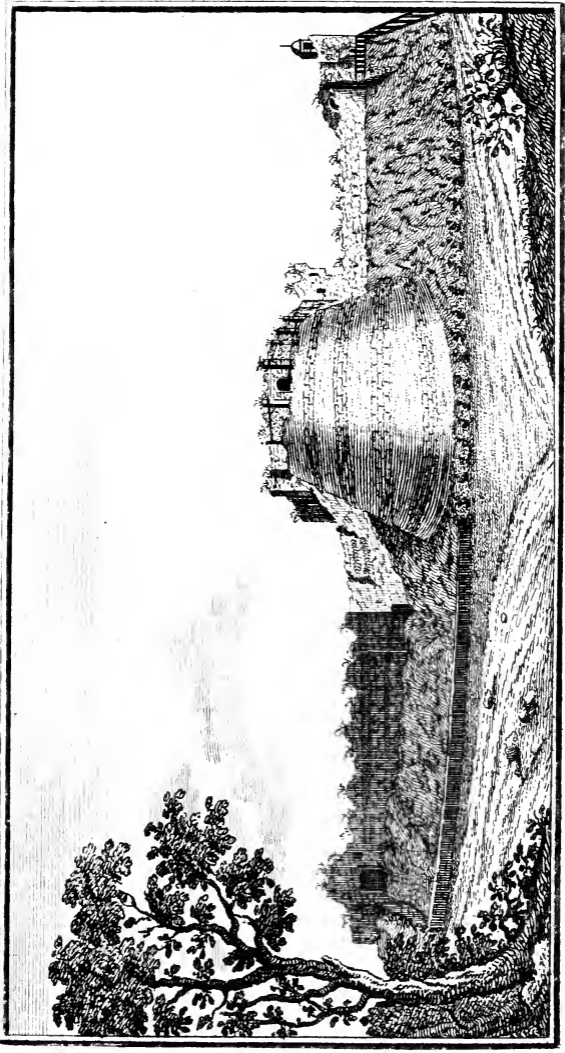
The southern end of this South Heath declines into a valley, to admit the passage of the river Witham to the south-east part of the county; and here is seated the city of Lincoln, which rises on the north, up the side of a steep hill, termed the North Heath, and which extends almost to the Humber. The city of Lincoln was called by the ancient Britons Lindcoit, by Ptolemy and Antoninus Lindum, by the Saxons Lyndo-Collyne, and Lyndo-Cyllanceaster, and by the Normans Nichol: from these names, which are supposed to have originally signified a colony, or town, seated on a hill, the present name is certainly derived.

It is situated thirty-seven miles west-north-west of Boston, in the same county, thirty-two miles north-east of Nottingham, fifty-two north by west of Peterborough, and a hundred and twenty-eight north of London. To the westward of the city, the river Witham forms a great body of water, called Swan-Pool, from the multitude of swans upon it; and all round, the ground is marshy, and called Carham, from Car, a fen. Here some suppose the British city stood in the early ages.

The Roman city was originally built in the form of a large square; the southern wall stood upon the precipice or ridge of the heath, where it wanted no other fortification. Round the other three sides was a deep trench which still remains, except on the south-east angle. This city was then divided into four equal parts by two cross streets, that ran quite through upon the cardinal points. The two southern quarters were taken up, one by the castle, and the other by the church afterwards built by Remigius. But when Alexander the bishop projected a structure of much larger dimensions, the sacred enclosure was carried beyond the eastern bounds of the city, and a new wall built farther that way, as it now is with towers and battlements. One of the Roman gates, now called Newport gate, is still entire, and is the noblest piece of antiquity of the kind in Britain. It consists of a semicircular arch of stone, sixteen feet in diameter, not cemented, but only connected by the wedge-like form of the stones. On both sides, towards the upper part, are laid horizontal stones of great dimensions, some ten or twelve feet long, judiciously adapted to take off the side pressure. This arch arose from an impost of large mouldings, some parts of which are still discoverable; especially on the left side.



The South West View of Lincoln Castle.



Close to this gate is another curious piece of Roman workmanship, called the Mint-wall, which consists of alternate layers of brick and stone, and is still sixteen feet high, and forty long. Various fragments of the old Roman wall are to be seen round the city. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that as Lindum was seated on a navigable river, and was the chief thoroughfare to the north, it soon encreased to that degree, that the Romans were obliged to add another city, equal in size to the former; and that afterwards, two other great additions were made to the length of the city, one of which, now called Newport, or the new city, is five hundred paces long, and supposed to have been built in the reign of the Saxon kings. It lies on both sides the Ermin street, and was fenced with a wall and a ditch, hewn out of the rock. At the two farther corners were round towers and a gate, the foundations of which still remain.

There was a castle, with many forts built here by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons and Normans, in succeeding ages, as they stood in need, from the various sieges they sustained. The castle was, in particular, repaired by king William the First, after his conquest over king Harold. Its ruins shew that it was a magnificent work, and of these we have given the reader a view.

John of Gaunt's palace, below the hill, was built by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and earl of Lincoln, Leicester, and Derby, in the reign of Richard the Third. The above castle was his, but being much exposed to cold winds, and being appropriated to the public service, and frequently garrisoned, that prince, probably, built this place below the hill for warmth, and for the use of his family and domestics, while he resided
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in this ancient city, where, and at Bullingbroke, a castle of his highness's in this county, he spent great part of his latter days; he having married the lady Catharine Swinford, the widow of a Lincolnshire knight.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the city is said to have had one thousand and seventy houses, and in the time of the Normans, was one of the most populous cities in England, and a mart for goods of every kind, which gave occasion to the following prophecy, as they call it,

Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be
The fairest city of the three.

This they suppose to have been fulfilled after the fire of London in 1666.

King Edward the Third made it a staple for wool, leather, led, and other commodities. But afterwards it suffered many calamities. It was once burnt; once besieged by king Stephen, who was here defeated and taken prisoner, and once taken by Henry the Third from his rebellious barons. It is said to have had fifty churches, which in the reign of Edward the Sixth, were reduced, by act of parliament, to eighteen, only thirteen of which are now remaining, and those are extremely mean; but they have a stately Gothic cathedral, and several meeting-houses of dissenters. This cathedral, or minster, is the chief ornament of the city; it is one of the largest in England, and the ground it stands upon so high, that it may be seen over five or six counties, fifty miles to the north, and thirty to the south; but though it is inferior in beauty to several others in England, it was so admired by the monks, that they imagined the Devil could never look at it without frowns of malevolence; and hence arose the proverb, frequently applied to malicious and envious

vious persons ; “ He looks like the Devil over Lincoln.” In this church are some curious circular windows, a chapter-house, cloysters, and a library, that are much admired ; as is also its famous bell, on account of its enormous size ; this bell is called Tom of Lincoln, it is almost twenty-three feet in circumference ; it weighs near five tons, and will hold four hundred and twenty-four gallons ale measure : it has a steeple to itself ; but it is never rung, and only toll’d upon extraordinary occasions. In the years 1072, 1075, and 1078, when the provincial synods decreed, that they should be removed into cities and great towns, Remigius, then bishop of Dorchester, fixed upon Lincoln, and in the reign of William the First, bought the ground for this cathedral, the bishop’s palace, and the houses for the dignitaries and officers, and began the buildings, which were not finished till some years after, by his successor Robert Bloet, who increased the number of prebends, which was twenty-one, to forty-two. Remigius died in 1092, only four days before the consecration of the cathedral. It afterwards received many benefactions, and in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, all the jewels, and other riches, were removed to the jewel-house in the Tower of London. These treasures amounted to two thousand six hundred and twenty-one ounces of gold, and four thousand two hundred and eighty-five ounces of silver, besides a great number of pearls, diamonds, sapphires, rubies, carbuncles, and other precious stones. The revenues of this bishopric were valued at the dissolution at 2095 l. 12 s. 5 d. a year, and the common revenues of the chapter at 578 l. 8 s. 2 d. But many of the manors and estates being granted from the bishopric, particularly in the reign of Edward the Sixth, it is now rated at only 830 l.

18 s. a year, and the dividend money of the chapter, at 546l. 2 s. 6 d. Besides the bishop, there belong to this cathedral, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, six arch-deacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest vicars, eight lay vicars, or singing-men, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, and seven burghurst chanters.

Southward upon the very brow of the hill is the bishop's palace, which was built, as hath been already observed, by Remigius, the first bishop. After being demolished in king Stephen's wars, it was granted to Robert de Chesney, the fourth bishop of this see, who laid the foundation, and built a great part of the new structure; but Sir Hugh, the Burgundian, began the noble hall, which was finished by Hugh Wallis, who also erected the spacious kitchen. The great tower and gatehouse were raised by Thomas Bec, bishop of this see, whose arms remain on the walls. It stands just south of the Roman wall, and was a very expensive work, for the foundations of it reach below the hill. The ancient bishops of Lincoln being possessed of thirty-two of the best manors in England, were immensely rich, and able both to build and fill such palaces, wherein they were attended by knights, and young noblemen of the best families; were cloathed in purple, and served at table in gold plate. This palace was ruined in the time of the civil wars; but a great part of it might be repaired at no very great expence.

The buildings of the city are for the most part very old, particularly those at the bottom of the hill; but towards the top are many good houses in the modern taste. Here is the old ruinous castle, already mentioned, built by William the Conqueror,

queror, in the centre of which is a modern structure for holding the assizes. The city is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, a recorder, four chamberlains, a sword bearer, a coroner, and above forty common-councilmen. It is a county of itself, and has a viscountial jurisdiction twenty miles round, a privilege enjoyed by no other city in England. It sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the noble family of Clinton. There are in this city four charity-schools, in which a hundred and twenty poor children are taught by the widows of clergymen. It has a communication with the river Trent by a canal, called the Foss-Dyke, cut by king Henry the First, between the Trent and the Witham, for the convenience of carriage. It has a very great market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on the second Tuesday after April 12, July 5, the first Wednesday after September 12, and on November 12, for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

The religious houses in this city were very numerous. Before the minster was built, there was a nunnery upon, or near the place where that cathedral stands. In the south suburb was a priory of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to St. Catharine, founded in the year 1148, by Robert, the second bishop of Lincoln, and valued at the general dissolution at 202 l. 5 s. a year. Here was also an hospital of the order of Sempringham, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, and under the government of the above priory. Here was likewise near the city a house for leprous persons, supposed to have been erected by bishop Remigius, who assigned it an annual revenue of thirteen marks. About the year 1230, the Friars minors, or Grey friars, of the order of St. Francis, came to this city, and had a house given them by William de Benningworth,

worth, near which the citizens of Lincoln gave them a piece of ground belonging to their Guild-hall, and upon it a house and church were built for these Franciscans. A priory dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is mentioned as belonging to the city in the reign of Henry the Third. In the year 1269, a convent of White friars was founded here by Gualterus, dean of Lincoln. On the east side of the city was a priory of Black, or Preaching friars, so early as the twelfth of Edward the First. On the south side of the suburb, adjoining to Newport gate, was a house of Augustine friars, so early as the year 1291; and a little without the city, on the north-east, was an hospital dedicated to St. Giles, the mastership of which was annexed by Oliver, dean of Lincoln, about the year 1280, to the vicars who performed divine offices in the cathedral. About the year 1355, Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe, Knt. founded a college of priests within the close. In one of the suburbs of the city was a house of the friars de Sacco, or de Paenitentia Jesu Christi; and, in the fifth of Edward the Third, leave was granted to the vicars of the above cathedral, to take the church of Reptowe, near this city, in mortmain, upon condition, that they kept three chaplains constantly to officiate in the chapel, which some time belonged to those friars, for the soul of Edward the First. In the thirty-second of Edward the Third, Joan, who had been the wife of Sir Nicholas Cantilupe, had leave to found a college, or large chantry, for five priests, dedicated to St. Peter, upon the ground where formerly stood the house of the friars de Sacco.

We shall now proceed along the North Heath, from Lincoln to its northern extremity near the Humber.

SPITTLE IN THE STREET, is eleven miles north of Lincoln, and certainly stands in the Roman road that runs directly from Lincoln to Winteringham. It will not be improper to take some notice of this road, which is called by the common people the High Street; it is thrown up on both sides, with incredible labour, to a great height; but is frequently discontinued, and then begins again. It is seven yards broad, and in many places very firm and strong. There have been Roman buildings upon it, as is evident from the tiles and bricks found thereon. At Hebberstow, to the south of Glandford bridge, some think there have been a city and castle; and to confirm it, we find two springs, the one called Julian's well, and the other Castleton well; likewise there have been great numbers of Roman coins dug up in this village. About a mile farther to the northward, and upon a large plain on the west side of the street, the traces of another old town are very visible, though all the walls are destroyed; some have even been able to distinguish the streets or lanes. From hence the street runs through Scawby wood, where it is all paved, and from thence close by Broughton town end, near a hill, which may be taken for a barrow; for Broughton is as much as to say Barrow town. But be this as it will, there have been Roman tiles and bricks found there. At Santon there was a Roman pottery, on the west side the street; it received its name from the flying sands, among which several Roman coins have been found. There are several sand hills near the street, somewhat like barrows, and on the top of one was a great flat stone, now almost sunk into the earth. In Appleby Lane, to the north of Winteringham, there are two places called Julian's Bower, and Troy Walls, where it is supposed Roman games have

have been practised; and they are still in part kept up. From hence the road runs strait on towards Roxby, which it leaves half a mile to the west, and here a Roman pavement was lately discovered, together with Roman tiles, and the bone of the hinder leg of an ox, with many pieces of plaster, painted red and yellow, that seemed to belong to an altar. About three or four miles farther, the street leaves Winteringham, about half a mile to the west, and extends to the Humber.

But to return from this digression: at Spittle in the Street was a chapel and hospital founded before the sixteenth of king Edward the Second, and dedicated to St. Edmund; it was augmented by Thomas Ashton, canon of Lincoln, in the reign of king Richard the Second, and is yet in being, under the care of the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

END of the FIFTH VOLUME.

