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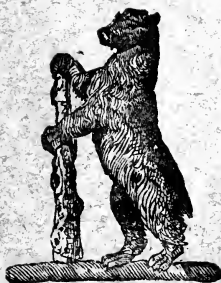
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The Standard Edition

GUIDE TO WARWICK

WITH ITS CASTLE

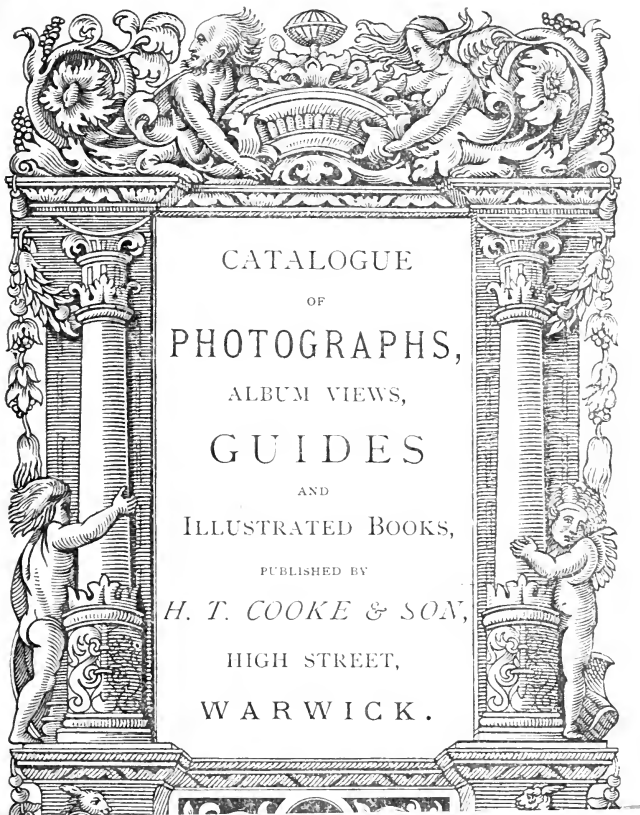
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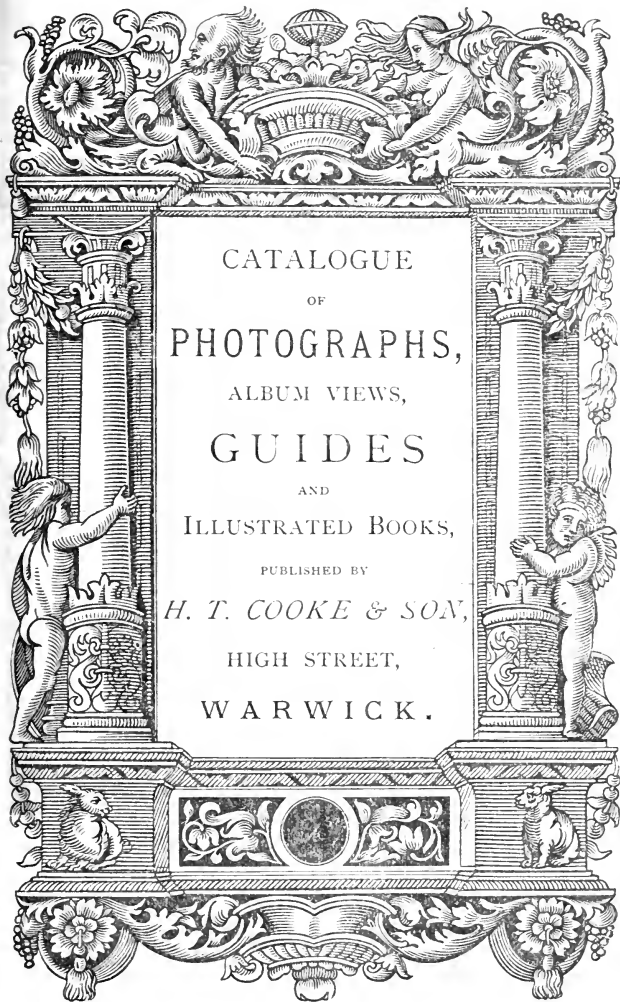
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Fountain in the Jephson Gardens, and the Pump Room 2010
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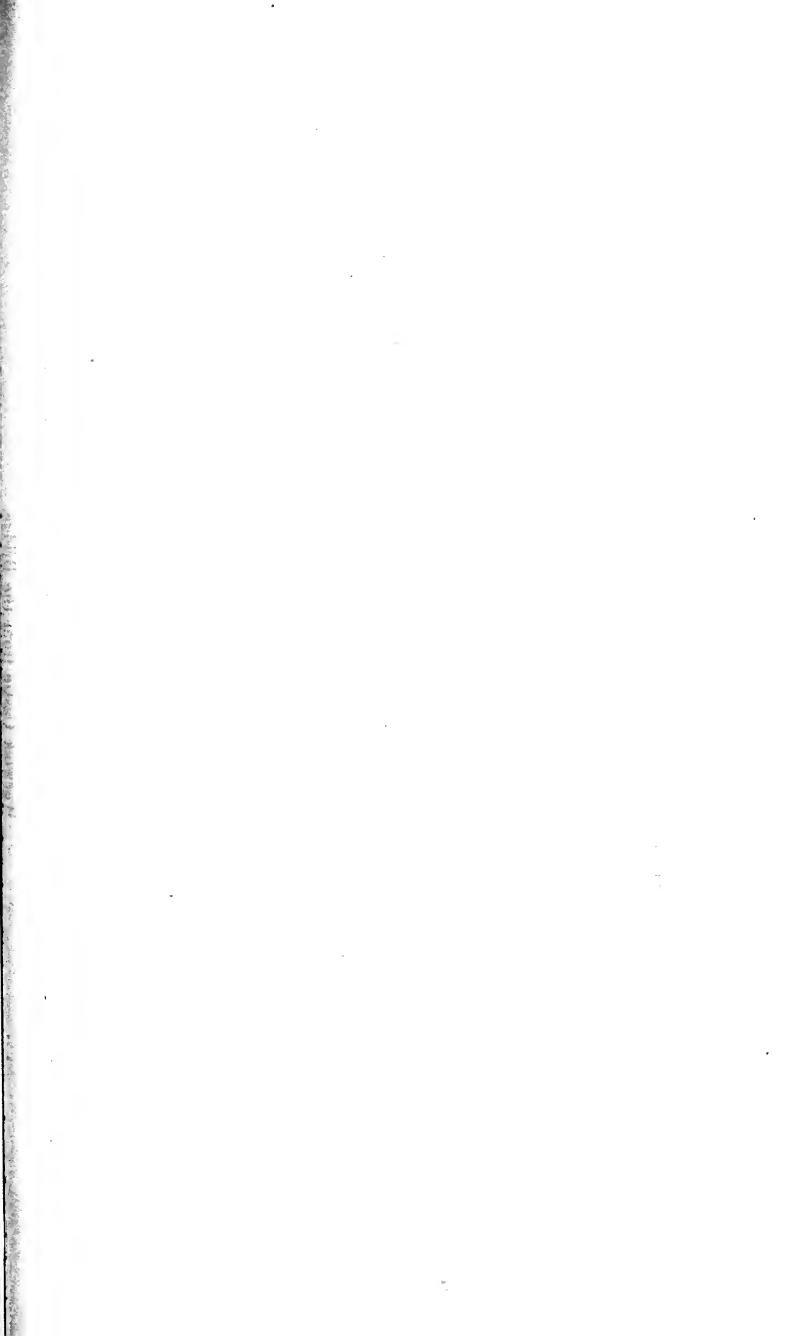
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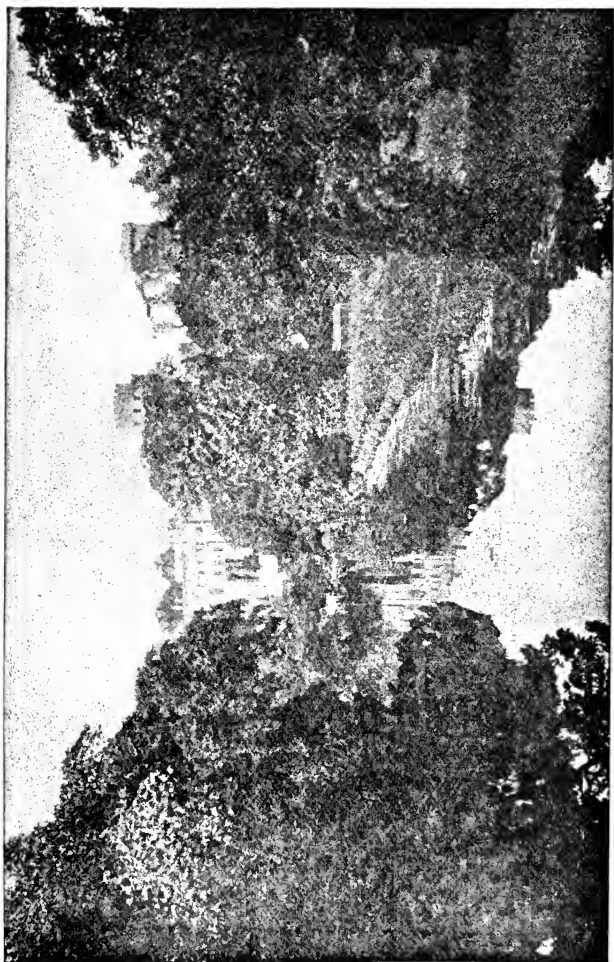
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Warwick Castle from the Bridge

A

GUIDE TO WARWICK

WITH ITS CASTLE
AND SURROUNDINGS.



WARWICK ·

HENRY T. COOKE AND SON, PUBLISHERS
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WARWICK.

We would not detain our readers by adverting to the importance (at best conjectural) sought to be conferred on Warwick by antiquity. Some state that a fortress was erected by P. Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 50; others that it was the *Præsidium Romanorum*, and that a cohort of Dalmatian horse was placed here under the command of *Dux Romanorum*. Certain it is that, after the destruction of the town by the Danes, it was rebuilt, and taken under the especial protection of Ethelfleda, the spirited and accomplished daughter of Alfred the great. This princess, who married Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, laid the foundation of the Castle in the year 915. In 1016, during a successful incursion of the Danes under Canute, the fortifications of the Castle and town were nearly demolished. They, however, quickly arose from their ruins; and, at the time of the Conquest, Warwick is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a Borough containing 216 houses, and was evidently regarded as a place of some importance, as orders were given to repair and fortify the town and castle of Warwick. This was carried into effect by surrounding the town with a strong wall and ditch, and by enlarging the castle.



EARLS OF WARWICK.

Rous, the Warwickshire antiquary gravely assures us that Warwick hath had its Earls ever since the reign of the renowned King Arthur, when Arthgal or Artigalth first enjoyed the honour, and furnishes us with a list of the succeeding Earls from ancient British chronicles, and in this he is partly followed by Dugdale. We do not consider it necessary to give an account of the various Saxon Earls, but it would be unpardonable to avoid mention of the redoubtable Guy, who, we are told, married Felicia, daughter and heiress of Rohand, a great warrior in the time of Alfred, and in her right became Earl of Warwick.

This renowned champion is said to have been the son of Siward, Baron of Wallingford, and according to belief his height exceeded nine feet. Among other instances of his prowess, it is related that he slew a Saracen giant in single combat; killed a wild boar, an enormous dun cow, and even a green dragon.* Guy at last retired to Guy's Cliffe, near Warwick, where he lived the life of a hermit, till his death in 929.†

* A reprint, in English, of the famous and curious old French book in the library of Warwick Castle, of the adventures of Guy, Earl of Warwick, may be had of the Publishers of this book. Price 1s.

† For the account of a curious inscription lately discovered in Guy's Cave, and said by experts to have been engraved by Guy himself, see the large edition of this Guide.

At the time of the Conquest, Turchil (descended from the famous Guy) was Earl; but although a nobleman of vast power, he gave no assistance to Harold, in opposition to Duke William, for which reason he was allowed quiet possession of his vast estates, and was even employed to enlarge and fortify the castle and town, but he was soon after deprived of his earldom. The town having been thus fortified by order of the Conqueror with ditch and gates and the castle repaired and enlarged, which before consisted of little more than the dungeon, built by order of Ethelfleda upon the artificial mound of earth near the river side; the custody of this strong place was committed by the King to Henry de Newburgh, whom he advanced to the rank and dignity of Earl of Warwick, and bestowed on him the castle, the manor of Warwick, and the royalty of the borough. HENRY DE NEWBURGH, the first Earl of Warwick, who took his name from the castle of Newburgh, in Normandy, attended the Conqueror to England, was one of those who effected the reconciliation between William I. and his son Robert, and was the chief instrument in raising Henry, the King's youngest son, to the throne, on the death of William Rufus. He began making Wedgnoock Park, near Warwick, in imitation of Woodstock Park, made just before by Henry I. and which was the first land emparked in England. He died in 1123, was buried in the abbey of Preux, in Normandy, and succeeded by his son ROGER DE NEWBURGH, who was a witness to King Stephen's laws, and conquered Gowerland in Wales. He founded several religious houses in Warwick, and was accounted

a pious man. He married the daughter of William Earl of Warren (who, on the arrival of Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., turned out King Stephen's soldiers who then manned the garrison, and delivered it up to Henry), and dying, was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM DE NEWBURGH. This Earl appears to have lived in regal splendour; he founded two hospitals in Warwick, and built a new church for the Templars there. He died in the Holy Land, 1184, and was succeeded by his brother, WALLERAN DE NEWBURGH, of whom history mentions little. He died 1205. HENRY DE NEWBURGH was a minor when he succeeded his father and was committed to the care of Thomas Bassett, of Heddington, near Oxford. This Earl strictly adhered to King John in all his wars with the barons, notwithstanding that monarch had seized on the seigniorship of Gower, in Wales, during the Earl's minority, and bestowed it on William de Braose. He died 1229, and was succeeded by his son, THOMAS DE NEWBURGH, who had not full possession of the earldom until four years after the death of his father. This Earl married the daughter of William Longespe, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II., and died without issue. MARGERY DE NEWBURGH, heiress to the earldom, was married first to John Mareschal, of the family of the Earls of Pembroke, and secondly, by the special appointment of Henry III., to JOHN DE PLESSETIS, who, in right of his wife, took upon him the title of Earl of Warwick, in 1247, and in the following year the King afforded him the title of Comes Warwici, which from that time he constantly used. At the decease of his countess, without children,

the inheritance reverted to her aunt Alice, daughter of Walleran, who had been married to William Mauduit, Baron of Hanslape, by whom she left a son and heir, William Mauduit, who on the death of John de Plessetis became Earl of Warwick. In the war between Henry III. and the Barons, he was a firm adherent of the King, and was unfortunately surprised in his castle at Warwick, by John Gifford, governor of Kenilworth, on the part of the Barons, when the walls of the castle were demolished from tower to tower, the Earl and his Countess taken prisoners to Kenilworth, and obliged to pay 1900 marks for his ransom. He died without issue, and left Isabel, his sister, married to William de Beauchamp, sole heiress to his title and estates. WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, heir of the noble family of the Beauchamps (which at the Conquest was considered one of the principal families in Normandy, and who, coming over with the Conqueror, had for their services, and by intermarriage, obtained immense possessions and privileges in England), became heir to the Earldom in right of his wife, but she having entered a nunnery, they never assumed the title; he died in 1269, leaving his eldest son, WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, to succeed him. This Earl enjoyed the title in right of his mother, during his father's lifetime, as appears from his father's will. His services were almost continually employed by the Crown in Scotland and Wales, and he was one of the Governors of Prince Edward, then a minor, during the time Edward I. was employed in the Netherlands. He died in 1298, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, who the same year, attended the King in Scot-

land, and for his valour in the battle of Falkirk, received all the castles of Geoffrey de Mowbray, lying in that kingdom, except the lordship of Okeford, and all the lands of John de Strivelin. He served Edward I. several years in this country, for which he was rewarded with Bernard Castle, together with the manor of Middleton and its chases, and the manor of Gainsford, with other lands belonging to John de Baliol, then the King's enemy. He was one of the noblemen who seized Piers Gaveston, the haughty favourite of Edward II., whom he conveyed to Warwick Castle, and in conjunction with three other Earls, to Blacklow Hill, near Warwick, where they beheaded him. Earl Guy long entertained an invincible hatred against Gaveston, for having fixed on him the insulting epithet of "The Black Hound of Arden." He died at Warwick Castle, 1315, as most thought by poison, and was succeeded by THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, who being scarcely two years old at the time of his father's death, was committed to the custody of Hugh le Despencer, but after the ruin of that favourite, in the beginning of the next reign, the custody was obtained by Roger Lord Mortimer. At the age of 17, by special favour, the King received his homage, and before he was twenty, was made Governor of Guernsey and the islands adjacent. He was one of the marshals of the King's army in France, and one of the chief commanders who, under the Black Prince, led the van of the English army at Cressy. At Poitiers he fought so gallantly that his hand was severely galled with plying his sword and battle axe; he afterwards made a progress into the east, warring against the

infidels. He rebuilt the walls of Warwick Castle, founded the choir of St. Mary's, and made the town toll-free. 43 Edward III., hearing that the English army, under the Duke of Lancaster, lay perishing with famine and pestilence in their camp, and yet refused to fight the French, who pressed them close, old as he then was, he hastily collected some choice troops, and sailed for Calais, where his bare appearance dispersed the French, whom he pursued in their retreat. This truly great man was seized with the pestilence in Calais, and died 1370, aged 63. His body was brought over and buried in the middle of the choir of St. Mary's, at Warwick. THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, second son of the last Earl, succeeded to the earldom in consequence of his brother's death. He was chosen Governor to Richard II., and in concert with the Duke of Gloucester (whose life the King sought), constrained the King to call a Parliament, in which laws were enacted for the better government of the kingdom. In two years after, the Earl was deprived of his offices, and dismissed the court, when he retired to Warwick, built the tower now called Guy's Tower (costing £395 5s. 2d.), and finished the body of St. Mary's Church, 1394. Though in retirement he was still an object of jealousy to his enemies: being invited to a feast by the King, he came in an unguarded manner, was seized as a prisoner, and condemned to lose his head for having been in arms against the King. This sentence was remitted, however, but he was banished for life, and his lands granted to Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. In the same year he was brought back and confined in the Tower; but at the

revolution he was reinstated in his rights. He died 1401, and was succeeded by his son, RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, who had for his godfather Richard II., and was one of the most considerable persons in this kingdom in the 15th century. At the coronation of Henry IV., he was made a Knight of the Bath when only nineteen years of age, and Knight of the Garter at twenty-three. In the next year he marched with the forces to suppress the rebellion of Owen Glendowr, whose standard he took in open battle. At the coronation of Henry V. he was constituted Lord High Steward; 1415 Captain of Calais and Governor of the Marches of Picardy; 1417 created Earl of Albermarle. He was appointed by Henry V. to the tutelage of his son, then an infant; and called from France by Parliament, after the death of Henry V., to take upon him the government of the young King. 14 Henry VI. he was appointed Regent of France, and Lieutenant-General of the King's forces in that realm and the Duchy of Normandy. He died in the Castle of Roan, 1439, and his body brought over to England, and laid in a chest of stone before the altar of St. Mary's, at Warwick, until a chapel and tomb (the most costly and beautiful in the kingdom, Henry VII. at Westminster excepted), adjoining St. Mary's, at Warwick, could be finished, wherein he was then laid with great solemnity. HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP succeeded his father when little more than 14 years of age; even then he had for some time been married to the daughter of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury. When not yet 19 years of age he tendered his services to Henry VI. in defence of the Duchy of Aquitain, for which the King created him

Premier Earl of England; and, within three days, advanced him to the rank of Duke of Warwick, with precedence next to the Duke of Norfolk. After this the Duke had a grant in reversion of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sarke, Erme, and Alderney, for the yearly tribute of a rose; and the King further to express his affection declared him King of the Isle of Wight, and placed the crown on the Duke's head with his own hands. He survived these mighty honours but a short time, dying in 1445, at the age of 22. He had an only child Anne, who died before she attained the age of six years, leaving her aunt Anne, sister to Henry, Duke of Warwick, heiress to the Earldom.

RICHARD NEVIL now assumed the title of Earl of Warwick, in right of his wife, Anne. This Earl so well known in English history by the title of "The King-Maker," finding himself of consequence enough to hold the balance between the families of York and Lancaster, rendered England during the reign of his power, a scene of bloodshed and confusion; and made or unmade kings of this or that house as best suited his passions, pleasures, or interests. His life was passed in wars and broils, destructive to his family and country, and he was slain in the battle of Barnet, 1471, which battle he fought against Edward IV., endeavouring to replace Henry VI. on that throne from which, a few years before, he had hurled him. He left two daughters: Isabel, married to George, Duke of Clarence; and Anne, married to Edward, Prince of Wales, son to Henry VI., by whom she had no issue, and afterwards to Richard,

Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), who killed the prince, her first husband, in cold blood after the battle of Tewkesbury, and, when king, poisoned her, to secure the throne by marrying his brother's daughter.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, Duke of Clarence, in consideration of his marriage with Isabel, was by his brother, Edward IV., created Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. He began to beautify and increase the Castle, and projected many and important improvements, both in the castle and town, but falling under the suspicion of his brother, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, attainted of high treason before Parliament, and drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, assisting thereat. He had issue two sons, the eldest, Edward, succeeding to the earldom.

In 3 Henry VII. an Act was passed recalling the Countess Anne, widow of Richard Nevil, and restoring her to the inheritance of her family; but this was a refinement of cruelty, for shortly after obtaining possession, she was forced to transfer to the king, by special deed, the immense possessions of the family. amounting at that time to 114 lordships, and the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sarke and Alderney. After the death of this lady, EDWARD PLANTAGENET succeeded to the earldom, but an unhappy fortune pursued him from a child: he was confined by Richard III. in the castle of Sheriff-Hutton until the battle of Bosworth Field, when Henry VII. caused him to be removed to the Tower of London, and confined more closely than ever, although his only

crime was that of being the only Plantagenet living. He was at the age of twenty-five, arraigned for high treason, and by a promise of mercy prevailed upon to acknowledge himself guilty of entering into conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck; this sealed his fate: he was convicted on his own confession, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 1499, and to prevent the claim of any who might be his heirs an attainder was passed against him.

The title now lay dormant for a period of 48 years, when in 1547 it was revived in favour of JOHN DUDLEY, Viscount Lisle, who was descended from Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Feb. 16, 1 Edward VI., by letters patent, he had the dignity of Earl of Warwick conferred upon him, together with the castle, Wedgnoock Park, the manor of Warwick, &c.; he was made Lord High Chamberlain for life; elected one of the Knights of the Garter; 4 Edward VI. made General Warden of the North, and 6th year of that King's reign raised to the dignity of Duke of Northumberland. He was attainted in the first Parliament of Queen Mary for high treason, in attempting to place Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law, on the throne, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1553. AMBROSE DUDLEY, third son of the last Earl having obtained a reversion of the attainder, was, on Christmas Day, 1557, created Viscount Lisle, and two days after, by a new creation, Earl of Warwick. He was Master of the Ordnance, Lieutenant-General of Normandy, Chief Butler of England, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor. He married three wives, but dying without issue 1589, the title became again

extinct, and the inheritance reverted once more to the crown, but was renewed in 1618 in favour of ROBERT LORD RICH. This Earl not being descended from the old family, never held the estates nor did he long enjoy his honours, dying about eight months after his elevation, and being succeeded by his eldest son, ROBERT RICH, who was Lord High Admiral of England for the Long Parliament. He was a man of pleasing conversation and fascinating manners, and enjoyed the confidence of Cromwell more than any other man. In the negotiation with the king in 1645, one of the conditions proposed by the Parliament was the elevation of this Earl to a Dukedom. He died in 1658, and was succeeded by his son ROBERT RICH, who survived his father but one year; his only son, Robert, married Francis, youngest daughter of the Protector Cromwell, but died without issue in his father's lifetime. Charles, brother to the above, now succeeded to the title, but his only son dying during the father's lifetime, the earldom was united with that of Holland, by the succession to the title of ROBERT RICH, Earl of Holland. He died in 1675, and the title descended in succession to EDWARD RICH, who died in 1701; EDWARD HENRY RICH, who died in 1721; and EDWARD RICH, who died 1759, without male issue, and the title became a third time extinct.

FULKE GREVILLE, who was born 1554, and received his juvenile education with the great Sir Philip Sidney, his cousin, at the school of Shrewsbury, bought up claims on the manor of Wedgnoock, which were granted *in plenitas* by Queen Elizabeth. In James II. he obtained

a grant of Warwick Castle, which was then in a ruinous state (the stronger parts being used as a county gaol), and at an expense of £20,000, restored it; he also purchased and planted the Temple grounds on the left bank of the river, and 18 James I. he was advanced to the peerage as Lord Brooke. A man of letters himself, he sought out and patronized that merit in others. This great and good man was stabbed by his servant in his bedroom, and died of his wounds, September 30, 1628: he was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his first cousin's son, ROBERT GREVILLE, who married a daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford. He was one of the first who openly exclaimed against the measures adopted by the Court of Charles I., and taking up arms against that monarch, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the counties of Warwick and Stafford. The Castle of Warwick being besieged by the Royalists, under the Earl of Northampton, Lord Brooke hastened from London with reinforcements, and raised the siege, to the joy of Sir E. Pieter, who, with a small garrison, and poor supply of artillery, had held the post for the period of 10 days. After doing great and important service at the battle of Edge-hill, he was killed by a shot in the right eye, on March 1, 1643, while forcing the position held by Lord Chesterfield, at Lichfield, and was succeeded by his son, FRANCIS GREVILLE, who died unmarried in the same year as his father, and was succeeded by his brother ROBERT GREVILLE. This Lord Brooke was instrumental in effecting the restoration of Charles II.; and was one of the six lords sent over to Holland, with the humble

invitation of Parliament, that his Majesty would return and take the government of the kingdom into his hands. He had six sons, all of whom died young, and he, at his death in 1676, was succeeded by his brother, FULKE GREVILLE, who held the title until 1710, when he was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM GREVILLE. At his death in 1727, FRANCIS GREVILLE, his son succeeded to the title, and in July, 1746, was raised to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl Brooke, of Warwick Castle; in 1753, he was made a Knight of the Thistle; in November 1759, created Earl of Warwick, and obtained a special grant, April, 2, 1760, for bearing the crest of the ancient earls of that name, namely a bear erect, argent, muzzled gules, supporting a ragged staff of the first. He died 1775, and was succeeded by his son GEORGE GREVILLE. To this nobleman the town is indebted for some of its most valuable improvements. He erected the bridge over the Avon, opened the approaches to the town, formed the present rocky road to the Castle, enlarged the park, and surrounded the Castle with its spacious lawns and luxurious shrubs. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son, HENRY RICHARD GREVILLE. This nobleman, who was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Warwick, and Colonel of the Warwick Militia, married the relict of the fifth Lord Monson, and dying in 1853, was succeeded by the present Earl, GEORGE GUY GREVILLE, who was born March 28, 1818, and married, February 18, 1852, the Lady Anne Charteris, second daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and has issue four sons and one daughter.



WARWICK CASTLE.

The present approach to the Castle commences with a recently-erected embattled gateway, called the Porter's Lodge, passing through which the visitor enters a fine broad road, deeply cut through the solid rock; the ample branches of foliage forming a canopy above, while beneath the moss and ivy, creeping in fertile wildness, form a picture at once romantic and pleasing. Proceeding about 100 yards, a sudden turn in the road brings the visitor to the outer court (formerly a vineyard, and where, so far back as the time of Henry IV., the rich clusters of grapes are said to have come to considerable perfection): where the stupendous line of fortifications, with the "cloud cap't towers," breaks suddenly on the sight in all its bold magnificence, seeming, firmly joined as it is to its rocky foundation, to bid defiance to the all-subduing power of time. On the right is the fine polygon tower, dedicated to Earl Guy, having walls ten feet thick, and a base of thirty feet in diameter, and rising to a height of 128 feet. On the left is the venerable Cæsar's Tower, said to be coeval with the Norman Conquest; and although it has braved the ravages of time, and the

depredations of man for nearly 800 years, still continues as firm as the rock on which it is founded. It is connected with Guy's Tower by a strong embattled wall, in the centre of which is the ponderous arched gateway, flanked by towers, and succeeded by a second gateway, with towers and battlements rising far above the first. These were formerly defended by two portcullises, one of which still remains in use. Before the whole is a now disused moat, with an arch thrown over at the gateway, where formerly was the drawbridge.

Passing the double gateway, the visitor enters the inner court, where a scene is presented to the view which excites feelings of admiration. The spacious area of the court is clothed by a carpet of rich green sward. On the left stands the grand irregular castellated mansion of the feudal barons of Warwick. Uninjured by time, it still retains that bold, irregular outline so peculiar to the ancient castellated style; on the left is Cæsar's tower: in the front is the mount or keep, clothed from its base to its summit with trees and shrubs. The top of the mount is crowned with towers and battlements, in the centre of which is a gateway closed by an iron grating, the light breaking through which relieves the heaviness of the battlements, and produces a charming effect. On the right appear two unfinished towers, one of which is the Bear Tower, begun by Richard III.: and at the extreme termination is the lofty and commanding Guy's Tower, the whole range being joined by ramparts and embattled walls of amazing thickness. Open flights of steps and broad walks on the top of the walls form a

means of communication throughout the whole of the fortress. The scene is grand, and so perfect the fascination that it would be difficult to say what might be added that would improve, or what might be taken away that would not injure the effect of the whole.

INTERIOR.

On Advent Sunday, 1871, a fire broke out in the Castle, which, before it was suppressed, consumed the whole eastern portion, including the Great Hall, with its priceless treasures. The pictures, library of books, and some of the antiques in the private apartments were fortunately preserved, but many unfortunately fell a prey to the flames. The building has, however, undergone a most judicious restoration at the hands of Mr. Salvin, the eminent architect; and many architectural features, which were walled up or covered with plaster, are now exposed to view. The armour, also, has been restored under the judicious treatment of Mr. Syers, of London, and is now arranged around the Great Hall.

Here are found a collection of complete suits of armour, a fine suit of horse armour, specimens of two-handed swords; the armour belonging to Lord Brooke, a commander of the Parliamentary army, who was killed at the siege of Lichfield; an enormous arquebuse, taken from a French ship of war; and an excellent collection of iron head-pieces of different nations and reigns.

The relics of that hero of antiquity Guy, Earl of Warwick, have been removed to the Great Hall from the Porter's Lodge, where they were formerly kept. The sword (the custody of which was, in the reign of Henry VIII., committed to William Hoggeson, yeoman of the buttery, with a salary of 2d. per day), shield, helmet, breastplate, walking staff, and tilting pole, all of enormous size, the horse armour, on which is an inscription nearly obliterated, is evidently of later date. A large pot, called "Guy's porridge pot," his flesh fork, and his lady's stirrups. Although the armour may not have a right to the antiquity claimed for it, yet, says Gilpin, "they are no improper appendages to the place, as they give the imagination a kind of tinge, which throws an agreeable romantic colour on all the vestiges of this venerable pile."

From the Great Hall, a view is obtained, at a single glance, of the grand suite of state rooms on the one side, and domestic apartments on the other, extending in a straight line 333 feet, terminated at the western extremity by a window. From the Great Hall is also seen with good effect, hanging at the end of the chapel passage, the celebrated painting, by Vandyck, of *Charles I.* This is a splendid figure, and at the distance nearly resembles life; it was given by Prince Charles of Lorraine to Lord Waldegrave, and was purchased by the father of the late Earl of Warwick. Sir Joshua Reynolds is said to have offered 500 guineas for it.

The prospect from the south windows is one of the most delightful the country can boast; the soft classic Avon (a branch from which, dividing here, and entering

the main stream a distance below, forms before the window a fertile little island), falling with a "soothing sound" over a cascade 100 feet below, laves the foundation of the Castle, and continues its meandering way to the right through the extensive and highly cultivated park—sheep and cattle grazing in peaceful security on its banks—the undulating foliage of forest trees of every hue, intermingling with the stately cedar spreading its curiously-feathered branches—and the verdant lawns, where nature and art appear to have expended their treasures—combine to form a landscape of surpassing beauty.

THE RED DRAWING ROOM contains a magnificent Venetian Mirror, in a quaint and rich frame; and besides other objects of interest, the following paintings :—*Van Trump, A Dutch Burgomaster*, (commonly called Van Tromp), by Vandyck; *Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel*, by Rubens (this magnificent picture is considered by Sir Thomas Lawrence the best in the collection); *The Assumption of the Virgin*, by Raphael; *Ambrosio, Marquis de Spinola*, by Rubens; *Wife of Snyder*, by Vandyck; over the fireplace, a curious clock; on the mantelpiece, two sacrificial vessels called *Prafericula*; and an Urn of bronze and antique. On a buhl table the Lion of St. Mark, and some candelabra of chaste design in ormolu. On the right a handsome cabinet of tortoiseshell and ivory, formerly belonging to the Spinola family, and bearing their arms. On the left a cabinet inlaid with pearl, and supporting a valuable image in green basalt, brought from Egypt. Between the windows is a

beautiful table of *Pietra Commessa*, which formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette ; opposite to this are buhl cabinets, containing some scarce and beautiful specimens of *Limousin enamel*, examples of which, as well as ancient bronzes, marbles, Etruscan vases, vessels of crystal and Bohemian glass, &c., are arranged on various tables and cabinets, in this and the other apartments.

THE CEDAR DRAWING ROOM is a noble room, 47 feet by 25. The furniture is antique : the mirrors and screens very fine, and the marble chimney-piece (said to be the only specimen of the kind in England) is exceedingly beautiful. A Florentine table opposite the fire-place, inlaid with lava of Vesuvius, supports a marble bust from the Giustiniani Minerva, at Rome, flanked by two Etruscan vases. A table of black and white antique Egyptian marble stands at either end of the room ; the one at the west end supporting an exquisite bust of *Proserpine*, by Hiram Power, the sculptor of the Greek Slave ; and one in metal of *Charles I.*, supposed to have been the model of one in marble, made by Bernini, for Henrietta Maria. Etruscan vases of great value are placed on old inlaid cabinets in various parts of the room. In the centre of the room is an ancient table of inlaid marble, brought from the Grimani Palace at Venice. On either side of the fire-place are busts of the *late Earl of Warwick*, by Nollekins, and the *late Countess of Warwick*, by Bonelli. Over the mantel-piece is a magnificent Venetian mirror. The following paintings adorn the walls :—*Henrietta Maria, Wife of Charles I.*, by Vandyck ; *Charles I.*, by Vandyck, half-length ; *Robert*

Rich, Earl of Warwick, by Old Stone; *James Graham, Marquis of Montrose*, by Vandyck; *Duke of Newcastle*, Vandyck School; *The Princess de Santa Croce*, by Vandyck; *A Lady and her little Boy*, supposed to be two of the *Brignola Family*, by Vandyck. Over the east and west doors, portraits of *Two of the Beauties of Charles II.*, by Lely.

The walls and ceiling of the GILT (OR GREEN) DRAWING ROOM are divided into panels, and superbly gilt. On the mantel-piece are a bronze horse, lava vases, &c. The paintings in this room comprise—*Portrait of a Warrior*, by Moroni; *Earl of Strafford*, by Vandyck; *Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland*, by Dobson; *Lord William Russell*; *Portrait of a Cavalier General in Armour*, by Vandyck; *A Lady*, by Sir Peter Lely; *Charles I.*, by a French painter; *Earl of Strafford when young*, by Hanneman; *Henrietta Maria*, by a French painter; *Portrait of the Marquis of Huntley*, school of Vandyck; *Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay*, by C. Jansen; *A fine portrait*, by Adrian Hanneman; *William, Lord Brooke*, by Dahl; *Portrait of a Boy*, by Vandyck; *Portrait of a French Nobleman*, by Vandyck; *Lady Brooke*, by Dahl; *Portrait of a Girl*, by Dosso Dossi; *Prince Rupert*, by Vandyck; *Earl of Cambridge*, painter unknown; over the doors—*Three sons of Robert, Lord Brooke*; near the west door—*St. John Baptising our Saviour*, painted on the root of amethyst. In this room is also placed the celebrated painting by Rubens, of *Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the Order of the Jesuits. This picture was originally painted for the Jesuits'

College, at Antwerp, and belonged to that college until the period of the French Revolution: it is esteemed by competent judges to be of superlative value. The left hand is laid upon a volume, supported by a pedestal, on which is inscribed: "AD MAI—OREM DEI GLORIAM QVICVNQVE HVIC IESV CHRISI MITLÆ NOMEN DEDERINT DEI NOCTEQVE SVCCINTI LVMBOS ET TAM GRANDIS BITI SOLVTIONEM IMPTI ESSE EBER;" [SIC] the right hand is raised as if in the act of prayer; the eyes lifted to a burst of light in the midst of dark clouds: the countenance fine and deeply marked by enthusiasm; the action dignified and natural: the right foot advanced, and so admirably foreshortened, as to appear as if projecting from the canvas; the robes magnificent, and disposed with easy grace. This wonderful picture is, without doubt, the gem of the collection. In the centre of the room, on a richly-carved and gilt stand, is the superb table brought from the Grimani Palace, at Venice, by the British Consul, Mr. Money, for the late Earl of Warwick. It was well known as the "Grimani Table," being made expressly for that noble Venetian family, eminent in the history of that State, having supplied the Commonwealth with several Dukes, and the Church with two Cardinals. The family arms are worked in the corners with the precious and valuable stones with which the surface is inlaid. This table is entirely of *pietra dura*, and was universally considered one of the finest in Italy. In this room is also a *cinque-cento* statue in white marble, of the Faun Marsyas, and two Italian marriage chests in wood, gilt and painted by some early Italian artist, brought from Venice. On a brass-mounted

Casket, near the west door, is a curious mask, said to be of Socrates; and on a buhl table, near the window, a *Venus* modelled in wax, by John of Bologna. Several specimens of buhl furniture, supporting ebony cases, carved and mounted in silver, a fine mosaic Cabinet, and other articles of *vertu*, are also scattered about the room. Concealed behind the wainscot there is a secret descending stairs.

The bed and furniture in the STATE BED ROOM are of red crimson velvet, and formerly belonged to Queen Anne: a present from George III. to the Warwick family. The walls are hung with finely preserved tapestry, made at Brussels in 1604; the subject upon them is supposed to be the Gardens at Versailles, as they were at that time. A rich cabinet of inlaid marqueterie, Japan bowls, Etruscan vases, &c., are placed in various parts of the room. The chimney piece is of verd antique and white marble, executed by Westmacott, and supports two black marble vases on its mantle, while above is a full length portrait of *Queen Anne*, in a rich brocade dress, wearing the collar and jewel of the Order of the Garter, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the west door, portrait of *One of the Thynne family*, by Frederigo Zucchero; and over the east door, *The Duke of Monmouth*, painter unknown. In the bay of the window stands a leather chest, with the arms of Queen Anne, and opposite the bed is the toilet table as prepared for the use of her present Majesty during her visit to the Earl of Warwick, bearing a collection of rare Venetian glass, and two magnificent crystal flasks.

THE BOUDOIR is a lovely little room, forming the western extremity of the suite of rooms. The prospects from the windows are extremely fine, and the walls studded with paintings. Amongst others may be named:—Portrait of *Henry VIII.*, by Hans Holbein; *Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland*, by Lely; *A Boar Hunt*, by Rubens; *A Duel Piece*, by Hugtenburgh; *William Russell, first Duke of Bedford*; and the *first Duchess of Bedford*; *Francis, second Earl of Bedford*; *A Pietra, or Dead Christ*, by Lodovico Caracci; *St. Stephen*, by Lorenzo di Credi; *St. John*, a companion to the above; a curious picture of *A Saint*, by Andrea del Sarto, and a companion to the same; portrait of *One of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.*, by Lely; *Henry IV. of France*, by William Patoun; *Henry VIII., when a Boy*, by Vandyck; portrait of *A Girl, said to be one of Robert, Lord Brooke's children*; a beautiful little picture of *St. Sebastian*, by Vandyck; *An old Woman eating Pottage*, by Gerhard Douw; *Mrs. Digby in the dress of a Lady Abbess*; *Head of St. Jerome*, by Rubens; *Card Players*, by Teniers; *A Madonna and Child*, by Barrochio; *One of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.*, by Lely; *Landscape*, by Salvator Rosa, and *Companion to the same*; *A sketch of the Four Evangelists*, by Rubens, a highly valuable picture; *Mary Boleyn*, by Hans Holbein, and *Anne Boleyn*, by the same artist. On a table is placed a cinque-cento statue of the *Faun Marsyas*, from the collection of the late Major-General Sir C. J. Greville, K.C.B. In this room are also groups modelled in terracotta by Pinelli, of Rome, bronze casts, buhl, ormolu, and marqueterie tables and stands; and also a *beautiful*

clock, with twelve curious and highly-finished enamels, one to each hour, representing the twelve principal events in the life of our Saviour; they are of rare pink enamel, set in silver, and the drawing of the figures is graceful, elegant, and finished by some perfect master's hand.

The effect of these apartments is considerably heightened by the harmony observed in the matchless collection of pure antique furniture throughout the whole suite of state apartments. Superb cabinets, encoigneurs, caskets, and tables of buhl and marqueterie, of the most costly finish—splendid ormolu, crystal, china, and lava cups, flasks, and vases—Etruscan vases—marble and *pietra dura* tables—bronzes and busts, displaying the utmost efforts of art—costly Bijoutiers and rare antiques are scattered through the room in rich profusion, yet with exquisite taste—no innovation of the modern is allowed to injure the effect of the ancient—all is costly all is rare, yet all is harmonious.

From the Boudoir a door fitting the wainscot opens into THE ARMOURY PASSAGE, which contains a rare collection of curiosities of great value; one of the finest collections of ancient armour in the kingdom, as a private collection we believe unique; and a large collection of fossils and petrifications, bronzes, busts, &c., far too numerous even to attempt to catalogue. Suspended round the walls are culviers, ancient cross-bows, battle-axes, pikes, swords, daggers, muskets, arquebuses, quivers, arrows, tomahawks, helmets, chain armour, &c.; here is also a portrait of our Saviour, on a gilt ground

after the impression of an emerald presented by the Great Turk to Innocent VIII., for a token to redeem his brother that was taken prisoner. And a gallery at the further end contains a small suit of plate armour made for the "Noble Impe," Robert of Dudley, son of Robert, Earl of Leycester. THE BILLIARD ROOM has lately been entirely refitted with carved table and furniture *en suite*. In this passage also hangs a fine collection of paintings.

From the Gilt Room a door opens into a little apartment called the COMPASS ROOM, the principal window of which (of painted glass) was brought from Flanders by the late Earl of Warwick. There are two tables, the one of Sienna marble, the other of Scagliola; close to which is a truncated marble column of Brocatella Africana. The paintings in this room are *An Old Man's Head*, by Rubens; *Two pictures of Bears*; Scene from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Stoddart; small *Coast Scene* by W. Vander Velde; *A Bacchanalian Group*, by Rubens; *A Saint; St. Peter in Prison and St. Peter released from Prison*, by Peter Neef; *A Laughing Boy*, by Murillo; *Ecce Agnus Dei*, by Tiepolo; small Dutch portrait of *a Woman*; *A Storm and Wreck*, a very fine picture, by W. Vander Velde (the younger); *A Sea Piece*, Vander Velde; portrait of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, by David; *Head of an Old Man*, by Rubens; *Landscape*, by Salvator Rosa; two small pictures of *St. Paul lighting a fire in the Island of Melita*, and *St. Paul shaking off the Viper*, by Rubens; portrait of *a Lady*, Dutch school; *Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Bedford*;

portraits of *Maximilian I., and his Sister*, by Lucas Cranach. In the CHAPEL PASSAGE hang *Mother of Rubens*, by Rubens; *Don Scotius*, by Abraham Jansen; *Still Life*, by Schaeff; portrait of the *late Lady Warwick*, by Sir G. Hayter; and on a cabinet a magnificent bust of the *Black Prince*. Here is also a fine carving in wood, *the Battle of the Amazons on the Bridge*, after a painting by Rubens; portraits of *Martin Ryckaert* and *Don Ferdinand de Toledo, the Duke of Alva*, by Vandyck; *Gondomar*; *A Nun*, by Sir J. Reynolds; Vandyck's picture of *Charles I.*, which stands at the end of the passage, has just been restored, when it was discovered that a foot-and-a-half of canvas on the left of the picture was turned in and had never been shewn, on this piece are the quarterings of the Monarch, which are now seen to full advantage.

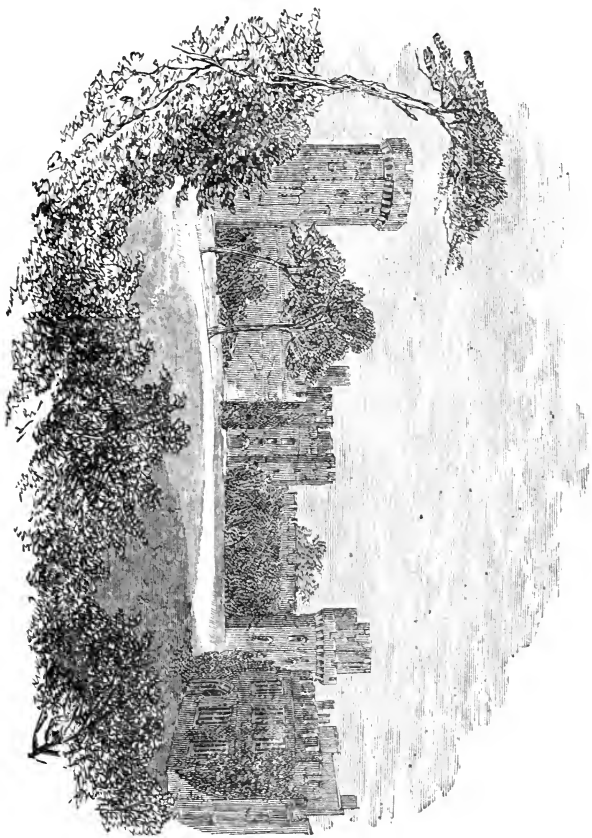
THE CHAPEL is entered by a small door, from the last-named passage, but the principal entrance is from the court-yard, where a flight of steps leads to the vestibule, from which a pair of folding doors opens into chapel. The altar-piece of oak, carved and surmounted by a canopy; the Gothic windows, filled with rich painted glass, pour through the chapel a stream of "dim religious light," rendering it a scene well calculated to harmonise the mind, and cause the heart to join in those devout prayers and pious exercises of our Church which are here daily offered up to the throne of grace.

THE GREAT DINING ROOM, built by Francis, Earl of Warwick, is in architectural keeping with the other parts of this venerable pile. This room was much

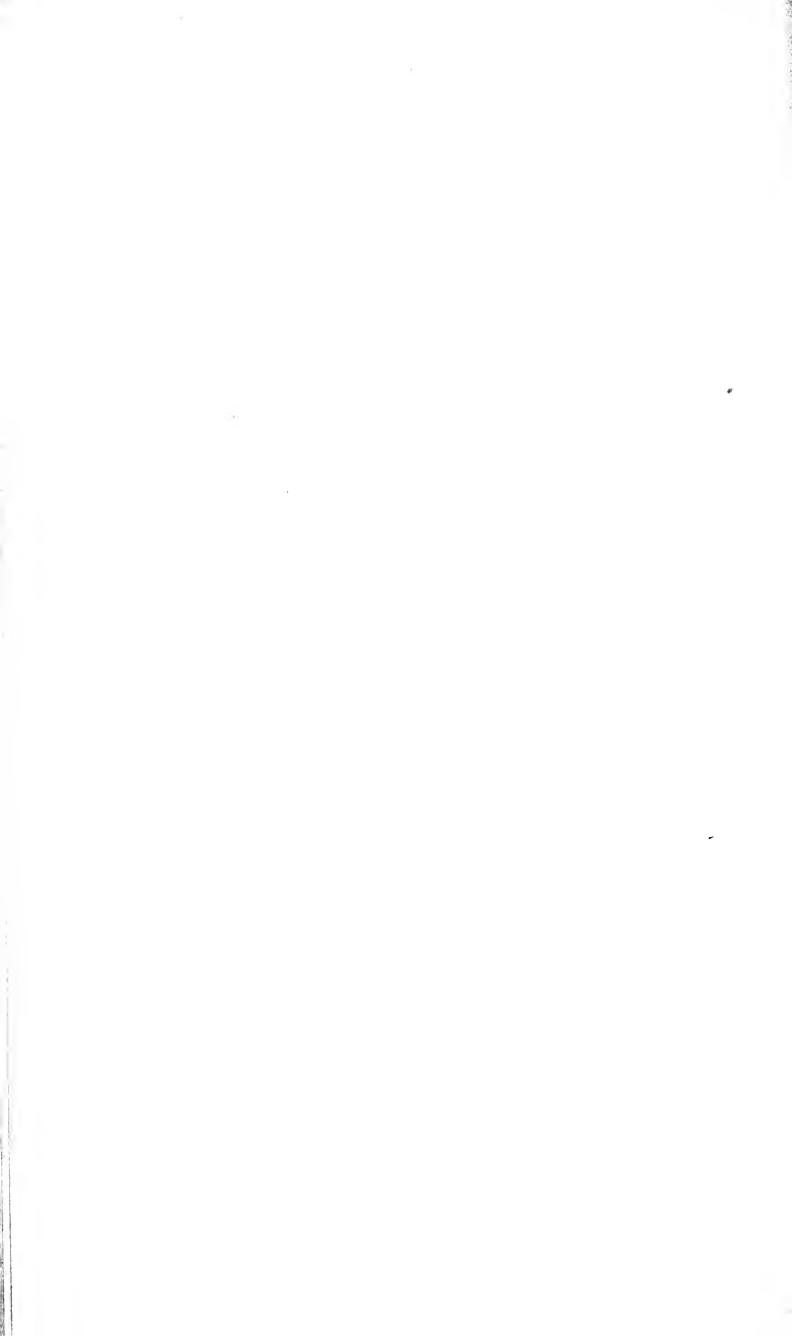
damaged by fire, but is restored to its original state. The interior is painted and gilt in a rich but chaste style; large marble slabs, on elegant stands, are placed as side tables. In this room are three busts of Parian marble and antique, placed on pedestals of red Egyptian granite and Sienna marble. The busts of Augustus and Scipio Africanus are very fine. The head of Augustus is as perfect as the day on which it was finished; that of Scipio highly interesting, and the mouth singularly expressive of decision of character. This was found near St. John of Lateran at Rome, and was restored by the eminent Danish Sculptor, Thorwaldsen. In this room are placed *Frederick, Prince of Wales*, by Richardson; *Augusta, Princess of Wales, and an Infant (George III.)*, by Phillips; and *Two Lions*, by Rubens; a fine carved sideboard, with gilt figures brought from Bergamo; also four gilt Italian figures from Venice, and a crystal chandelier from Genoa.

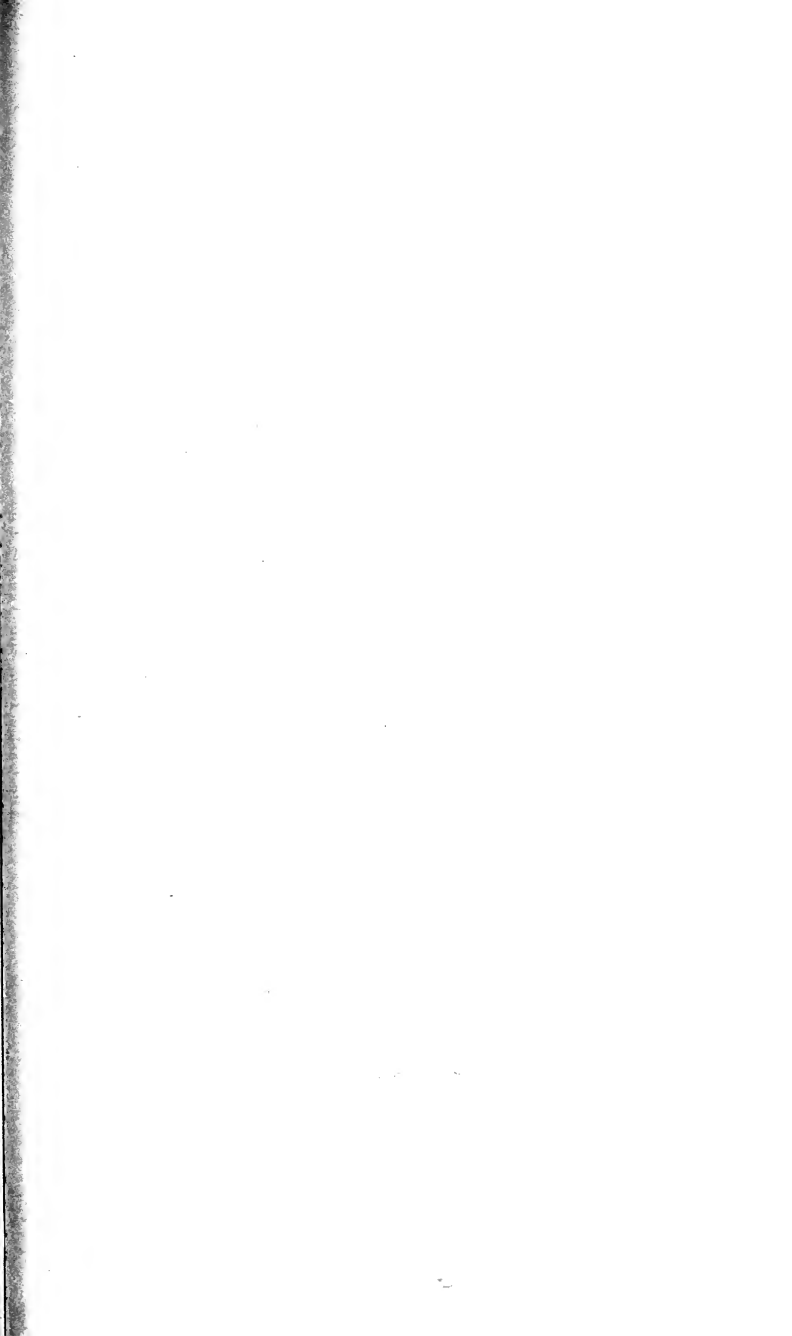
THE BREAKFAST ROOM contains *Joanna, Queen of Naples*, by Leonardo da Vinci; *The Doge's Palace at Venice*, by Canaletto; *Duchess of Parma*, by Paulo Veronese; a *Battle Piece*, by H. Borgognone; and a fine collection of paintings of the Castle, by Canaletto; also a magnificent buhl clock; two Portugese cabinets, and a fine collection of red lustre ware, introduced by the Moors into Spain.

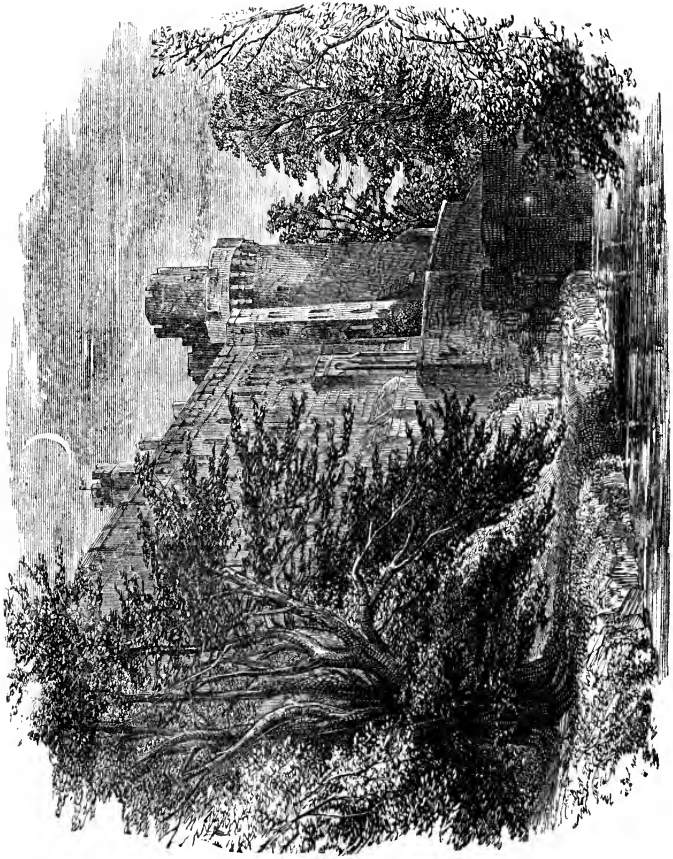
In the Lobby adjoining the Breakfast Room, and which is panelled with cedar, are:—picture of *A School Boy*, by Sir J. Reynolds, and *Francis, Earl Brooke*, by the same painter.



The Inner Court from the Keep.







The Castle from the Temple Field

THE PRIVATE APARTMENTS OF THE CASTLE are not open for inspection. They have lately been thoroughly remodelled, and in many cases almost entirely rebuilt. They are ample and justly proportioned; and although not vieing in magnificence with the state apartments, the comfort and convenience that pervades them excites in the mind pleasing thoughts of quiet and retirement. The Breakfast Room, Library and Private Rooms at the east end of the castle have been restored, under the superintendence of Mr. Salvin, the eminent architect, of London, and they add much to the beauty of the edifice and the comfort of the noble family by whom they are occupied.

Situate about the armoury and state rooms are the private rooms of the Earl and Countess of Warwick. They contain many fine paintings, and a large collection of family portraits. The Rooms have lately been fitted, at a great expense, with old carved panelling, and other ornaments, in the most exquisite taste. The Domestic Offices occupy a range running under the whole suite of state apartments; nearly the whole of them are cut out of the solid rock, under ground as viewed in connection with the inner court, but raised on the south side some sixty feet above the bed of the river. Here are seen to perfection the stupendous works in architecture undertaken by our forefathers. The whole range is supported by enormous solid pillars from ten to twenty feet span, from which spring the massive groined arches which support the roof.

Between Cæsar's Tower and the Clock Tower a new room has lately been built to contain the Library of Books relating to Warwickshire, which has been collected by the present Earl. Here is placed the celebrated "Kenilworth Buffet," from the Great Exhibition of 1851. This fine work of art was manufactured by Cookes and Sons, of Warwick, from an oak tree which was grown on the Kenilworth estate, near the edge of the lake, and which from its apparent age, was doubtless standing at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the Earl of Leycester. The centre panel portrays the entry of Queen Elizabeth to Kenilworth Castle, and on either side are recorded the date of the Queen's visit, 1575, and the year of the Exhibition, 1851;—above are projections, supported by the Bear and Ragged Staff, while the arms of Leycester surmount the whole. On the spandrils, supported by water flowers are marine subjects, taken from the pageant of 1575, viz:—a Triton on a Mermaid, and Arion on the Dolphin. The panels on the doors are illustrations of some of the scenes from Sir Walter Scott's novel of Kenilworth; that on the left representing Queen Elizabeth's meeting with Amy Robsart in the grotto; that on the right the interview of Elizabeth with Leycester after the exposure of his deceit. The figures at the four bases represent the great men of the time; Sidney, Raleigh, Shakespeare, and Drake: the Historian, the Warrior, the Poet, and the Admiral of the Age. This splendid specimen of local manufacture was presented to the present Earl, on his marriage, by the town and county of Warwick.

Around the walls are hung a most valuable collection of portraits of eminent persons who have been connected with Warwickshire; among them the beautiful portrait of *Shakespeare*, supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen; *Sir Philip Sidney*; *Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester*; *Queen Elizabeth*, painted by her goldsmith, Guillim Stretes; *Robert, Lord Brooke*, killed at the siege of Lichfield, by Dobson; *Oliver Cromwell*, by Walker; a portrait of *Shakespeare*, from Mr. Halliwell Phillipps' collection; and portrait of the *Earl of Essex*, by Zucchero.

Adjoining this room is a small conservatory.

EXTERIOR AND GROUNDS.

CÆSAR'S TOWER, which is not shown to visitors, has beneath it a dark and dismal dungeon, which is entered from the inner court by a long flight of stone steps; here, at various periods, prisoners have been confined, and from stanchion holes in the wall it is evident they were restrained far from the small loophole, which alone gave light and ventilation to the place. Many instructive and rude drawings may be traced on various parts of the walls, but they are now nearly obliterated by damp. The heart cannot but feel a pang while it traces the operations of the poor wretches who have thus *amused* themselves, and whiled away the day, when the sun rose to gladden the earth, but excited no pleasure in their bosoms, and its parting beams left them still in

their misery. The upper part, or guard rooms, are now fitted as servants' chambers. The scene from the summit borders on the sublime; the views are extensive in every direction and very fine; while looking through the machicolations between the tower and the battlements, at the distance of nearly 150 feet the river pours its stream along. THE CLOCK AND GATE TOWERS are also fitted up as apartments for the attendants, and many of them are hung with tapestry.

GUY'S TOWER contains five tiers of guard rooms and thirteen rooms; the second room is now used as a depository for documents, &c., relating to the castle estates; the three upper ones are open, and afford excellent resting places for visitors during their ascent. The view from the summit, which is reached by 133 steps, is of the most varied description, and amply repays the fatigue. In the distance are seen the spires of Coventry, the castle of Kenilworth, Guy's Cliffe, Blacklow Hill, Grove Park, the Shuckburgh and Shropshire Hills, and the Saxon Tower on the Broadway Hills; the fashionable town of Leamington appears almost at your feet, while village churches, lifting their venerable towers through the embosoming foliage, fill up the pleasing picture. In the topmost guard room the visitor will be shown the thickness of the walls, which are here upwards of ten feet; and in the room below are several curious inscriptions in raised letters; many others have been obliterated by the mason's chisel, while removing the senseless writing of

impertinent persons. Descending from Guy's Tower, the visitor passes to what is called, on an old plan of the castle, THE BEAR COURT. It occupied the space between the bases of the two north towers, and was nearly a regular parallelogram in shape. Passing onward, through a portcullis in the north wall, over a bridge thrown across the moat, and covered with ivy, a broad gravelled walk (on the right of which are the stables) conducts to the GREENHOUSE. This spacious building of modern construction, was built for the purpose of receiving the celebrated Antique Vase. It has usually a good collection of plants and shrubs, and from its front a beautiful landscape opens, admirably filled with wood and water. The Vase is of white marble, designed and executed in the purest Grecian taste, and is one of the finest specimens of ancient sculpture at present known—compared with the age of which even the castle itself is but a thing of a day. It was found at the bottom of a lake at Hadrian's Villa, near Tivoli, by Sir William Hamilton, then Ambassador at the Court of Naples, by whom it was presented to the father of the late Earl of Warwick, conveyed to England and placed in its present position. Its shape is circular, and it is capable of holding 136 gallons. It has two large handles, formed of interwoven vine branches, from which the tendrils, leaves, and clustering grapes spread round the upper margin. The middle of the body is enfolded by the skin of the panther, with the head and claws beautifully finished; above are the heads of satyrs, bound with wreaths of ivy, accompanied by the vine-clad spear of Bacchus, and the crooked staff of the

Augurs. It rests upon vine leaves that climb high up its sides, and stands on a square marble pedestal, which bears the following inscription:—HOC PRISTINÆ ARTIS ROMANÆQ. MAGNIFICENTIÆ MONUMENTUM RUDERIBUS VILLÆ TIBURTINÆ HADRIANO AUG. IN DELICIIIS HABITÆ EFFOSSUM RESTITUI CURAVIT EQVES GULIELMUS HAMILTON A GEORGIO III MAG. BRIT. REGE AD SICIL. REGEM FERDINANDUM IV. LEGATUS; ET IN PATRIAM TRANSMISSUM PATRIO BONARUM ARTIUM GENIO DICAVIT. AN. AC. N. CIO. DCCLXXIV.

Leaving the greenhouse, the visitor continues his walk through a fine plantation of luxuriant trees and shrubs, bounding the extensive lawn for half-a-mile, till reaching the bank of the river, he emerges from the "leafy covert," and the walk again opens on the lawn. The river front of the castle, the mount and its towers, the mill, the cascade, the ruined arches of the bridge, the greenhouse, the tower of St. Mary's Church, the whole expanse of verdant lawn, bounded by the "soft flowing Avon," appear in rapid succession, forming a panorama seldom equalled, never excelled. Passing a pavilion, the visitor arrives at the foot of the castle, where the stupendous pile, with its rocky basement, appears to derive increasing interest from the development of its vast bulk as it stands towering above the glassy stream. Amid the ivy and lichens that creep up the ragged side of the rock is a brass plate affixed to record the following distressing event: A relative of Lord Bagot's while engaged in rowing on the river near this spot was unfortunately drowned, while a friend who accompanied him

was with difficulty saved. The following is the inscription:—*Juxta hanc ripam e cymbâ submersus fuit GAULTERUS BAGOT, Jan. 10, A.D. 1800, Æt suæ 22.*

Oh! crudelis Avon, Stygiâ infelicior undâ
 Suaviloquus posthac non tibi prosit Olor!
 Merso, namque tuo violenti ingurgite, nato,
 Hæc verba inscripsit flens et amans Genitor.

Returning to the HILL TOWER, the stranger pauses to view the magnificent cedars of Lebanon, (which, it is said, grow to a larger size in this park than in any other part of the kingdom). Passing onwards, a circuitous path leads to the top of the mount, the summit of which is crowned by a grass plat, in the centre of which stood an ancient Scotch fir, blown down during a tempestuous night in the winter of 1843-44. This was the only tree represented in Canaletto's view of the castle; it stood singly on the mount, outside the wall, and appears a prominent object in his picture. An iron-grated gate leads to what is called the northern tower. On this artificial mount, thrown up by Ethelfleda, near one thousand years ago, stood the ancient keep raised by that spirited Princess to keep in awe the turbulent spirits of her time.





TOWN OF WARWICK.

The early as well as the modern history of the town of Warwick is so woven up with the accounts of its Earls that it would be here superfluous to reproduce it. The town is clean and extremely healthy; the houses are generally well built and spacious. It has meeting houses for the several bodies of Dissenters. For the Quakers and Unitarians in High Street; for the Independents in Brook Street; for the Wesleyan Methodists in Market Street and at Emscote; for the Roman Catholics in West Street; and for the Baptists on the Castle Hill.

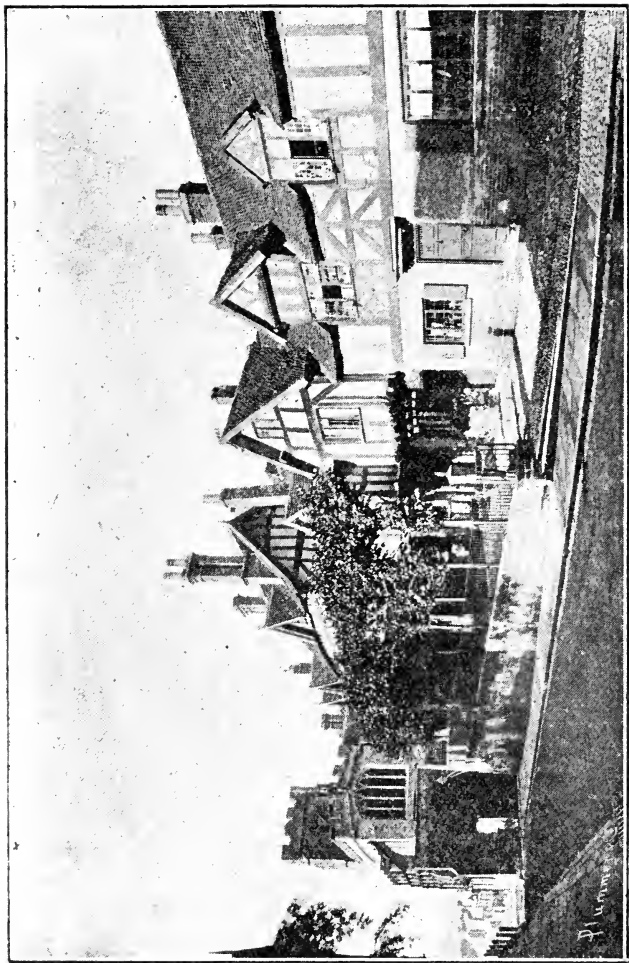
THE CHURCHES.

Before describing the Churches at present remaining in Warwick, it may be desirable briefly to notice those which formerly existed in the town, and of which the memories have almost perished. According to Rous, Warwick was, in the time of the later Britons, in the 6th century, a bishop's see. He states that St. Dubritius, coming here, fixed his episcopal residence on a site now included in the Castle walls, where he built a Church and dedicated it to ALL SAINTS. Saint Dubritius afterwards removed to Llandaff, where he became bishop of that see, and from thence was consecrated the first Welsh Archbishop. The existence of a Church here in the time of Edward the Confessor is recognized by a charter granted by King Henry I., and



St. Peter's Chapel —The East Gate.





Plumpton, West Gate

by this charter was confirmed to it several peculiar customs and privileges, among others the fire and water ordeal. The Church was, by Roger de Newburgh, in 1123, incorporated with the church of St. Mary. ST. HELEN'S formerly stood on the site now occupied by the Priory, and was swallowed up by the foundation of that religious house, and from that time is always mentioned conjointly with the church of St. Sepulchre. ST. MICHAEL'S was situated at the lower end of the Saltisford; but in 41 Edwd. III. its revenues and population had dwindled almost to nothing. The walls of the Church are still standing, and the gables show the pitch of the original roof; the east window, though blocked up, has still its mouldings nearly perfect, and by the marks of the mullions, yet visible, seems to be of the decorated style of the 14th century. This cannot, therefore, be the original building, as Earl Roger founded the Hospital of St. Michael "neere the chappell" about the beginning of King Stephen's time. The area of this consecrated building is now used as a blacksmith's shop and dwelling house, in the upper chamber of which a portion of the old roof is preserved. ST. JOHN BAPTIST formerly stood in the Market Place, and its foundation is attributed by Rous to Caradoc, an ancient British Prince. This Church was also transferred by Earl Roger to St. Mary's. ST. PETER'S was originally situated in the centre of the town, but had no dwelling place, or place of sepulture belonging to it. In the reign of Henry VI. it was pulled down, and the Chapel of St. Peter built in its stead over the east gate of the town. About the year 1800 this chapel and gateway under-

went a most tasteless renovation and assumed its present form. ST. LAWRENCE was situated at the lower end of the West Street, and was appropriated to the Coll. Church of Our Lady, 22 Richd. II. Its exact site was discovered in the autumn of 1837, when the road was widened at the entrance to the town. It was near the back gates of the Castle, on the spot now occupied by the last house and garden on the south side of the street. Above the west gate of the town was ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL, which was also given by Roger, Earl of Warwick to St. Mary's on making it collegiate. In 6 Richd. II. the advowson was bestowed on the Guild of St. George by Thomas Beauchamp, by whom the present tower was probably built, as his arms adorn the embattled parapet. The groined roof of the first compartment of the gateway is deserving of examination. In the notice of St. Helen's Church, it has already been mentioned that, together with ST. SEPULCHRE'S, it occupied the site of the Priory: but not the slightest vestige remains of either of the buildings. Within Wedgnoek Park is a spot on which formerly stood a chapel called CUCKOO CHURCH. It is not known at what time it fell to ruin, but in 16 Henry VII. the king bestowed the site on which it stood, and also the church-yard, on the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—The period of the foundation of St. Mary's Church is uncertain; but that it was founded prior to the Conquest is evident, for in the conqueror's survey it was certified to have one hide of land in Myton, given to it by Turchil de Warwick, which

land was then valued at 10s. It was made collegiate, having a Dean, secular Canons, Priests and Choristers, by Hen. de Newberg, first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line; and Roger his son, in the year 1123, 23 Hen. I., added to their body the Priests from the Church of All Saints, and very liberally endowed the Church.

Various other benefactors, at different periods, continued to augment its income; and from its ample endowments, and the poverty of various other churches then standing in what now constitutes the parish of St. Mary's, the other churches gradually fell into decay, and finally merged into St. Mary's. It was not, however, without a struggle for supremacy that some of these fell: and to such a height were their bickerings carried, as to call forth the direct interference of the Pope (Adrian IV.), to subdue them. At the survey, 26 Henry VIII., previous to the general dissolution, its revenues were certified to be £334 2s. 3d. The books in the library at that period were very few, and chiefly accorded with the confined and bigoted feeling of the period. Its Reliques were pretty numerous, and such as now would raise a smile in the most simple at the credulity displayed by our ancestors.

The Collegiate Church of St. Mary was dissolved 37th Henry VIII., and the same year granted by letters patent to the Burgesses of Warwick, with an estate for its maintenance and that of the King's School adjoining — then worth £58 14s. 4d., and which is now £2756 15s. 9d.; a very small portion of this is however applied to the purpose for which it was originally intended.

The Church, as far as the choir, was destroyed by the great fire, which in 1694, laid nearly the whole of the town in ashes, and caused an estimated loss to the inhabitants of £90,600; towards which £11,000 was gathered by Brief, and £1,000 given by the Queen (Anne). With this the Church and Tower was rebuilt, from a design long supposed to have been furnished by SIR C. WREN, but which recent enquiries have proved to be by SIR W. WILSON. The Tower alone cost £1,600 and rises from four arches (three of which are open to the street, the other forming the principal entrance to the Church), and crowned with lofty pinnacles. It contains a peal of ten bells, a set of chimes and a clock. On the north, west and south sides is the following inscription:—

TEMPLUM B: MARIE COLLEGIATUM, PRIMITUS A ROG: DE
 NOVO-BURGO COM: WAR: TEMP: STEPH: R: INSTAURATUM
 POSTEA A THO: DE BELLO-CAMPO C: WARR: EX TOTO
 REEDIFICATUM AN. MCCCXCIII CONFLAGRAONE STUP-
 ENDA, NON ARIS, NON FOCIS PARCENTE, DIRUTUM V° SEP:
 MDCXCIII NOVUM HOC PIETATE PUBLICA INCHOATUM,
 ET PROVECTUM, REGIA ABSOLUTUM EST, SUB LETIS
 ANNE AUSPICHS, A° MEMORABILI MDCCIII.

The Tower and a portion of the Church has been restored at a cost of nearly £12,000.

The Church is deficient, in no ordinary degree, in architectural beauty, although its noble proportions give it a grandeur of appearance; but for this it is probably indebted to its predecessor, which doubtless was strictly followed. It has a centre aisle, two side aisles, and a transept.

The following are the admeasurements of the Church:—To the top of the battlements of the tower, 130 feet; top of the pinnacles, 174 feet; diameter at the foot, 33 feet 4 inches; at the summit, 27 feet. Length of the Church, including the Choir, 180 feet 6 inches; breadth, 66 feet 4 inches; cross aisle, 106 feet 6 inches; height of the roof, 42 feet 6 inches; length of the Choir, 77 feet 3 inches; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches.

Over the principal entrance is a fine and powerful organ, built by Swarebrick; improved, and its volume very much increased by Bishop, in 1834; by Banfield, in 1836; and by the same person, in 1842; and entirely rebuilt, improved, and the whole instrument brought forward by Hill and Son, in 1865. The furniture of the Church is of oak, deeply embrowned by age, and substantially made. It has *galleries* on the north, west, and south aisles, and is filled with ugly pews.

Affixed to a pillar, on the south side of the entrance, is an incised brass with the figure of an old servant of the Church, that will be immediately recognised by those who have visited it some years ago; beneath is the following inscription:—

In the Churchyard adjoining, lie the mortal remains of James Hadley, for the greater part of his life a faithful servant of this Church. He died on the first day of January, 1849, aged 68.

The aisles and transepts are filled with monuments, the greater part of which are of no general interest. Those erected to persons of note will now be described.

East wall, left of lobby door, is an unpretending monument to the memory of two of Warwick's greatest benefactors to the poor, Thomas Oken and Joan his wife, having two incised brasses and a brass tablet, recovered after the great fire, with the following inscription:—

Of your Charite give thanks for the Soules of Thomas Oken
and Joane his Wyff—on whose Soules Jesus hath m'cy, Jesus
hath m'cy—Amen—Remember ye Charite for the pore for ever,
Ano. D MCCCCCLXXiii.

Under the brass, upon a marble tablet, is the following :

To the memory of Mr. THOMAS OKEN, an ornament of his own, and a blessing to ages succeeding. This monument, defaced by ye late dreadfull Fire, is re-erected and dedicated by his Feoffees, the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of this BOROUGH. Whose industry, being born here, of mean parents, was so bless'd in ye trade exercised of a mercer, that 37mo H. : 8, he was Master of ye Guild of the Holy Trinity and St. George, now ye Hospital of E. of Leicester, 5th P. and Marræ, Bailiff of this Borough and dying 15to of Eliz. gave to Pious and Charitable Uses here, an Estate, then lett for less yn 20*l.* per An. now by ye just Care of his Feoffees, advanc'd notwithstanding the loss of several houses by ye late Fire, to more than 100*l.* per An. also 100*l.* to purchase Lands to enlarge ye common, 30*l.* to the Poor, 10*l.* to 30 poor Maidens for Marriages, 94 Ounces of wrought Plate, for ye use of the Bailiffs successively. And to ye Boroughs of Stratford and Banbury, 40*l.* each, to be lent to honest tradesmen. Vide Dugdale's War.

This Charity, reader, was so wisely instituted, and ye Trust so honestly executed, yt, if to thy faith Thou art dispos'd to join good Works thou needst seek no farther for a Model or encouragement, or Opportunity, for ye have ye Poor with you always.

Opposite to this is a Monument, erected to the officers and men of the 24th Regiment, while surmounting it are the Old Queen's and Regimental Colours.

North wall, west corner, is an unassuming marble monument to another of Warwick's benefactors, with a Latin inscription, which may be translated as follows:—

Near this place, in a vault, lieth William Johnson, Doctor of Physic, Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London. A man of probity, justice, honesty, who cultivated in himself real principles of charity. A lover of gratitude: Do you desire to know more of him, let propitious Fame of never-failing memory, speak the rest. He died on the 22nd day of Nov. 1725.

In the same vault is laid Ann his wife, who by her last Will commanded her whole Estate, of about 3,000*l.* and 100*l.* which she left at her death (her debts and legacies being first discharg'd) to be laid out for the seasonable relief of poor people. By her will she likewise ordered that all her Lands which were situated at a distance, together with the personal estates she then possess'd to be sold, the first opportunity, and with the money thence arising, other Freehold Lands to be bought situated in the County of Warwick, the revenue of which as also of all the Houses she possessed in

Warwick, she bequeath'd to Trustees to be laid out every year, for the Poor of this borough, for ever. She died on the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1733, of her age 84.

East wall, near the entrance to the Lady's Chapel, a marble monument, with brass effigies of Thomas Beauchamp, the founder of the church, and his wife; he had a stately monument in the church which was destroyed by the great fire, but the brass effigies were rescued from the flames and prefixed to the present marble, with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

Sacred to the best and greatest God, and to Eternal Memory. Having had this Temple in vain for his Mausoleum, and its Altars for his refuge, but awaken'd from that Sleep in which he had lain buried for more than Three Hundred Years, and which he thought would not be disturbed but by the general Conflagration; Lo! there now ariseth and standeth before you that famous Man equally renowned for his Piety and Valour; one while the Love, another while the envy of Kings; always beloved by the Kingdom: sometimes the Sport of Fortune; at length her Conqueror: Equal to her Smiles; Greater than her Frowns; Almost the last of a Name always terrible to France.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Governor of the Isle of Guernsey, Serke, and Aureney; Knight of the Order of the Garter: Of some esteem with the fortunate invincible Prince Edward III^d. on account of his famous Exploits performed in England and France;

promoted by a convention of the Orders of the Realm to be Governor to Richard III. during his minority. Condemn'd for High Treason when the same King was made Master of himself, or rather of his subjects. Banished to the Isle of Man; recalled from Banishment by Henry IVth. to his Estates and Honours; who, when he had lived long enough for his country, himself, and his reputation, was together with his wife Margaret, buried in this place, in the year of our Lord 1401.

That the sepulchral monument of the founder might not perish in the ashes of this Collegiate Church, which he himself had built, these Images, snatched from the sacrilegious flames, were erected by the care of one of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for the re-building the Town and this Sacred Church, and who offers this Eulogium, such as it is, a kind of Funeral Obsequy to the Memory of so great a Name, a Name more durable than brass or marble. Anno. Dom. 1706.

Dugdale mentions the interment in this Church of *William Berkswell*, Dean of the church, and one of the Executors of Richard Beauchamp, and who witnessed the erection of the Lady's Chapel, and also the Buildings called the College—*Dean Alestre*, who witnessed the translation of Earl Richard's body into the Lady's Chapel.—*Dean Haseley*, Schoolmaster to Henry VII.—*John Rous*, the justly celebrated antiquary.—*Thomas Cartwright*, Master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital ("the first that in the Church of England began to pray extempore before his sermon") and others, whose monuments in his day were defaced, and of which no traces now remain.

The CHOIR is a part, as before mentioned, of the ancient Church, which escaped the destructive fire of 1694; it is a lofty and magnificent structure, and forms a striking contrast to the Church. The groined ceiling, which is nearly flat, is supported by flying ribs, perforated, connected by light and elegant tracery; the centres of the groinings are finished by four large shields, embosomed by seraphim, the two extreme ones charged with the arms of Beauchamp—those in the centre, Beauchamp impaling Mortimer and Ferrars of Groby, showing the alliances of the founder of this magnificent Gothic structure. It is lighted on each side by four large windows, which were formerly filled with rich old painted glass; one is now filled with stained glass to the memory of Officers of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and a second to the memory of the late Rev. G. Innes, for many years Master of the King's School; and at the east end by a large stained glass window which has recently been erected to the memory of the Rev. J. Boudier, formerly Vicar of the parish, and which sheds a soft and subdued light through this lovely pile. Considerable alterations have been made in this part of the Church, which have added much to the effect of its fine proportions. The whole of the Chancel has been cleared of the coat of plaster with which it was covered, and the stone-work restored to its original state. The modern Altar Screen of Oak, which was quite unworthy of its antique shrine, has been removed, and in its room is erected a fine reredos in black and white marble, to the memory of an old inhabitant of the town. The Stalls likewise,

which were of a similar character with the Altar Screen before alluded to, are replaced by others in harmony with the style of the period when this portion of the sacred edifice was erected. They consist of ranges of Stalls in three divisions on each side, and are designed in conformity with those in the Beauchamp Chapel, with massive bench ends terminating with finial tops, and moulded elbows on which stand grotesque figures. The backs of the seats against the north and south walls consist of perforated tracery with shields, so arranged as to hide as little as possible of the shafts and mouldings of the stone panelling.

The backs of the lower stalls, both above and below the seat, are richly panelled and moulded.

To the south of the altar is a piscina, and four sedilia for the officiating Priests and Deacons, and on the north side is a deep recess formed for the representation of the Holy Sepulchre, which was formerly exhibited at Easter.

In the centre of the Choir is a fine table monument supporting the recumbent effigies of Earl Thomas Beauchamp (the founder of the Choir), and Catherine, his second Countess, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. The Earl is represented in armour, covered with a surcoat, worked with a fess between six crosslets—a dagger on his right side, spurs on his heels—his left hand gauntleted, resting on his sword—his right, uncovered, clasping that of his consort—his helmeted head supported by a cushion, and his feet resting upon a bear. The Countess is habited in a mantle and petticoat laced down the front below her girdle, and

very rich—her sleeves reaching to the wrists, and buttoned—head-dress reticulated—her head is supported by a cushion, and her feet rest upon a lamb—her right hand is clasped in that of the Earl—her left reposed on her breast when perfect, but is now broken off at the wrist. Round about the tomb are thirty-six statues, placed alternately, male and female: a shield below each was, doubtlessly, formerly charged with the arms of each, which would have given a clue to their names, but the bearings of the whole are now nearly obliterated. The Earl died at Calais, Nov. 15, 1370, aged 63.

In this Choir was also buried William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother of Queen Catherine Parr, but no trace of his tomb is now left.

Beneath the Choir is a large Crypt, supported by massive Norman pillars and arches, formerly used as a charnel house, but since as a burial place for the Corporation, till the Municipal Corporation Act removed that permanent distinction. It contains many monuments and inscriptions, and is the entrance to the Earl of Warwick's vault. Here is also placed the ancient Cucking or Ducking Stool.

North of the Choir are three apartments: 1st, the Vestry, formerly containing the Library, which is now removed to the Vestry at the back of the Altar in the "Lady's Chapel:" beneath this is an apartment, styled in an old inventory of goods in the Church, "the lowe house under the vestry," now used as a Mausoleum for the noble family of Warwick.—2nd, an octagon room

formerly used as a Chapter House, in which now stands the stately but heavy monument of Fulke Lord Brooke. It has a sarcophagus, placed beneath a heavy double canopy, supported by Corinthian columns, and surmounted by pyramidal ornaments; round the cornice is the following inscription:—"FVLKE GREVILL, SERVANT TO QVEENE ELIZABETH, CONCELLOR TO KING IAMES, AND FREND TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY; TROPHEVM PECCATI." On the tomb rest several pieces of funeral armour, and round the room is suspended armour, &c. —3rd, The Lobby, a spacious room, in which is a marble monument containing a modest and elegant Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

If you ask, Traveller, who lies here? take the account in a few words: I was Francis Parker, born at London, educated at Cambridge, where I obtained (I know not whether I deserved it) the degree of Master of Arts. I served the Lords Francis, Robert, Fulk Brooke, in the character of Tutor, Secretary, and Steward, for almost 45 years, with what integrity and assiduity, let the survivors who know it declare: I deceased at London, in the house belonging to the Brookes, where I generally lived, on the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1693, of my age 67. When I rise again with my Lords, who are sleeping near me, may I hear the joyful eulogy,

WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT!

On the west side is a marble tomb, with Corinthian pillars, supporting a heavy canopy bearing a Latin inscription to the memory of Sir Thomas Puckering,

Bart., youngest son of John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth: he resided at the Priory, in this borough, and died there March 20, 1636.

The whole of these three rooms have lately been cleaned, and the walls cleared of several coats of plaster and whitewash; what was supposed to have been a wall between the vestry and lobby, was discovered to be a fine Gothic stone screen which had been blocked up; it has now been put in a thorough state of repair, and the openings filled with stained glass. Some fine old glass, taken from the east window of the Choir, now fills the windows of the vestry.

At the west end of the Church is a monumental bust, erected to the memory of Walter Savage Landor, the author of "Imaginary Conversations," with this inscription:—"Born at Warwick 30th January, 1775, died at Florence 17th September, 1864.

Against the arch are placed the Colors which belonged to the County Volunteers in 1801. These were for many years deposited at the War Office, but by the kindness of Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, to whom they were offered by the late Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, they have been deposited here.

On the right of the Chancel arch are the Colors of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, placed here in 1888, after the presentation of new Colors to the Regiment.

THE BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.—This magnificent pile is entered by a descent of several steps from the south transept of the Church, beneath a doorway beautifully carved in stone, said to have been executed by a poor

mason of Warwick, in 1704, but which Mr. Bloxham assumes to be a restoration of the old doorway; the arms of Beauchamp adorn the centre, and on each side is the crest of the Bear and Ragged Staff, oak leaves, &c., forming the cornice; the arch is likewise beautifully sculptured; above the entrance is a music gallery or organ loft. The Chapel is 58 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 32 high. The seats are of fine old oak, beautifully carved, their elbows formed of bears, griffins, lions, &c., and near the altar are two antique desks. The Chapel is lighted by two large windows in the upper part of the side walls (north and south), on the west by a window looking into the Church (the greater part of these windows are of plain glass, and what is left of coloured glass are mostly fragments); and by a large rich window of fine old "storied" glass on the east side; the ceiling of the Chapel, like that of the Choir, is nearly flat, ornamented with groined ribs, at the intersections of which are bosses elegantly painted and gilt; the principal shields are charged with the arms of de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line,—the founder (Beauchamp), and the one nearest the altar with the Virgin, surrounded by a glory; the altar-piece is of bas-relief of the salutation of the Virgin Mary, beautifully executed by a Mr. Collins, of Warwick, from a design by Lightoler. In the corners of the east end are elegant niches, which, according to Dugdale, formerly held Images of Gold, each of the weight of 20lbs. To the left of the altar is a doorway leading to an apartment, formerly the Vestry, but now fitted up for a Library, and into which

the books have been removed from the Vestry. On the north side of the Chapel is a small Oratory, reached by a short flight of stone steps. The ornaments of this little chantry are exquisitely finished—the roof is groined with fan tracery, light and elegant—a range of windows on its south side open to the Beauchamp Chapel; the steps of the confessional adjoining this Oratory are very much worn, and prove either the fanaticism of the devotees, or a fervour of devotion that were well copied in our more enlightened days. To the west of this apartment is another, fitted up with desks and seats, and beyond this is another apartment without seats; from thence a flight of steps conducts to the roof of the building. The original items for the erection of this exquisite pile, and the costly and beautiful tomb it was erected to enshrine, are of great interest, but would extend this book beyond its limits: they may, however, be found in the larger edition of this Guide.

The structure was commenced 21 Hen. VI., and finished 3 Edward IV., occupying a period of 21 years, at a cost of £2,481 4s. 7d., the value of a fat Ox at that time being 13s. 4d., and a quarter of bread Corn 3s. 4d. The Chapel though finished, was not consecrated till 15 Edw. IV., when John Hales, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was specially commissioned for the purpose by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester. The principal tomb in the Chapel is that to enshrine which this gorgeous pile was erected. It is an altar tomb of Purbec marble, bearing the recumbent effigy, in fine latten brass, gilt, of the great Earl, lying on a slab of the same metal,

above which is a hearse of the same metal, formerly supporting a pall of velvet. The figure is in full armour, with a sword and dagger; the head, uncovered, rests upon his helmet, the feet supported by a bear and griffin; the hands are raised as in prayer, but not closed; the whole of the figure and its accompaniments are minutely and beautifully finished. Around the tomb, in niches, are fourteen images of lords and ladies, in "divers vestures, called weepers;" beneath each is a shield of arms, as follows:—

Next to the head, west end of the Tomb. 1.—Cecily (Neville) Duchess of Warwick, the Earl's daughter-in-law. 2.—Henry, Duke of Warwick, the Earl's only son.

South side of the Tomb. 3.—Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and in right of his wife, Anne, sister of Duke Henry and his heiress, also Earl of Warwick, son-in-law to the deceased. 4.—Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, a son-in-law. 5.—Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. 6.—John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, a son-in-law. 7.—Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, father of Richard, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick.

East end of the Tomb. 8.—George Neville, Lord Lattimer, a son-in-law of the deceased. 9.—Elizabeth, Lady Lattimer, third daughter of the Earl, wife of the last described.

North side of the Tomb. 10.—Anne (styled in her own right) Countess of Salisbury, only child of the Duke and Duchess, and grand-daughter of the deceased: she died in 1449, aged 10 years. 11.—Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, eldest daughter of Earl Richard. 12.—Anne, Duchess of Buckingham. 13.—Eleanor, Duchess of Somerset, second daughter of the Earl. 14.—Anne, Countess of Salisbury and Warwick, fourth daughter of Earl Richard, and only sister of the whole blood and heiress to Duke Henry. Between each "weeper" are smaller niches, raised upon pillars, containing whole length figures of angels, clothed in robes, and holding scrolls inscribed—

Sit deo laus et gloria: defunctis misericordia.

The inscription, of which the following is a copy, is on the edge of the tomb, running twice round in the Old English character, and freely interspersed with the

Earl's crest—the Bear and Ragged Staff; the Bear being represented by * and the Ragged Staff by † :—

* Preieth deboutly for the Sowel whom god assoille of one of the moost worshipful Knightes in his dayes | of monhode & conning † Richard * Beauchamp † late Earl of Warrewik * lord Despenfer of * Bergabenny, & of many other grete * lordships, whos body resteth here under this tumber in a fulseire bout of Stone set on the bare rooch, thewhuch visseth with longe siknes in the | Castel of † Roan therinne deceffed ful cristenly the last day of * April the yer of oure † lord god A. M | CCCXXIX, † he being at that tyme * Lieutenant gen'al and governer of the Roialme of France and of the Duchie of Normandie, by sufficient † Auctorite of oure Sou'aigne lord the King * Harry the vij. thewhich body with grete deliberacon' and ful worshipful condint | * Bi See * And by * lond was broght to Warrewik the iiii day of † October the yer abouefside, and was | * seide with ful Solenne exequies in a feir chest made of Stone in this Chirche afore the west dore of this † Chapel according to his last Wille * And † Testament † therin to reste til this † Chapel by him devised i' his lier were made. Al thewhuche Chapel founded † | * On the Rooch, And alle the Membres therof his † Executours dede fully make And Apparaille * | * By the Auctorite of his Seide last Wille And † Testament And * thereafter By the † same Auctorite Thendide * Translate † ful * worshipfully the seide Body into the bout abouefside, Honored be god therfore * † * † *

[The mark | shows the places where the inscription passes from one side of the tomb to another.]

The monument to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester, and his Countess Lettice, is erected against the north wall of the Chapel. It is a heavy canopy, profusely ornamented, supported by Corinthian pillars, beneath which, enclosed by iron rails, is an altar-tomb supporting recumbent figures of the deceased Earl and his Countess. The Earl's figure is clothed in armour, over which is a mantle bearing the badge of the Order of the Garter on the left shoulder, the French Order of St. Michael on the left breast, and the Garter round his knee—his head, uncovered, rests on a cushion, his

feet on a pair of gauntlets. The figure of the Countess is attired in the robes of a peeress, a circle of jewels round her head, and wearing the high ruff of the Elizabethan age—her head rests upon a cushion, her feet are without support. Within the arch on a table is a Latin inscription, translated as follows:—

Sacred to the God of the living. In certain hope of a resurrection in Christ, here lieth the most illustrious Robert Dudley, fifth son of John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Warwick, Viscount Lisle, &c.—He was Earl of Leycester, Baron of Denbigh, Knight both of the Order of the Garter and St. Michael, Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth (who distinguished him by particular favour), soon after Steward of the Queen's Household, Privy Counsellor, Justice in Eyre of the Forests, Parks, Chases, &c., on this side Trent, from the year 1585 to the year 1587, Lieutenant and Captain General of the English Army sent by the said Queen Elizabeth to the Netherlands; Governor General and Commander of the provinces united in that place; Lieutenant Governor of England against Philip the Second of Spain, in the year 1588, when he was preparing to invade England with a numerous Fleet and Army.—He gave up his soul to God his Saviour on the 4th day of September, in the year of salvation, 1588.

His most sorrowful wife, Lætitia, daughter of Francis Knolles, Knight of the Order of the Garter, and Treasurer to the Queen, through a sense of conjugal love and fidelity hath put up this monument to the best and dearest of husbands.

On the corner of the tomb hangs a wooden tablet, with the following inscription in black letters on a gilt ground:—

*Vpon the death of the excellent and pious Lady Lettice,
Countess of Leicester, who died vpon Christmas Day,
in the Morning, 1634.*

Look in this vault and search it
well
Much treasure in it lately fell
We are all rob'd, and all doe say
Our wealth was carryed this away
And that the theft might nere be
found
'Tis buried closely under ground
Yet if you gently stirr the mould
There all our losse you may be-
hold
There you may see that face, that
hand,
Which once was fairest in the
land.
She that in her younger yeares
Match'd with two great English
peares
She that did supplye the warrs
With thunder, and the Court
with Stars;
She that in youth had been
Darling to the maiden Queene.

Till she was content to quitt
Her fauoure for her favouritt,
Whose Gould thread when she saw
spunn,
And the death of her brave sonn,
Thought it safest to retyre
From all care and vaine desire,
To a private countrie cell,
Where she spent her days soe well
That to her the better sort
Came, as to an holy Court;
And the poore that lived neare
Dearth nor famine could not feare
While she lived, she lived thus,
Till that God displeas'd with us
Suffered her at last to fall,
Not from him but from us all:
And because she tooke delight
Christ's poore members to invite,
He fully now requites her love,
And sends his angels from above
That did to heaven her soul convey
To solemnize his owne birthday.

GERVAS CLIFTON.

At the head of Earl Richard's tomb stands that of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, the brother of Elizabeth's proud favourite, but honourably distinguished from that proud peer by his numerous virtues. It is an altar-tomb, supporting the recumbent figure of the deceased Earl, carved in marble and painted—the effigy is represented in a suit of armour, covered by a mantle, on the left shoulder of which is embroidered the Order of the Garter—the hands are raised in adoration—the

head supported by a roll of the mat on which the figure reposes—the feet rest upon a chained bear. Under the cornice, on eight tablets, is the following inscription:—

Heare under this tomb lieth the Corps of the L: Ambrose Duddeley, who after the deceases of his elder bretheren without issue was sonne and heir to Iohn Duke of Northumberlande, to whom Q: Elizabeth in y^e first year of her reigne gave the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp in the county of Leyc: to be held by y^e service of beinge Pantler to y^e Kings and Queens of this realme at their Coronations, which office and manor his said father and other his ancestors Earls of Warr: helde. In the seconde yeare of her reigne y^e said Quene gave him the office of Mayster of the Ordinavnce. In her fowrth yeare of her sayd reigne, she created him Baron Lisle and Erle of Warwyk. •In the same yeare she made him her Livetenant Generall in Normandy, and dvring the tyme of his services there he was chosen Knight of y^e noble order of y^e Garter. In the twelvth yeare of her reigne y^e said Erle & Edward L: Clinton L: Admerall of England were made Livetenantes Generall jointley and severally of her Ma^{ties} army in the north partes. In the Thirteenth yeare of her reigne the sayd Qvne bestowed on him y^e office of Chief Bvtler of England, and in the xvth yeare of her reigne he was sworne of her Prevyee Covnsell. Who departinge this lief wthout issue y^e xxith day of Febrvary, 1589, at Bedford Howse, neare the city of London, from whence as himself desired his corps was conveyed and interred in this place neare his brother Robert E: of Leyc: and

others his noble ancestors, w^{ch} was accomplished by his last and welbeloved wiefe y^e Lady Anne Covntes of Warr: who in fvrther testimony of her faythfvll love towardses him bestowed this Monumēt as a remēbrance of him.

The sides of the tomb are decorated with shields of Arms, beneath which are the following inscriptions:—

South side.—The sayd Lord Ambrose Duddeley married to his first wiefe Anne dowghter and coheir of William Whorwood Esquier, Attorney Generall to Kinge Henry the Eyghte.

The said Lord Ambrose married to his seconde wief Elizabeth dowghter of Sir Gilbert Taylboys Knight, sister and sole heir of George Lord Taylboys.

The said Ambrose after he was Erle of Warwik married to his third wife the Lady Ann eldest daughter to Francis Rusell Erle of Bedford Kt of y^e Garter.

North side.—John Duddeley Esq^r second sonne to John L: Duddeley and Knight of the Garter married Elizabeth dowghter and heir of John Bramshott, Esq., and had issue Edmond Duddeley.

Edm: Duddeley Esq^r one of ye Privie Counsell to K. Henrie 7: married Elizab. sister and sole heir of John Grey Viscoüt Lisle descended as heir to theldst do: and coheir of Ric: Beachäp E: of Warr: & Elizab: his wief do: and heir of the L: Berkeley & heir of ye L: Lisle & Ties & had issue Io Duke of Northüb.

John Duke of Northumberland Erle of Warr: Viscount Lisle and Knight of y^e Garter married Iane do: and heir of S^r Edward Guildeford Knight and Elianor his wief sister and coheir to Thomas L: Lawarre and had issue the sayd L: Ambrose.

At the east end is a large shield with the quarterings of Dudley impailing those of Russell, beneath the former the motto, "Omnia Temp' Habet," and beneath the latter, "Che Sara Sara;" and at the west a large shield, containing the quarterings of Dudley alone, beneath which is the motto "Omnia Temp' Habet."

Attached to the South wall of the Chapel, and near to the altar, is the tomb of Robert Dudley, Lord Denbigh, the infant son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. It is an altar-tomb, on which reposes an effigy of the noble infant, clothed in a long gown buttoned up the breast, over which falls a lace collar—the hands are prettily crossed on the breast—the head is bound with a circlet of jewels, and rest on a cushion, while at the feet lies a chained bear, at the back of the tomb is a shield with sixteen quarterings, and on the front of the tomb is the following inscription:—

Heere resteth the body of the noble Impe Robert of Dvdley Bar' of Denbigh, sonne of Robert Erle of Leycester, nephew and heire vnto Ambrose Erle of Warwike; bretherne, both son'es of the mightie Prince Iohn late Dvke of Northvumberland, and was covsin and heire to S^r John Grey Viscont Lysle, covsin and heire to S^r Thomas Talbot Viscont Lysle, nephew and heire vnto the Lady Margaret Covntesse of Shrewsbvry, and

eldest daughter and coheire of the noble Erle of Warwike Sr Richard Beavchamp heere enterrid : a child of greate parentage bvt of farre greater hope and towardnes, taken from this transitory vnto the everlastinge life, in his tender age, at Wanstead in Essex, on Svndaye, the 19 of Iuly in the yeare of ovr Lorde God 1584. Beinge the xxvth yere of the happy reigne of the most vertvovs and godly Princis Qveene Elizabeth ; And in this place layed up emonge his noble avncestors, in assvred hope of the generall resurrection.

Over the door leading from the Chapel to the Oratory is a mural table containing the following inscription to the memory of the Lady Catherine Leveson :—

To the memory of the Lady KATHERINE (late wife of Sr RICHARD LEVESON of TRENTHAM, in the county of Staff. Kt. of the Bath), one of the daughters and coheirs of Sr ROB. DUDLEY, Knt. son to Robert late Earl of LEICESTER, by ALICIA, his wife* daughter to Sr THO. LEIGH of Stoneley, Knt and Bart (created Dutchess DUDLEY, by K. Charles I. in regard y^t her said husband, leaving his Realme, had ye title of a Duke confer'd upon him by FERDINAND II. Empr. of GERMANY), w^{ch} hon'bl lady taking notice y^t these tombs of her noble ancestors being much blemisht by consuming time, but more by ye rude hands of impious people, where in danger of utter ruine by ye decay of this Chapell, if not timely prevented, did in her life time giue fifty pounds for its speedy repair : and by her last Will and Testament bearing date xviii Dec. 1673, bequeath forty pounds *per*

* A Noble monument to the memory of this Lady is erected in the Chancel of Stoneleigh Church, near Kenilworth.

annum issuing out of her mannour of FOXLEY, in ye County of Northampton, for its perpetuall support and preservation of these Monuments in their proper state; ye surplusage to be for the poor brethren of her Grandfather's Hospitall in this Borough; appointing WILLIAM DVGDALE of BLYTHE HALL in this county Esq., (who represented to her ye necessity of this good worke) and his heires, together with the Mayor of WARWICK for the time being, to be her trustees therein.

The exterior of the Chapel is covered with rich tracery and architectural embellishments; between each window are widely projected buttresses, which, narrowing to the top, terminate in a light and elegant pinnacle; the eastern gable is ornamented with alto relievos of the Virgin and Child, between Simeon and Anna the prophetess, and below is a shield bearing the Arms, now much obliterated, of the De Newburghs.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH has lately been erected in a thickly populated district at the west end of the town. It is very unpretending in appearance, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH is situate near the entrance to the Castle Grounds. There is reason to believe that its site was occupied by a religious house long prior to the Conquest. Rous states that the Chancel of the Church standing in his day had been the choir of an ancient nunnery, destroyed by the Danes in 1016; which nunnery, he states, occupied the whole of the churchyard, and part of the neighbouring Hospital of St. John. The present church though faulty in its general outline

—in its proportion and its detail (says Mr. Bloxam), is nevertheless interesting from the fact of its being one of the earliest Churches erected towards the close of the last century, on the incipient revival of ancient ecclesiastical architecture. A new Choir has lately been added in exceedingly good taste, and an attempt made to improve the interior of the building. The monuments are few and not remarkable. ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, situate on the left of the road leading to Leamington, has lately been built by subscription to supply the pressing wants of a dense and poor population. It is a very handsome structure, and contains many stained glass windows and a reredos of Venetian Mosaic, well worthy of inspection. The interior is very handsomely decorated. ST. JOHN'S is a fine old building situate at the east end of the town. It was founded in the reign of Henry II. by William de Newburgh, as an Hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of the poor and the entertainment of strangers: it however ceased to exist long prior to the dissolution.

THE PRIORY of St. Sepulchre was commenced by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, but was not completed till the days of Roger his son; for in his time did Simon, Bishop of Worcester, consecrate the altar here as also the churchyard, for the sepulture only of the canons there serving God. It was founded, as before stated, on the site of the ancient church of St. Helen's, for a Society of Canons regular, in imitation of one established at the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In the Liber Regis it was retained at £41 19s. 2d., and

at the dissolution was granted to Thomas Fisher, who "pulled to the ground the Monastery, and raised in the place of it a very fair house, which is yet to be seen." His son sold it to Sergeant Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in whose family it continued until purchased by Henry Wise, Esq. It is now the property of S. S. Lloyd, Esq.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, which, recent research has shewn, existed in 1123, is now removed to a very handsome building recently erected near the Castle Bridge, is intended, under the Charter of Henry VIII., to provide education in the learned languages for the native children of the town free of expense. The constitution of this School is entirely altered by a new scheme under the Endowed Schools Commission. A classical and commercial education is now offered to students who can pass a moderately easy examination, on the following terms, viz.: for the children of parents residing in the borough, £3 per term. For children of non-residents, £4 per term. And the Head Master is empowered under the scheme to receive a limited number of boarders for £13 6s. 8d. per term. This includes washing, and there are no extras. Arrangements are made by which a dinner is provided at a fixed tariff for boys who come from a distance. There are also several exhibitions, tenable for four years, at places of higher education, as well as for partial and total remission of fees in the school itself.

A BOYS' MIDDLE SCHOOL, under the management of the same Board of Governors, has recently been erected on the Butts, for a sound general education at the low

rate of £1 6s. 8d. per term for children of residents in the borough, and £1 13s. 4d. for non-residents. A HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS has been opened, under the same scheme, on a really good educational basis. For a list of the fees payable see the end of this book. Full particulars of these excellent schools may be obtained on application to R. C. Heath, Esq., of Warwick, who is clerk to the Governors.

THE HOSPITAL OF ROBERT DUDLEY,
EARL OF LEYCESTER.

This truly interesting building was amongst the few edifices that escaped the general conflagration of 1694, in which the greater part of the town of Warwick was consumed. It is owing to this circumstance that it presents at this day one of the most perfect specimens of the half-timber buildings which exist in this county. It is situated at the west end of High Street, to which its chapel, with a bold and beautiful eastern window which has recently been placed where a former one had previously existed, forms a very striking termination. Below the chapel is a singular vaulted passage of very great antiquity, and through which the street, or entrance into the town formerly passed. The solid sandstone rock here rises out of the earth in huge blocks and forms a natural foundation for the building to rest upon. The tower, which was built by Thomas de Beauchamp, temp. Richard II., rises above the chapel; whilst below, it forms, with a richly-groined ceiling, the western gateway of the once strongly fortified town of

Warwick. The hinges on which the ponderous gates once swung are still visible in the side walls, as also the perforations for the reception of the massive bars. The building was originally used as the halls of the United Guilds, or lay fraternities of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin, and of St. George the Martyr, which were established 6 Richard II. and dissolved by an Act of Parliament 37 Hen. VIII. After the dissolution it was granted to Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Knt., 4 Edward VI., but in the succeeding reign it was vested in the bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Warwick, who, 14th Elizabeth 1571, conveyed it, but whether by purchase or otherwise does not appear, to Robert Lord Dudley, Earl of Leycester, and converted by him into an Hospital for a Master and 12 brethren. He obtained an Act of Incorporation for it, 1571, and constituted it a collegiate body with a common seal, by the style and title of "the Hospital of Robert, Earl of Leycester, in Warwick." The Visitors being the Bishop of Worcester, the Archdeacon of Worcester, and the Dean of Worcester. In the Act of Incorporation Lord Leycester calls it his *Maison Dieu*, on which account, with the greatest propriety, the gate posts are entwined with texts of scripture, whilst other texts are conspicuously and judiciously scattered through the building, reminding the master and brethren of their relative duties, and of their moral and religious obligations. Thomas Cartwright, the celebrated puritan reformer, was named by Lord Leycester, in the Act of Incorporation, as the first Master; he resided with his family in the master's lodge, in the Hospital (except at such times as he was imprisoned in

the Queen's Bench, at the instance of Archbishop Whitgift, for nonconformity). He died in the Hospital Dec. 27, 1603, and lies buried in the adjoining Church of St. Mary's in Warwick. It was required by the statutes of the founder that the master should be a clergyman, in full orders of the Church of England, whilst the places of brethren were to be filled, first, by the tenants and retainers of the said Earl and of his heirs, especially those that had been wounded under the conduct of Lord Leycester, or of his heirs, in the wars, provided they had resided a certain time either in the counties of Warwick or Gloucester; by the Queen's soldiers, especially those that have been wounded, according to a rotation of towns and villages specified in the Act of Incorporation, namely, Warwick, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Wootton-under-Edge, and Erlingham. As Lord Leycester's heirs have of late years possessed no tenants or retainers in the counties of Warwick or Gloucester, the brethren have for a length of time been regularly appointed from each of the above places in turn. The property of the Hospital consists of farms in the county of Warwick, and of tythes in the counties of Gloucester and Lancaster. The original allowance to the brethren is now, by an Act of Parliament, limited to £80 per annum, besides the privileges of the house. Each brother has separate apartments. There is also a common kitchen, with housekeeper and porter to cook for and attend to them. The brethren are obliged by statute always to wear a livery when abroad, which consists of a handsome blue broadcloth gown, with a silver badge of a bear and ragged staff,

Lord Leycester's crest, suspended on the left sleeve behind.* As both Lord Leycester and his brother Ambrose, the good Earl of Warwick, died without offspring, their sister, Lady Mary, wife of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, became the sole heiress of both her brothers, the Earls of Warwick and Leycester, and of her father, John, Duke of Northumberland. In consequence of this circumstance, the Lord de Lisle, of Penhurst Castle, as Lord Leycester's heir general, appoints the master and brethren according to Statute. A late master, the Rev. Philip Sidney Harris, M.A., a cousin of Lord de Lisle, is the second of Lord Leycester's family who has presided over his Lordship's foundation. The present master is the Rev. Geo. Morley, M.A. The buildings, though very ancient, are in good repair, and present some beautiful specimens of half-timbered architecture, especially in the fine old roofs. The quadrangle contains, on the north side, the Master's Lodge, on the east, the Master's apartments and the common kitchen, on the west, what was originally a large hall, but which has now been dismantled and converted into offices, where (according to a tablet placed therein) King James I. was right sumptuously entertained by Sir Fulke Greville, and on the south and west sides, the rooms for the brethren. It is richly adorned with the 16 quarterings of Lord Leycester's Arms, separately emblazoned, as on his own and on that of his son's

* The badges still in use are the identical badges worn by the first brethren appointed by Lord Leycester, with the exception of one, which was cut off and stolen about fifty years ago. It cost five guineas to replace it. The names of the original possessors and date, 1571, are engraved on the back of each.

monument in the Beauchamp Chapel, with the Sidney Arms added, along with the bear and ragged staff and porcupine, the former Lord Leycester's and the latter the Sidney's crest. The front of the Hospital displays a beautiful specimen of half-timbered building, with a very fine gable, having richly carved verge boards, and is emblazoned with the armorial bearings of Lord Leycester's ancestors, his crest and initials (R.L.) and motto, "Droit et Loyal," exactly as they appear on the celebrated alabaster mantlepiece, exhibited at the gateway of Kenilworth Castle. On the first of July in every year the statutes of the Hospital are required to be publicly read in the Chapel, where they are also suspended.

The interior of the Chapel has lately been entirely renovated, a fine timber roof put on, and newly fitted with carved oak stalls, and the east window filled with stained glass; the whole from designs by Mr. G. G. Scott, the famous architect. In this Chapel the brethren assemble morning and evening daily, to hear a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, which is made at the discretion of the Master, except when there is service at St. Mary's, when they are required to attend there.

Behind the Hospital is a kitchen garden, from the terraces of which a beautiful and extensive view is obtained. The produce of the garden is equally divided between the master and the brethren.

In the centre of the garden, on a square pedestal, stands a vase, which formerly crowned a Nilometer, or one of the pillars which mark the rise of the Nile: this

curious and beautiful relic of Egyptian art formerly stood in the centre of the grand Conservatory in the gardens of Warwick Castle, whence it was removed to make way for the celebrated Warwick Vase, and presented to the Hospital by a late Earl of Warwick, as appears from the inscription on the north side of the pedestal, from the classic pen of Dr. Parr, which we subjoin :—

SITU
QUO NUNC HADR. AUG.
CRATER SUPERBIT
DEPORTATUM.

The western side of the pedestal contains the following lines from the pen of a late master—The Rev. J. Kendall—whose name is also inscribed on the south side, in Latin, as having caused the vase to be placed there :—

In oral times e'er yet the Prophet's pen,
God's laws inscribed, and taught his ways to men,
The sculptured Vase in Memphian temples stood,
The Sphere's rich symbol of prolific flood :
Wise antients knew, when Crater rose to sight,
Nile's festive deluge had sustained its height.

In visiting the Hospital one is led to contrast the present flourishing condition of it, with the utter destruction of the proud abode of its illustrious founder—the Castle of Kenilworth, with its farms, parks, and chases: these were found by the Commissioners appointed to survey it by James I., to be between 19 and 20 miles in circumference; and not a rood of this noble property ever descended to Lord Leycester's heirs. His base son, as in his will he calls Sir Robert Dudley,

and to whom he left the property, appears literally to have been defrauded of the whole by the government of the day, by means of a Star Chamber process, on which account, having previously left the kingdom, he never returned.

MUSEUM.

THE MUSEUM, over the Market Hall, is well worthy of a visit ; there is a good collection of birds, especially British, many local Archæological curiosities, some fine Indian stone carvings, and there are few museums which have such a well-arranged and interesting collection of fossils.

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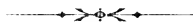
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